

HF&H MARCH 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



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DESCRIPTION OF 2022 BILLS

Solid Waste Bills

Organic Waste		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 1956 Mathis Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion	This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by CalRecycle. The bill would require CalRecycle to award funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days on which individuals could dispose of woody biomass and other source-separated biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in less greenhouse gas emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (02/18/22) Introduced. (2/10/22)
AB 1985 Rivas Organic waste: list: available products	Existing law, SB 1383, requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the State’s methane emission reduction goals. Among other required programs, SB 1383 regulations require each jurisdiction to meet a specified annual recovered organic waste product procurement target. This bill would require CalRecycle to compile and maintain a list, organized by ZIP code, of information regarding the persons or entities that produce and have organic waste products available. This list must be posted on CalRecycle’s website and updated every 6 months. A person or entity seeking to be on the list must send a written request to CalRecycle that includes a description of the available organic waste products available, the location of the facility, and a description of the facility that generates the organic waste products.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (02/18/22) Introduced. (2/10/22)



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Organic Waste

Bill	Description	Status
SB 45 Portantino Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance	This bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for the purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with SB 1383, including any regulations adopted by CalRecycle.	In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. (01/24/22) Passed Senate. (01/24/22) Introduced. (12/07/20)
SB 1232 Allen Solid waste: products: labeling: biodegradability	This bill would allow a manufacturer to claim that a product is “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable” only if the product, among other things, does not contain an intentionally added ingredient determined by CalRecycle to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if CalRecycle determines that there is competent and reliable evidence supporting the manufacturer’s claim of biodegradability, degradability, or decomposability.	Set for hearing March 28 – Com. on E.Q. (03/08/22) Introduced. (02/17/22)



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Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 661 Bennett</p> <p>Recycling: materials (State Agency Buy-Recycled Campaign)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which requires state agencies to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at the same or a lesser cost than nonrecycled products, among other requirements.</p> <p>This bill would modify SABRC to require a state agency to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, if fitness and quality are equal, regardless of cost. It would revise product categories and require CalRecycle, in coordination with Department of General Services (DGS), to update and maintain a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages. The bill revises additional aspects of the SABRC program, including certain roles and eligibility.</p>	<p>In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. For assignment. (02/01/22)</p> <p>Passed. Ordered to Senate. (01/31/22)</p> <p>Read first time. (02/12/21)</p>
<p>AB 1690 Rivas, Petrie-Norris, Stone</p> <p>Tobacco and cannabis products: single-use components</p>	<p>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, a single-use plastic devise meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a cigar, a single-use electronic cigarette, or a single-use integrated cannabis vaporizer.</p> <p>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, as specified.</p>	<p>Amend and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (03/02/22)</p> <p>Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD. (02/10/22)</p> <p>Read first time. (01/24/22)</p>
<p>AB 1953 Maienschein</p> <p>Drinking water: accessible water bottle refill stations</p>	<p>This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a transit hub, local park, public building, publicly owned building, shopping mall, or municipal golf course to install and maintain at least one, or maintain at least one existing, accessible water bottle refill station. The bill would also require those owners and operators that have a water bottle refill station that is not accessible to upgrade the water bottle refill station to an accessible water bottle refill station, by January 1, 2025. If installation or maintenance of, or upgrade to, an accessible water bottle refill station is not feasible, the bill would authorize substitution of an accessible water cooler or accessible drinking fountain bubbler. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies that own or operate local parks, publicly owned buildings, or municipal golf courses, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would provide that, if determined by the Commission on State Mandates, reimbursement for those costs shall be made.</p>	<p>Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (03/01/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/10/22)</p>



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Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 2026 Friedman and Ting</p> <p>Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags</p>	<p>Plastic packaging: This bill would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport products. This would go into effect on January 1, 2024 for large online retailers and January 1, 2026, for small online retailers. This bill would also prohibit the use of expanded or extruded polystyrene packaging to package or transport products, except as provided. A violation of these provisions would be subject to civil penalties, to be deposited into the Plastic Packaging Reduction Penalty Account, which the bill would create.</p> <p>Plastic bag recycling: This bill would establish the At-Store Recycling Program, which would require the operator of a store, as defined, to provide customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags and clean reusable bags to the store. The bill would require a plastic carryout bag or a reusable bag provided by a store to have specified information printed or displayed on the bag, and would require the placement of a collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. Stores would be required to maintain records pursuant to this program for 3 years and make records available to CalRecycle and the local jurisdiction, upon request. A violation of these requirements would be subject to civil penalties, to be deposited into the At-Store Recycling Program Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would make these requirements, except for the records and civil penalty provisions, inoperative on January 1, 2031, and would repeal all provisions as of January 1, 2034.</p>	<p>Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. And JUD. (02/24/22)</p> <p>Read first time. (02/14/22)</p>



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Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 2784 Ting and Irwin Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic	This bill, commencing January 1, 2025, would require total thermoform plastic containers sold by a producer to, on average, contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic pursuant to a tiered plan as follows: no less than 20% to 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030. Producers would be required to report the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic used to manufacture the thermoform plastic containers for sale in the state on an annual basis, under penalty of perjury. Certain importers and manufacturers would be required to register, pay a fee, and report certain information to CalRecycle. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and investigations and take any enforcement action against a producer to ensure compliance, including assessing administrative penalties established by CalRecycle. Penalties collected would be deposited into the Thermoform Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Referred to Com. on NAT.RES. (03/17/22) Introduced. (02/18/22)
AB 2863 McCarty Solid waste: rigid plastic containers	Existing law requires that all rigid plastic bottles and containers sold in the State be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the product, subject to a fine of \$1,000. This bill would make a non-substantive change to this provision.	Introduced. (02/19/22)
SB 54 Allen, Stern, Wiener Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act	This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use disposable packaging or single-use disposable food service ware products from selling, distributing, or importing these packaging or products within the state that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.	In Assembly. Read First time. Held at Desk. (01/24/22) Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (01/23/22) Introduced. (12/07/20)



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Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>SB 1046 Eggman and Gonzalez</p> <p>Solid waste: precheckout bags</p>	<p>Existing law enacts provisions regulating the sale and distribution of single-use carryout bags and reusable grocery bags at the point of sale. This bill would, on and after an unspecified date, additionally prohibit a store from providing a precheckout bag to a customer unless the bag is either a compostable bag or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item.</p>	<p>Set for hearing March 28. Com. on E.Q. (03/08/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/15/22)</p>
<p>SB 1255 Portantino</p> <p>Single-use products waste reduction: Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K-12 Schools and Community Colleges</p>	<p>Existing law requires CalRecycle to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for school districts that includes, among other things, the development of a model waste reduction and recycling program for school districts and schools.</p> <p>This bill would establish the Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools and Community Colleges to be administered by CalRecycle to provide grants to school districts, charter schools, and community college districts for the purchase and installation of commercial dishwashers at the school sites and campuses. The bill would require CalRecycle to award grants of up to \$40,000 per kitchen of a school or campus of an applicant district. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop implementation guidelines, develop education materials, and conduct outreach. The bill’s declarations and findings state that installing commercial dishwashers will enable transition to reusable foodware in schools, which will help save costs and reduce waste from single-use products.</p>	<p>Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. For assignment. (02/17/22)</p>



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Facilities and Diversion		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1857 Cristina Garcia</p> <p>Solid waste: Transformation and disposal</p>	<p>This bill would make the following revisions to The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require CalRecycle to certify that a local agency is maximizing use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options to reduce solid waste disposal/transformation before approving a permit for a new transformation, EMSW, or land disposal facility serving the local agency. • Redefine “disposal,” for the purposes of integrated waste management plans, to include landfill disposal, transformation, or EMSW conversion at a permitted solid waste facility. • Repeal the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of diversion credit through transformation. • Repeal the authorization allowing CalRecycle under specified conditions, to reduce the diversion requirements for a city or county that, before January 1, 1990, disposed of 75% or more of its solid waste by transformation. <p>This bill would also enact the Zero Waste Transition Act of 2022, requiring, CalRecycle to support communities in transitioning from a reliance on transformation facilities to building infrastructure to meet the state’s recycling goals and the state’s 2025 organic waste reduction target. The bill would also require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2024, a 5-year investment strategy to drive local zero waste strategies for communities seeking to reduce their reliance on transformation.</p> <p>Because the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made.</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (02/18/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/08/22)</p>



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Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1067 Ting Beverage containers</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires, among other provisions, that at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone (designated by CalRecycle) accepts beverage containers and pays the associated refund value. Dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established or that is unserved for 60 days shall alternatively: (i) submit an affidavit to the CalRecycle stating that the dealer has met specified standards for empty beverage container redemption or (ii) pay \$100 per day to the department until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards specified in the affidavit.</p> <p>This bill would require CalRecycle to conduct a study inquiring whether the \$100 per day payment to CalRecycle provides inducement for dealers to meet the standards for redemption. The bill would require CalRecycle to submit to the Legislature a report regarding the study by July 1, 2023.</p>	<p>In Senate. Read first time. (01/27/22)</p> <p>Passed. Ordered to Senate. (01/27/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/18/21)</p>
<p>AB 2779 Irwin Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. The act defines “beverage” to include only certain types of products, and excludes, among other things, wine or wine from which alcohol has been removed.</p> <p>The bill would revise the current definition of “beverage” to include wine, wine from which alcohol has been removed, and distilled spirits sold in an aluminum beverage container. The bill would revise certain accounting procedures for distributors of such beverages. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes relating to the regulation of beverage containers.</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (03/17/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/18/22)</p>



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Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 38 Wieckowski Beverage Containers	<p>The bill, commencing July 1, 2025, would revise and recast provisions of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which would be renamed the Beverage Container Recycling Program. Including, but not limited to the following, this bill would:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require beverage manufacturers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization, with specified requirements and activities. The bill would require the organization to, among other things, establish processes for the payment and collection of minimum refund values by the organization, and to establish no less than 10,000 points of redemption in the state by July 1, 2027. The organization would be required to establish a handling fee to be paid by the organization to redemption centers for each empty beverage container redeemed by the redemption center and establish payments to a processor to help ensure the processor is not operating at a loss. 2. Increase the refund value to (or remain at) ten cents (\$0.10), if the container redemption rate is below a certain percentage for a container type. 3. Revise the current alternative requirement for dealers in unserved convenience zones. 4. Limit moneys received by CalRecycle under the program to penalties for violating these provisions and charges to fund the department’s administration of the program to be deposited into the Beverage Container Recycling Program Fund, which the bill would create. <p>By increasing the scope of various crimes relating to beverage containers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	<p>Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (02/14/22)</p> <p>Read third time. Passed. Ordered to Assembly. (06/03/21)</p> <p>Introduced. (12/07/20)</p>
SB 451 Dodd Beverage container recycling: pilot program	<p>This bill would authorize CalRecycle to establish a recycling pilot program for the collection and recycling of beverage containers. The bill would define the terms “beverage” and “beverage containers” for purposes of the pilot program to include certain beverage containers that are otherwise excluded for other purposes. The bill specifies the timing, reporting, and approval processes for the program.</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (06/10/21)</p> <p>Passed. Ordered to Assembly. (06/01/22)</p>



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Beverage Containers

Bill	Description	Status
SB 895 Laird Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition	<p>Under existing law, The California Beverage Container Recycling Fund continuously appropriates moneys to CalRecycle for specified purposes, including payment of handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers to incentivize redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones.</p> <p>This bill would revise the criteria for and definition of a “nonprofit convenience zone recycler” by removing the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of at least 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than 1 mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.</p>	<p>Set for hearing March 28 – Com. on E.Q. (03/08/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/01/22)</p>
SB 1013 Atkins Beverage container recycling: reports: electronic submittal	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires processors (persons certified by CalRecycle who purchase empty beverage containers from recycling centers and process them appropriately) and distributors of beverage containers to report specified information to CalRecycle, in a manner prescribed by CalRecycle.</p> <p>This bill would explicitly authorize CalRecycle to require the information to be submitted electronically.</p>	<p>Set for hearing March 28 – Com. on E.Q. (03/08/22)</p> <p>Introduced. (02/14/22)</p>

Hazardous Waste and Product Safety

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1 Cristina Garcia and Santiago	<p>This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency, and require certain activities and standards of the Board. The bill would require DTSC to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan for presentation to the Board for approval.</p> <p>The bill would repeal and revise certain fees deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account. The Secretary for Environmental Protection would be required to convene a task force regarding a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account.</p> <p>The bill would additionally modify certain recordkeeping, reporting, and permitting processes.</p>	<p>Referred to Coms. On E.Q. and JUD. (06/09/21)</p> <p>Passed. Ordered to Senate. (05/27/21)</p>



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Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 732 Quirk Hazardous Waste: transportation: registration	This bill would make technical amendments to the existing hazardous waste control laws by deleting obsolete provisions related to registered hazardous waste transporters. The bill would also make non-substantive amendments to these provisions.	In Senate. Read first time. (01/19/22) Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (01/18/22) Introduced. (02/16/21)
AB 1817 Ting Product Safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and poly fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Beginning January 1, 2024, this bill would prohibit any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any textile articles that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in textile article to comply with these provisions.	Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (02/18/22) Introduced. (02/07/22)
AB 2208 Kalra Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition	This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a compact fluorescent lamp, and, on and after January 1, 2025, a linear fluorescent lamp from being offered or sold for final sale, sold at final sale, or distributed in the state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria, including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection.	Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (02/24/22) Introduced. (02/15/22)



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Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 2247 Bloom</p> <p>Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform</p>	<p>This bill would require the DTSC to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about PFAS and products or product components containing regulated PFAS, as defined, being sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of PFAS or a product or a product component containing regulated PFAS to register and provide information on the publicly accessible reporting platform, subject to civil penalties not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 for each violation.</p> <p>This bill would authorize DTSC to establish by regulation a fee to be paid by a manufacturer subject to these requirements to cover the DTSC’s costs to administer, implement, and enforce the requirements. The bill would require the fees to be deposited into the PFAS Disclosure Fund, which the bill would create, and require that, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund be used for these purposes.</p>	<p>Read first time. (02/16/22)</p>
<p>AB 2440 Irwin</p> <p>Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022</p>	<p>The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling, as provided.</p>	<p>Referred to Coms. On E.S. & T.M. and NAT. RES. (03/03/22)</p> <p>Read first time. (02/17/22)</p>



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Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 2481 Smith Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance	<p>This bill would revise and recast various requirements and conditions related to the transportation of hazardous waste and the operation of household hazardous waste collection facilities. The bill would allow the transporting of waste to a household hazardous waste facility from another household hazardous waste facility with a shipping paper instead of a manifest. The bill would allow household hazardous waste to be transported in a leased vehicle and by an individual who is not a household resident that generated the waste. The bill would allow a household hazardous waste collection facility authorized to accept hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator (VSQG) to: i) accept hazardous waste from a VSQG in the same area and at the same time as residential household hazardous waste; and, ii) allow the facility to accept more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste from a VSQG at a single time as long as it accepts no more 1,200 kilograms from that VSQG in a calendar year.. The bill would specify that volume limitations placed on a facility in accepting hazardous waste from a VSQG do not apply to latex and oil-based paints.</p> <p>To the extent this bill changes the conduct that constitutes the crime of violating the hazardous waste control laws, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act.</p>	Read first time. (02/17/22)
SB 1153 Archuleta Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting	<p>Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires DTSC to annually survey battery handling or battery recycling facilities and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable batteries returned for recycling during the prior year.</p> <p>This bill would require a battery handling or battery recycling facility to provide that data to DTSC in the form requested by DTSC and on or before the date requested by DTSC.</p>	Referred to Com. on E.Q. (2/23/22) Introduced. (02/16/22)
SB 1215 Newman Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022	<p>The bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2022, which would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling, as provided.</p>	Introduced. Read first time. To Com on RLS. for assignment. (02/17/22)



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Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1256 Wieckowski Waste management: disposable propane cylinders	This bill would prohibit the sale of disposable propane cylinders, as defined, on and after January 1, 2028, and would make a violation of this provision subject to civil penalties. The bill would authorize a city attorney or county counsel to impose these civil penalties, as provided.	Amended and re-referred to Com. on E.Q. (03/10/22) Introduced. (02/17/22)

Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
Microfibers and Microplastics		
AB 1724 Stone Washing machines: microfiber filtration	This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system. The bill would also require all state-owned washing machines to contain a microfiber filtration system.	Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (02/03/22) Read first time. (01/27/22)
AB 2787 Quirk Microplastics in products	Expanding on existing law related to microbeads in personal care products, this bill would, on and after specified dates based on the product, ban the sale, distribution, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-in cosmetics products and waxes and polishes, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics. The bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation.	Introduced. (02/18/22)



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Miscellaneous

Bill	Description	Status
Reuse and Repair		
SB 983 Eggman Consumer warranty protection: express warranties	Existing law requires manufactures making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product to make available to service and repair facilities or the product sufficient service literature and functional parts to allow for the repair of the product for a specified period of time after the date a product was manufactured. This bill would instead require the manufacturer of an electronic or appliance product to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, sufficient service literature, at no charge, and prescribed functional parts and tools, including documentation, tools, software, and parts needed to disable the lock or function during the course of diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of a product, to owners of the product, service and repair facilities, and service dealers.	Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR. (02/23/22) Introduced. (02/14/22)
SB 1181 Hueso Used tires: sale and export.	This bill would require CalRecycle to strengthen the California tire tracking system to quantify more precisely the number of used tires flowing from or through California into the State of Baja California and State of Sonora. The bill would require CalRecycle to work with United States Customs and Border Protection to obtain detailed data on California used tire exports to the State of Baja California. This bill would prohibit a person from selling an “unsafe used tire,” as defined, for use by a motor vehicle on a highway. Because a violation of this prohibition would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. No reimbursement would be required for this purpose.	Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. (03/15/2022) Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. For assignment. (02/17/22)
SB 1187 Kamlager Fabric recycling: pilot project	This bill would require CalRecycle to establish a pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric. The bill would require the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027.	Referred to Com. on E.Q. (03/03/22) Introduced. (02/17/22)



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Miscellaneous

Bill	Description	Status
Franchise Agreements		
AB 2048 Santiago Solid waste: franchise agreements: database	This bill would require CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database of franchise agreements between contract waste and recycling haulers and any public agency.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (02/24/22) Introduced. (02/14/22)
Illegal Dumping		
AB 2374 Bauer-Kahan Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping	This bill would increase the current maximum fines for illegal dumping of commercial quantities of waste from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. This bill would also require, instead of only “authorize,” the court to order a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter that was illegally dumped. As a condition of probation, the bill would authorize the court to order the surrender of a professional or business license that is related to the illegal dumping activity for which the person has been convicted, and to order the name of a person convicted to be publicly posted.	Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and B.&P. (03/03/22) Read first time. (02/16/22)
Climate Resiliency and Environmental Justice		
AB 649 Bennett Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations	This bill would establish the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within CalRecycle. The bill would prescribe the duties of the office, including, among others, ensuring that the department’s programs effectively address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers.	In Senate. Read first time. (01/27/22) Passed Assembly. (01/27/22) Introduced. (02/12/21)



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Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 1640 Ward, Bennett, Mullin, and Quirk Office of Planning and Research: regional climate networks	This bill would authorize eligible entities to establish and participate in a regional climate network to engage in activities to address climate change. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, through the program, to encourage the inclusion of eligible entities with land use planning and hazard mitigation planning authority into regional climate networks. The bill would require a regional climate network to develop a regional climate adaptation and resilience action plan and to submit the plan to the Office of Planning and Research for review, comments, and certification. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, to develop and publish guidelines and provide technical assistance.	Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (01/20/22) Read first time. (01/12/22)
SB 833 Dodd Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022	This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022 would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments.	Referred to Com. on E., U. & C. (01/19/22) Introduced. (01/04/22)



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Ballot Initiatives:

The [California Plastic Waste Reduction Regulations Initiative](#) (“Plastics Free California Initiative”) will be on the November 2022 ballot. Some key features of the initiative include:

- Requiring CalRecycle, in consultation with other agencies, to adopt regulations that reduce the use of single-use plastic packaging and foodware, including:
 - Requiring all single-use plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable, refillable, or compostable by 2030.
 - Requiring producers to reduce the amount of single-use plastic packaging/foodware sold in California by at least 25% by 2030.
 - Requiring producers to use recycled content and renewable materials in production of plastic packaging and foodware.
 - Establishing and enforcing product labeling standards.
 - Prohibiting food vendors from distributing expanded polystyrene food service containers.
 - Establishing "mechanisms for convenient consumer access to recycling," including take-back programs and deposits.
- Charging manufacturers a one-cent fee per item (or component) of single-use plastic packaging and foodware.
- Distributing funding generated from the fee to CalRecycle (50%), California EPA (30%), and local governments (20%) for recycling/composting programs, waste reduction efforts, environmental restoration, and other specified projects.



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Water and Wastewater Bills

Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>SB 1157 Hertzberg</p> <p>Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use</p>	<p>This bill revises the indoor water use standards to reduce per capita demand allocations beginning 2025 from current levels. Under existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board shall be used as the standard for indoor residential water use. Beginning January 1, 2030, the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board shall be used as the standard for indoor residential water use.</p> <p>Instead, this bill would require that from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030 the standard for indoor residential water use be reduced to 47 gallons per capita daily, and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be reduced to 42 gallons per capita daily.</p>	<p>Referred to Com. on N.R. & W. (03/02/22)</p> <p>Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. (02/17/22)</p>
<p>AB 2536 Grayson</p> <p>Water and sewer connection fees</p>	<p>This bill adds requirements to a local agency that imposes fees for water or sewer connections that conducts a study to support the estimate of the reasonable cost of providing the service. These additional requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When applicable, a study shall identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is appropriate. • If a study supports the increase of an existing fee or capacity charge, the local agency shall review the assumptions of the study supporting the original fee or capacity charge and evaluate the amount of fees or capacity charges collected under the original fee or capacity charge. • All studies shall be adopted at a public hearing with at least 30 days’ notice, and the local agency shall notify any member of the public that requests notice of intent to begin a study of the date of the hearing. • Studies shall be updated at least every eight years, from the period beginning on January 1, 2023. 	<p>Introduced. Read first time. (02/17/22)</p>



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Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><u>AB 2531</u> Grayson</p> <p>Housing development project links to fee information</p>	<p>Existing law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make specified information available on its internet website, as applicable, including a current schedule of fees, exactions, affordability requirements it has imposed that are applicable to a proposed housing development project, and an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, conducted by that city, county, or special district on or after January 1, 2018. Any changes to this information must be reflected on the website within 30 days.</p> <p>This bill would instead require a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to create a landing page with links to the specified information on its website, as applicable. Some of the specific information includes the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements applicable to a proposed housing development project. that apply to each parcel and the fees that apply to each new water and sewer utility connection. • The current and five previous annual fee reports, or the current and five previous annual financial reports, that were required pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 66006 and subdivision (d) of Section 66013 of the California Government Code. • An archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, conducted by that city, county, or special district on or after January 1, 2018. 	<p>Introduced. Read first time. (02/17/22)</p>
<p><u>AB 2742</u> Friedman</p> <p>Meter installation requirement for urban water suppliers</p>	<p>This bill would delay the requirement that an urban water supplier must install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections within its service area from 2025 to 2030.</p>	<p>Introduced. Read first time. (02/18/22)</p>



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NATIONAL LEGISLATION HIGHLIGHTS

Other States

Other States		
State/Bill	Description	Status
State of Washington		
HB 1799	<p>This bill creates a comprehensive state-wide organic waste reduction strategy, including the following provisions, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a target to reduce organic waste disposal by 75% by 2030 and increase edible food recovery by 20% by 2025. • Requires organics collection for businesses with certain volume thresholds starting 2024. • Requires, beginning in 2027, local governments to offer source separated organics collection biweekly or at least 26 weeks per year. • Requires local governments to procure compost and funding for farm use of compost. • Establishes first-in-the nation standards for labeling and colors of compostable products. • Updates liability standards for food donation. 	Passed 3/10/22, awaiting Governor signature.
HB 1663	This bill makes landfill gas reporting and capture rules stricter in the state of Washington. It requires landfills to report gas generation calculations and install methane gas capture control systems. This bill brings Washington more in line with the California emissions regulations established in 2010.	Passed 3/10/22, Awaiting Governor signature.
State of Oregon		
SB 1576	This bill establishes a state-wide mattress extended producer responsibility (EPR) program.	Passed 3/8/22, awaiting Governor signature.
SB 1520	This bill adds wine sold in aluminum cans to the list of eligible materials under Oregon’s bottle bill program.	Passed 3/8/22, awaiting Governor signature.



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Other States

State/Bill	Description	Status
State of Maryland		
SB 292	This bill would establish a state-wide EPR program for packaging, including requiring producers to submit EPR plans and targets for reducing packaging waste.	Introduced. (01/19/2022)

Federal Legislation

Federal Legislation

Bill	Description	Status
HR 587 Peters Ocean Pollution Reduction Act II	This bill revises requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program for the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plan in San Diego, California.	Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. (06/16/21)
HR 848 Thompson GREEN Act of 2021	This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency through tax credits. Including, among many other provisions, extending the tax credit for production of electricity derived from certain renewable resources, biomass, and landfill facilities.	Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (02/04/21)
HR 1015 Napolitano Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act	This bill would make the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects permanent. The bill removes the priority under the program for projects in areas that had been previously identified as experiencing drought or designated by the state as a "disaster area." The bill would also increase the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding through Fiscal Year 2025.	Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (02/11/21)



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Federal Legislation		
Bill	Description	Status
HR 1512 Pallone CLEAN Future Act	This bill creates requirements and incentives to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases including the establishment of an interim goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 as well as a national goal to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Each federal agency must develop a plan to achieve the goals.	Introduced in the House and referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change. (03/03/21)
HR 2101 Ilhan ZERO WASTE Act	This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a program to award grants to nonprofit organizations and state, local, and tribal governments for projects that utilize specified zero-waste practices.	Referred to Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change. (03/22/21)
HR 2238 Lowenthal Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 S 984 Merkley Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act	These bills both aim to reduce plastic waste and pollution by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting forth requirements and incentives to reduce the production of plastics and other products/materials, and increase efforts to collect, recycle, or compost those materials. • Making certain producers of products (e.g., packaging, paper, single-use products, beverage containers, or food service products) fiscally responsible for collecting, managing, and recycling or composting the products after consumer use. • Establishing: (1) minimum percentages of products that must be reused, recycled, or composted; and (2) an increasing percentage of recycled content in beverage containers. • Phasing out a variety of single-use products, such as plastic utensils, beginning January 1, 2023. • Establishing programs to refund consumers for returning beverage containers (national Bottle Bill). • Establishing a tax on carryout bags. • Creating a temporary moratorium on new or expanded permits for certain facilities that manufacture plastics until regulations are updated to address pollution from the facilities. • Requiring the EPA to publish guidelines for a national standardized labeling system for recycling and composting receptacles. • Requiring producers to include labels on their products that are easy to read and indicate whether the products are recyclable, compostable, or reusable. • Requiring the EPA to ensure that certain clothes washers have filtration units. • Establishes limitations on the export of plastic waste to other countries. 	HR 2238: Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change. (03/29/21) S 984: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (03/25/21)



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Federal Legislation		
Bill	Description	Status
HR 2357 Cardenas RECOVER Act	This bill authorizes the EPA to establish a Recycling Infrastructure Program. Under the program, the EPA may award financial assistance to states, local governments, and tribal governments to support and expand their recycling infrastructure and programs.	Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change. (04/06/21)
HR 2821 Stevens Plastic Waste Reduction and Recycling Research Act	This bill establishes the Plastic Waste Reduction and Recycling Research Program to improve the global competitiveness of the U.S. plastics recycling industry and to mitigate any harmful effects of plastic waste on the environment. The bill also provides for an interagency committee to coordinate the program.	Introduced in the House and referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. (04/22/21)
HR 4443 Brownley COMPOST Act	This bill would require the designation of composting as a conservation practice and activity, and would require the provision of grants and loan guarantees for composting facilities and programs.	Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry. (08/11/21)
HR 4444 Brownley Zero Food Waste Act	This bill would provide grants to reduce the amount of food waste, and for other related purposes.	Introduced in House and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. (07/16/21)



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Federal Legislation		
Bill	Description	Status
HR 4602 Lowenthal and McClain Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety Act (WIPPES Act)	This bill would direct the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have “Do Not Flush” labeling.	Introduced in the House and referred to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce. (07/22/21)
S 923 Portman RECYCLE Act of 2021	This bill provides support for recycling programs. Specifically, the bill requires the EPA to establish a program to award grants to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. The EPA would also be required to develop a model recycling program toolkit for states, Native American tribes, and local governments. The bill also requires the EPA to review its federal procurement guidelines for purchasing certain recycled materials and items made with such materials at least once every five years.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (03/23/21)
S 1376 Stabenow Protect America’s Paper for Recycling Act	This bill would modify the tax credit for producing electricity from renewable resources to revise the definition of “municipal solid waste.” The revised definition of “municipal solid waste” does not include paper that has been segregated from other solid waste, or solid waste that is collected as part of a system that does not provide for the separate collection of paper that is commonly recycled from residential solid waste.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (04/27/21)
S 3743 Carper Recycling and Composting Accountability Act	The bill would direct the EPA to determine the feasibility of implementing a national composting strategy, including formal collection of data on recycling and composting, as specified.	Introduced. (03/03/2022)



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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Previous HF&H Legislative Updates](#)
- [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#)
- [California Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)
- [2022 Calendar of California Legislative Deadlines](#)
- [CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations/Rulemaking Page](#)
- [Federal Legislation Tracking/Bill Search](#)

TERMS AND COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

Committee Abbreviations:

- Com on A. & A.R. – Committee on Accountability and Administrative Review
- Com. on APPR. – Committee on Appropriations
- Com. on B. & P. – Committee on Business and Professions
- Com. on E., U. & C. – Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications
- Com. on E.S. & T.M. – Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
- Com. on E.Q. – Committee on Environmental Quality
- Com. on GOV & F – Committee on Governance and Finance
- Com. on HEALTH – Committee on Health
- Com. on JUD. – Committee on Judiciary
- Com. on NAT. RES. – Committee on Natural Resources
- Com. N.R. & W. – Committee on Natural Resources and Water
- Com. on PUB S. – Committee on Public Safety
- Com. on Rev. & Tax. – Committee on Revenue and Taxation
- Com. on RLS – Committee on Rules
- Com. on TRANS – Committee on Transportation
- Com. on U. & E. – Committee on Utilities and Energy

Other Terms/Abbreviations:

- CalRecycle: The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
- DGS: Department of General Services.
- DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control

