

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2015-2016 SESSION
FEBRUARY 11, 2016**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 45	Mullin	Amended January 21, 2016 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of HHW and would authorize a local jurisdiction that proposes to enact an ordinance governing the collection and diversion of HHW to adopt one of the model ordinances adopted by CalRecycle. The bill would require CalRecycle to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and funded to make grants to local jurisdictions for purposes relating to HHW disposal and would specify that if CalRecycle does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.</p>	Floor alert letter to oppose this bill as amended January 21, 2016, sent on January 22, 2016.
AB 197	Garcia	Amended April 29, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	

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AB 385	Chu	Amended July 1, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.</p>	
AB 645	Williams/Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	
AB 649	Patterson	Amended June 24, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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>	

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AB 997	Allen	Introduced February 26, 2015 Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	
AB 1005	Gordon/Levine	Amended January 4, 2016 Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to CalRecycle for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle, until that authorization is repealed on January 1, 2017, to annually expend up to \$10 million from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by CalRecycle as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers. Proposed Law: This bill would postpone that repeal until January 1, 2022. By extending the term of a continuous appropriation, this bill would make an appropriation.	
AB 1063	Williams	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	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, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of AB 1826 (Chesbro, 2014) to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste.</p> <p>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: 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	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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	Amended April 21, 2015 Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: 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>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: This would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision establishing the department.</p>	

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AB 1377	Thurmond	Introduced February 27, 2015 Assembly Natural Resources Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	
AB 1435	Alejo	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	

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AB 1447	Low	Amended May 5, 2015 Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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> <p>Proposed Law: 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 1669	Hernandez	January 15, 2016 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain for a specified period certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Such a contractor or subcontractor must offer employment to those employees, except for reasonable and substantiated cause.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would add employees of solid waste collection and transportation contractors and subcontractors to those provisions. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference to those contractors and subcontractors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 1683	Eggman	Introduced January 20, 2016 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, the reduction of greenhouse gases, or the reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead prohibit the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$200,000,000 for each calendar year. The bill would specify that if less than \$200,000,000 is granted in a calendar year, the unallocated amount may roll over to the following calendar year.</p>	

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AB 1811	Dodd	Introduced January 8, 2016 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law regulates fertilizer materials and provides for the licensure of individuals who manufacture or distribute fertilizing materials. Existing law defines various terms for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, including, but not limited to, auxiliary soil and plant substances. Existing law lists specific chemical or biological substances or mixtures of substances or devices included within the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances and excludes commercial fertilizers, agricultural minerals, pesticides, soil amendments, and manures from the definition.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include biochar, as defined, as a product intended to be used for influencing soils, plant growth, or crop or plant quality for the purposes of the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances. The bill would remove soil amendments as a substance excluded from the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances.</p>	
SB 32	Pavley	Amended September 4, 2015 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	Oppose Letter Sent March 26, 2015, for this bill as amended March 16, 2015

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SB 47	Hill	Amended January 4, 2016 Senate Education Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: Existing law regulates certain behavior related to recreational activities and public safety, including, among other things, playgrounds and wooden playground equipment. Proposed Law: The bill would, until January 1, 2020, require a public or private school or local government, before installing, contracting for the installation of, or soliciting bids for a new artificial turf field containing crumb rubber infill within the boundaries of a public or private school, or public recreational park to 1) Gather information from companies that offer artificial turf products that do not use crumb rubber infill; 2) Consider the use of material that does not contain crumb rubber infill in its artificial turf field project based on the information gathered; 3) Hold a public meeting that includes as a properly noticed agenda item a discussion of the installation of crumb rubber infill. Members of the public wishing to make a comment during the public meeting shall be permitted to do so consistent with the established comment procedure for the meeting.	Oppose letter sent March 11, 2015, for this bill as introduced.
SB 360	Canella	Introduced February 24, 2015 Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	
SB 398	Leyva	Amended June 2, 2015 Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: 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. Proposed Law: 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.	

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SB 400	Lara	Amended June 1, 2015 Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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>	
SB 427	Fuller	Introduced February 25, 2015 Senate Rules Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	

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SB 687	Allen	Amended May 5, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	
SB 732	Pan	Amended April 6, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	
SB 742	Hertzberg	Amended April 6, 2015 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: 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.</p>	

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Federal Legislation				
HR 2463	Bera	May 20, 2015 U.S. House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations	<p>Existing Law: 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>Proposed Law: 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>	