

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2013-2014 SESSION
APRIL 11, 2013**

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

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 153	Bonilla	Amended April 8, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2015, to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2014 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and consider new offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines and incentives that prioritize the approval of specified offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to submit a specified annual report to the Legislature.</p>	
AB 158	Levine	Amended April 9, 2013 Assembly Committee Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p>Proposed Law: With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the bill's provisions. The bill would allow local jurisdictions or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of the bill's requirements, except for the certification requirements.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 2, 2013
AB 215	Chesbro	January 31, 2013 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in the those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements</p>	

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AB 323	Chesbro	February 12, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element to their integrated waste management plan. Under state law, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to provide that, no later than January 1, 2020, the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal. The bill would require CalRecycle to conduct an analysis of the use of residual fines from MRFs and materials left over from the composting process for use as, among other things, alternative daily cover and to adopt regulations by July, 2015 based on the analysis. The bill would also require CalRecycle to adopt regulations by January 1, 2017, to require large-quantity commercial organics generators, to arrange for separate organics collection and recycling services.</p>	
AB 333	Wieckowski	Amended March 12, 2013 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law defines a medical waste management plan as a document that is completed by generators of medical waste, as specified, on forms provided by the State Department of Public Health or a local agency. Existing law exempts from specified provisions of the Medical Waste Management Act a person who is authorized to collect solid waste and who unknowingly transports medical waste to a solid waste facility, incidental to the collection of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would define a medical waste management plan as a document that describes how the medical waste generated at a generator's facility shall be segregated, handled, stored, packaged, treated, or shipped for treatment, as applicable. This bill would exempt those persons who unknowingly transport medical waste from the entire act, with regard to that waste, and would require the solid waste transporter to contact the originating generator of the medical waste to respond to the facility to provide ultimate proper disposal of the medical waste.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 11, 2013

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AB 403	Stone	Amended April 8, 2013 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by April 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end-of-life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet unspecified minimum collection rates for the home generated sharps subject to the plan.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013
AB 416	Gordon	Amended April 4, 2013 Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p>Existing Law: Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Local Emission Reduction Program and would require money to be available from the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of providing grants and other financial assistance to develop and implement greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in the state. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Strategic Growth Council, to administer the program, as specified. The bill would require the implementation of the program to be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, as specified.</p>	
AB 468	Chesbro	Amended April 8, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law required, by September 1, 2011, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to adopt emergency regulations to establish a fire prevention fee of not more than \$150 for the necessary fire prevention activities of the state that benefit the owners of structures within a state responsibility area.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would repeal the fire prevention fee. The bill would create the Disaster Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Fund in the State Treasury.</p>	

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AB 488	Williams	Amended April 8, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, by January 1, 2015, a producer or a household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a household battery to submit to the department a household battery stewardship plan, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would prohibit a producer, wholesaler, or retailer, on and after April 1, 2015, from selling a household battery unless the plan for that battery is approved by the department.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013
AB 513	Frazier	February 20, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Market Development Act and would require the department, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants to cities, counties, and other local government agencies for the funding of public works projects that utilize rubberized asphalt concrete. The bill would require the department to annually expend \$10,000,000 from the moneys authorized to be expended for the tire recycling program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to award these grants. The bill would require the grants to pay \$2 for every 12 pounds of crumb rubber used in a paving project by a local government agency. The bill would specify selection procedures if the grant requests exceed the money allocated.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013

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AB 521	Hueso/Stone	Amended April 10, 2013 Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: CalRecycle would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the Ocean Protection Council and the state water board, to adopt a list that specifies those items, or categories of items, that the department finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a covered item for purposes of the bill. The department would be required to notify the producer of a covered item, and no later than 6 months after receiving that notification, the producer of that covered item would be required to design and submit to the department a plan to reduce the producer's proportion of the marine plastic pollution caused by that covered item for review and approval by the department. The bill would require the plan to specify the measures to meet the marine plastic pollution reduction targets that the producer of the covered item would be required to achieve, as specified in the regulations.</p>	
AB 577	Nazarian	February 20, 2013 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person from throwing or depositing in any area various types of garbage, a substance likely to injure or kill wild or domestic animal or plant life or damage traffic, or noisome, nauseous, or offensive matter. A person who drops, dumps, deposits, places, or throws that material, or who causes or permits that material to be so dropped, dumped, deposited, placed, or thrown, is required to remove the material or cause it to be removed and if a person fails to take those actions, the governmental agency responsible for the maintenance of the area, or the property owner of the land on which the material has been deposited, may remove the material and collect, by civil action, if necessary, the actual cost of the removal operation and damages.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the removal of that material.</p>	

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AB 597	Dahle	Amended March 19, 2013 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the department from taking a regulatory response until an unspecified number of days after the date that the department submits a notice to the consumer product manufacturer, the consumer product distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action.</p>	
AB 686	Quirk	Amended March 19, 2013 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: 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 the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt from the hazardous waste control law, and all of the regulations adopted pursuant to that law, pharmaceutical cogeneration activities and the cogeneration fuel components, as defined, if specified conditions are met with regard to certain federal regulations and other requirements for facility construction and if the owner or operator of the facility engaged in that activity complies with certain requirements concerning emergency-related training, providing notifications, development of a fuel analysis plan, and maintenance of records.</p>	

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AB 794	Gorell	February 21, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that takes landfill materials or organic waste and converts them into renewable green energy if the lead agency finds that the project will result in a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions or support sustainable agriculture. The bill would also exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that uses biological processes to convert organic waste streams into nonchemical soil fertility products that support renewable and reusable cultivation and viability.</p>	Watch
AB 997	Chesbro	February 22, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by CalRecycle that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The element is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, which is defined as excluding, among other things, composting. The act defines the term "composting" for the purposes of the act as the controlled or uncontrolled biological decomposition of organic wastes. The act also defines the term "solid waste facility," for purposes of the permitting requirements of the act, as a composting facility.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion," for purposes of the act, as a process using the bacterial breakdown of compostable organic material in a controlled environment that meets the parameters that may be established by the department, and would revise the definition of the term "composting" to include anaerobic digestion.</p>	Watch

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AB 1001	Gordon	Amended April 3, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines the term beverage as including specified types of beverages that are sold in aluminum beverage containers, glass beverage containers, plastic beverage containers, or bimetel containers.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define the term "regulated beverage" as a beverage that meets the definition of beverage under the act, but is sold in a beverage container that is not one of those containers. The bill would also include, as a regulated beverage, 100% fruit juice in a container that is 46 ounces or more in volume and vegetable juice in a container that is more than 16 ounces in volume. The bill would require a distributor of regulated beverage containers to submit a plan, by January 1, 2014, to CalRecycle for the implementation of a takeback and recycling system incorporating specified elements, to implement the plan, and to annually demonstrate to CalRecycle that not less than 80% of the regulated beverages sold by the distributor in this state are recycled and that the regulated beverage containers sold by the distributor are made from material containing not less than 35% postconsumer recycled content. The bill would authorize the department to require a distributor to pay an annual administrative fee that would be required to be set at an amount that is adequate to cover the department's full costs of administering and enforcing this program.</p>	
AB 1021	Eggman	February 22, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the authority to provide financial assistance to projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock.</p>	
AB 1126	Gordon	March 21, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement required under the California Integrated Waste Management Act to include, pursuant to specified conditions, not more than 10% through biomass conversion defined as the controlled combustion of specific materials for use in producing electricity or heat.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of biomass to specify that it includes other thermal conversion of those materials.</p>	

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AB 1329	Perez	Amended March 21, 2013 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the California EPA to develop a strategy for identifying and addressing any gaps in existing programs, policies, or activities that may impede the achievement of environmental justice, as defined, and requires each board, department, and office within the agency to review its programs, policies, and activities and identify and address any gaps in its existing programs, policies, or activities that may impede the achievement of environmental justice.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead require the department to prepare and adopt, by January 1, 2016, a state hazardous waste management plan to address the matter of environmental justice in the management of hazardous waste and to serve as a comprehensive and enforceable planning document for the state. The bill would specify the elements required to be included in the plan and would require the plan to be reviewed and revised, as specified. The bill would require the Director of Toxic Substances Control to approve the plan and to submit the plan to specified committees of the Legislature.</p>	
AB 1337	Allen	Amended March 21, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags. Existing law authorizes a retail establishment that is not a store, as defined, and that provides plastic carryout bags, to adopt an at-store recycling program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that prohibits a retail establishment from offering to its customers, or otherwise prohibits a person from using, a single-use plastic carryout bag for purposes of containing specified products.</p>	

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AB 1375	Chau	Amended March 12, 2013 Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006begin insert, hereafter the Global Warming Solutions Act, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate money from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make the funds available for the research, development, and deployment of the above-described Global Warming Solutions Act programs and projects while creating jobs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	
AB 1398	Committee on Natural Resources	March 11, 2013 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 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 and requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements. Existing law defines commercial solid waste by reference to a specified regulation which includes all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices and other commercial sources, excluding residences, and excluding industrial waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill instead would define commercial solid waste to include all types of solid waste generated by a store, office, or other commercial or public entity source, including a business or a multifamily dwelling of 5 or more units, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new requirements upon local jurisdictions.</p>	

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SB 245	Correa	Amended April 1, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, such as rechargeable batteries and cell phones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require a qualified industry association, or a successor organization, to establish a mattress recycling organization by November 1, 2014, and would require each manufacturer and retailer to register with the mattress recycling organization by February 1, 2015. The bill would require the organization, by July 1, 2015, to develop a state plan for recycling used mattresses that includes specified goals and elements and to submit the plan to CalRecycle.</p>	
SB 254	Hancock	Amended April 1, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, such as rechargeable batteries and cellular telephones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would, among other things, require a manufacturer of mattresses sold in this state, individually, collectively, or through a stewardship organization, to provide in an electronic format an interim plan to CalRecycle by April 1, 2014, that ensures that the manufacturer will be responsible for the collection and recycling of used mattresses generated by consumers. The bill would require a manufacturer to implement the interim plan by July 1, 2014, and to continue implementation until a mattress stewardship plan is approved, conditionally approved, or disapproved by the department. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer or retailer from selling or offering for sale a mattress to any person in this state unless the manufacturer is in compliance with the act and would prohibit a manufacturer from selling a mattress on or after August 1, 2015, if the manufacturer is not covered by an approved or conditionally approved plan.</p>	Watch
SB 405	Padilla	Amended April 2, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p>Proposed Law: With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 2, 2013

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SB 529	Leno	Amended April 8, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would prohibit a fast food facility, on and after July 1, 2014, from distributing disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless the disposable food service packaging or single-use carryout bag meets the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging specified in the bill.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 2, 2013
SB 700	Wolk	Amended April 2, 2013 Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require retail establishments that sell food or alcohol for consumption on or off premises to collect \$.05 for each single-use carryout bags provided to customers (including paper or plastic). Establishments would be able to retain \$.005 per \$.05 collected and would be able to collect an additional \$.005 if they, among other things, credit customers \$.05 for each bag brought in that they use. Funds received by establishments (minus the \$.005 retained by the establishment) would be used for the purpose of enhancing city and county parks and for local programs aimed at reducing and cleaning up litter. The bill states that this would not preempt or prohibit local ordinances, curbside/drop off recycling programs, franchise agreements, or an ordinance that states that the charge does not apply to their jurisdiction.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 2, 2013

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SB 715	Lara	Amended April 8, 2013 Senate Committee on Rules	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Stanislaus and was operational prior to September 26, 1996.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally provide that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Los Angeles and was operational prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would, with respect to a facility located in the County of Los Angeles as previously described, provide that it shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource on or after January 1, 2045, unless it has converted into a system that does not perform traditional direct combustion of municipal solid waste, and the facility diverts an amount of waste from landfills that equals or exceeds its capability as it existed prior to the conversion of the facility.</p>	
SB 727	Jackson	Amended April 3, 2013 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization, on or after April 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, to prepare and submit to the department an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan during the previous calendar year.</p>	

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SB 804	Lara	Amended April 9, 2013 Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Energy Commission at least every 2 years to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices. The existing California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, which includes a renewable electrical generation facility, applicable to all retail sellers of electricity. Existing law defines a renewable electrical generation facility as a facility that, among other things, uses biomass or municipal solid waste conversion.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission, when developing that assessment and forecast, to investigate the potential for conversion technology facilities to assist the state in meeting specified environmental goals and to evaluate the anticipated greenhouse gas emission reductions by utilizing those facilities. This bill would revise the definition of renewable electrical generation facility by revising the definition of municipal solid waste conversion and defining the term "biomass" as the renewable portion of residual solid waste, as specified. This bill would define the terms "conversion technology" and "residual solid waste" for purposes of the act and would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to include conversion technology. The bill would revise terms within the Integrated Waste Management Act, including defining "transformation" to only include the incineration of solid waste, and to exclude conversion technology. This bill would allow a conversion technology facility to be sited with a procedure for finding of conformance that is set forth in the countywide integrated waste management plan.</p>	Watch