

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 215	Chesbro	Introduced January 31, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements.</p>	
AB 333	Wieckowski	Amended July 11, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag," "medical waste management plan," "health care professional," "sharps container," "shipping document," and "treatment." Under existing law, health care professionals who generate medical waste are generally required to have medical waste transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter. Under existing law, a health care professional is a person licensed under specified provisions, including dentists and physicians and surgeons.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would redefine the above-referenced terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and expand the scope of a health care professional to include any person who generates medical waste in a health care setting or in the course of providing health care services. This bill would revise the registration procedures and the record requirements for large quantity and small quantity generators. The bill would exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste hauler a small quantity generator or large quantity generator that meets specified requirements, including retaining specified documentation and complying with certain federal requirements relating to a materials of trade exception.</p>	

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AB 371	Salas	Amended January 30, 2014 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, upon receipt of an application for waste discharge requirements for discharge of dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage or other biological solids, to prescribe general waste discharge requirements for that sludge or those other solids. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes an integrated waste management program that includes the regulation of solid waste disposal and solid waste facilities, and defines solid waste to include dewatered, treated, and chemically fixed sewage sludge that is not a hazardous waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016, inclusive, to require additional testing 2 times per year on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids to occur on properties in unincorporated areas of Kern County where sewage sludge or other biological solids are imported from another California county, as prescribed. The bill would require the state board to identify pathogens, endotoxins, and other hazards for testing based on the potential for groundwater contamination and potential to adversely affect human health originating in sewage sludge or other biological solids, and would require the state board to submit a report after each test containing the results of the test to prescribed committees of the Legislature and the Kern County Board of Supervisors.</p>	Watch
AB 686	Quirk	Amended May 24, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2- year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities, including, but not limited to, treatment facilities, to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits or other grants of authorization issued by DTSC. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC, by January 1, 2016, to develop recommendations for standards and guidelines for the operation of on-site waste management and recycling of hazardous waste at facilities engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development. The department would be required, by January 1, 2016, to submit a report to the Legislature on those recommendations, including any recommended statutory and regulatory actions needed to assure the safe and efficient management of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development activities. The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2019.</p>	

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AB 997	Chesbro	Amended June 18, 2013 Senate; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, provides for the designation of an enforcement agency under specified procedures, including by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the county, by the county and the cities within the county pursuant to a joint exercise of powers agreement, by a city council for purposes of the city, or by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the unincorporated area of the county. Existing law requires CalRecycle to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would provide that the enforcement agency, when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of the act, would be deemed to be carrying out a state function governed by the act. The bill would also provide that, in carrying out this state function, the enforcement agency would be deemed to be independent from the local governing body and the enforcement agency's actions would not be subject to the authority of the local governing body. The bill would also provide that if an enforcement agency is authorized or required to take an action by a state law or local ordinance and that action is not otherwise authorized or required by certain provisions of the act, the enforcement agency would, with regard to that action, be governed only by that local ordinance or state law.</p>	Letter of Support sent out July 29, 2013, for this bill as amended June 18, 2013

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1001	Gordon	Amended August 22, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, prohibits a manufacturer, importer, agent, or supplier, as defined, from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes specified regulated metals and prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in the state a product in a package that includes those intentionally introduced regulated metals. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the act, is a crime. The act exempts from its requirements a package or a packaging component that meets any of specified conditions only if the manufacturer or supplier prepares, retains, and biennially updates documentation containing specified information for that package or packaging component and exempts, until January 1, 2010, a package or packaging component that contains no intentionally introduced regulated metals, but exceeds the applicable maximum concentration level set forth in the act only because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend this exemption to January 1, 2017, would require, no later than July 1, 2014, a manufacturer or supplier of packaging exercising the exemption under this provision to coordinate with the department to develop a specified study or studies measuring the content and leaching of regulated metals from the packaging seeking the exemption, and would require the manufacturer or supplier, no later than July 1, 2015, to provide to the department a specified report documenting the results of the study or studies. The bill would require the manufacturer or supplier to reimburse the department for its actual costs associated with coordinating the development of the study or studies and in reviewing and evaluating the report.</p>	Watch
AB 1021	Eggman	Amended August 12, 2013 Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand projects eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion to include projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock, as defined, that is intended to be reused in the production of another product or soil amendment, but would not include a project that processes or utilizes recycled feedstock in a manner that constitutes disposal.</p>	Support if Amended letter sent April 25, 2013, for this bill as amended April 22, 2013

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AB 1104	Salas	<p>Amended January 27, 2014</p> <p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: CEQA requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that, for purposes of that exemption, "pipeline" also means a pipeline located in Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare County, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of the exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 1504	Stone	<p>Introduced January 14, 2014</p> <p>Assembly</p>	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 18 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of that provision of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to single-use cigarette filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.</p>	

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AB 1594	Williams	<p>Introduced February 3, 2014</p> <p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires the source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Under the act, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle, if they determine it is necessary to meet the policy goal established under AB 341, to adopt regulations to provide that the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of the act. If CalRecycle were to adopt the regulations described above, they would be required to consult with the compost industry, local governments, environmental organizations, landfill operators, and other stakeholders.</p>	Watch
AB 1699	Bloom	<p>Introduced February 13, 2014</p> <p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2016, a person in the course of doing business, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state any cleaning product, personal care product, or both containing microplastic, as specified. The bill would provide exceptions to the above provision, including an exception for the sale of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of microplastic, as provided. The bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Fund in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to expend the funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and administer the act by, among other things, providing grants to local governments or other entities.</p>	

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AB 1743 New to the Table	Ting	Introduced February 14, 2014 Assembly Committee on Health	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, until January 1, 2015, authorizes a pharmacist or physician to furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes for human use to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. Under existing law it is unlawful to possess an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphanelia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specified controlled substances. Existing law, until January 1, 2015, exempts from this prohibition the possession of 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes if acquired from an authorized source.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would authorize a pharmacist or physician to provide an unlimited number of hypodermic needles and syringes to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would exempt the possession of any amount of hypodermic needles and syringes that are acquired from an authorized source.</p>	
AB 1784	Quirk	Introduced February 18, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. A violation of the act is a crime. The act prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value or other specified payments of fees for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material, or, with intent to defraud, taking specified actions with regard to redeeming ineligible containers. Existing law requires a vehicle entering the state that contains more than 25 pounds of empty beverage container material to pass through the nearest plant quarantine inspection station and obtain proof of inspection from CalRecycle. The department is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the Department of Food and Agriculture to implement this requirement.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying a refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of empty beverage containers submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center during a single 24-hour period. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider proximity to the state border when assigning employees to the department's audits of redemption centers. This bill would require plant quarantine officers at plant quarantine inspection stations to ascertain the origin and quantity of high volumes of empty beverage containers transported by vehicles entering the state.</p>	

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AB 1826 New to the Table	Chesbro	Introduced February 18, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment in a specified amount for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act also provides for the regulation of solid waste disposal and solid waste facilities. Existing law provides that nothing in the act abrogates, limits, or otherwise affects the duties of the former Department of Conservation under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would replace this obsolete reference to the Department of Conservation with a reference to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.</p>	
AB 1846	Gordon	Introduced February 19, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for each beverage container sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law imposes criminal and civil penalties for specified violations of the act, including as actions subject to criminal penalties, the redemption of out-of-state containers, as defined. Existing law generally authorizes CalRecycle to impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 or \$5,000 for each violation, but authorizes the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction, or an amount equal to 3 times the damages, plus costs, for a person who redeems, or assists in the redemption of, previously redeemed containers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally authorize the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction or 3 times the damages, plus costs, upon a person who redeems, attempts to redeem, or aids in the redemption of, otherwise ineligible beverage containers, including, but not limited to, out-of-state containers and empty beverage container materials imported from out-of-state.</p>	

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AB 1893	Stone/Eggman	Introduced February 19, 2014 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law specifically excludes home-generated sharps waste, as defined, from the definition of medical waste. Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly placing home-generated sharps waste in certain types of containers and requires that home-generated sharps waste be transported only in sharps containers, as defined, or other containers approved by the department or the local enforcement agency.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	Watch
AB 1935	Campos	Introduced February 19, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each electrical corporation, no later than July 1, 2015, to submit to the Public Utilities Commission a distribution resources plan proposal to identify the optimal locations for the deployment of distributed resources. Existing law defines the term "distributed resources." Existing law requires the commission to review and approve the plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "distributed resources" to include clean distributed energy technology, including conversion technologies that: 1. convert organic waste into a useful energy resource; 2. meets or exceeds a California State Regulation related to nitrogen emissions; 3. has a nameplate rated generation capacity of 20 or less megawatts.</p>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014
AB 1970	Gordon	Introduced February 19, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program and would require moneys to be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of awarding local assistance grants and other financial assistance to eligible grant applicants, as defined, who submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region.</p>	

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AB 2284 New to the Table	Williams	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations to create an extended producer responsibility model for single-use primary household batteries and to seek the input from specified entities when adopting those regulations.</p>	
AB 2355 New to the Table	Levine	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assmby Local Government Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with CalRecycle, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of specified paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires that the specifications be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires that the standards and specifications shall not reduce the quality of standards for highway and road construction</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local government that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, or discuss why it is not adopting those standards at a public hearing. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	

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AB 2371 New to the Table	Mullin	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste (HHW) element containing specified components and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires CalRecycle to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's HHW element.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each jurisdiction, subject to those requirements, no later than January 1, 2016, to review its HHW element and program to determine its effectiveness in the collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of HHW, as prescribed. The bill would further require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature that analyzes the effectiveness of the state's HHW management system, including specified information. The bill would require, as a condition of approval of a HHW element, that the local agency demonstrate that it will give priority to methods that make the recycling and disposal of HHW more convenient for the public.</p>	

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AB 2390 New to the Table	Muratsuchi	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board (ARB), and in consultation with specified state agencies, develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels not later than June 30, 2007. AB 32 establishes the ARB as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires ARB to adopt a statewide GHG emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions levels in 1990. ARB is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) regulations. Under federal law, the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Governor, by June 30, 2015, to designate a state agency to establish and administer a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve to facilitate and encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuel projects in California by providing stability and predictability for the value of credits generated by the production of those fuels pursuant to the low carbon fuel standard and the federal renewable fuel standard. The bill would provide for the Green Credit Reserve to enter into specified contracts with developers of projects that are intended to produce renewable transportation fuels that qualify for state and federal low carbon or renewable fuel credits, and that will commit the Reserve to purchase the LCFS and RFS credits at a contracted price when the renewable fuel is produced.</p>	
AB 2392 New to the Table	Gatto	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One criteria that a product-associated or a single resin type rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that it have a recycling rate of 45%. CalRecycle is required to enforce the act's plastic packaging container requirements and a violation of these requirements is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the recycling rate that a product-associated, or single resin type, rigid plastic packaging container is required to meet under this criteria to 75%, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make conforming and nonsubstantive changes.</p>	

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AB 2633 New to the Table	Allen	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. On and after January 1, 2000, the element is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would utilize the technology available to cost-effectively address management of solid waste and maximize the value recovered from reusable plastic material by, among other things, investigating emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, such as propylene monomer.</p>	
AB 2658 New to the Table	Bocanegra	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Tire Recycling Act imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local government agencies for public works projects that use waste tires. Existing law makes the grant program inoperative on June 30, 2015, and repeals the grant program on January 1, 2016. The act requires CalRecycle to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would remove the expiration date of the grant program and would make conforming changes with regard to CalRecycle's 5-year plan. The bill would also require CalRecycle, when awarding grants under the grant program, to give priority to public works projects that use waste tires to create parklets in disadvantaged communities.</p>	

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AB 2666 New to the Table	Daly	Introduced February 21, 2014 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. The act defines consumer as a person who purchases a new or refurbished covered electronic device in a transaction that is a retail sale or in a transaction to which a use tax applies, and defines "person" to, among other things, include the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities to the extent permitted by law. Under existing law the electronic waste recycling fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and CalRecycle is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "person" under the act to exclude the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities.</p>	
AB 2748 New to the Table	Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Introduced March 6, 2014 Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if certain requirements are met, including that the owners or operators of the location have a business plan that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, including a statewide information management system, for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program and be certified as a certified unified program agency (CUPA), and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would repeal the requirement that the owner or operator of the location have such a business plan in order to accept recyclable latex paint. This bill would repeal the requirement that a business submit a business plan or any portion of the business plan if the CUPA finds that the handling of lesser quantities requires the submission of the business plan. This bill would also require a business that handles 10,000 pounds of solids or 1,000 gallons of liquids that are hazardous materials to establish and implement a business plan if the solid or liquid is a paint that will be recycled or managed under a stewardship program, as specified.</p>	

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SB 11	Pavley/Rubio	Amended September 6, 2013 Assembly Committee on Transportation; 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, until January 1, 2016, increases vehicle registration fees, vessel registration fees, and specified service fees for identification plates by a specified amount. Existing law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes on certain vehicles a smog abatement fee of \$20, and requires a specified amount of this fee to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would extend those fees in the amounts required to make these deposits into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, the Air Quality Improvement Fund, and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount until January 1, 2024, at which time the fees would be reduced by those amounts.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for bill as amended April 18, 2013
SB 270	Padilla/De Leon/Lara	Amended February 6, 2014 Assembly Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, until 2020, requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill, as of July 1, 2015, would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. The bill would also prohibit a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag and reusable bags at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. The bill would require reusable bags sold in the State to meet certain conditions. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted an ordinance related to grocery bags prior to September 1, 2014, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance and would preempt any amendments to that ordinance except that the bill would allow a local public agency to adopt or amend an ordinance setting a price for a recycled paper bag, compostable bag, or reusable grocery bag. This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 from the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount to the CalRecycle for the purposes of providing loans and grants for the creation and retention of jobs and economic activity in State for the manufacture and recycling of plastic reusable grocery bags that use recycled content.</p>	Support if amend letter sent March 17, 2014

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SB 498	Lara	Amended January 27, 2014 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines "biomass conversion," to mean the controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on biomass materials.</p>	Support and amend letter sent March 17, 2014
SB 731	Steinberg/Hill	Amended September 9, 2013 Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p>Existing Law: The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill establishes the position of Advisor on Renewable Energy Facilities in the office of the Governor until 2017. This bill would allow renewable energy project applicants to make their case to the lead agency about benefits resulting from the project including measures that would mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, significantly reduce traffic, improve air quality or replace higher emitting energy sources or other significant environmental or public impact. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project, as defined, on an infill site, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.</p>	

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SB 916	Correa	<p>Amended March 19, 2014</p> <p>Senate Committee on Governmental Organization</p>	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil, and, for those purposes, defines "used oil" to mean oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities. Existing law requires state agencies and contractors with state agencies to purchase lubricating oil, as defined, and industrial oil, as defined, containing the greatest percentage of recycled oil, unless a specified certification is made. Existing law also requires local agencies to purchase lubricating oil and industrial oil that contains recycled oil if the product meets specified conditions.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, on and after January 1, 2016, would require a state agency, and any person or entity contracting with a state agency for the supply of lubricating oil, to purchase only biosynthetic lubricant that meets the specified requirements. This bill would prohibit on and after January 1, 2017, the sale of lubricating oil in the state unless the lubricating oil meets certain requirements, including meeting or exceeding the minimal standards for biodegradability, as specified, and unless the producer of the biosynthetic lubricating oil files with the department a document by which the producer verifies that the lubricating oil meets the specified requirements. The bill would require the department to provide the producer with a unique lubricating oil biodegradability compliance number for each product self-verified by the producer.</p>	

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SB 1014	Jackson	Introduced February 13, 2014 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: CalRecycle was required, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Home-Generated Pharmaceutical Waste Collection Disposal Act and would define terms for purposes of the act. The bill would require a producer of covered pharmaceuticals or stewardship organization to submit to CalRecycle by July 1, 2015, except as specified, a product stewardship plan which contains specified elements with regard to the collection and disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, including provisions for the payment of all administrative and operational fees associated with the product stewardship program. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the act and would require them to adopt regulations to provide for the appropriate management of consolidated home-generated pharmaceutical waste, to establish a schedule of fees to be charged to cover their costs of administering and enforcing the act, and to adopt a schedule setting the amounts of administrative civil penalties that the it would be authorized to impose.</p>	Support letter sent March 3, 2014
SB 1020	Monning	Introduced February 14, 2014 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the Department of Toxic Substances Control with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Photovoltaic Panel Collection and Recycling Act of 2014 in the Hazardous Waste Control Law and would require photovoltaic panel manufacturers, individually or collectively, or with photovoltaic panel vendors, to establish a program for the collection and recycling of end-of-life photovoltaic panels that meets specified criteria to be approved by CalRecycle. The bill would require a contractor removing end-of-life photovoltaic panels and a person who demolishes a building having end-of-life photovoltaic panels to take the panels to an appropriate location for collection and recycling. The bill would require the bidder on state contracts for the purchase or lease of solar energy systems to certify that the photovoltaic panels used are purchased from a photovoltaic panel manufacturer in compliance with the above requirements.</p>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014

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SB 1274 New to the Table	Hancock	Introduced February 21, 2014 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program, including the development of a state plan by July 1, 2015, for recycling used mattresses in the state that includes specified goals and elements. The plan is required to include an element that ensures that urban and rural local governments and participating solid waste facilities that accept mattresses are provided with a mechanism for the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility, as provided.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require that element to ensure that urban and rural local governments and participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses are provided with the above mechanism. This bill would authorize an individual to also drop off a mattress at a recycler, renovator, authorized solid waste operation, or other municipal facility that accepts mattresses consistent with solid waste regulations. The bill would also require the payment amount to be determined as reasonable by the municipal facility or solid waste facility or operation and the mattress recycling organization.</p>	
SB 1383 New to the Table	Hueso	Introduced February 21, 2014 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would permit the sale of agricultural mulch film, as defined, that is labeled as biodegradable, or labeled as otherwise specified, if the product biodegrades in soil after being used and meets other specified conditions. The bill would also make conforming changes.</p>	
Federal Legislation				

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H.R. 1686	Moran	<p>April 23, 2013</p> <p>House Natural Resources Committee, House Ways and Means Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would impose a five-cent tax on every paper or plastic disposable bag that retailers provide to customers. Businesses would be responsible for collecting the tax which would need to be itemized on receipts. Reusable bags as well as packaged plastic bags (trash bags, pet waste bags) would be exempt from this tax. Monies collected from this bill would go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Eighty percent of the taxes collected would be directed into the Fund and used to finance various conservation programs and construction of outdoor recreation areas. A new nonrefundable tax credit payment to retailers who participate in bag recycling programs would make up the remaining twenty percent of revenues.</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended letter sent July 25, 2014</p>