

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2013-2014 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 20, 2014**

**Staff will be discussing and/or recommending positions on the following bills:**

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 5	Ammiano	<p><b>Amended April 30, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law provides that no person in the state shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Homeless Person's Bill of Rights and Fairness Act, which would provide that no person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged because he or she is homeless. The bill would provide that every homeless person has the right, among others, to move freely, rest, eat, share, accept, or give food or water, and solicit donations in public spaces, as defined, and the right to lawful self-employment, including, but not limited to, junk removal and recycling that requires the collection, possession, redemption, and storage of goods for reuse and recycling, without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions, harassment, or arrest by law enforcement, public or private security personnel, or BID agents because he or she is homeless.</p>	Oppose
AB 153	Bonilla	<p><b>Amended April 8, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2015, to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2014 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and consider new offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines and incentives that prioritize the approval of specified offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to submit a specified annual report to the Legislature.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for this bill as Amended April 8, 2013

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<b>AB 158</b>	<b>Levine</b>	<b>Amended January 27, 2014</b>  <b>Died in Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the bill's provisions. The bill would allow local jurisdictions or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of the bill's requirements, except for the certification requirements. The bill would allow local jurisdictions that adopted an ordinance, rule, or regulation related to single-use carryout bags to continue to enforce the ordinance, rule or regulation if it was adopted and in effect prior to January 1, 2014 but not amendments that were made after January 1, 2014.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 22, 2013, for this bill as amended April 9, 2013
<b>AB 215</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Introduced January 31, 2013</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2- year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements.</p>	

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<b>AB 323</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Introduced February 12, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element to their integrated waste management plan. Under state law, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to provide that, no later than January 1, 2020, the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal. The bill would require CalRecycle to conduct an analysis of the use of residual fines from MRFs and materials left over from the composting process for use as, among other things, alternative daily cover and to adopt regulations by July, 2015 based on the analysis. The bill would also require CalRecycle to adopt regulations by January 1, 2017, to require large-quantity commercial organics generators, to arrange for separate organics collection and recycling services.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 11, 2013
<b>AB 333</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Amended July 11, 2013</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag," "medical waste management plan," "health care professional," "sharps container," "shipping document," and "treatment." Under existing law, health care professionals who generate medical waste are generally required to have medical waste transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter. Under existing law, a health care professional is a person licensed under specified provisions, including dentists and physicians and surgeons.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would redefine the above-referenced terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and expand the scope of a health care professional to include any person who generates medical waste in a health care setting or in the course of providing health care services. This bill would revise the registration procedures and the record requirements for large quantity and small quantity generators. The bill would exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste hauler a small quantity generator or large quantity generator that meets specified requirements, including retaining specified documentation and complying with certain federal requirements relating to a materials of trade exception.</p>	

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<b>AB 371</b>	<b>Salas</b>	<b>Amended January 30, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, upon receipt of an application for waste discharge requirements for discharge of dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage or other biological solids, to prescribe general waste discharge requirements for that sludge or those other solids. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes an integrated waste management program that includes the regulation of solid waste disposal and solid waste facilities, and defines solid waste to include dewatered, treated, and chemically fixed sewage sludge that is not a hazardous waste.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the state board from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016, inclusive, to require additional testing 2 times per year on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids to occur on properties in unincorporated areas of Kern County where sewage sludge or other biological solids are imported from another California county, as prescribed. The bill would require the state board to identify pathogens, endotoxins, and other hazards for testing based on the potential for groundwater contamination and potential to adversely affect human health originating in sewage sludge or other biological solids, and would require the state board to submit a report after each test containing the results of the test to prescribed committees of the Legislature and the Kern County Board of Supervisors.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent June 18, 2013, for this bill as amended March 19, 2013
<b>AB 403</b>	<b>Stone</b>	<b>Amended April 18, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<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 the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by April 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home generated sharps subject to the plan.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013 for this bill as amended April 8, 2013

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<b>AB 416</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Amended April 4, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and air pollution control districts 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 create the Local Emission Reduction Program and would require money to be available from the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of providing grants and other financial assistance to develop and implement greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in the state. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Strategic Growth Council, to administer the program, as specified. The bill would require the implementation of the program to be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, as specified.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 16, 2013, for this bill as amended April 4, 2013
<b>AB 488</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended April 23, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, by January 1, 2015, a producer or a household battery stewardship organization appointed by one or more producers of a household battery to submit to CalRecycle a household battery stewardship plan, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would prohibit a producer, wholesaler, or retailer, on and after April 1, 2015, from selling a household battery unless the plan for that battery is approved by CalRecycle.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 10, 2013 for this bill as amended April 23, 2013

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<b>AB 521</b>	<b>Hueso/Stone</b>	<b>Amended May 7, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> CalRecycle would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the Ocean Protection Council and the state water board, to adopt a list or category of items that CalRecycle finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a "covered item" for purposes of the bill. The producer of any covered item would be required to design and submit to CalRecycle a plan to reduce the producer's proportion of the marine plastic pollution caused by that covered item, through "recovery" of those items, by 75% by 2020 and 95% by 2025. The Bill also classifies "gasification" as transformation thus eliminating its current eligibility for diversion credit and RPS. The Task Force is opposed to provisions of the bill that would redefine "recovery" as "the retrieval or diversion from disposal or from a transformation facility, for the purpose of recycling, reuse or composting".</p>	Letter of Opposition sent May 23, 2013, for this bill as amended May 7, 2013
<b>AB 597</b>	<b>Dahle</b>	<b>Amended March 19, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit the department from taking a regulatory response until an unspecified number of days after the date that the department submits a notice to the consumer product manufacturer, the consumer product distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action.</p>	



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<b>AB 686</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Amended May 24, 2013</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities, including, but not limited to, treatment facilities, to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits or other grants of authorization issued by DTSC. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC, by January 1, 2016, to develop recommendations for standards and guidelines for the operation of on-site waste management and recycling of hazardous waste at facilities engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development. The department would be required, by January 1, 2016, to submit a report to the Legislature on those recommendations, including any recommended statutory and regulatory actions needed to assure the safe and efficient management of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development activities. The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2019.</p>	
<b>AB 794</b>	<b>Gorell</b>	<b>Introduced February 21, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that takes landfill materials or organic waste and converts them into renewable green energy if the lead agency finds that the project will result in a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions or support sustainable agriculture. The bill would also exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that uses biological processes to convert organic waste streams into nonchemical soil fertility products that support renewable and reusable cultivation and viability.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent May 8, 2013

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

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

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AB 1023	Eggman	Amended May 8, 2013  Died in Assembly Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. Existing law requires CalEPA to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance to develop a specified 3-year investment plan for the expenditure of funds in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the State Treasury to achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, including increased in-state waste diversion through waste reduction, diversion, and reuse.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Greenhouse Gas Reduction through Recycling, Composting, and Recycled Content Manufacturing Investment Program and would require CalRecycle to implement the program by expending funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the program. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the board, to annually identify industry sectors that can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions through the increased use of recycled content or by recovering putrescible materials that would have emitted greenhouse gases if disposed. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop a market development program that would provide incentives for those eligible industry sectors to make investments for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and recycled manufacturing projects that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill would require CalRecycle to implement the market development program by disbursing funds to private or public entities in the form of incentive payments or grants for capital equipment.</p>	
AB 1061	Fox	Amended January 6, 2014  Died in Assembly Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 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. The act prohibits an ordinance enacted by a city or county from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin and specifies that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain solid waste from outside the city or county where the facility is located.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a solid waste facility from refusing to accept solid waste, which the facility is otherwise authorized to accept, from a person who is a resident of the city or county in which the solid waste facility is located. The bill would specify that a resident of a city or county would include a person who rents or leases residential property in that city or county.</p>	

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<b>AB 1104</b>	<b>Salas</b>	<b>Amended January 27, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> CEQA requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that, for purposes of that exemption, "pipeline" also means a pipeline located in Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare County, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of the exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<b>AB 1375</b>	<b>Chau</b>	<b>Amended May 7, 2013</b>  <b>Died in Assembly Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Act), designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The Act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law permits moneys from the fund to be allocated for the research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded under the Act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make those moneys available to the state board for the purposes of accelerating the development, demonstration, and deployment of clean technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and foster job creation in the state.</p>	

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<b>AB 1504</b>	<b>Stone</b>	<b>Introduced January 14, 2014  Assembly</b>	<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. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of that provision of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to single-use cigarette filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.</p>	
<b>AB 1594</b>  New To Table	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 3, 2014  Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires the source reduction and recycling element of of an integrated waste management plan to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Under the act, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle, if they determine it is necessary to meet the policy goal established under AB 341, to adopt regulations to provide that the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of the act. If CalRecycle were to adopt the regulations described above, they would be required to consult with the compost industry, local governments, environmental organizations, landfill operators, and other stakeholders.</p>	

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AB 1699  New To Table	Bloom	Introduced February 13, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2016, a person in the course of doing business, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state any cleaning product, personal care product, or both containing microplastic, as specified. The bill would provide exceptions to the above provision, including an exception for the sale of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of microplastic, as provided. The bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Fund in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to expend the funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and administer the act by, among other things, providing grants to local governments or other entities.</p>	
AB 1784  New To Table	Quirk	Introduced February 18, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. A violation of the act is a crime. The act prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value or other specified payments of fees for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material, or, with intent to defraud, taking specified actions with regard to redeeming ineligible containers. Existing law requires a vehicle entering the state that contains more than 25 pounds of empty beverage container material to pass through the nearest plant quarantine inspection station and obtain proof of inspection from CalRecycle. The department is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the Department of Food and Agriculture to implement this requirement.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying a refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of empty beverage containers submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center during a single 24-hour period. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider proximity to the state border when assigning employees to the department's audits of redemption centers. This bill would require plant quarantine officers at plant quarantine inspection stations to ascertain the origin and quantity of high volumes of empty beverage containers transported by vehicles entering the state.</p>	

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AB 1846  New To Table	Gordon	Introduced February 19, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for each beverage container sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law imposes criminal and civil penalties for specified violations of the act, including as actions subject to criminal penalties, the redemption of out-of-state containers, as defined. Existing law generally authorizes CalRecycle to impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 or \$5,000 for each violation, but authorizes the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction, or an amount equal to 3 times the damages, plus costs, for a person who redeems, or assists in the redemption of, previously redeemed containers.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally authorize the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction or 3 times the damages, plus costs, upon a person who redeems, attempts to redeem, or aids in the redemption of, otherwise ineligible beverage containers, including, but not limited to, out-of-state containers and empty beverage container materials imported from out-of-state.</p>	
AB 1893  New To Table	Stone/Eggman	Introduced February 19, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law specifically excludes home-generated sharps waste, as defined, from the definition of medical waste. Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly placing home-generated sharps waste in certain types of containers and requires that home-generated sharps waste be transported only in sharps containers, as defined, or other containers approved by the department or the local enforcement agency.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
AB 1935  New To Table	Campos	Introduced February 19, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each electrical corporation, no later than July 1, 2015, to submit to the Public Utilities Commission a distribution resources plan proposal to identify the optimal locations for the deployment of distributed resources. Existing law defines the term "distributed resources." Existing law requires the commission to review and approve the plan.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of "distributed resources" to include clean distributed energy technology, including energy generating technologies and conversion technologies that convert organic waste into a useful energy resource and also 1. Meet or exceed a California State Regulation related to nitrogen emissions; 2. Have a nameplate rated generation capacity of 20 or less megawatts.</p>	



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AB 1970  New To Table	Gordon	Introduced February 19, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program and would require moneys to be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of awarding local assistance grants and other financial assistance to eligible grant applicants, as defined, who submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region.</p>	
SB 11	Pavley/Rubio	Amended September 6, 2013  Assembly Committee on Transportation; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2016, increases vehicle registration fees, vessel registration fees, and specified service fees for identification plates by a specified amount. Existing law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes on certain vehicles a smog abatement fee of \$20, and requires a specified amount of this fee to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would extend those fees in the amounts required to make these deposits into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, the Air Quality Improvement Fund, and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount until January 1, 2024, at which time the fees would be reduced by those amounts.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for bill as amended April 18, 2013

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SB 270  New To Table	Padilla/De Leon/Lara	Amended February 6, 2014  Assembly Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until 2020, requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill, as of July 1, 2015, would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. The bill would also prohibit a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag and reusable bags at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. The bill would require reusable bags sold in the State to meet certain conditions. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted an ordinance related to grocery bags prior to September 1, 2014, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance and would preempt any amendments to that ordinance except that the bill would allow a local public agency to adopt or amend an ordinance setting a price for a recycled paper bag, compostable bag, or reusable grocery bag. This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 from the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount to the CalRecycle for the purposes of providing loans and grants for the creation and retention of jobs and economic activity in State for the manufacture and recycling of plastic reusable grocery bags that use recycled content.</p>	
SB 405	Padilla	Amended May 24, 2013  Died on Senate Floor	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted a bag ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule prior to September 1, 2013, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule, but would require any amendments to that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule to be subject to state preemption.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 26, 2013, for this bill as amended April 2, 2013

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SB 498	Lara	Amended January 27, 2014  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines "biomass conversion," to mean the controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on biomass materials.</p>	Letter of Support sent January 8, 2014, for this bill as amended January 7, 2014
SB 529	Leno	Amended April 8, 2013  Died in Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would prohibit a fast food facility, on and after July 1, 2014, from distributing disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless the disposable food service packaging or single-use carryout bag meets the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging specified in the bill.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 2, 2013, for this bill as introduced February 21, 2013

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SB 700	Wolk	Amended April 23, 2013  Died in Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require retail establishments that sell food or alcohol for consumption on or off premises to collect \$.05 for each single-use carryout bags provided to customers (including paper or plastic). Establishments would be able to retain \$.005 per \$.05 collected and would be able to collect an additional \$.005 if they, among other things, credit customers \$.05 for each bag brought in that they use. Funds received by establishments (minus the \$.005 retained by the establishment) would be used for the purpose of enhancing city and county parks and for local programs aimed at reducing and cleaning up litter. The bill states that this would not preempt or prohibit local ordinances, curbside/drop off recycling programs, franchise agreements, or an ordinance that states that the charge does not apply to their jurisdiction. This bill would provide that it would not take effect if Senate Bill 405 of the 2013-14 Regular Session amends state law to prohibit the provision of single-use carryout bags to a customer at a point of sale, and that bill is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2014.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 2, 2013, for this bill as introduced February 22, 2013
SB 715	Lara	Amended April 8, 2013  Died in Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Stanislaus and was operational prior to September 26, 1996.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally provide that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Los Angeles and was operational prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would, with respect to a facility located in the County of Los Angeles as previously described, provide that it shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource on or after January 1, 2045, unless it has converted into a system that does not perform traditional direct combustion of municipal solid waste, and the facility diverts an amount of waste from landfills that equals or exceeds its capability as it existed prior to the conversion of the facility.</p>	Support and Amend letter sent April 24, 2013, for this bill as amended April 8, 2013

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SB 727	Jackson	<p><b>Amended April 3, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization, on or after April 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, to prepare and submit to the department an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan during the previous calendar year.</p>	<p>Letter of Support sent May 16, 2013, for this bill as amended April 3, 2013.</p>

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SB 731	Steinberg/Hill	Amended September 9, 2013  Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill establishes the position of Advisor on Renewable Energy Facilities in the office of the Governor until 2017. This bill would allow renewable energy project applicants to make their case to the lead agency about benefits resulting from the project including measures that would mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, significantly reduce traffic, improve air quality or replace higher emitting energy sources or other significant environmental or public impact. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project, as defined, on an infill site, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.</p>	
SB 916  New To Table	Correa	Introduced January 27, 2014  Senate Committee on Governmental Organization	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires state agencies and contractors with state agencies to purchase lubricating oil, as defined, and industrial oil, as defined, containing the greatest percentage of recycled oil, unless a specified certification is made. Existing law also requires local agencies to purchase lubricating oil and industrial oil that contains recycled oil if the product meets specified conditions.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would require a state agency and any person or entity contracting with, or receiving a grant from, a state agency that purchases lubricating oil, on and after January 1, 2016, to purchase only biosynthetic lubricant that meets or exceeds minimal standards for biodegradability, as defined. This bill would prohibit on and after January 1, 2017, the sale of lubricating oil in the state unless the lubricating oil meets certain requirements, including meeting or exceeding the minimal standards for biodegradability, as specified.</p>	

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

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