

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2011-2012 SESSION
FEBRUARY 16, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 298	Brownley, Dickinson, Huffman, Chesbro, Ma	Amended April 14, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, AB 2449 (Levine, 2006), requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program and to make reusable bags available to customers. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, as defined, from selling or distributing a reusable bag unless the guidelines for the cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag.</p>	Watch
AB 480	Solorio	Amended June 23, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify that an insurance carrier established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator that meets all of those specified requirements shall be eligible to provide that insurance and shall not be required to be a California admitted insurer nor be required to provide the insurance through a surplus line broker.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent June 27, 2011
AB 508	Swanson	Introduced February 15, 2011 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2 year bill.	<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 period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed by the previous contractor or subcontractor.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would add employees of solid waste handling and recycling contractors and subcontractors to those provisions.</p>	Watch

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AB 523	Valadao	Amended January 24, 2012 Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to provide to specified entities, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants, loans, loan guarantees, revolving loans, or other appropriate measures, for the development and deployment of innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change goals.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that after July 1, 2013, the eligibility for funding of projects for the production of ethanol is limited to projects for the production of ethanol that are not derived from corn.</p>	
AB 549	Carter	Introduced February 16, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer. These fees are deposited in the E-Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and CalRecycle is required to make payments to an authorized collector or recycler upon receipt of a completed and verified invoice.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic device for which the payment is claimed was used in this state. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to review any documentation required to be submitted by an authorized collector or recycler before making these payments, and to refuse to make these payments, if CalRecycle determines that the documentation is incomplete or not in compliance with the act or the regulations adopted pursuant to the act.</p>	
AB 801	Swanson	Amended January 11, 2012 Assembly Committee on Public Safety	<p>Existing Law: Existing law defines "code enforcement officer" to mean specified persons employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who have enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who are authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints. Existing law provides that "illegal dumping enforcement officers" are not peace officers but may exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer, as specified, during the course and within the scope of their employment, if they successfully complete a specified course in the exercise of those powers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete references to "illegal dumping enforcement officers" and would instead authorize a code enforcement officer, as specified, to exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer in the manner described above.</p>	

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AB 812	Ma	Amended January 12, 2012 Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, any materials to be used in paving for use by the DOT or any other state agency, the State Procurement Officer is required to make contracts available that use recycled materials. Existing law also requires the State Procurement Officer to make contracts available that use crumb rubber, unless +the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective based on specified factors.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation, by January 1, 2014, to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications.</p>	Support
AB 837	Nestande	Amended June 20, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a manufacturer or supplier from selling a plastic food container in this state that is advertised with a specific recycled content amount unless the manufacturer or supplier is able to provide certification of the stated recycled content in a format that is easy to understand and accurate. The state would be able impose penalties for the violation of this law.</p>	
AB 960	Lowenthal	Amended May 27, 2011 Senate Appropriations Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: The E-Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a fee from the consumer and CalRecycle is continuously appropriated the money deposited in the E-Waste Recovery and Recycling Account to make recovery payments and recycling payments. Existing law requires an E-waste exporter to comply with specified notification requirements and make specified demonstrations. Existing law exempts from these requirements a component part of a covered electronic device that is exported and reused or recycled.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require that CalRecycle determine that the recycler has demonstrated to DTSC that all E-waste has been managed in a specified manner. The bill would revise the requirements imposed on E-waste exportation. The bill would repeal the existing exemption for exportation of component parts that are reused or recycled and would instead require CalRecycle to adopt regulations regarding exemptions.</p>	Letter of Support sent June 20, 2011

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AB 1019	Perez	Amended September 2, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program. Proposition 26, approved by the voters by initiative in 2010, amends Article XIII A of the California Constitution to provide that certain levies, charges, or exactions imposed by the state and adopted after January 1, 2010, but before November 3, 2010, is void 12 months after the November 3, 2010, effective date of Proposition 26 unless it is reenacted in compliance with the requirements of Article XIII A of the California Constitution.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would reenact the state law that enacted the carpet stewardship program and would provide that law continues to be operative on and after November 3, 2011. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>	
AB 1178	Ma	Amended August 24, 2011 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a jurisdiction, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a jurisdiction, from restricting or otherwise limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that jurisdiction based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a jurisdiction or regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a jurisdiction.</p>	Floor Alert in Opposition sent August 25, 2011

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1303	Williams	Amended July 7, 2011 Senate Energy Utilities and Communications Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law (1) requires that the PUC or the electrical corporations, until January 1, 2012, to collect \$65,000,000 in total per year for renewable energy and \$62,500,000 in total per year for research, development, and demonstration; (2) Existing law establishes the Renewable Resource Trust Fund and requires a separate electrical rate component to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy R&D. Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2012, the expenditure of the moneys; and (3) requires the Energy Commission to implement the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop and help bring to market energy technologies that provide increased environmental benefits, greater system reliability, and lower system costs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend this requirement to January 1, 2020. The bill would increase the amount collected to \$90,000,000 for each of the above purposes. This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the authorization to expend moneys in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund for the implementation of renewable resources programs. This bill would revise and recast the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 18, 2011
AB 1359	Skinner	Introduced January 4, 2012 Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers and to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of "redemption rate" and make other conforming changes. The bill would also correct references and delete obsolete provisions in the act. This bill would make technical changes regarding this requirement and would delete obsolete provisions regarding that determination.</p>	

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AB 1431	Dickinson	Amended January 24, 2012 Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires that various state agencies submit certain reports to the Legislature and other state agencies while requiring the Legislative Counsel to annually prepare, publish, and maintain an electronic list of all reports that state and local agencies are required or requested by law to prepare and file with the Governor or the Legislature, or both, in the future or within the preceding year.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would eliminate the requirement that certain state agencies submit certain reports to the Legislature and other state agencies. This bill would amend 41821.5 of the PRC by removing subsection (e) which requires the Board to submit a report to the Legislature that evaluates the implementation of 41821.5. The section requires the Board to convene a working group composed of representative of stakeholder groups, including cities, counties, regional agencies, the solid waste industry, recyclers and environmental organizations, to assist the board in preparing the report.</p>	
AB 1442	Wieckowski	Amended February 6, 2012 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: The existing Medical Waste Management Act regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would authorize a medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceuticals to apply to the enforcement agency for a pharmaceutical waste hauling exemption if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements.</p>	

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AB 1530	Huffman and Olson	Introduced January 23, 2012 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, local agency military base recovery areas (LAMBRAs), and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development areas, or G-TEDAs. Pursuant to these provisions, qualifying entities in those areas may receive certain tax and regulatory incentives.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The Clean Manufacturing and Job Creation Incentive Act of 2012 would, among other things, establish clean manufacturing zones that would attract new manufacturing businesses to California by approving necessary permits and licenses in advance, and provide a property tax exemption for new manufacturing equipment purchased for use in a clean manufacturing zone. One of the major obstacles identified by businesses to opening new facilities in California is delays in acquiring the licenses and permits necessary to operate, including local and state business licenses and other regulatory approvals. The purpose of this act is to stimulate growth in the manufacturing industry without compromising California's high environmental, public health, and safety standards by creating clean manufacturing zones with preapproved permits and licenses to accommodate new and expanding manufacturing businesses.</p>	

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AB 1532	Perez	<p>Introduced January 23, 2012</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<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 state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee schedule be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account within the Air Pollution Control Fund. The bill would require moneys, as specified, collected pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism be deposited in this account. The bill also would require those moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used for purposes of carrying out the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The bill would require the state board to award those moneys only for measures and programs that meet specified criteria including: clean and efficient energy, through energy efficiency, clean and renewable distributed energy generation, and related activities.</p>	
AB 1537	Cook	<p>Introduced January 24, 2012</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Business, Professions and Consumer Protection</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require that a regulation proposed on or after January 1, 2013, that is estimated to have an adverse economic impact of more than \$1,000,000 in a year on businesses or individuals subject to the proposed regulation include a provision to repeal the regulation 2 years after the date that the regulation is approved by the office. The bill would require the office to return to an agency any proposed regulation that does not include the repeal provision. The bill would provide that the repeal date shall be void if the Legislature enacts a statute that expressly validates and approves the content of the regulation, as specified.</p>	

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AB 1620	Wieckowski	Introduced February 8, 2012 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law defines the term "treatment" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws and excludes certain activities conducted either onsite in accordance with the requirements of the hazardous waste control law or conducted in accordance with the conditions issued pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of the term "treatment," the separation of air and particulate matter by physical means and the compaction of compatible waste by physical means to reduce volume if the process does not increase the risk of fire or cause the release of hazardous gaseous emissions</p>	
AB 1647	Gordon	Introduced February 13, 2012 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires, upon the order of CalRecycle, a person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in violation of the provisions regulating the storage, stockpiling, or accumulation of waste tires to clean up those waste tires and abate the effects of the waste tires or take other necessary remedial actions in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance. Existing law requires the Attorney General, at the request of CalRecycle to petition the appropriate superior court for the issuance of an injunction if the person fails to comply with the cleanup or abatement order. Existing law authorizes, at the request of CalRecycle the district attorney or county counsel of the county in which the violation occurred to petition the court for the issuance of an injunction if the Attorney General fails to petition the court within 45 days of the department's request to the Attorney General.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would shorten that time period to 30 days.</p>	
AB 1701	Wieckowski and Smyth	Introduced February 15, 2012 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to conduct a grant program to assist small businesses in meeting certain requirements with regard to underground storage tanks and the board is required to make these grant funds available from the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Financing Account for purposes of this program. Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks are required to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the fund, and the money is authorized to be expended by the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete an obsolete provision regarding the transfer of funds from the fund to that account and would clarify that the funds in the account may be expended by the board for purposes of this grant program.</p>	

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SB 23	Simitian	Amended September 9, 2011 Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee, Ordered to the Senate.	<p>Existing Law: The Renewable Energy Resource Program and the California RPS Program intend to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to adopt regulations specifying procedures for enforcement of the RPS requirements by July 1, 2011. Existing law requires the PUC, by July 1, 2011, to determine the effective load carrying capacity of wind and solar energy resources on the electrical grid.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the compliance date for these requirements by one year, until 2012. This bill would delete the requirement that the PUC report on the projected ability of electrical corporations to meet the RPS program procurement requirements under a cost limitation established by the PUC and any recommendations for revisions to those cost limitations, and would require that the first report be made on January 1, 2014 and establish the quantity of electricity products to be procured by the retail seller for each compliance period by June 1, 2012, and require that the compliance report be submitted at least annually. This bill would make a small hydroelectric generation unit with a nameplate capacity not exceeding 40 megawatts an eligible renewable energy resource if a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility operates the facility to supply or convey water to its customers and procured the electricity from the facility as of December 31, 2005.</p> <p>The introduced version of this bill related to the 33% RPS requirement, which was considered during an extraordinary legislative session on budget deliberations as SBX1-2.</p>	Letter of Concern Sent February 3, 2011 for Introduced version
SB 178	Simitian	Amended April 12, 2011 Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the Green Ribbon Science Panel and authorizes it to take various actions in assisting DTSC with regard to chemicals of concern in consumer products.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Green Ribbon Science Panel to form subgroups to consider and report to the full panel and DTSC on specific priority topics identified by DTSC.</p>	Watch

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SB 419	Simitian	Introduced February 16, 2011 Assembly Appropriations Committee, Inactive file	Existing Law: Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer to submit, on an annual basis, to CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. The manufacturer is required to post and maintain a copy of the plan on its Web site. Proposed Law: This bill would require the above plan to be submitted in an electronic format, as prescribed by CalRecycle. The bill would require the manufacturer to post and maintain a copy of the plan in a readily accessible location on its Web site.	
SB 518	Simitian	Introduced February 17, 2011 Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law, the CA Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires CalRecycle to establish reporting periods for redemption and recycling rates for beverage containers. The act also requires CalRecycle to determine the redemption and recycling rates for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. Proposed Law: This bill would delete the provisions that require CalRecycle to establish reporting periods and redemption rates. The bill also would delete the definition of 'redemption rate' and make other conforming changes.	
SB 568	Lowenthal	Amended July 12, 2011 Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File	Existing Law: Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in CA to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce it. AB 939, as amended, requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in CA to generally meet specified criteria. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after Jan 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container. The bill would provide that a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor or a school district to dispense prepared food in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if a policy or ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers is established.	Floor Alert in support Sent September 1, 2011

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SB 589	Lowenthal	Amended June 21, 2011 Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, 2 year bill.	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, prohibits a person from manufacturing for sale or selling in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a manufacturer of household mercury-containing lamps (lamps), on or before April 1, 2013, individually or through a stewardship organization, to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a lamp stewardship plan to establish a recovery program for the end-of-life management of their lamps. CalRecycle would be required to post and update on its Internet Web site a list of manufacturers in compliance. The bill would prohibit, on and after November 1, 2013, the sale of a lamp that is out of compliance and would require the stewardship fee approved by CalRecycle to be added to the retail purchase price of a lamp as a separate line item on the customer's receipt. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer or stewardship organization to submit a report to CalRecycle describing their program and to demonstrate to CalRecycle that it has achieved continuous meaningful improvement in implementing the program.</p>	Letter of support if amended, oppose if not amended sent September 1, 2011
SB 963	Cannella	Amended February 13, 2012 Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility that sells electricity at retail to 75,000 or more customers to adopt and implement a tariff for electricity purchased from an electric generation facility meeting certain size, deliverability, and interconnection requirements and to consider certain factors. Existing law requires the local publicly owned electric utility to make the tariff available to owners and operators of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the utility, upon request, on a first-come-first-served basis, until the utility meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served under the feed-in tariffs adopted pursuant to the above-described requirements. Existing law provides that the electricity purchased from an electric generation facility counts toward meeting the local publicly owned electric utility's renewables portfolio standard annual procurement targets.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would move these requirements to that portion of the Public Utilities Code concerning the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	

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SB 971	Canella	Introduced January 18, 2012 Senate Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing board. The existing Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the RPS program so that the specified minimum quantities of electricity products required to be procured are based upon a percentage of the utility's net program retail sales of electricity in California. The bill would define "net program retail sales" of electricity as being the total retail sales of electricity by the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility within California, minus those retail sales where the load was met by non-eligible hydroelectric generation, as defined. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources per year so that amount equals at least 33% of net program retail sales of electricity in California per year by December 31, 2020.</p>	
SB 1066	Lieu	Introduced February 13, 2012 Senate	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy, which serves as a repository for coastal lands. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to, among other things, undertake projects and award grants for the purposes of restoration of areas of the coastal zone that are adversely affecting the coastal environment or are impending orderly development.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the conservancy to fund and undertake projects to address climate change, giving priority to projects that maximize public benefits. In implementing this division, the conservancy may fund and undertake projects to address climate change, including, but not limited to, planning, adaptation, and mitigation, and may award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these purposes. The conservancy shall prioritize projects that maximize public benefits.</p>	

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			Federal Legislation	
H.R. 2284	Green (TX-29)	<p>Introduced June 22, 2011</p> <p>House Subcommittee on Energy and Environment</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Solid Waste Disposal Act generally regulates solid waste disposal.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This Act may be cited as the 'Responsible Electronics Recycling Act,' and states: Beginning 24 months after the date of enactment, no person shall export restricted electronic waste to any country which is not: (1) a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development or the European Union; or (2) Liechtenstein. The term 'restricted electronic waste' means -- (I) cathode ray tubes or glass in any form, or cathode ray tube phosphor residues or dusts in any form; (II) a lamp or other device containing mercury phosphor; (III) batteries containing lead, cadmium, or mercury; or organic solvents exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability; (IV) switches or any other devices containing mercury; (V) hexavalent chromium; (VI) items containing antimony, barium, cadmium, lead, thallium, beryllium, arsenic, or selenium, including circuit boards; printer drums; liquid crystal displays; flatscreen glass; and light emitting diodes; or any other covered electronic equipment, or materials derived there from, containing any other toxic material, in elemental or compound form, identified by the Administrator.</p>	
S. 1270	Whitehouse (D-RI)	<p>Introduced June 23, 2011</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Solid Waste Disposal Act generally regulates solid waste disposal.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This Act may be cited as the 'Responsible Electronics Recycling Act,' and states: Beginning 24 months after the date of enactment, no person shall export restricted electronic waste to any country which is not: (1) a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development or the European Union; or (2) Liechtenstein. The term 'restricted electronic waste' means -- (I) cathode ray tubes or glass in any form, or cathode ray tube phosphor residues or dusts in any form; (II) a lamp or other device containing mercury phosphor; (III) batteries containing lead, cadmium, or mercury; or organic solvents exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability; (IV) switches or any other devices containing mercury; (V) hexavalent chromium; (VI) items containing antimony, barium, cadmium, lead, thallium, beryllium, arsenic, or selenium, including circuit boards; printer drums; liquid crystal displays; flatscreen glass; and light emitting diodes; or any other covered electronic equipment, or materials derived there from, containing any other toxic material, in elemental or compound form, identified by the Administrator.</p>	