

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2013-2014 SESSION  
APRIL 10, 2014**

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 215</b>	<b>Buchanan</b>	<b>Introduced April 3, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a permanent school employee from being dismissed, except for one or more of certain enumerated causes, including immoral or unprofessional conduct.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would also include egregious misconduct, as defined, as a basis for dismissal.</p>	
<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> <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> <hr/> <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>	Watch

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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> <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 997</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended June 18, 2013</b>  <b>Senate; 2-year bill</b>	<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> <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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<b>AB 1001</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Amended August 22, 2013</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill</b>	<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> <hr/> <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
<b>AB 1021</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<b>Amended August 12, 2013</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill</b>	<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> <hr/> <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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<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> <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 1504</b>	<b>Stone</b>	<b>Amended April 2, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization</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> <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 cigarettes utilizing single-use 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>	

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<b>AB 1594</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 3, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires the source reduction and recycling element 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> <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>	Watch
<b>AB 1699</b>	<b>Bloom</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<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> <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 an exception to the provision for the sale or promotional offer 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>	



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<b>AB 1743</b>	<b>Ting</b>	<b>Introduced February 14, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2015, authorizes a pharmacist or physician to furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes for human use to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. Under existing law it is unlawful to possess an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specified controlled substances. Existing law, until January 1, 2015, exempts from this prohibition the possession of 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes if acquired from an authorized source.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would authorize a pharmacist or physician to provide an unlimited number of hypodermic needles and syringes to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would exempt the possession of any amount of hypodermic needles and syringes that are acquired from an authorized source.</p>	
<b>AB 1784</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<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> <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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<b>AB 1826</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended March 24, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. AB 939 requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services. Existing law also requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a business that generates certain thresholds organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste in a specified manner. The bill would decrease the amount of organic waste under which a business would be subject to those requirements from 8 cubic yards or more during 2016 to 4 cubic yards during 2017 and 2018 and to one cubic yard or more on and after January 1, 2019. This bill would require each jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the businesses subject to this act. The bill would require each jurisdiction to report to CalRecycle on its progress in implementing the organic waste recycling program, and CalRecycle would be required to review whether a jurisdiction is in compliance with this act. This bill would require CalRecycle to reduce barriers to siting and encourage the continued viability of the state's organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure, in partnership with the California Environmental Protection Agency and other specified state and regional agencies. The bill also would require CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance and incentives for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling.</p>	

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AB 1846	Gordon	Amended March 28, 2014  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act prohibits a certified recycling center or processor from paying any refund values, processing payments, or administrative fees on, or making claims on, empty beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew or should have known were coming from out of state, or from making claims on beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were received from a noncertified recycler. The act requires CalRecycle to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, and nonprofit convenience zone recyclers for every beverage container redeemed by the certified recycling center. The act prohibits a certified recycling center or processor from paying any refund values, processing payments, or administrative fees on, or making claims on, empty beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew or should have known were coming from out of state, or from making claims on beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were received from a noncertified recycler.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would extend these prohibitions to beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, are otherwise ineligible for redemption. This bill would specify a disciplinary action, authorizing CalRecycle to suspend or permanently revoke eligibility of a supermarket site, rural region recycler, or a nonprofit convenience zone recycler to receive handling fees at one or more of a certificate holder's certified recycling centers.</p>	
AB 1846	Gordon	Amended March 28, 2014  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<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 The act requires CalRecycle to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, and nonprofit convenience zone recyclers for every beverage container redeemed by the certified recycling center.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would extend these prohibitions to beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, are otherwise ineligible for redemption.</p>	

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<b>AB 1893</b>	<b>Stone/ Eggman</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Health Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, 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 requires all sharps waste to be placed into a sharps container, taped closed, and labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD." 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 State Department of Public Health or the local enforcement agency. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate the manufacturing, sale, labeling, and advertising activities related to food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics in conformity with the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A violation of the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law is a misdemeanor.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require all sharps sold to the general public in California to be sold with a sharps waste container approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would require the container to be labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" and would also require specified information to be included on a label affixed to the container or on a separate insert included in the sharps packaging. The bill would not preempt a local ordinance that establishes a mandatory system for the collection of home-generated sharps waste for disposal. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Watch
<b>AB 1935</b>	<b>Campos</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), on a biennial basis and in consultation with the Independent System Operator and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to study and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor on the impacts of distributed energy generation on the state's distribution and transmission grid.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead requires the PUC, on a biennial basis, to study and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor on the impacts of clean distributed energy resources, as defined, on the state's distribution and transmission grid.</p>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014 as introduced February 19, 2014

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<b>AB 1966</b>	<b>Patterson</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires DTSC to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous. Existing law requires DTSC to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing law also requires DTSC to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment. Regulations adopted by the department pursuant to these provisions provide for a hazardous waste management system, which refers to the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC to update, by June 1, 2015, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the above-described regulations relating to the use of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846.</p>	
<b>AB 1970</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Introduced February 19, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Local Government</b>	<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> <hr/> <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>	

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<b>AB 2050</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Amended March 26, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the scoping plan to be updated at least once every 5 years.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require the state board to include specified elements when updating the scoping plan. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on those specified elements of the updated scoping plan. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would establish the Scoping Plan Advisory Panel. The bill would require the panel, on or before January 1, 2019, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature evaluating and reporting key findings and recommendations on the update of the scoping plan.</p>	
<b>AB 2284</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended March 27, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</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> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Primary Battery Stewardship Act. The act would require, by January 1, 2016, a producer of a primary battery or a primary battery-containing product to submit to CalRecycle a primary battery stewardship plan with regard to the primary batteries, or primary battery-containing products, that are sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state by that producer. The bill would authorize a producer to elect to appoint a primary battery stewardship organization to submit and implement a plan for those batteries or products. The bill would specify procedures for the development of the plan and the elements required to be included in the plan, including providing for a program that would achieve a specified collection rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to review the plan and would deem the plan to be approved, unless CalRecycle makes a specified notification.</p>	

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<b>AB 2355</b>	<b>Levine</b>	<b>Amended April 1, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Local Government Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with CalRecycle, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of specified paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires that the specifications be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires that the standards and specifications shall not reduce the quality of standards for highway and road construction</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, or discuss why it is not adopting those standards at a regularly scheduled public hearing of the local agency's legislative or other governing body.</p>	
<b>AB 2371</b>	<b>Mullin</b>	<b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste (HHW) element containing specified components and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires CalRecycle to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's HHW element.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each jurisdiction, subject to those requirements, no later than January 1, 2016, to review its HHW element and program to determine its effectiveness in the collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of HHW, as prescribed. The bill would further require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature that analyzes the effectiveness of the state's HHW management system, including specified information. The bill would require, as a condition of approval of a HHW element, that the local agency demonstrate that it will give priority to methods that make the recycling and disposal of HHW more convenient for the public.</p>	



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<b>AB 2390</b>	<b>Muratsuchi</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board (ARB), and in consultation with specified state agencies, develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels not later than June 30, 2007. AB 32 establishes the ARB as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires ARB to adopt a statewide GHG emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions levels in 1990. ARB is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) regulations. Under federal law, the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Governor, by June 30, 2015, to designate a state agency to establish and administer a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve to facilitate and encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuel projects in California by providing stability and predictability for the value of credits generated by the production of those fuels pursuant to the low carbon fuel standard and the federal renewable fuel standard. The bill would provide for the Green Credit Reserve to enter into specified contracts with developers of projects that are intended to produce renewable transportation fuels that qualify for state and federal low carbon or renewable fuel credits, and that will commit the Reserve to purchase the LCFS and RFS credits at a contracted price when the renewable fuel is produced.</p>	
<b>AB 2392</b>	<b>Gatto</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b></p>	<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 criteria that a product-associated or a single resin type rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that it have a recycling rate of 45%. CalRecycle is required to enforce the act's plastic packaging container requirements and a violation of these requirements is a crime.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would increase the recycling rate that a product-associated, or single resin type, rigid plastic packaging container is required to meet under this criteria to 75%, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make conforming and nonsubstantive changes.</p>	



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<b>AB 2633</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. On and after January 1, 2000, the element is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. State Law also declares that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require CalRecycle to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques to locate recycling centers in California.</p>	
<b>AB 2658</b>	<b>Bocanegra</b>	<b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local government agencies for public works projects that use waste tires. Existing law makes the grant program inoperative on June 30, 2015, and repeals the grant program on January 1, 2016. The act requires CalRecycle to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would remove the expiration date of the grant program and would make conforming changes with regard to CalRecycle's 5-year plan. The bill would also require CalRecycle, when awarding grants under the grant program, to give priority to public works projects that use waste tires to create parklets in disadvantaged communities.</p>	

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<b>AB 2666</b>	<b>Daly</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. The act defines consumer as a person who purchases a new or refurbished covered electronic device in a transaction that is a retail sale or in a transaction to which a use tax applies, and defines "person" to, among other things, include the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities to the extent permitted by law. Under existing law the electronic waste recycling fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and CalRecycle is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of "person" under the act to exclude the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities.</p>	
<b>AB 2748</b>	<b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<p><b>Introduced March 6, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if certain requirements are met, including that the owners or operators of the location have a business plan that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, including a statewide information management system, for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program and be certified as a certified unified program agency (CUPA), and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the requirement that the owner or operator of the location have such a business plan in order to accept recyclable latex paint. This bill would repeal the requirement that a business submit a business plan or any portion of the business plan if the CUPA finds that the handling of lesser quantities requires the submission of the business plan. This bill would also require a business that handles 10,000 pounds of solids or 1,000 gallons of liquids that are hazardous materials to establish and implement a business plan if the solid or liquid is a paint that will be recycled or managed under a stewardship program, as specified.</p>	

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<b>SB 11</b>	<b>Pavley/ Rubio</b>	<b>Amended September 6, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Transportation ; 2-year bill</b>	<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.</p> <p>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> <hr/> <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
<b>SB 270</b>	<b>Padilla/De Leon/Lara</b>	<b>Amended March 27, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Rules Committee</b>	<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> <hr/> <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 those stores 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 adoptions or amendments 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>	Support if amend letter sent March 17, 2014 as amended February 6, 2014

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<b>SB 498</b>	<b>Lara</b>	<b>Amended January 27, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<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> <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>	Support and amend letter sent March 17, 2014
<b>SB 731</b>	<b>Steinberg/Hill</b>	<b>Amended September 9, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Local Government</b>	<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>	

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<b>SB 916</b>	<b>Correa</b>	<p><b>Corrected March 21, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Governmental Organization</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil, and, for those purposes, defines "used oil" to mean oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any 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. 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> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would specify that synthetic oil includes oil composed of biobased feedstock for these purposes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2016, would require a state agency, and any person or entity contracting with a state agency for the supply of lubricating oil, to purchase only biosynthetic lubricant that meets certain requirements, including minimal standards for biodegradability. 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, and unless the producer of the biosynthetic lubricating oil files with the department a document by which the producer verifies that the lubricating oil meets the specified requirements. The bill would require DTSC to provide the producer with a unique lubricating oil biodegradability compliance number for each product self-verified by the producer.</p>	

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<b>SB 1014</b>	<b>Jackson/ Leno/ Evans/ Hancock/ Liu/Pavely/Am miano/William s</b>	<b>Amended April 1, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Business, Profession, &amp; Economic Development Committee</b>	<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> <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>	Support letter sent April 9, 2014
<b>SB 1020</b>	<b>Monning</b>	<b>Introduced February 14, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<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> <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>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014

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<b>SB 1194</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended April 2, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard, and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions, and local agencies and the state are authorized to impose civil liability for a violation of those requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each manufacturer and wholesaler of plastic products to establish an Internet Web site that is available to the public and that provides information regarding the annual amount, by pound and type, of plastic products that are imported, manufactured, recycled, or reused in this state by that manufacturer or wholesaler.</p>	
<b>SB 1274</b>	<b>Hancock</b>	<b>Amended March 24, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program, including the development of a state plan by July 1, 2015, for recycling used mattresses in the state that includes specified goals and elements. The plan is required to include an element that ensures that urban and rural local governments and participating solid waste facilities that accept mattresses are provided with a mechanism for the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility, as provided.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that element to ensure that urban and rural local governments and participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses are provided with the above mechanism. This bill would authorize an individual to also drop off a mattress at a recycler, renovator, authorized solid waste operation, or other municipal facility that accepts mattresses consistent with solid waste regulations. The bill would also require the payment amount to be determined as reasonable by the municipal facility or solid waste facility or operation and the mattress recycling organization.</p>	



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<b>SB 1383</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended March 25, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the CalRecycle to adopt a specified standard for the biodegradability of plastics upon the American Society for Testing and Materials adopting that standard. The bill would prohibit a person from selling in the state agricultural mulch film, as defined, labeled as biodegradable unless it meets this standard.</p>	
<b>Federal Legislation</b>				
<b>H.R. 1686</b>	<b>Moran</b>	<b>April 23, 2013</b>  <b>House Natural Resources Committee, House Ways and Means Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p> <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 letter sent July 25, 2014