

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2015-2016 SESSION  
MARCH 10, 2016**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 45	Mullin	<p><b>Amended January 21, 2016</b></p> <p><b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element (HHWE) and to submit that element to CalRecycle for approval.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of HHW. The bill states that if a jurisdiction proposes to enact an ordinance for the collection and diversion of HHW, they may adopt one of the model ordinances. The bill would revise the definition of HHW to include pharmaceutical and sharps waste thereby requiring local jurisdictions to collect and properly dispose of these items. The bill would require CalRecycle to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and has \$5 million available to make grants to local jurisdictions for purposes relating to HHW disposal for five years. 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does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.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>	<p>Letter of opposition sent to Senate Environmental Quality Committee on February 23, 2016, for this bill as amended January 21, 2016.</p>
AB 197	Garcia	<p><b>Amended April 29, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources taking into account factors and to require an electrical corporation, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to take actions. The RPS Program authorizes an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the cost limitation of the electrical corporation unless the eligible renewable energy resources can be procured without exceeding a de minis increase in rates consistent with the electrical corporation's long-term procurement plan.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the PUC to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to AB 32 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require 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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<b>AB 385</b>	<b>Chu</b>	<b>Amended July 1, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) requires the local enforcement agency, if it receives a complaint from an air pollution control district or an air quality management district pertaining to an odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would until January 1, 2019, require the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to establish a South Bay Odor Stakeholder Group to hold public meetings, relating to odors that emanate from the Newby Island Landfill and locations around the landfill and take other actions as provided. By imposing new duties on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<b>AB 577</b>	<b>Bonilla</b>	<b>Amended July 6, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the California Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of the State's AB 32 cap and trade program to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that build or develop collection and purification technology, infrastructure, and projects that upgrade existing biomethane facilities to meet certain requirements.</p>	Support letter sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as amended April 6, 2015.
<b>AB 590</b>	<b>Dahle</b>	<b>Amended July 9, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 authorizes the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms to carry out the goals of the act. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that moneys in the GHG Reduction Fund may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation or geothermal energy generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.</p>	Support letter sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as Introduced February 24, 2015.

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AB 628	Bloom	Introduced February 24, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines "used oil" as oil that has been refined from crude oil, or synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use, or as a consequence of extended storage or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.</p>	
AB 645	Williams/ Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program, which expresses the intent of the Legislature that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to at least 33 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year by December 31, 2020.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would express the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the RPS program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50 percent by December 31, 2030.</p>	
AB 649	Patterson	Amended June 24, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring medical waste to be treated by specified methods prior to disposal including several forms of incineration approved by the State Department of Public Health that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would include (among those authorized treatment methods) any alternative medical waste treatment solely designed to treat pharmaceutical waste, including a pharmaceutical incinerator, and would require this method to be evaluated and approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a pharmaceutical incinerator up to 4 times per year if the incinerator is evaluated and approved by State Department of Public Health and complies with all other applicable federal and state laws and local ordinances.</p>	

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<b>AB 655</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Amended July 1, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Agriculture Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture, in addition to the license fee, to charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee to cover the reasonable costs of administering provisions regulating renderers, collection centers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease, and requires that the additional fees may not exceed \$3,000 per year. Existing law requires transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay a \$100 registration fee not to exceed \$3000 per year per registered transporter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would increase the maximum amount of these additional fees to \$10,000 per year. This bill would increase the registration fee for transporters of inedible kitchen grease to not to exceed \$250. The bill would also increase an additional fee to not to exceed \$500 per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease and the maximum to not exceed \$10,000 per year per registered transporter.</p>	
<b>AB 1005</b>	<b>Gordon/Levine</b>	<b>Amended January 4, 2016</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would postpone that repeal until January 1, 2022. By extending the term of a continuous appropriation, this bill would make an appropriation.</p>	

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AB 1063	Williams	Amended August 17, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires CalRecycle to establish the amount of the fee and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, beginning January 1, 2017, raise a fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility from \$1.40 to \$4 per ton for all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. If funds remain after CalRecycle administration has determined is sufficient for its operations, \$1.50 will be used to provide grants for recycling activities. This bill would require CalRecycle, commencing January 1, 2019, to establish and impose a charge on all solid waste generators (\$15 million in total initially) to be collected by a cities and counties and remitted to the State Board of Equalization to be allocated to CalRecycle for their activities and partially towards programs that promote recycling and highest and best use of materials. The amount of the charge will be determined every three years by CalRecycle.</p>	Oppose Memo sent to Senate Environmental Quality Committee on August 18, 2015.
AB 1103	Dodd	Amended July 16, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of AB 1826 (Chesbro, 2014) to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a person who transports a certain amount of food waste to be registered by CalRecycle. This bill would require a registered transporter to maintain a record of food waste transported that contains documents and information and to have their vehicle inspected on a regular basis. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose fees on registered transporters for vehicles used to transport food waste for CalRecycle's regulatory costs in administering provisions regulating the diversion of food waste. This bill would also define "food waste" for purposes of Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro, 2014).</p>	Oppose
AB 1108	Low	Amended May 5, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers or plastic beverage containers, or any combination thereof, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center in a single 24-hour period.</p>	

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AB 1144	Rendon	Amended August 17, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources referred to as the portfolio content requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity not defined as an electric corporation, the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, and where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016.</p>	
AB 1176	Perea	Amended August 18, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board (CARB).</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Advanced Low-Carbon Diesel Fuels Access Program, to be administered by the commission, in consultation with the state board, for the purpose of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of diesel motor vehicles by providing capital assistance for projects that expand advanced low-carbon diesel fueling infrastructure in communities that are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and additionally where the greatest air quality impacts can be identified.</p>	Support letter sent July 8, 2015, for this bill as amended July 7, 2015

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<b>AB 1239</b>	<b>Gordon/Atkins</b>	<b>Amended May 5, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to fund the waste tire purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee to be established by CalRecycle sufficient enough to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold. This bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to establish this incentive program to award payments to eligible recipients</p>	Oppose letter sent July 8, 2015, for this bill as amended May 5, 2015
<b>AB 1419</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<b>Amended May 5, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, provides for CalRecycle to certify operators of recycling centers. Existing law requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle to revoke a certification of a certified recycling center found to be abandoned, as specified. The bill would provide an opportunity for a hearing on that revocation to be conducted in the same manner as a hearing for an applicant whose original application for certification is denied.</p>	

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<b>AB 1435</b>	<b>Alejo</b>	<b>Amended August 17, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act exempted from a prohibition on packaging which intentionally included lead or other heavy/toxic metals, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers, as specified, to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California.</p>	
<b>AB 1555</b>	<b>Gomez</b>	<b>Introduced January 4, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 authorizes the ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would appropriate \$1,700,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2015-16 fiscal year that would be allocated to different entities in amounts to be determined in the future legislation for purposes including low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, and community climate improvements, wetland and watershed restoration, and carbon sequestration.</p>	

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<b>AB 1669</b>	<b>Hernandez</b>	<b>Introduced January 15, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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>	
<b>AB 1683</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<b>Introduced January 20, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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 million for each calendar year.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead prohibit the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$200 million for each calendar year. The bill would specify that if less than \$200 million 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><b>Existing Law:</b> 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> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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>	
AB 2039	Ting	Introduced February 16, 2016  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 341 makes a legislative declaration 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 2020, but prohibits the department from establishing or enforcing a diversion rate on a city or county that is greater than the 50% diversion rate.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to reduce waste in the state.</p>	
AB 2153	Garcia	Introduced February 17, 2016  Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes public agencies or their contractors to operate household hazardous waste (HHW) collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law authorizes a door-to-door HHW collection program or HHW residential pickup service that meets requirements to collect HHW from individual residences and, until December 31, 2019, transport that waste to a hazardous waste facility. Existing law requires, on or before December 31, 2019, public agencies and their contractors that transport HHW to a hazardous waste facility to use consolidated manifesting procedures.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend that authorization to transport HHW collected through door-to-door or residential pickup service to a hazardous waste facility to December 31, 2021. This bill would extend the operation of the consolidated manifesting procedures requirement for HHW transporters to December 31, 2021.</p>	HHW Residential and Curbside Pickup authorization extension

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<b>AB 2206</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt, by rule or order, (1) standards for biomethane that specify the concentrations of constituents of concern that are reasonably necessary to protect public health and ensure pipeline integrity and safety, and (2) requirements for monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping, as specified. Existing law requires a gas corporation to comply with those standards and requirements and requires that gas corporation tariffs condition access to common carrier pipelines on the applicable customer meeting those standards and requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would request the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and complete a study analyzing the regional and gas corporation specific issues relating to minimum heating value and maximum siloxane specifications adopted by the commission for biomethane before it can be injected into common carrier gas pipelines.</p>	
<b>AB 2313</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the state board to study and evaluate a strategy or strategies to increase the instate production and use of renewable natural gas, as defined, to further goals.</p>	
<b>AB 2396</b>	<b>McCarty</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each state agency to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste that is due on or before May 1 of each year.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each state agency to include in that annual report a summary of the state agency's compliance with requirements relating to recycling commercial solid waste and organic waste.</p>	

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AB 2409	Wagner	Introduced February 19, 2016  Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would prohibit certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag to a customer at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the State Water Board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election.</p>	
AB 2530	Gordon	Introduced February 19, 2016  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, and also excludes specified products from the definition of "beverage."</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, beginning January 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to clearly indicate through labeling the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content in the beverage container, subject to certification by a 3rd party certification entity.</p>	
AB 2576	Gray	Introduced February 19, 2016  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund as a special fund in the State Treasury, and requires that all moneys collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of specified greenhouse gas allowances be deposited in the fund and available for appropriation by the Legislature.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would appropriate \$20 million annually from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an unspecified amount per ton of state-generated cullet, as defined, utilized for manufacturing in the state.</p>	
AB 2579	Low	Introduced February 19, 2016  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Division of Recycling within the CalRecycle administers the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the Legislature's findings and declarations relating to the act.</p>	

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<b>AB 2585</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 19, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 establishes the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the ARB to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would encourage the production and use of biomethane to meet the goals established in the act.</p>	
<b>AB 2811</b>	<b>Chavez</b>	<b>Introduced February 19, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes a city or county to adopt an ordinance declaring a motor vehicle to be a public nuisance subject to seizure and an impoundment of up to 30 days if the vehicle is used in the commission illegal dumping of commercial quantities of waste matter upon a public or private highway or road, if the owner or operator of the vehicle had a prior conviction for the same offense within the past 3 years.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise this authority by deleting the requirement that the owner or operator of a vehicle convicted of illegal dumping have suffered a prior conviction for the illegal dumping offense.</p>	
<b>AB 2812</b>	<b>Gomez</b>	<b>Introduced February 19, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each state agency or large state facility, when entering into a new lease, or renewing an existing lease, to ensure that adequate areas are provided for, and adequate personnel are available to oversee, the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in compliance with those requirements. Existing law defines "large state facility" to include, among other entities, the campuses of the California Community Colleges.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2017, to adopt requirements for adequate receptacles and staffing for collecting and storing recyclable materials in state buildings and large state facilities. The bill would require a state agency and large state facility, on or before July 1, 2018, consistent with those requirements, to provide receptacles for recyclable materials, provide staff, and establish a collection schedule for collecting recyclable materials.</p>	

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<b>AB 2891</b>	<b>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<b>Introduced February 29, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to prepare, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, guidelines and a state policy to guide the efforts of local agencies to provide HHW collection, recycling, and disposal programs. Existing law requires CalRecycle, in establishing guidelines on which products should be disposed of as hazardous waste, to consider specified factors.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the department to additionally consult with the State Water Resources Control Board in preparing the guidelines and state policy. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider those factors in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board.</p>	
<b>SB 32</b>	<b>Pavley</b>	<b>Amended September 4, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require 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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<b>SB 360</b>	<b>Canella</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt policies promoting the in-state production of a variety of sources of biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt pipeline access rules that ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to any party for the purposes of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the PUC to consider providing the option to all gas corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment. The bill would also require that any ratepayer financed processes take into account the value of the collected biomethane delivered and seek to return equivalent value to ratepayers over the life of any authorized project.</p>	
<b>SB 398</b>	<b>Leyva</b>	<b>Amended June 2, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Green Assistance Program, to be administered by the Secretary for Environmental Protection in concert with environmental justice programs, that, among other things, would provide technical assistance to small businesses, small profits, and disadvantaged communities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	
<b>SB 400</b>	<b>Lara</b>	<b>Amended June 1, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The State Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25 percent of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to environmental mitigation measures and projects that reduce GHG from transportation sources and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality.</p>	

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<b>SB 423</b>	<b>Bates</b>	<b>Amended August 31, 2015</b> <b>Assembly, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste including pharmaceutical waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, until January 1, 2022, would establish criteria to be followed for the handling and management of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products if a reasonable determination for reuse has been made or when a reasonable determination for reuse cannot be made but the product has been recalled as required by law. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations as deemed necessary to establish standards for the proper and safe handling of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products.</p>	
<b>SB 427</b>	<b>Fuller</b>	<b>Introduced February 25, 2015</b> <b>Senate Rules Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program authorizes an electrical corporation to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource, and requires the commission to approve the application if certain conditions are met.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the RPS program authorization for electrical corporations to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource.</p>	
<b>SB 732</b>	<b>Pan</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b> <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to calculate a processing fee and a processing payment for any type of empty beverage container with a refund value less than the cost of recycling.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, on and after January 1, 2017, require every manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to demonstrate to CalRecycle that each type of plastic beverage container sold in this state contains, on average, not less than 10 percent postfilled material.</p>	

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<b>SB 742</b>	<b>Hertzberg</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee, 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p>	
<b>SB 778</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Amended January 4, 2016</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Automotive Repair Act, provides for the registration and regulation of automotive repair dealers by the Bureau of Automotive Repair, which is under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires repair dealers to give the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. Existing law makes a violation of that act, except as specified, punishable as a misdemeanor.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require an automotive repair dealer to notify a customer, who is purchasing an oil change, of the recommended oil drain interval, oil grade, and viscosity specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual. The bill would also require, except as specified, an automotive repair dealer to use the oil drain interval specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual if the automotive repair dealer is recommending the date or mileage for the next oil change, as described.</p>	
<b>SB 970</b>	<b>Leyva</b>	<b>Introduced February 8, 2016</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling and to identify certain state financing mechanisms and state funding incentives and post this information on its Internet Web site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, by June 1, 2017, CalRecycle in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to develop a pilot program that encourages cost-effective and efficient integrated organic food waste diversion projects.</p>	

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<b>SB 1043</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Introduced February 12, 2016</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications/ Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. Existing law requires the ARB to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state. Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to determine the health protective levels for a list of constituents of concern that could pose risks to human health and that are found in biogas, as specified, and requires the state board to identify realistic exposure scenarios and the health risks associated with those scenarios, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the ARB to consider and adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the ARB, among other things, to ensure the production and use of renewable gas provides direct environmental benefits and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of renewable gas and potential sources of funding. This bill would revise the definition of biogas to mean gas derived from organic waste through anaerobic digestion or eligible conversion technologies. The bill would also revise the definition of biomethane to mean the methane derived from biogas.</p>	
<b>SB 1153</b>	<b>Cannella</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2016</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications/ Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the PUC to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally require the PUC to consider and adopt policies to increase the production and availability of in-state pipeline biomethane significantly. The bill would require the PUC to adopt a biomethane feed-in tariff program and to open a proceeding to consider making recoverable as part of the rate base gas corporation capital investments that facilitate pipeline biomethane development and injection at in-state projects.</p>	

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SB 1213	Wieckowski	Introduced February 18, 2016  Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications/ Committee on Environmental Quality	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation Commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50% matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. The bill would continuously appropriate \$20 million annually from the fund to the commission for purposes of the program. The bill would, for the 16/17 fiscal year, appropriate an additional \$12 million from the fund to the Bay Area Biosolids to Energy Coalition for the design and construction of a regional biosolids to clean energy project located in the San Francisco Bay Area.	
SB 1229	Jackson/Stone	Introduced February 18, 2016  Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary	<b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. a violation of that provision is a crime.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a pharmacy that owns or operates a secure drug take-back bin in a publicly accessible location to take reasonable steps to ensure the proper disposal of the pharmaceutical waste contained in the bins. The bill would provide that the owner or operator is not liable for civil damages arising from the use of the secure drug take-back bin if the owner or operator takes reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of consumers and employees and the proper disposal in the waste stream of the pharmaceutical waste contained in the bins.	
SB 1402	Pavley	Introduced February 19, 2016  Senate Rules Committee	<b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 created the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and authorizes these to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state through investments if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally authorize moneys in the fund to be used to promote and further California climate goals to encourage the in-state production of alternative fuels with low-carbon intensity from new and existing facilities, using sustainable feedstock, with preference to be given to disadvantaged communities.	
Federal Legislation				

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