

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2015-2016 SESSION
MAY 12, 2016**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 45	Mullin	<p>Amended January 21, 2016</p> <p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element (HHWE) and to submit that element to CalRecycle for approval.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of HHW. The bill states that if a jurisdiction proposes to enact an ordinance for the collection and diversion of HHW, they may adopt one of the model ordinances. The bill would revise the definition of HHW to include pharmaceutical and sharps waste thereby requiring local jurisdictions to collect and properly dispose of these items. The bill would require CalRecycle to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and has \$5 million available to make grants to local jurisdictions for purposes relating to HHW disposal for five years. If CalRecycle does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.</p>	<p>Letter of opposition sent February 23, 2016, for this bill as amended January 21, 2016</p>
AB 197	Garcia	<p>Amended April 29, 2015</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources taking into account factors and to require an electrical corporation, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to take actions. The RPS Program authorizes an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the cost limitation of the electrical corporation unless the eligible renewable energy resources can be procured without exceeding a de minis increase in rates consistent with the electrical corporation's long-term procurement plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to AB 32 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require a retail seller of electricity, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to consider the best-fit attributes of resources types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid.</p>	

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AB 577	Bonilla	Amended July 6, 2015 Senate Rules Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the California Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of the State's AB 32 cap and trade program to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that build or develop collection and purification technology, infrastructure, and projects that upgrade existing biomethane facilities to meet certain requirements.	Letter of support sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as amended April 6, 2015
AB 590	Dahle	Amended July 9, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	Existing Law: AB 32 authorizes the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms to carry out the goals of the act. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Fund. Proposed Law: This bill would provide that moneys in the GHG Reduction Fund may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation or geothermal energy generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.	Letter of support sent April 21, 2015, for this bill as Introduced February 24, 2015
AB 628	Bloom	Introduced February 24, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	Existing Law: Existing law defines "used oil" as oil that has been refined from crude oil, or synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use, or as a consequence of extended storage or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities. Proposed Law: This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.	

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AB 645	Williams/Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program, which expresses the intent of the Legislature that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to at least 33 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year by December 31, 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would express the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the RPS program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50 percent by December 31, 2030.</p>	
AB 649	Patterson	Amended June 24, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring medical waste to be treated by specified methods prior to disposal including several forms of incineration approved by the State Department of Public Health that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include (among those authorized treatment methods) any alternative medical waste treatment solely designed to treat pharmaceutical waste, including a pharmaceutical incinerator, and would require this method to be evaluated and approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a pharmaceutical incinerator up to 4 times per year if the incinerator is evaluated and approved by State Department of Public Health and complies with all other applicable federal and state laws and local ordinances.</p>	
AB 655	Quirk	Amended July 1, 2015 Senate Agriculture Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture, in addition to the license fee, to charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee to cover the reasonable costs of administering provisions regulating renderers, collection centers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease, and requires that the additional fees may not exceed \$3,000 per year. Existing law requires transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay a \$100 registration fee not to exceed \$3000 per year per registered transporter.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the maximum amount of these additional fees to \$10,000 per year. This bill would increase the registration fee for transporters of inedible kitchen grease to not to exceed \$250. The bill would also increase an additional fee to not to exceed \$500 per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease and the maximum to not exceed \$10,000 per year per registered transporter.</p>	

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AB 1005	Gordon/Levine	Amended January 4, 2016 Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<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 CalRecycle for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle, until that authorization is repealed on January 1, 2017, to annually expend up to \$10 million from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by CalRecycle as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would postpone that repeal until January 1, 2022.</p>	Watch
AB 1063	Williams	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2- year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires CalRecycle to establish the amount of the fee and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, beginning January 1, 2017, raise a fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility from \$1.40 to \$4 per ton for all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. If funds remain after CalRecycle administration has determined is sufficient for its operations, \$1.50 will be used to provide grants for recycling activities. This bill would require CalRecycle, commencing January 1, 2019, to establish and impose a charge on all solid waste generators (\$15 million in total initially) to be collected by a cities and counties and remitted to the State Board of Equalization to be allocated to CalRecycle for their activities and partially towards programs that promote recycling and highest and best use of materials. The amount of the charge will be determined every three years by CalRecycle.</p>	Oppose Memo sent to Senate Environmental Quality Committee on August 18, 2015

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AB 1103	Dodd	Amended May 11, 2016 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to CalRecycle on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. Existing law prohibits a person, other than the authorized recycling agent of the city or county, from source separating specified materials from solid waste placed at a designated recycling facility for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require self-haulers of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to CalRecycle on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. This bill would prohibit a person, other than the solid waste enterprise duly authorized by a city, county, or other local governmental agency from collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated on residential, commercial, or industrial premises located within the city, county, or local governmental jurisdiction.</p>	Oppose
AB 1108	Low	Amended May 5, 2015 Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers or plastic beverage containers, or any combination thereof, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center in a single 24-hour period.</p>	
AB 1144	Rendon	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources referred to as the portfolio content requirements.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity not defined as an electric corporation, the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, and where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended August 17, 2016

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

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AB 1435	Alejo	Amended August 18, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act exempted from a prohibition on packaging which intentionally included lead or other heavy/toxic metals, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California.</p>	
AB 1555	Gomez	Amended March 28, 2016 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 authorizes the ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would appropriate \$800,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2016-17 fiscal year to various state agencies for various purposes including, among other things, low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, and carbon sequestration.</p>	
AB 1669	Hernandez	Amended April 28, 2016 Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a 10 percent bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain for a specified period certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Such a contractor or subcontractor must offer employment to those employees, except for reasonable and substantiated cause.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make these provisions applicable to contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste, including limits on the requirement to retain employees and specified requirements for notice and opportunity to cure in the context of civil action or termination.</p>	Watch

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AB 1683	Eggman	Amended March 8, 2016 Assembly Revenue and Tax Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, the reduction of greenhouse gases, or the reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead prohibit the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$200,000,000 for each calendar year. The bill would specify that if less than \$200,000,000 is granted in a calendar year, the unallocated amount may roll over to the following calendar year. Bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	Watch
AB 1698	Hadley	Introduced January 25, 2016 Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Utilities and Commerce	<p>Existing Law: Existing law creates in the State Treasury the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) Fund to be administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires moneys received by the PUC for those programs the PUC has determined should be administered by the Energy Commission to be forwarded by the PUC to the Energy Commission at least quarterly for deposit in the fund.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would discontinue the EPIC surcharge and repeal the EPIC Fund. The bill would create the Green and Renewable Energy Enlisting New Technologies (GREEN) Fund to fund the GREEN program. The bill would transfer previously collected EPIC moneys to an account within the GREEN Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate \$200,000,000 of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to an account within the GREEN Fund to fund the GREEN program.</p>	Letter of support sent March 3, 2016, for this bill as amended March 28, 2016
AB 1773	Obernolte	Amended April 13, 2016 Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes a local governmental entity, except a joint powers authority, to receive a bill credit to a designated benefiting account, for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include as a local governmental entity for this purpose a joint powers authority.</p>	

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AB 1817	Stone	Amended April 11, 2016 Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the formation of garbage and refuse disposal districts under certain conditions, and requires that a board of directors of not less than 3 members be appointed for each district. Existing law authorizes members of the board of directors to receive not more than \$50 per diem for each day of actual attendance at the meetings of the board, up to \$100 in a calendar month.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a district board to provide, by ordinance or resolution, compensation to a member of the board in an amount not to exceed \$100 per day for each day of attendance at a meeting of the board or for each day of service rendered as director by request of the board, and would authorize a member of a district board to receive that compensation for no more than 6 days in a calendar month.</p>	
AB 1923	Wood	Amended April 14, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires an electrical corporation to make a tariff available to the owner or operator of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the electrical corporation until the electrical corporation meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served under the renewable feed-in tariff and a renewable feed-in tariff that is applicable to a local publicly owned electric utility. In addition to the 750 megawatt limitation, the renewable feed-in tariff requires the commission to direct the electrical corporations to collectively procure at least 250 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from developers of bioenergy projects that commence operation on or after June 1, 2013 (bioenergy feed-in tariff).</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC to direct the electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts to participate in the bioenergy feed-in tariff if the facility delivers no more than 3 megawatts to the grid in any hour at any time and complies with interconnection and payment requirements.</p>	Support

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AB 2039	Ting	Amended April 5, 2016 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 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 a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices, known as home-generated sharps.</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 July 1, 2018, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include elements, including provisions to meet minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan.</p>	Letter of support sent April 7, 2016, for this bill as amended April 5, 2016
AB 2153	Garcia	Amended April 14, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a retailer of various products, including 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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Used Lead-Acid Battery Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require a qualified industry association to establish a lead-acid battery recycling organization. The bill would require the lead-acid battery recycling organization to develop, implement, and administer a lead-acid battery recycling program pursuant to the act. This bill would require the lead-acid battery recycling organization, by July 1, 2018, to develop a plan for recycling used lead-acid batteries in the state that includes specified goals and elements and to submit the plan to CalRecycle.</p>	Letter of support sent April 14, 2016, for this bill as amended April 14, 2016

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AB 2206	Williams	Introduced February 18, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt, by rule or order, (1) standards for biomethane that specify the concentrations of constituents of concern that are reasonably necessary to protect public health and ensure pipeline integrity and safety, and (2) requirements for monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping, as specified. Existing law requires a gas corporation to comply with those standards and requirements and requires that gas corporation tariffs condition access to common carrier pipelines on the applicable customer meeting those standards and requirements.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would request the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and complete a study analyzing the regional and gas corporation specific issues relating to minimum heating value and maximum siloxane specifications adopted by the commission for biomethane before it can be injected into common carrier gas pipelines.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016
AB 2313	Williams	Amended April 26, 2016 Assembly Committee on Utilities and Commerce	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the CPUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The CPUC has adopted two decisions implementing these requirements, the second of which adopted a monetary incentive program for biomethane projects pursuant to which a qualifying project is entitled to a one-time payment of 50% of the interconnection costs incurred by the biomethane producer, up to a total payment of \$1,500,000.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CPUC to modify the monetary incentive program for biomethane projects so that the total available incentive limitation for a project, other than a dairy cluster biomethane project, as defined, is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The bill would require the commission to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021.</p>	Watch

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AB 2323	Ridley-Thomas	Amended April 19, 2016 Assembly Committee on Utilities and Commerce	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to, among other things, reduce dependence on petroleum and meet air quality standards. The PUC is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an electrical corporation that offers time-of-use rates, critical peak pricing, real-time pricing, or peak time rebates for the charging of electric vehicles, as part of a program to encourage transportation electrification, to offer similar rates to low-carbon transportation fuel production facilities and public and private fueling stations dedicated to providing low-carbon fuels for transportation purposes.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended April 19, 2016
AB 2396	McCarty	Amended April 13, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste that is due on or before May 1 of each year.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each state agency to include in that annual report a summary of the state agency's compliance with specified requirements relating to recycling commercial solid waste and organic waste.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended April 13, 2016
AB 2409	Wagner	Introduced February 12, 2016 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would prohibit certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag to a customer at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the State Water Board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election.</p>	

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AB 2511	Levine	Amended March 28, 2016 Assembly Committee on Agriculture	<p>Existing Law: Existing law lists specific chemical or biological substances or mixtures of substances or devices included within the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances and excludes commercial fertilizers, agricultural minerals, pesticides, soil amendments, and manures from the definition.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include biochar as a product intended to be used for influencing soils, plant growth, or crop or plant quality for the purposes of the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances.</p>	Watch
AB 2530	Gordon	Amended April 18, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, and also excludes specified products from the definition of "beverage."</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, beginning January 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to clearly indicate through labeling the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content in the beverage container and would require a manufacturer to use one or more methods of determining the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content for labeling or making a claim about the postconsumer recycled content of plastic beverage containers.</p>	Watch
AB 2576	Gray	Amended April 11, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and requires all moneys, collected by the State Air Resources Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the fund and available upon appropriation for purposes relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that up to \$20,000,000 shall be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an amount of \$50 per ton of state-generated cullet utilized for manufacturing in the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions not otherwise required by statute or regulation.</p>	Watch

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AB 2579	Low	Amended April 13, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: AB 939 administered by CalRecycle, regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2018, to complete a study to establish baseline data relating to food service packaging that contains specified information, including the current and potential markets for recycled and composted food service packaging products.	
AB 2585	Williams	Amended March 15, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: AB 32 establishes the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. he act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB, no later than July 1, 2018, to review any regulation adopted as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to consider the intended purpose and consistency of requirements aimed to prevent resource shuffling among all fuels subject to that regulation.	Watch
AB 2702	Atkins	Amended March 18, 2016 Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: The Air Resources Board (ARB) is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB to conduct a study that outlines best practices and policies for meeting state goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill also would authorize the ARB to collaborate with air pollution control and air quality management districts.	
AB 2725	Chiu	Amended April 5, 2016 Assembly Committee on Health	Existing Law: Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the California Retail Food Code. Proposed Law: This bill would, among other things, require the State Department of Public Health to identify a list of ready-to-eat foods that have a high level of risk associated with consumption after a specified date and to post that list on its Internet Web site. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2017, require a food manufacturer or retail food facility that chooses to include a quality date on foods for sale that are not identified on the DPH's list to display that date using the phrase "best if used by" in 8-point type size or larger type.	Watch

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AB 2812	Gomez	Introduced February 19, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each state agency or large state facility, when entering into a new lease, or renewing an existing lease, to ensure that adequate areas are provided for, and adequate personnel are available to oversee, the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in compliance with those requirements. Existing law defines "large state facility" to include, among other entities, the campuses of the California Community Colleges.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2017, to adopt requirements for adequate receptacles and staffing for collecting and storing recyclable materials in state buildings and large state facilities. The bill would require a state agency and large state facility, on or before July 1, 2018, consistent with those requirements, to provide receptacles for recyclable materials, provide staff, and establish a collection schedule for collecting recyclable materials.</p>	
AB 2891	Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Introduced February 29, 2016 Senate	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalRecycle to prepare, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, guidelines and a state policy to guide the efforts of local agencies to provide HHW collection, recycling, and disposal programs. Existing law requires CalRecycle, in establishing guidelines on which products should be disposed of as hazardous waste, to consider specified factors.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to additionally consult with the State Water Resources Control Board in preparing the guidelines and state policy. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider those factors in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board.</p>	
SB 32	Pavley	Amended September 10, 2015 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize CARB to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, on or before July 1, 2017, to prepare and make available to the public and the Legislature a report analyzing the impacts of the greenhouse gas emissions limits adopted by CARB on disadvantaged communities.</p>	Letter of opposition sent March 26, 2015, for this bill as amended March 16, 2015

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SB 398	Leyva	Amended June 2, 2015 Assembly Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	Existing Law: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Green Assistance Program, to be administered by the Secretary for Environmental Protection in concert with environmental justice programs, that, among other things, would provide technical assistance to small businesses, small profits, and disadvantaged communities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	
SB 400	Lara	Amended June 1, 2015 Assembly Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	Existing Law: The State Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Fund. Proposed Law: This bill would require that the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25 percent of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to environmental mitigation measures and projects that reduce GHG from transportation sources and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality.	
SB 423	Bates	Amended August 31, 2015 Assembly, 2-year bill	Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste including pharmaceutical waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Proposed Law: This bill, until January 1, 2022, would establish criteria to be followed for the handling and management of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products if a reasonable determination for reuse has been made or when a reasonable determination for reuse cannot be made but the product has been recalled as required by law. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations as deemed necessary to establish standards for the proper and safe handling of retail nonprescription pharmaceutical surplus products.	

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SB 778	Allen	Amended January 4, 2016 Assembly Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection	<p>Existing Law: The Automotive Repair Act, provides for the registration and regulation of automotive repair dealers by the Bureau of Automotive Repair, which is under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires repair dealers to give the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. Existing law makes a violation of that act, except as specified, punishable as a misdemeanor.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an automotive repair dealer to notify a customer, who is purchasing an oil change, of the recommended oil drain interval, oil grade, and viscosity specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual. The bill would also require, except as specified, an automotive repair dealer to use the oil drain interval specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual if the automotive repair dealer is recommending the date or mileage for the next oil change, as described.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended January 4, 2016
SB 970	Leyva	Amended May 10, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling and to identify certain state financing mechanisms and state funding incentives and post this information on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the department, in awarding a grant for organics composting or anaerobic digestion under the program, to consider the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from the project and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 1, 2017, to develop a pilot demonstration program to award matching grant funding for cost effective and efficient integrated organic food waste diversion projects at existing wastewater treatment facilities.</p>	Letter of support if amended sent April 7, 2016, for this bill as amended March 18, 2016
SB 1043	Allen	Amended April 25, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. Existing law requires the ARB to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB to consider and adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of biogas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the ARB, among other things, to ensure the production and use of biogas provides direct environmental benefits and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of biogas and potential sources of funding.</p>	Support if amended

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SB 1153	Cannella	Amended April 25, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: AB 32 requires the Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board, as a part of the update to the scoping plan and in consultation with other state entities, to provide a comprehensive overview of state efforts to encourage the development of in-state biomethane and renewable natural gas.	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016
SB 1213	Wieckowski	Amended April 4, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50% matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. The Beginning with the 2016-17 fiscal year, the bill would continuously appropriate \$20,000,000 annually from the fund to the commission for purposes of the program.	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016
SB 1229	Jackson/Stone	Amended April 19, 2016 Assembly Committee on Judiciary	Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. a violation of that provision is a crime. Proposed Law: This bill would provide that a collector is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises if the collector, in good faith and not for compensation, takes steps, including that the collector regularly inspects the area surrounding the secure drug take-back bin for potential tampering or diversion, to ensure the health and safety of consumers and employees and the proper disposal in the waste stream of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, as defined, contained in the bins.	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016

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SB 1294	Pavley	Amended April 27, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalEPA and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with CalRecycle, the State Water Board, and the State Air Resources Board (ARB), to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalEPA, CalRecycle, the State Water Board, and ARB to additionally assess state programs which may increase the use of compost for specified purposes and develop recommendations for promoting its use. The bill would require an implementing agency to develop a program to implement policies for promoting the use of compost throughout the State for purposes of that program, to prioritize projects that utilize the services of community conservation corps or other local nonprofit entities that employ underprivileged youth.</p>	
SB 1383	Lara	Amended April 12, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The Air Resources Board (ARB) is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The ARB is also required to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing that comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030.</p>	Oppose
SB 1402	Pavley	Amended March 28, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 created the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and authorizes these to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state through investments if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the California Low-Carbon Fuels Incentive Program to be administered by the State Air Resources Board (ARB) and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and would authorize moneys in the fund appropriated to the program to be used to provide incentives for the in-state production of low-carbon transportation fuels from new and existing facilities using sustainable feedstock, with priority to be given to projects benefitting disadvantaged communities.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended March 28, 2016

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