

HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



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2022 LEGISLATION SUMMARY

Bills Signed Into Law

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Organic Waste		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 1757 Garcia California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands	This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with other entities, to determine an ambitious range of targets for nature-based climate solutions, including natural carbon sequestration, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to be integrated into state policies no later than January 1, 2024. Among other strategies, the bill establishes a goal of reducing at least five million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)
AB 1985 Rivas Organic waste: recovered organic waste product procurement targets	Existing law, SB 1383, requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to achieve the statewide organic waste disposal reduction and edible food recovery goals set forth by SB 1383. Among other provisions, the SB 1383 regulations require local jurisdictions to procure recovered organic waste products in accordance with a specified annual target calculated by CalRecycle for each jurisdiction. Compliance with procurement requirements is subject to penalties imposed by CalRecycle. This bill requires any penalties imposed by the department on a local jurisdiction that fails to meet its recovered organic waste procurement target to be imposed pursuant to a specified schedule based on the percentage of the local jurisdiction’s recovered organic waste product procurement target achieved, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or after January 1, 2023: meet or exceed 30% of annual target • On or after January 1, 2024: meet or exceed 65% of annual target • On or after January 1, 2025: meet or exceed 100% of annual target The bill authorizes CalRecycle, in its discretion, to create an adjusted recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule, not to exceed the requirements of the schedule above.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)



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	<p>The bill exempts jurisdictions with specified rural exemptions from these requirements until December 31, 2026. Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill authorizes CalRecycle, in its discretion, to provide counties or jurisdictions with specified rural exemptions with an extended recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule, similar to the schedule above.</p> <p>Existing regulations permit renewable gas procured from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to count toward a jurisdiction’s recovered organic waste product procurement target only if certain conditions are met, including that the POTW transported less than 25% of the biosolids it produced to activities that constitute landfill disposal. This bill makes that condition inapplicable until January 1, 2025, as long as the other conditions specified in the regulation are fully met and no more than 50% as an annual average of the biosolids produced during the prior calendar year are transported to activities constituting landfill disposal before January 1, 2025.</p>	
<p>SB 45 Portantino</p> <p>Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance</p>	<p>This bill requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to assist local jurisdictions in complying with SB 1383, including regulations adopted by CalRecycle.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/19/2022)</p>



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Solid Waste Diversion		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1857 Cristina Garcia</p> <p>Solid waste</p>	<p>This bill makes the following revisions to The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of diversion credit through transformation. Repeals 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 requires CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and administer the “Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program” as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy.</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 imposes a state-mandated local program. This bill provides that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to statutory provisions.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)</p>

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
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>This bill would modify the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) to require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products. The bill would substantially revise product categories. The bill would require CalRecycle, in concurrence with the DGS and in consultation with impacted agencies, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as determined to be appropriate, commencing January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/25/2022)</p>



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
	products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill revises other aspects of the SABRC program, including, but not limited to, DGS review processes and eligible entities.	
<p>SB 54 Allen, Stern, Wiener</p> <p>Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and plastic food service ware</p>	<p>This bill, among other provisions, establishes The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires producers to ensure that single-use packaging and plastic single-use foodware (covered materials) offered for sale, distribution, or import into the state are recyclable or compostable on or after January 1, 2032. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requires CalRecycle to publish a list of materials deemed recyclable or compostable in the state by January 1, 2024. ○ Requires local jurisdictions and recycling service providers to accept material published on CalRecycle’s list of recyclable and compostable materials in their collection and recycling programs, with certain exemptions. • Requires producers to source reduce plastic covered material by both weight and unit by 25% by 2032, with interim targets. At least 10% of source reduction must be through shifting to refillable or reusable packaging, or through eliminating a plastic component. CalRecycle will determine the baseline for the source reduction mandate. • Requires producers to meet recycling rates for covered materials at the rates of: 30% by 2028, 40% by 2030, and 65% by 2032. Expanded Polystyrene is required to meet an earlier recycling rate of 25% by 2025. • Allows CalRecycle to adjust recycling rate targets and source reduction targets. • Requires producers of covered products to form a producer responsibility organization (PRO) and submit a producer responsibility plan for review and approval by CalRecycle. The PRO will be required to update their plan every 5 years, submit annual reports, and pay costs to comply and fully cover costs to local governments and haulers. 	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (06/30/2022)</p>



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Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires PRO to remit a \$500 million surcharge each year from 2027 through January 1, 2037 into the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund created by the bill. • Requires PRO to pay a “California circular economy administrative fee” to CalRecycle to cover costs for implementation and enforcement. • Requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement this act by January 1, 2025. • Requires establishment of an Advisory Board from a specified list of industries to be appointed by CalRecycle by July 1, 2023. The Advisory Board will review documents such as the PRO plan, needs assessments, audits, and amendments. • Requires CalRecycle to complete a statewide needs assessment to determine the necessary steps and investment needed for covered material to achieve the requirements of the act, and to update the needs assessment every 5 years. • Includes provisions to protect disadvantaged and low-income communities, including considering such communities in the development of policies and plans and to provide funding. • Establishes enforcement provisions for CalRecycle to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess administrative civil penalties in an amount not to exceed \$50,000/day per violation for non-compliant entities. ○ Revoke approval of the PRO if CalRecycle determines the PRO is non-compliant or fails to implement the approved plan. 	

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 179</u> Ting	This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2022 to include, among other budget items, provisions regarding beverage container redemption programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalRecycle costs for administering the program (\$12 million) 	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/06/2022)



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Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
Budget Act of 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates to public website (\$1 million) • Loan to California Circular Economy Fund (\$11.2 million) • CalRecycle local assistance and program development (\$2.3 million), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Start-up costs for recycling programs, recycling centers, etc. ○ Start-up loans for processors and recyclers ○ Support for deposit return system for reusable and refillable beverage containers ○ Workforce development ○ Plastic market development ○ Quality incentive payments (QIPs) ○ QIPs for thermoform materials 	
AB 2638 Bloom School facilities: drinking water: water bottle filling stations	This bill requires a new construction or modernization project by a school district or charter school to include water bottle filling stations, as specified. This bill requires a school district or charter school to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, as specified, and provide education.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
SB 38 Wieckowski Beverage containers	<p>Under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, processors are required to make specified payments to a certified recycling center or other program.</p> <p>This bill requires a processor to make those payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment. This bill additionally requires CalRecycle to study and develop a system or process to address the issue of glass contamination to improve the quality of glass material collected under the program.</p>	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/30/2022)
SB 895 Laird Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition	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. 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	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/06/2022)



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	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><u>SB 1013</u> Atkins</p> <p>Beverage container recycling</p>	<p>This bill revises various aspects of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act programs, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands definition of "beverage," to include all wine and distilled spirit containers and wine or distilled spirits contained in boxes, bladders, pouches, or similar containers. Small • Establishes a 5-cent or 10 cent refund value on wine and distilled spirit containers, and a 25-cent refund value for wine or distilled spirits sold in boxes, bladders, pouches, and similar containers. • Increases the radius of convenience zones from 0.5 miles to 1 mile in most areas, and from 3 miles to 5 miles in rural areas if specified conditions are met. • Reduces the maximum percentage of allowable exemptions from 35% of zones exempt statewide to 15% of zones exempt statewide. • Exempts dealers with revenue of less than \$1.5 million or less than 5,000 sq. ft. • Establishes requirement for retailers to form "dealer cooperatives" in the form of a tax-exempt stewardship organization. Dealers must submit a redemption plan to CalRecycle for approval, as well as pay into the program. CalRecycle must adopt emergency regulations by January 1, 2024 regarding dealer cooperative program. • Establishes multiple grant programs and funding provisions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recycled Glass Processing Incentive Grant Program (\$4 million annually), in order to stimulate the increased use of class cullet in making new beverage containers ○ Increased Recycling of Empty Glass Beverage Containers Grant Program (\$4 million annually), in order to fund regional pilot programs for separate collection of empty glass beverage containers from restaurants and licensed liquor establishments, including costs for bins, collection, and transportation. Local governments may be eligible. ○ Empty Glass Beverage Transportation Grant Program (\$1 million annually), to facilitate rail transportation of empty glass beverage containers to glass processing facilities. ○ Quality Incentive Payments (QIP): increases current QIP payments for glass from \$10 million to \$15 million per year 	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/2022)</p>



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Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Market Development Repayments to Plastic Reclaimers (PMDP) – extends current sunset date for PMDP from 2022 to July 1, 2024 ○ Market Development Payments to Glass Beverage Manufacturers (\$60 million annually, between January 1, 2023 – January 1, 2028), to incentivize glass beverage manufacturers to use recycled glass. ○ Community Conservation Corps Grants (\$10 million) – funding for beverage container litter reduction and recycling programs. ● Expands post-consumer recycled content requirements (established by AB 793) to include all beverage containers. ● Until January 1, 2025, allows up to 10 recycling pilot projects to be approved for providing redemption opportunities in unserved zones. ● Revises provisions regarding labeling, including: allowing QR codes, temporarily exempting wine and spirits from labeling requirements until July 1, 2025, and allowing self-certification of labels. ● Removes daily load limits for dealers returning empty beverage containers to recycling centers. ● Increases penalty amounts from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for intentional violations. 	
<p>SB 1046 Eggman and Gonzalez</p> <p>Solid waste: pre-checkout and carryout bags</p>	<p>This bill prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, a store from providing a pre-checkout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable bag or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a “pre-checkout 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 (e.g., produce bags, bulk bags, and others).</p> <p>Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product in this state that is labeled with terms such as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” or in any way implies that the product will break down, biodegrade, or decompose, unless the product meets specified standards. This bill defines the term “implies” for that purpose to include using green, beige, or brown tinting or color schemes on a plastic pre-checkout or carryout bag that is not eligible to be labeled with the terms “compostable” or “home compostable.”</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/30/2022)</p>



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 732 Quirk Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021	This bill expands upon the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021 by banning the sale of thermostats of every manufacturer not in compliance with the act, notwithstanding good faith effort. The bill requires manufacturers to provide, without a request, collection bins to wholesalers for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill also makes other technical and non-substantive changes.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
AB 1817 Ting Product Safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	This bill prohibits the sale of new textile articles that contain PFAS beginning January 1, 2025. Textile articles are defined as clothing, accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, bedding, towels, napkins, and tablecloths. Manufacturers of a textile article will be required to provide merchants that offer the clothing for sale a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance and does not contain any regulated PFAS. Personal protective equipment and outdoor apparel used for severe wet conditions is excluded from the requirements of this bill until January 1, 2028.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
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, sold, 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.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/18/2022)



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
<p><u>AB 2440</u> Irwin</p> <p>Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022</p>	<p>This bill enacts the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and battery-embedded products. The bill requires a program operator to develop and submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for review and approval. The bill requires CalRecycle, in consultation with DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act with an effective date of no earlier than April 1, 2025. The bill includes other provisions regarding annual audits, reporting, public information, and enforcement.</p> <p>The bill preempts all rules, ordinances, or other laws adopted by jurisdictions and other local agencies on or after January 1, 2023, regarding stewardship programs for covered batteries.</p> <p>This bill would make inoperative and repeal applicable existing laws, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004, by specified dates.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)</p>
<p><u>AB 2481</u> Smith</p> <p>Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance</p>	<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>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/23/2022)</p>



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1215 Newman Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products	This bill expands the scope of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) to include battery embedded products. The bill requires a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee in an amount established by CalRecycle upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product and includes provisions regarding the administration and adjustment of such fee.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
AB 649 Bennett Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations	This bill establishes the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within CalRecycle. The bill prescribes 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.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/23/2022)
AB 2048 Santiago Solid waste: franchise agreements: database	This bill requires a jurisdiction or a public agency to post on its internet website all current franchise agreements between contract solid waste and recycling haulers and the jurisdiction or the public agency, and to provide CalRecycle with a direct electronic link to those posted franchise agreements. The bill requires the department to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to the posted franchise agreements. This bill requires CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database providing links to the posted franchise agreements.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/2022)
AB 2374 Bauer-Kahan	This bill increases 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. The bill will require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay, as specified.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping	This bill will 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 authorizes 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.	
AB 2449 Blanca Rubio Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with teleconferencing requirements specified in the Ralph M. Brown Act, in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health.</p> <p>This bill offers an alternative teleconferencing option to allow members of a legislative body to participate remotely. Agencies may continue to hold remote, teleconference meetings by which the public participates remotely. Agencies are required to provide a platform to allow the public to hear and observe the meeting and to remotely address the legislative body.</p> <p>The bill requires a quorum of members of the legislative body to participate in person from a singular location identified on the meeting agenda. The location will be open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the local agency.</p> <p>The bill establishes rules for the authorization of legislative member’s remote participation. To be eligible to participate remotely the member must provide notification to the legislative body at the earliest opportunity for “just cause” or for “emergency circumstances.” Reasons for “just cause include childcare or caregiving, a contagious illness, a physical or mental disability, or travel while on official business of the legislative body or other state or local agency.</p> <p>While remote participation is allowed, the bill establishes limits for remote participation by members of a legislative body. Teleconferencing may not be used for a period of more than three consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings within a calendar year.</p> <p>The rules established by this bill will expire January 1, 2026.</p>	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/13/2022)



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
SB 1181 Hueso Waste and used tires	This bill requires CalRecycle, to the extent feasible, to strengthen the current California tire tracking system to quantify more precisely the number of used tires flowing from or through California, into the State of Baja California, Mexico, and State of Sonora, Mexico. The bill would require CalRecycle, to the extent feasible, to work with United States Customs and Border Protection to obtain detailed data on California used tire exports to the State of Baja California, Mexico. Existing law requires a person generating waste or used tires that are transported or submitted for transportation to submit a California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest, as defined, to the waste and used tire hauler and to submit copies of the manifest to CalRecycle. This bill would revise and recast specified requirements of the waste and used tire manifest provisions.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/25/2022)
SB 1187 Kamlager Fabric recycling: pilot project	This bill requires 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 requires the pilot project to be submitted by an applicant jurisdiction and designed to create a circular economy for the highest and best use of waste textiles. The bill would require the pilot project operator to annually report to CalRecycle, the amount, in pounds, of textiles that were collected and that were diverted from disposal in the prior year of the pilot project, among other information. The bill requires the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/2022)
Climate Action Legislation Package	A number of solid waste bills above were signed as part of a full climate action legislative package signed on September 16, 2022. To learn more about other climate-related bills not included in this Legislative update, refer to the full press release from the Governor here .	SIGNED INTO LAW (9/16/2022)



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1817 Ting</p> <p>Sale of textiles containing Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</p>	<p>See full description in “Hazardous Waste and Product Safety” section above.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)</p>
<p>AB 2536 Grayson</p> <p>Development fees: impact fee nexus studies: connection fees and capacity charges</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. <p>Studies shall be updated at least every eight years, from the period beginning on January 1, 2023.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (07/19/2022)</p>
<p>AB 2771 Friedman</p> <p>Sale of cosmetics containing PFAS</p>	<p>Existing law, resulting from the passage of AB 2762 in 2020, prohibits the manufacture, distribution and sale of thirteen specified PFAS substances in cosmetic products beginning January 1, 2025.</p> <p>This bill broadens the provision to include intentionally added PFAS, capturing all forms previously not prohibited by AB 2762. Cosmetic products are defined as any product intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing or cosmetic purposes. The provisions of this bill would begin January 1, 2025.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)</p>



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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>SB 1157 Hertzberg</p> <p>Urban water use objectives</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 (gpcd) 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 from 52.5 gpcd to 47 gpcd, and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be reduced from 50 gpcd to 42 gpcd. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board to conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefit and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to summarize their findings in a report to the Legislature by October 1, 2028. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature on the progress of urban retail water suppliers towards achieving their urban water use objective by January 1, 2028.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/28/2022)</p>
<p>SB 1205 Allen</p> <p>Water rights: appropriation</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to develop and adopt regulations to govern consideration of climate change effects in water availability analyses used in the board’s review of applications for water rights permits, including consideration of the effects of climate change, as specified, upon watershed hydrology, as specified. The bill would require the board to consult with the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and qualified hydrologists and climate change scientists, among others, in preparing the regulations. The bill would prohibit the board from refusing to accept or delay processing or approval of an application for water rights on the grounds that the regulations have not yet been adopted.</p>	<p>SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)</p>



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Bills Vetoed

BILLS VETOED		
Bill	Description	Status
<p>AB 1717 Aguiar-Curry</p> <p>Public works: definition</p>	<p>Beginning January 1, 2024, this bill would expand the definition of “public works” to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts in excess of \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2025, for nonprofits. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program and provides that no reimbursement is required by this act.</p> <p>This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1720 of the Labor Code proposed by AB 1886 (which did not pass the Assembly) to be operative only if this bill and AB 1886 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.</p>	<p>VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/28/2022)</p>
<p>AB 2247 Bloom</p> <p>PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible data collection interface</p>	<p>This bill would require, the Department of Toxic Substances and Control (DTSC) to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity to implement, by January 1, 2026, a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products containing intentionally added PFAS. Manufacturers of PFAS or of a product containing intentionally added PFAS must annually register on the publicly accessible data collection interface. This requirement applies to all manufacturers if the PFAS or PFAS-containing product was sold or distributed (whether for sale or free of charge) during the prior calendar year. However, these registration requirements do not apply to certain products regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or products intended for certain animal uses that are regulated under certain federal laws (drug, medical device, medical equipment, or dietary supplement).</p>	<p>VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/29/2022)</p>
<p>AB 2784 Ting and Irwin</p> <p>Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/19/2022)</p>



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BILLS VETOED

Bill	Description	Status
thermoform recycled plastic	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
SB 1255 Portantino Single-use products waste reduction: Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K-12 Schools	<p>This bill would establish the Dishwasher Grant Program for Waste Reduction in K–12 Schools, to be administered by the State Department of Education, to provide grants to school districts and charter schools for the purchase and installation of commercial dishwashers in school kitchens, as specified. The bill would require the department to award grants of up to \$40,000 per kitchen of a school of an applicant school district or charter school, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop administrative guidelines for implementation of the program, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop materials and conduct outreach to those local educational agencies about the program, as provided. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the program, the department to enter into interagency agreements with other state agencies. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent on an appropriation being made for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.</p>	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/28/2022)
SB 1256 Wieckowski Waste management: disposable propane cylinders	<p>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.</p>	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/29/2022)



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BILLS VETOED

Bill	Description	Status
SB 222 Dodd Water rate assistance program	This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income residential ratepayers. The State Water Resources Control Board would be required to administer the program, and community water systems and wastewater systems would be required to provide rate assistance to residential ratepayers.	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/28/2022)

Bills Failed to Pass

FAILED TO PASS

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, pursuant to the program, 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 compost facility, mulch production facility, or biomass conversion facility to collect and to process or 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.	Last action: In Committee on APPR: Held Under Submission (5/19/2022)
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 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if the office, in consultation with CalRecycle, determines that there is competent and reliable evidence supporting the manufacturer’s claim of biodegradability, degradability, or decomposability.	Last action: Held in Committee on APPR and under submission. (5/19/2022)



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FAILED TO PASS

Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1690 Rivas, Petrie-Norris, Stone Tobacco products: single-use electronic cigarettes	This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this State a single-use electronic cigarette. 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.	Last action: Ordered to inactive file at request of Assembly Member Rivas. (05/16/2022)
AB 1953 Maienschein Drinking water: accessible water bottle refill stations	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 that has a water infrastructure source to install and maintain at least one, or maintain at least one existing, accessible water bottle refill station, as prescribed and except as specified. 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.	Last action: In committee on APPR: held under submission (5/19/2022)
AB 2026 Friedman and Ting Recycling: plastic packaging	This bill would require an e-commerce shipper that ships purchased products in or into the state to reduce from its 2023 calendar year levels the total weight and number of units of single-use plastic shipping envelopes, cushioning, void fill, and expanded and extruded polystyrene, it uses to ship or transport the products, by no less than unspecified percentages on or before January 1, 2030. The bill would make a violation of the foregoing requirements subject to civil penalties and would require penalties collected by the Attorney General to be deposited into the Plastic Packaging Reduction Penalty Account, which the bill would create.	Last action: In Committee on APPR: held under submission (8/11/2022)



HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

FAILED TO PASS

Beverage Containers

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1067 Ting Beverage containers	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. 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.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR. (08/11/2022)
AB 2779 Irwin Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits	The bill would revise the current definition of “beverage” under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act 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.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR. (08/11/2022)
SB 451 Dodd Beverage container recycling: pilot program	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. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.	Last action: Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (06/10/21)



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FAILED TO PASS

Hazardous Waste and Product Safety

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1 Cristina Garcia Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016: dealer notice: California battery fee	The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing of a lead-acid battery at any location other than at certain locations, and imposes a California battery fee on a person for specified types of replacement lead-acid batteries purchased from a dealer in the amount of \$1 until March 31, 2022, and in the amount of \$2 commencing April 1, 2022. Dealers are required to post a written notice or include on the purchaser's receipt notice of the nonrefundable fee and prohibition of disposal at an unauthorized location as a crime. This bill would revise the language required to be included in that notice or on the purchaser's receipt by increasing the stated amount of the California battery fee from \$1 to \$2.	Last action: Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Durazo. (06/23/2022)
SB 1153 Archuleta Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006: data reporting	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. 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.	Last action: Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Reyes. (08/25/2022)

FAILED TO PASS

Miscellaneous

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1724 Stone State-owned washing machines: microfiber filtration	This bill would require all state-owned washing machines to contain a microfiber filtration system with a mesh size of 100 microns or smaller.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR. (05/19/2022)



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FAILED TO PASS

Miscellaneous

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1886 Cooper Public works: definition	This bill would expand the definition of “public works” to include street sweeping, as defined, maintenance performed for the routine cleaning of any publicly owned or publicly operated street, road, or highway done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1720 of the Labor Code proposed by AB 1717 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1717 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.	Last action: Assembly refused to concur in Senate amendments (08/31/2022)
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, as defined, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, at a concentration equal to or greater than 0.01% weight by weight. The bill would exclude prescription drugs, and products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. This bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation.	Last action: Ordered to inactive file at request of Assembly Member Quirk. (05/26/2022)
SB 983 Eggman Consumer warranty protection: express warranties	This bill would 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. The bill would also require a service and repair facility or dealer to provide a written notice containing specified information related to warranties to any customer seeking repair of an electronic or appliance product before the repair facility or service dealer repairs the product.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR. (05/19/2022)



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FAILED TO PASS

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, as defined. 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 authorize a regional climate network to engage in activities to address climate change, as specified, and develop a regional climate adaptation and resilience action plan. The bill would require the office of planning and research to publish information and provide technical assistance.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR (08/11/2022)
SB 833 Dodd and Stern 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 non-competitive grant for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments.	Last action: Held under submission in Committee on APPR (08/11/2022)

NOT PASSED IN 2022

Water and Wastewater

Bill	Description	Status
AB 2531 Grayson Housing data: collection and reporting	<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>	Last action: In Committees on H. & C.D. and L. GOV. Hearing canceled at the request of the author. (04/20/2022)



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NOT PASSED IN 2022		
Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
	<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, which 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. 	
AB 2742 Friedman Water meters: urban water suppliers	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.	Last action: Introduced and may be heard in committee (02/19/2022)



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NATIONAL LEGISLATION HIGHLIGHTS

Other States

Oregon

- [SB 1576](#): Established a state-wide mattress extended producer responsibility (EPR) program. (03/24/22)
- [SB 1520](#): Added wine sold in aluminum cans to the list of eligible materials under Oregon’s bottle bill program. (03/24/22)

Washington

- [HB 1799](#): Established a comprehensive state-wide organic waste reduction strategy with the goal of reducing organic waste disposal by 75% by 2030 and increasing edible food recovery by 20% by 2025, through various mandatory programs. (3/25/22)

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. 	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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Establishing limitations on the export of plastic waste to other countries. 	
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.	Passed in Senate (07/28/22)



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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
- gpcd: gallons per capita daily

