

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2015-2016 SESSION  
SEPTEMBER 17, 2015**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 45	Mullin	Amended April 30, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element (HHWE) containing certain components, and to submit that element to CalRecycle for approval.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste, on or before July 1, 2020, to increase the collection and diversion of HHW in its service area by fifteen percent over a baseline amount, to be determined in accordance with CalRecycle regulations. The bill would provide jurisdictions two additional years to increase their collection rate if the jurisdiction has in place or enacts an ordinance which implements a comprehensive HHW collection program.</p>	Oppose letter sent April 23, 2015, for this bill as amended April 13, 2015
AB 48	Stone	Amended February 13, 2015  Assembly Governmental Organization Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.</p>	
AB 144	Mathis	Amended June 1, 2015  Enrolled	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, or in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, or upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would make a fourth or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000.</p>	Support letter sent June 17, 2015, for this bill as amended June 1, 2015.

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AB 190	Harper	Amended March 11, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would otherwise, as of July 1, 2015, 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 certain exceptions.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the above provisions and other provisions related to Senate Bill 270 (2014, Padilla).	Oppose
AB 191	Harper	Amended March 11, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10.	Oppose
AB 197	Garcia	Amended April 29, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources taking into account factors and to require an electrical corporation, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to take actions. The RPS Program authorizes an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the cost limitation of the electrical corporation unless the eligible renewable energy resources can be procured without exceeding a de minimis increase in rates consistent with the electrical corporation's long-term procurement plan.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the PUC to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to AB 32 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require an a retail seller of electricity, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to consider the best-fit attributes of resources types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid.	

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AB 199	Eggman	Amended June 9, 2015  Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to approve a project for financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would expand projects eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion to include projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock, but would not include a project that processes or utilizes recycled feedstock in a manner that constitutes disposal.	Support if Amended letter sent March 11, 2015, for this bill as introduced
AB 237	Daly	Amended April 20, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to impose a parcel tax or property-related fee for specified purposes.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, before the adoption of any new parcel tax, the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to provide notice of the vote to enact the proposed parcel tax to the owner of each parcel affected by the tax within one week of the local agency voting to place the proposed parcel tax on the ballot.	Watch
AB 239	Gallagher	Introduced February 5, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (2006, Nunez) authorizes the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit the board, on and after January 1, 2016, from adopting or amending regulations pursuant to the act. The bill would authorize the board to submit to the Legislature recommendations on how to achieve the goals of the act.	Support
AB 263	Patterson	Introduced February 10, 2015  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Regulations adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) provide for a hazardous waste management system, which refers to the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, to reflect all updates to that publication, as specified.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC to update, by June 1, 2016, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the above-described regulations relating to the use of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as specified.	

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AB 385	Chu	Amended July 1, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) requires the local enforcement agency, if it receives a complaint from an air pollution control district or an air quality management district pertaining to an odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would until January 1, 2019, require the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to establish a South Bay Odor Stakeholder Group to hold public meetings, relating to odors that emanate from the Newby Island Landfill and locations around the landfill and take other actions as provided. By imposing new duties on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 577	Bonilla	Amended July 6, 2015  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the California Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of the State's AB 32 cap and trade program to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that build or develop collection and purification technology, infrastructure, and projects that upgrade existing biomethane facilities to meet certain requirements.</p>	Support letter sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as amended April 6, 2015.
AB 590	Dahle	Amended July 9, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 authorizes the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms to carry out the goals of the act. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that moneys in the GHG Reduction Fund may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation or geothermal energy generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.</p>	Support letter sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as Introduced February 24, 2015.

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AB 628	Bloom	Introduced February 24, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines "used oil" as oil that has been refined from crude oil, or 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.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.	
AB 640	Dahle	Introduced February 24, 2015  Assembly, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.	
AB 645	Williams/Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program, which expresses the intent of the Legislature that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to at least 33 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year by December 31, 2020.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would express the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the RPS program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50 percent by December 31, 2030.	

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AB 649	Patterson	Amended June 24, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring medical waste to be treated by specified methods prior to disposal including several forms of incineration approved by the State Department of Public Health that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would include among those authorized treatment methods any alternative medical waste treatment solely designed to treat pharmaceutical waste, including a pharmaceutical incinerator and would require this method to be evaluated and approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a pharmaceutical incinerator up to 4 times per year if the incinerator is evaluated and approved by State Department of Public Health and complies with all other applicable federal and state laws and local ordinances.</p>	
AB 692	Quirk	Amended June 2, 2015  Assembly Concurrence Pending	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require at least 3 percent of the aggregate amount of bulk transportation fuel purchased by the state government to be procured from very low carbon transportation fuel sources.</p>	
AB 777	Harper	Introduced February 25, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). CARB is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the act.</p>	

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AB 876	McCarty	Amended June 1 2015  Enrolled	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, commencing August 1, 2017, a county or regional agency to include in its annual report to CalRecycle an estimate of the amount of organic waste in cubic yards that will be generated in the county or region over a 15-year period, an estimate of the additional organic waste recycling facility capacity in cubic yards that will be needed to process that amount of waste, and areas identified by the county or regional agency as locations for new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities capable of safely meeting that additional need.</p>	Floor alert to oppose this bill sent August 24, 2015.
AB 901	Gordon	Amended September 4, 2015  Senate	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to counties on the types and quantities of materials processed at their facilities by county of origin. Existing law requires counties to submit reports to the cities, to any regional agency of which the county is a member, and to CalRecycle on the amounts of solid waste disposed of by jurisdiction or region of origin, and on the categories and amounts of solid waste diverted to recycling and composting facilities within the county or region.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise solid waste facility provisions by, among other things, requiring disposal facility operators to submit tonnage information by jurisdiction of origin directly to CalRecycle and to counties that request the information. The bill would require recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit information to CalRecycle on the types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred to, among other entities, other recycling or composting facilities, and end users inside of the state or outside of the state. CalRecycle may provide this information on an aggregated basis to jurisdictions who request the information. The bill would make the aggregated information, other than that aggregated by company, public information.</p>	Oppose unless amended letter sent July 1, 2015, for this bill as amended
AB 997	Allen	Introduced February 26, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 341 (Chesbro, 2011) declares that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that the goal is for not less than 75% of solid waste generated to be source reduced, recycled, used for power generation in dedicated anaerobic digesters as well as in modern landfills capturing methane gas, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p>	

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AB 1045	Irwin	<p><b>Amended September 4, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal. Under existing law, the State Water Board and regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, until January 1, 2021, would require the CalEPA, in coordination with CalRecycle, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills. This bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with CARB and the State Water Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of streamlined permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting the environment. Identified entities would be required to hold stakeholder meetings at least four times per year.</p>	Oppose unless amended letter sent June 25, 2015, for this bill as amended April 20, 2015.
AB 1063	Williams	<p><b>Amended August 17, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires CalRecycle to establish the amount of the fee and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would raise the fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility to \$4 per ton commencing January 1, 2017. The bill would require a minimum of \$1.50 per ton of the fee collected from each operator, until January 1, 2022, and would authorize some or all of the fee collected thereafter, to be allocated to activities that promote recycling and the highest and best use of materials. This bill additionally would require CalRecycle, commencing January 1, 2019, to establish and impose a charge on all solid waste generators to be collected by a city, county, or city and county and remitted to the State Board of Equalization.</p>	Oppose Memo sent to Senate Environmental Quality Committee on August 18, 2015.



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AB 1103	Dodd	Amended July 16, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of AB 1826 (Chesbro, 2014) to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a person who transports a certain amount of food waste to be registered by CalRecycle. This bill would require a registered transporter to maintain a record of food waste transported that contains documents and information and to have their vehicle inspected on a regular basis. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose fees on registered transporters for vehicles used to transport food waste for CalRecycle's regulatory costs in administering provisions regulating the diversion of food waste. This bill would also define "food waste" for purposes of Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro, 2014).</p>	Oppose
AB 1108	Low	Amended May 5, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers or plastic beverage containers, or any combination thereof, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center in a single 24-hour period.</p>	
AB 1136	Steinorth	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum petition, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and would prohibit those stores from distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Subject to the referendum petition, this bill would expand the group of customers who would be provided a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale to include a customer who is 65 years of age or older and a customer who provides proof of current attendance at a California college or university.</p>	

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AB 1144	Rendon	<p><b>Amended August 17, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources referred to as the portfolio content requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity not defined as an electric corporation, the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, and where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016.</p>	
AB 1159	Gordon/Williams	<p><b>Amended April 21, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. Existing law exempts a hazardous waste management activity, including management of hazardous waste batteries, from statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Product Stewardship Pilot Program and, until January 1, 2024, would require producers and product stewardship organizations of covered products, defined to mean home-generated sharps waste or household batteries, to develop and implement a product stewardship plan.</p>	Support letter for this bill sent May 14, 2015, for this bill as amended April 21, 2015.

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AB 1176	Perea	Amended August 18, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board (CARB).</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Advanced Low-Carbon Diesel Fuels Access Program, to be administered by the commission, in consultation with the state board, for the purpose of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of diesel motor vehicles by providing capital assistance for projects that expand advanced low-carbon diesel fueling infrastructure in communities that are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and additionally where the greatest air quality impacts can be identified.</p>	Support letter sent July 8, 2015, for this bill as amended July 7, 2015
AB 1239	Gordon/Atkins	Amended May 5, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to fund the waste tire purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee to be established by CalRecycle sufficient enough to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold. This bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to establish this incentive program to award payments to eligible recipients</p>	Oppose letter sent July 8, 2015, for this bill as amended May 5, 2015
AB 1256	Williams	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision establishing the department.</p>	

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AB 1269	Dababneh	Amended September 4, 2015  Senate Governance and Finance Committee	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Authority Act authorizes, until July 1, 2016, to grant financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects that promote the use of advanced manufacturing.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the authorization to grant the above financial assistance to projects that promote the use of advanced manufacturing to January 1, 2021. This bill would incorporate additional changes in the Public Resources Code, if this bill and AB 199 are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2016, and this bill is chaptered last.	
AB 1377	Thurmond	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law governs the use of solid waste as alternative daily cover in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the determination of what constitutes diversion through recycling rather than disposal. Existing law provides for CalRecycle to adopt regulations in this regard.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete obsolete provisions relating to the adoption of regulations.	
AB 1419	Eggman	Amended May 5, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, provides for CalRecycle to certify operators of recycling centers. Existing law requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle to revoke a certification of a certified recycling center found to be abandoned, as specified. The bill would provide an opportunity for a hearing on that revocation to be conducted in the same manner as a hearing for an applicant whose original application for certification is denied.	

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AB 1435	Alejo	Amended August 17, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act exempted from a prohibition on packaging which intentionally included lead or other heavy/toxic metals, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers, as specified, to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California.</p>	
AB 1447	Low	Amended May 5, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers, including bottles and containers composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), sold in California to be labeled with a code which indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, commencing July 1, 2016, PET plastic packaging for sale manufactured in the state to be manufactured with, and empty PET plastic packaging imported into the state to be filled with food or drink in the state for sale in the state to contain, a minimum of 10% of postfilled PET plastic, as measured by weight.</p>	
AB 1496	Thurmond	Amended September 4, 2015  Assembly Concurrence Pending	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the state board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the state board to take specified actions and conduct specified analyses with respect to methane emissions.</p>	

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 32	Pavley	Amended September 4, 2015  Assembly  County:  Legislative analysis in process	<b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CARB to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize CARB to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, on or before July 1, 2017, to prepare and make available to the public and the Legislature a report analyzing the impacts of the greenhouse gas emissions limits adopted by CARB on disadvantaged communities.	Oppose Letter Sent March 26, 2015, for this bill as amended March 16, 2015
SB 47	Hill	Amended March 25, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates certain behavior related to recreational activities and public safety, including, among other things, playgrounds and wooden playground equipment.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by July 1, 2017, in consultation with CalRecycle, the State Department of Public Health, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to prepare and provide to the Legislature and post on the office's Internet Web site a study analyzing synthetic turf for potential adverse health impacts. The bill would prohibit a public or private school or local government, until January 1, 2018, from installing, or contracting for the installation of, a new field or playground surface made from synthetic turf within the boundaries of a public or private school or public recreational park unless 3 conditions are met.	Oppose letter sent March 11, 2015, for this bill as introduced

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<b>SB 350</b>	<b>De Leon</b>	<p><b>Amended September 4, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources</b></p> <p><b>County:</b></p> <p><b>Pending</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) Program, which is codified in the Public Utilities Act, with the target to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources to an amount that equals at least 33% of the total electricity sold to retail customers per year by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement various standards related to emissions from motor vehicles. Existing law requires the PUC to identify cost-effective electricity efficiency savings and establish efficiency targets for an electrical corporation to achieve, and to identify cost-effective natural gas efficiency savings and establish efficiency targets for a gas corporation to achieve</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customer per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to 50% by December 31, 2030, as provided. The bill would make other revisions to the RPS Program and to certain other requirements on public utilities and publicly owned electric utilities. This bill would require those standards to be in furtherance of achieving a reduction in petroleum use in motor vehicles by 50% by January 1, 2030. This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish annual targets for statewide energy efficiency savings and demand reduction that will achieve a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers by January 1, 2030.</p>	Watch
<b>SB 360</b>	<b>Canella</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 24, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee, 2- year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt policies promoting the in-state production of a variety of sources of biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt pipeline access rules that ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to any party for the purposes of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the PUC to consider providing the option to all gas corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment. The bill would also require that any ratepayer financed processes take into account the value of the collected biomethane delivered and seek to return equivalent value to ratepayers over the life of any authorized project.</p>	

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SB 398	Leyva	Amended June 2, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Green Assistance Program, to be administered by the Secretary for Environmental Protection in concert with environmental justice programs that, among other things, would provide technical assistance to small businesses, small profits, and disadvantaged communities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	
SB 400	Lara	Amended June 1, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The State Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25 percent of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to environmental mitigation measures and projects that reduce GHG from transportation sources and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality.</p>	
SB 423	Bates	Amended August 31, 2015  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste including pharmaceutical waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, until January 1, 2022, would establish criteria to be followed for the handling and management of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products if a reasonable determination for reuse has been made or when a reasonable determination for reuse cannot be made but the product has been recalled as required by law. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations as deemed necessary to establish standards for the proper and safe handling of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products.</p>	



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SB 427	Fuller	Introduced February 25, 2015  Senate Rules Committee, 2- year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> The Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program authorizes an electrical corporation to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource, and requires the commission to approve the application if certain conditions are met.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the RPS program authorization for electrical corporations to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource.	
SB 485	Hernandez	Amended August 27, 2015  Enrolled	<b>Existing Law:</b> The County Sanitation District Act authorizes a sanitation district to acquire, construct, and complete certain works, property, or structures necessary or convenient for sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize a number of sanitation districts in the County of Los Angeles, to acquire, construct, operate, maintain, and furnish facilities for the diversion, management, and treatment of stormwater and dry weather runoff, the discharge of the water to the stormwater drainage system, and the beneficial use of the water.	Support letter sent September 10, 2015, for the bill as amended July 7, 2015
SB 489	Monning	Amended August 24, 2015  Enrolled	<b>Existing Law:</b> Under now-expired authority, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) adopted regulations exempting specified hazardous waste management activities from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize DTSC to adopt regulations to designate end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject those modules to universal waste management. The bill would authorize DTSC to revise the regulations as necessary.	Support letter sent April 27, 2015, for this bill as amended April 6, 2015.
SB 662	Senate Environmental I Quality Committee	Introduced February 27, 2015  Enrolled	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to CalRecycle for making loans to local governing bodies, private businesses, and nonprofit entities within recycling market development zones and in other specified areas for purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle to expend money in the subaccount to make payments to local governing bodies within Recycling Market Development Zones for services related to the promotion of the zone including for training, outreach, development of written promotional materials, and technical analyses of feedstock availability.	Support letter sent April 27, 2015, for this bill as introduced February 27, 2015.

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SB 687	Allen	Amended May 5, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill  County:  Analysis pending with CEO	<b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) requires the State Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. AB 32 requires the CARB to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CARB, on or before June 30, 2017, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, to adopt a carbon-based renewable gas standard that requires all gas sellers to provide specified percentages of renewable gas meeting certain deliverability requirements, to retail end-use customers for use in California, that increases over specified compliance periods.	
SB 732	Pan	Amended April 6, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to calculate a processing fee and a processing payment for any type of empty beverage container with a refund value less than the cost of recycling.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, on and after January 1, 2017, require every manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to demonstrate to CalRecycle that each type of plastic beverage container sold in this state contains, on average, not less than 10 percent postfilled material.	
SB 742	Hertzberg	Amended April 6, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.	

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Federal Legislation				
HR 2463	Bera	<b>May 20, 2015</b>  <b>U.S. House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The United States Attorney General, in coordination with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, may make grants to eligible entities to expand or make available disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would set aside \$2.5 million per year for the next 5 years and allow eligible entities, both public and private, to apply for grants of up to \$250,000 over a 2 year grant period. Grant funding could be used to pay for expenses related to expenses of a prescription drug disposal site, including materials and resources; implementing disposal procedures and processes; implementing community education strategies, including community education materials and resources; replicating a prescription drug take back initiative throughout multiple jurisdictions; and training of law enforcement officers and other community participants.</p>	