

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 298	Brownley, Dickinson, Huffman, Chesbro, Ma	Amended April 14, 2011  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, AB 2449 (Levine, 2006), requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program and to make reusable bags available to customers. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, as defined, from selling or distributing a reusable bag unless the guidelines for the cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag.</p>	Watch
AB 480	Solorio	Amended April 30, 2012  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved by CalRecycle if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would specify that, until January 1, 2017, an insurance carrier established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator that meets all of those specified requirements shall be eligible to provide that insurance and shall not be required to be a California admitted insurer nor be required to provide the insurance through a surplus line broker. The bill would add as a requirement for approval of a solid waste facility operator meeting its financial assurance obligations by establishing an insurance carrier that the insurance mechanism not provide in excess of 75% of the financial assurance obligation that the solid waste facility operator is required to meet in the state.</p>	<p>Letter of Opposition sent June 27, 2011 for June 23, 2011 version;</p> <p>Letter to cities sent December 8, 2011;</p> <p>Letter of Opposition sent May 8, 2012 for April 30, 2012 version;</p> <p>Letter to LACo-BOS sent May 9, 2012</p>

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 508	Swanson	Introduced February 15, 2011  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed by the previous contractor or subcontractor.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would add employees of solid waste handling and recycling contractors and subcontractors to those provisions.</p>	Watch
AB 523	Valadao	Amended January 24, 2012  Senate Transportation and Housing Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to provide to specified entities, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants, loans, loan guarantees, revolving loans, or other appropriate measures, for the development and deployment of innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change goals.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that after July 1, 2013, the eligibility for funding of projects for the production of ethanol is limited to projects for the production of ethanol that are not derived from corn.</p>	
AB 549	Carter	Amended May 3, 2012  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer. These fees are deposited in the E-Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and CalRecycle is required to make payments to an authorized collector or recycler upon receipt of a completed and verified invoice.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic waste is demonstrated to have been generated by a person who used the covered electronic device while located in this state. The bill would specify that covered electronic waste generated outside of the state and subsequently brought into the state is not eligible for payment and would require CalRecycle to establish documentation requirements necessary to demonstrate that covered electronic waste was generated in the state and eligible for payment.</p>	

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 801	Swanson	Amended January 11, 2012  Senate Committee on Public Safety	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines "code enforcement officer" to mean specified persons employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who have enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who are authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints. Existing law provides that "illegal dumping enforcement officers" are not peace officers but may exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer, as specified, during the course and within the scope of their employment, if they successfully complete a specified course in the exercise of those powers.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete references to "illegal dumping enforcement officers" and would instead authorize a code enforcement officer, as specified, to exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer in the manner described above.</p>	
AB 812	Ma	Amended January 12, 2012  Senate Transportation and Housing Committee.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, any materials to be used in paving for use by the DOT or any other state agency, the State Procurement Officer is required to make contracts available that use recycled materials. Existing law also requires the State Procurement Officer to make contracts available that use crumb rubber, unless +the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective based on specified factors.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation, by January 1, 2014, to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 2, 2012 for January 12, 2012 version
AB 837	Nestande	Amended June 20, 2011  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a manufacturer or supplier from selling a plastic food container in this state that is advertised with a specific recycled content amount unless the manufacturer or supplier is able to provide certification of the stated recycled content in a format that is easy to understand and accurate. The state would be able impose penalties for the violation of this law.</p>	

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 960	Lowenthal	Amended May 27, 2011  Senate Appropriations Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The E-Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a fee from the consumer and CalRecycle is continuously appropriated the money deposited in the E-Waste Recovery and Recycling Account to make recovery payments and recycling payments. Existing law requires an E-waste exporter to comply with specified notification requirements and make specified demonstrations. Existing law exempts from these requirements a component part of a covered electronic device that is exported and reused or recycled.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that CalRecycle determine that the recycler has demonstrated to DTSC that all E-waste has been managed in a specified manner. The bill would revise the requirements imposed on E-waste exportation. The bill would repeal the existing exemption for exportation of component parts that are reused or recycled and would instead require CalRecycle to adopt regulations regarding exemptions.</p>	Letter of Support sent June 20, 2011
AB 1019	Perez	Amended September 2, 2011  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program. Proposition 26, approved by the voters by initiative in 2010, amends Article XIII A of the California Constitution to provide that certain levies, charges, or exactions imposed by the state and adopted after January 1, 2010, but before November 3, 2010, is void 12 months after the November 3, 2010, effective date of Proposition 26 unless it is reenacted in compliance with the requirements of Article XIII A of the California Constitution.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would reenact the state law that enacted the carpet stewardship program and would provide that law continues to be operative on and after November 3, 2011. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>	
AB 1178	Ma	Amended August 24, 2011  Senate Environmental Quality Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a jurisdiction, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a jurisdiction, from restricting or otherwise limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that jurisdiction based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a jurisdiction or regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a jurisdiction.</p>	Floor Alert in Opposition sent August 25, 2011

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>AB 1303</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended July 7, 2011</b>  <b>Senate Energy Utilities and Communications Committee, 2 year bill.</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law (1) requires that the PUC or the electrical corporations, until January 1, 2012, to collect \$65,000,000 in total per year for renewable energy and \$62,500,000 in total per year for research, development, and demonstration; (2) Existing law establishes the Renewable Resource Trust Fund and requires a separate electrical rate component to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy R&amp;D. Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2012, the expenditure of the moneys; and (3) requires the Energy Commission to implement the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop and help bring to market energy technologies that provide increased environmental benefits, greater system reliability, and lower system costs.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend this requirement to January 1, 2020. The bill would increase the amount collected to \$90,000,000 for each of the above purposes. This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the authorization to expend moneys in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund for the implementation of renewable resources programs. This bill would revise and recast the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 18, 2011
<b>AB 1359</b>	<b>Skinner</b>	<b>Amended January 4, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers and to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of "redemption rate" and make other conforming changes. The bill would also correct references and delete obsolete provisions in the act. This bill would make technical changes regarding this requirement and would delete obsolete provisions regarding that determination.</p>	

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>AB 1431</b>	<b>Dickinson</b>	<b>Amended January 24, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires that various state agencies submit certain reports to the Legislature and other state agencies while requiring the Legislative Counsel to annually prepare, publish, and maintain an electronic list of all reports that state and local agencies are required or requested by law to prepare and file with the Governor or the Legislature, or both, in the future or within the preceding year.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would eliminate the requirement that certain state agencies submit certain reports to the Legislature and other state agencies. This bill would amend 41821.5 of the PRC by removing subsection (e) which requires the Board to submit a report to the Legislature that evaluates the implementation of 41821.5. The section requires the Board to convene a working group composed of representative of stakeholder groups, including cities, counties, regional agencies, the solid waste industry, recyclers and environmental organizations, to assist the board in preparing the report.</p>	
<b>AB 1442</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Amended March 27, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing Medical Waste Management Act regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would authorize a medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceuticals to apply to the enforcement agency for a pharmaceutical waste hauling exemption if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation.</p>	Letter of support sent April 5, 2012

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>AB 1530</b>	<b>Huffman and Olson</b>	<b>Amended May 2, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Enterprise Zone Act provides for the designation and oversight by the Department of Housing and Community Development of various types of economic development areas throughout the state, including enterprise zones, targeted tax areas, local agency military base recovery areas (LAMBRAs), and manufacturing enhancement areas, collectively known as geographically targeted economic development areas, or G-TEDAs. Pursuant to these provisions, qualifying entities in those areas may receive certain tax and regulatory incentives.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, until January 1, 2020, establish the Clean Manufacturing and Job Creation Incentive Act of 2012, and would authorize the legislative body of a city, county, or city and county to establish a clean manufacturing zone, as defined, within the city, county, or city and county's boundaries for the purpose of providing incentives to manufacturing businesses to locate within that city, county, or city and county. One of the major obstacles identified by businesses to opening new facilities in California is delays in acquiring the licenses and permits necessary to operate, including local and state business licenses and other regulatory approvals. The purpose of this act is to stimulate growth in the manufacturing industry without compromising California's high environmental, public health, and safety standards by creating clean manufacturing zones with preapproved permits and licenses to accommodate new and expanding manufacturing businesses.</p>	

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 1532	Perez	Amended May 1, 2012  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<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 state board 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. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee schedule be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account within the Air Pollution Control Fund. The bill would require moneys, as specified, collected pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism be deposited in this account. The bill would require those moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used for specified purposes. The bill would require administering agencies, including the state board and any other agency identified by by the Legislature, to allocate those moneys only for measures and programs that meet specified criteria including: industrial and manufacturing facilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investment in energy efficiency, energy storage, and clean and renewable energy projects; waste reduction and low-carbon recycled content processing and manufacturing that serve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including market development activities; investments in research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded pursuant to this part.</p>	



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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 1537	Cook	Amended March 28, 2012  Assembly Committee on Business, Professions and Consumer Protection	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Government Accountability Act of 2012 and require that a major regulation, as defined, proposed on or after January 1, 2013, include a provision to repeal the regulation 2 years after the date that the regulation is approved by the office. The bill would require the office to return to an agency any proposed regulation that does not include the repeal provision. The bill would provide that the repeal date shall be void if the Legislature enacts a statute that expressly validates and approves the content of the regulation, as specified.</p>	
AB 1566	Wieckowski	Amended March 27, 2012  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (act) defines, for purposes of the act, an "aboveground storage tank" as a tank that has the capacity to store 55 gallons or more of petroleum and that is substantially or totally above the surface of the ground, except as specified. Existing law requires every county to apply to the Secretary for Environmental Protection to be certified to implement the unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program (unified program) and allows a city or local agency to implement the unified program. Existing law requires the unified program agencies (UPAs) to implement that act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of "aboveground storage tank" to delete the requirement that the tank be substantially or totally above the ground and to include tanks located in underground areas, as defined. The bill would require the UPAs to implement the act in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal and would authorize the Office of the State Fire Marshal to adopt these regulations, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new requirements upon local agencies with regard to the act. The bill would also require the office to interpret the act and oversee the implementation of the act by the UPAs and would make conforming changes in that regard.</p>	

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>AB 1620</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Introduced February 8, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines the term "treatment" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws and excludes certain activities conducted either onsite in accordance with the requirements of the hazardous waste control law or conducted in accordance with the conditions issued pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of the term "treatment," the separation of air and particulate matter by physical means and the compaction of compatible waste by physical means to reduce volume if the process does not increase the risk of fire or cause the release of hazardous gaseous emissions.</p>	
<b>AB 1647</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Amended May 2, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires, upon the order of CalRecycle, a person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in violation of the provisions regulating the storage, stockpiling, or accumulation of waste tires to clean up those waste tires and abate the effects of the waste tires or take other necessary remedial actions in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance. Existing law requires the Attorney General, at the request of CalRecycle to petition the appropriate superior court for the issuance of an injunction if the person fails to comply with the cleanup or abatement order and authorizes at the request of the department, the district attorney or county counsel of the county in which the violation occurred to petition the court for the issuance of an injunction if the Attorney General fails to petition the court within 45 days of the department's request to the Attorney General.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would shorten the petition time period to 30 days and would authorize CalRecycle to revoke, suspend, or deny a waste tire facility permit if, after holding a hearing pursuant to specified informal hearing procedures, the department makes specified findings. The bill would require the department to, pursuant to these procedures, notify the applicant for, or the holder of, the permit of a violation, serve a statement of issues on the applicant for, or the holder of, the permit and, upon receipt of a notice of defense, schedule a hearing before the Director of CalRecycle.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 1701	Wieckowski and Smyth	Amended May 8, 2012  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a Unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Local agencies that meet certain requirements are authorized to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the program as a Certified United Program Agency (CUPA). It also defines the term "unified program agency" as meaning the CUPA, or its participating agencies. The State Water Resources Control Board is required to develop and implement a local oversight program for the abatement of, and oversight of unauthorized releases, of hazardous materials from underground storage tanks and authorizes the board to enter into an agreement with a local agency to conduct the program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the term "local agency" for purposes of the underground storage tank requirements to mean the unified program agency with regard to the implementation of certain provisions regulating underground storage tanks and that a city or county is the local agency for purposes of provisions authorizing corrective action to releases from those tanks. The bill would authorize the board to certify a city or county that has applied to implement the local oversight program to oversee or perform the abatement and would require the board to adopt procedures and criteria for certifying cities and counties, which would be exempt from the requirements and procedures for the adoption of regulations. The bill would require the board, if it does not, by July 1, 2013, certify a city or county that has been previously implementing a local oversight program, to assign the cases from that city or county to the appropriate regional board or a certified city or county. The board would be required to review, at least once every 3 years, the ability of the certified city or county to carry out the local oversight program and would be authorized, after conducting the review, to withdraw the certification of the city or county, pursuant to a specified procedure.</p>	

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 1715	Smyth	Amended April 30, 2012  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including requiring underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances to meet certain requirements. The State Water Resources Control Board is required to develop and implement a local oversight program for the abatement of, and oversight of the abatement of, unauthorized releases of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks by local agencies that apply for this authority. The local agency's cleanup, abatement, or other actions under that program are required to be consistent with procedures adopted by the board and be based upon cleanup standards specified by the board or a California regional water quality control board.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the board to recommend to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2014, appropriate standards and measurements for judging a local agency's compliance with those cleanup standards. This bill would make this requirement inoperative as of January 1, 2016.</p>	
AB 1834	Brownley	Introduced February 22, 2012  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags available to customers. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define the term "reusable bag" for purposes of the act as: (a) Has a minimum lifetime of 125 uses, which for purposes of this subdivision, means the capability of carrying a minimum of 22 pounds 125 times over a distance of at least 175 feet; (b) Has a minimum volume of 15 liters; (c) Is machine washable or is made from a material that can be cleaned or disinfected; (d) Does not contain lead, cadmium, or any other heavy metal in toxic amounts, as defined by applicable state and federal standards and regulations for packaging or reusable bags; (e) Has printed on the bag, or on a tag that is permanently affixed to the bag, the name of the manufacturer, the location (country) where the bag was manufactured, a statement that the bag does not contain lead, cadmium, or any other heavy metal in toxic amounts, and the percentage of postconsumer recycled material used, if any; (f) If made of plastic, is a minimum of at least 2.25 mils thick.</p>	Letter of support sent April 5, 2012

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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AB 1900	Gatto	<p><b>Amended May 2, 2012</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to specify the maximum amount of vinyl chloride that may be found in landfill gas. Existing law prohibits a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, or transporting to a gas corporation, and a gas corporation from knowingly purchasing, landfill gas containing vinyl chloride in a concentration exceeding the maximum amount determined by the PUC. Existing law requires a person who produces, sells, supplies, or releases landfill gas for sale offsite to a gas corporation to sample and test, bimonthly, the gas at the point of distribution for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Existing law allows the PUC to set heating and purity requirements for biomethane injected into a gas pipeline and allows gas corporations to impose tariffs on biomethane injected into their pipelines.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the PUC to identify all constituents that may be found in landfill gas that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline and that could adversely impact the health and safety of the public, and to specify the maximum amount of those constituents that may be found in that landfill gas . This bill would require the PUC to develop reasonable and prudent testing protocols for gas collected from a solid waste landfill that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline to determine if the gas contains any of the identified constituents at levels that exceed the standards set by the PUC. This bill would prohibit a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, transporting, or purchasing gas collected from a hazardous waste landfill. This bill would require the PUC, on or before January 1, 2014, to consider adopting pilot projects involving the injection of biomethane into common carrier pipelines where a project satisfies certain safety, quality, and efficiency requirements, as specified. This bill would require the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane. This bill would require the Energy Commission to design and implement an accounting system to ensure that consumption of biomethane and the resulting electrical products are counted a total of one time for the purpose of meeting the renewables portfolio standard requirements and receiving greenhouse gas benefits, as provided by the laws of this state or any other state, or by the laws of any other country. This bill would require the PUC to adopt pipeline access rules that are the substantial equivalent of Rule 39 of San Diego Gas and Electric Company's Gas Tariff Rule Book to ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to its gas pipeline system to any party for the purpose of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas. This bill would become operative only if this bill and AB 2196, of the current legislative session are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2013.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended for April 11, 2012 version

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2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 1933</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Introduced February 22, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires any person importing more than a 100 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 1,000 pounds of glass beverage container material, into the state to report the material and provide an opportunity for inspection and prohibits any person from falsifying documents required pursuant to the act or the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the act is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would decrease the amount of materials for which a person is required to report to the department to 25 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 250 pounds of glass beverage container material, and would additionally require the person to provide the department with certain documentation regarding those materials. Since a violation of this requirement would be crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 2196</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended May 15, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law the Energy Commission administers the Renewable Energy Resources Program (RER program) with the near-term objective of increasing the quantity of electricity generated by renewable electrical generation facilities, as defined, while protecting system reliability, fostering resource diversity, and obtaining the greatest environmental benefits for California residents, and with the long-term goal of obtaining a fully competitive and self-sustaining supply of electricity generated from renewable resources. Under existing law, the RPS program's definition of an eligible renewable energy resource incorporates, by reference, the RER program's definition of a renewable electrical generation facility.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would amend the RER program's definition of a renewable electrical generation facility to provide that if the RPS program eligibility of a facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction for the procurement of that fuel, including the source of the fuel and delivery method, shall meet certain conditions, as specified. This bill would impose certain requirements with respect to the eligibility of biomethane under the RPS program. If eligibility of the facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction for the procurement of that fuel, including the source of the fuel and delivery method, meets conditions comparable to Section 399.16 of the Public Utilities Code and is verified pursuant to the accounting system established by the commission pursuant to 399.25 of the Public Utilities Code, or a comparable system, as determined by the commission. This bill would become operative only if this bill and AB 1900, of the 2011-12 Regular Session, are both enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2013.</p>	Watch
<b>AB 2205</b>	<b>Perez</b>	<b>Introduced February 23, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law exempts from the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Control Law geothermal waste generated from the exploration, development, or production of geothermal energy and that does not result from drilling for geothermal resources meeting specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally exempt from the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Control Law geothermal waste that is contained, and continues to be contained, within a piping system, nonearth trench, or descaling area, or within related equipment in connection with the beneficial extraction of commercial substances from the geothermal waste.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 2257	Achadjian	Amended April 30, 2012  Assembly Committee on Local Government	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines a nuisance, in part, as anything that is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. Existing law authorizes various remedies for nuisances, including remedies to effect abatement and damages. Existing law provides, among other things, that no agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. Existing law requires certain disclosures to be provided to the purchaser of specified residential real property consisting of not less than one or more than 4 dwelling units upon transfer of that property. Among other things, the seller of residential real property who has actual knowledge that the property is adjacent to, or zoned to allow, an industrial use, or affected by a nuisance created by that use, is required to give written notice of that knowledge as soon as practicable before transfer of title.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that no landfill activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. This bill would require the seller of any residential dwelling consisting of not less than one or more than 4 dwelling units that is in close proximity to a landfill activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, to give written notice to the purchaser of that real property before transfer of title that the property is subject to the provisions described above. The bill would require the purchaser to sign the required disclosure.</p>	Letter of opposition sent April 5, 2012 for bill as amended March 15, 2012



**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 2321</b>	<b>Smyth and Gordon</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material, and provides for the enforcement of these requirements by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Certain classes of rigid plastic packaging containers are exempt from those requirements. Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain ASTM standard specifications, or other certain requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define the term "compostable rigid plastic packaging container" as a rigid plastic packaging container that is labeled with the term "compostable" and is in compliance with those labeling requirements. The bill would additionally exempt compostable rigid plastic packaging from those material requirements.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 2336	Mansoor	Amendment April 9, 2012  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources This bill is "dead."	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, including plastic bags, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain specifications, certifications, or a standard adopted by CalRecycle. Existing law also otherwise specified, and imposes certain labeling requirements prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as upon a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag. Prior to January 1, 2013, existing law imposed those prohibitions on plastic bags and plastic food or beverage containers. Existing law provides for the imposition by a city, a county, or the state of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead prohibit a manufacturer from selling a plastic product that does not meet those labeling requirements. The bill would delete the authority of a city or county to impose a civil penalty for a violation of those provisions. The bill would prohibit a civil penalty or other liability from being assessed, and would prohibit an action to enforce the labeling requirements from being commenced, continued, or maintained, unless the action is preceded by a written notice and the person is given an opportunity of not less than 30 days to remedy the violation. The bill would apply this prohibition to assessments and actions to enforce labeling requirements pursuant to the provisions regulating the labeling of plastic products on and after January 1, 2013, or plastic bags before that date, if the person manufacturing the plastic product submits an action plan to the department, city, or county and the plan is approved, as specified. The bill would provide that the action plan may allow the sale of a plastic product that is not in compliance until a date specified in the action plan and would require the department, city, or county to approve the action plan within a specified time and the person would be required to agree to comply with the labeling requirements on or after the date specified in the action plan.</p>	Oppose

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 2390</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended May 1, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to authorize electrical corporations to collect moneys for the self-generation incentive program (SGIP) at 2008 calendar year levels through December 31, 2014. Existing law requires the PUC to require electrical corporations to administer the SGIP, until January 1, 2016. Existing law limits eligibility for SGIP incentives to distributed energy resources that the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, determines will achieve reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state legislative findings and declarations regarding the use of waste products from forest thinning and fire prevention activities to generate electricity at biomass facilities. It would also require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to establish an incentive program to compensate producers and collectors of biomass material associated with forest fuel reduction and fire prevention activities that are delivered to eligible biomass facilities, as defined, for use as a fuel source.</p>	
<b>AB 2457</b>	<b>Valadao</b>	<b>Amended May 1, 2012</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. Recycling residue used as solid waste landfill daily cover is required to meet certain performance standards and requirements specified in the regulations adopted by CalRecycle.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, by March 31, 2013, to establish a working group to conduct a study of whether end-of-life vehicles and appliances are being managed in compliance with law. The Bill would require the working group, by October 31, 2014, to prepare and submit to the director a report of its findings and make recommendations to address the findings. CalRecycle would be required to post the report on its Internet Web site.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 2614</b>	<b>Torres</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2012  Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person from establishing a new solid waste facility or transformation facility or expanding an existing solid waste facility or transformation facility that will result in a significant increase in the amount of solid waste handled at the facility without a certification by the enforcement agency until an integrated waste management plan has been approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. Changes reference to "department" from "board."</p>	Watch
<b>AB 2670</b>	<b>Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<b>Amended April 10, 2012  Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers (RPPC) that are sold to meet specified criteria and defines the terms. A term the RPPC may meet to satisfy this requirement is that they be source reduced. The act requires a commercial or public entity, which 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 MCR program meeting specified elements. Existing law defines the term "commercial solid waste" by reference to a specified regulation. Existing law requires an operator of a SWF that wants to change the design or operation of the solid waste facility in a manner not authorized by the current permit to apply for a revised permit, and the enforcement agency is required to inform the operator and the department of its determination to allow the change without revision of the permit, disallow the change, require a revision of the permit to allow the change, or require review under CEQA before a decision is made. The enforcement agency is required to conduct a hearing regarding the proposed determination.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would update definitions in RPPC law, including the definition "source reduced" to impose new requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. This bill would define commercial solid waste in statute 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. This bill exempts from the hearing process, a change without a revision to the permit and makes other technical corrections.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 23	Simitian	Amended September 9, 2011  Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee, Ordered to the Senate.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Renewable Energy Resource Program and the California RPS Program intend to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to adopt regulations specifying procedures for enforcement of the RPS requirements by July 1, 2011. Existing law requires the PUC, by July 1, 2011, to determine the effective load carrying capacity of wind and solar energy resources on the electrical grid.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the compliance date for these requirements by one year, until 2012. This bill would delete the requirement that the PUC report on the projected ability of electrical corporations to meet the RPS program procurement requirements under a cost limitation established by the PUC and any recommendations for revisions to those cost limitations, and would require that the first report be made on January 1, 2014 and establish the quantity of electricity products to be procured by the retail seller for each compliance period by June 1, 2012, and require that the compliance report be submitted at least annually. This bill would make a small hydroelectric generation unit with a nameplate capacity not exceeding 40 megawatts an eligible renewable energy resource if a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility operates the facility to supply or convey water to its customers and procured the electricity from the facility as of December 31, 2005. The introduced version of this bill related to the 33% RPS requirement, which was considered during an extraordinary legislative session on budget deliberations as SBX1-2.</p>	Letter of Concern sent February 3, 2011 for introduced version
SB 178	Simitian	Amended April 12, 2011  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the Green Ribbon Science Panel and authorizes it to take various actions in assisting DTSC with regard to chemicals of concern in consumer products.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the Green Ribbon Science Panel to form subgroups to consider and report to the full panel and DTSC on specific priority topics identified by DTSC.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 419	Simitian	Introduced February 16, 2011  Assembly Inactive File	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer to submit, on an annual basis, to CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. The manufacturer is required to post and maintain a copy of the plan on its Web site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the above plan to be submitted in an electronic format, as prescribed by CalRecycle. The bill would require the manufacturer to post and maintain a copy of the plan in a readily accessible location on its Web site.</p>	
SB 518	Simitian	Introduced April 12, 2012  Assembly Inactive File	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Education Information System, which consists of the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) and the California Longitudinal Teacher Integrated Data Education System. Existing law requires the State Department of Education to contract for the development of proposals that will provide for the retention and analysis of longitudinal pupil achievement data, known as CALPADS.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System Advisory Committee to advise and provide recommendations to the Governor, the Superintendent, the State Board of Education, and the Legislature on matters relating to CALPADS, as specified. The bill would require the advisory committee to consist of 23 members, as specified, and to be co-chaired by the president of the state board and the Superintendent, or their respective designees. The bill would provide that advisory committee members shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for travel or any other costs associated with service on the advisory committee. The bill would require the advisory committee to report its recommendations regarding CALPADS to the Governor, the Legislature, the Superintendent, and the state board by January 1, 2014.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 568	Lowenthal	Amended July 12, 2011  Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in CA to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce it. AB 939, as amended, requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in CA to generally meet specified criteria.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after Jan 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container. The bill would provide that a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor or a school district to dispense prepared food in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if a policy or ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers is established.</p>	Floor Alert in support sent September 1, 2011; Letter of support sent to Los Angeles County Legislative Delegation March 28, 2012
SB 589	Lowenthal	Amended June 21, 2011  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, 2 year bill.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, prohibits a person from manufacturing for sale or selling in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a manufacturer of household mercury-containing lamps (lamps), on or before April 1, 2013, individually or through a stewardship organization, to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a lamp stewardship plan to establish a recovery program for the end-of-life management of their lamps. CalRecycle would be required to post and update on its Internet Web site a list of manufacturers in compliance. The bill would prohibit, on and after November 1, 2013, the sale of a lamp that is out of compliance and would require the stewardship fee approved by CalRecycle to be added to the retail purchase price of a lamp as a separate line item on the customer's receipt. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer or stewardship organization to submit a report to CalRecycle describing their program and to demonstrate to CalRecycle that it has achieved continuous meaningful improvement in implementing the program.</p>	Letter of support if amended, oppose if not amended sent September 1, 2011

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 963	Cannella	Amended February 13, 2012  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility that sells electricity at retail to 75,000 or more customers to adopt and implement a tariff for electricity purchased from an electric generation facility meeting certain size, deliverability, and interconnection requirements and to consider certain factors. Existing law requires the local publicly owned electric utility to make the tariff available to owners and operators of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the utility, upon request, on a first-come-first-served basis, until the utility meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served under the feed-in tariffs adopted pursuant to the above-described requirements. Existing law provides that the electricity purchased from an electric generation facility counts toward meeting the local publicly owned electric utility's renewables portfolio standard annual procurement targets.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would move these requirements to that portion of the Public Utilities Code concerning the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.</p>	
SB 964	Wright	Amended April 9, 2012  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California regional water quality control boards and authorizes them to adopt regulations to carry out their powers and duties. Existing law generally requires state agencies to adopt regulations in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and requires the Office of Administrative Law to review adopted regulations and to make specified determinations. However, existing law grants to the SWRCB and the California regional water quality control boards (CRWQCB) various exemptions to the above requirements, including an exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that the exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits shall not apply to general permits or waivers issued under state law or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined, thereby requiring the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards to comply with provisions that require the adoption of regulations under those circumstances.</p>	Letter of support sent April 5, 2012 for bill as amended March 8, 2012



**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 965	Wright	<p><b>Amended May 2, 2012</b></p> <p><b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. The Administrative Procedure Act establishes the conduct of administrative adjudicative proceedings, which are defined as evidentiary hearings for determination of facts pursuant to which a state agency formulates and issues a decision. Existing law defines a decision as an agency action of specific application that determines a legal right, duty, privilege, immunity, or other legal interest of a particular person. The act prohibits, as an ex parte communication, while an adjudication is pending, any communication, direct or indirect, regarding any issue in the proceeding, to the presiding officer, as defined, from an employee or representative of an agency that is a party or from an interested person outside the agency, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication. The act provides that if the above prohibition is violated, the presiding officer shall promptly disclose the content of the communication on record and give all parties an opportunity to address the communication, as specified. The act also provides that a violation of that prohibition may be grounds for disqualification of the officer who engaged in the ex parte communication.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that the ex parte communications provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply to specified proceedings of the state board or a regional board. This bill would instead define an ex parte communication as an oral or written communication with one or more board members regarding those specified state or regional board proceedings. The bill would permit oral ex parte communications at any time by any board member if the board member involved in the communication notifies, and provides for the participation of, all parties, as specified. The bill would permit written ex parte communications by any party provided that the interested person, as defined, who makes the communications, provides copies of the communication to all parties, as specified. The bill would require that if an individual ex parte communication meeting or call is granted to any interested party, all other parties shall also be granted individual ex parte meetings of a substantially equal period of time with the board member. The bill would authorize a board to prohibit ex parte communications for a period beginning not more than 14 days before the day of the board meeting at which the decision in the proceeding is scheduled for board action.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 7, 2012 for May 2, 2012 version

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 971	Canella	<p><b>Introduced January 18, 2012</b></p> <p><b>Senate Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing board. The existing Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the RPS program so that the specified minimum quantities of electricity products required to be procured are based upon a percentage of the utility's net program retail sales of electricity in California. The bill would define "net program retail sales" of electricity as being the total retail sales of electricity by the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility within California, minus those retail sales where the load was met by non-eligible hydroelectric generation, as defined. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources per year so that amount equals at least 33% of net program retail sales of electricity in California per year by December 31, 2020.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 1106	Strickland	Amended April 18, 2012  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, part of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags available to customers. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to plastic carryout bags. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete the repeal date, thereby continuing those requirements and prohibitions indefinitely. The bill would require a person that manufactures a reusable bag to print or attach a warning label on the reusable bag containing "WARNING: Reusable bags must be cleaned and disinfected between uses to prevent food cross contamination. Failure to do so can cause serious illness resulting from food-borne pathogens." The bill would also require a person who sells or distributes a reusable bag to conspicuously display that warning near the display where reusable bags are sold or distributed or provide that warning in another written form. The bill would require the department, by October 1, 2013, to conduct a study, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to evaluate the health risks of using reusable bags, to monitor the health effects in communities that principally use reusable bags, and to determine the validity of specified findings of previously published studies. The bill would require the department, upon completing the study, to conduct a one-year statewide education and awareness campaign.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent for April 18, 2012 version

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>SB 1118</b>	<b>Hancock</b>	<b>Amended April 25, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require manufacturers of mattresses, on and after July 1, 2013, to establish and implement a program to collect and recycle used mattresses from consumers, as specified. The bill would also require a retailer, on and after July 1, 2013, in coordination with a manufacturer, to provide or arrange for the pickup of a used mattress from a consumer purchasing a new mattress. The bill would authorize the manufacturer, in lieu of establishing the program, to remit, on a voluntarily basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a payment of \$25 for each mattress sold in the state. The bill would require the moneys remitted to be deposited in the Mattress Recovery and Recycling Account, which the bill would establish in the Integrated Waste Management Fund. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the department to implement a program to facilitate the recovery and recycling of used mattresses.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended letter sent May 11, 2012 for April 25, 2012 version
<b>SB 1122</b>	<b>Rubio</b>	<b>Amended April 16, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities. Existing law provides that until the commission completes an electric generation procurement methodology that values the environmental and diversity costs and benefits associated with various generation technologies, the commission shall direct that a specific portion of future electrical generating capacity needed for California be reserved or set aside for renewable resources.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that unless and until the commission adopts a methodology that accounts for the benefits to ratepayers and the environment from reducing air pollution and global warming emissions by generating electricity from specified sources of biogas and biomass, the commission shall, by June 1, 2013, direct electrical corporations, as defined, to collectively procure at least 250 megawatts of electrical generating capacity from small renewable biomass and biogas electrical generating projects, as specified</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>SB 1127</b>	<b>Vargas</b>	<b>Introduced February 21, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to achieve the maximum feasible reduction in volatile organic compounds emitted by consumer products, as defined, if the state board determines adequate data exist to establish the regulations are necessary to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards, and the regulations are commercially and technologically feasible and necessary.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the South Coast Air Quality Management District to amend Rule 1444 which aims to reduce volatile organic compounds emissions from metalworking fluids and rust inhibitors. The rule applies to all industrial users of the products and to the fluid manufacturers and marketers who supply them.</p>	Watch
<b>SB 1128</b>	<b>Padilla</b>	<b>Amended May 1, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, until January 1, 2021, to provide financial assistance in the form of a sale and use tax exclusion for a project to promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, the reduction of greenhouse gases, or the reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally authorize the authority, until July 1, 2016, to grant the above financial assistance to projects that promote the utilization of advanced manufacturing, as defined. The bill would require the authority, until July 1, 2016, to study the efficacy and cost benefit of the sales and use tax exemption for advanced manufacturing projects. The bill would require the authority, before January 1, 2017, to submit to the Legislature a report on the study. The bill would require the authority, until July 1, 2016, to work with the Legislative Analyst's Office to determine the most efficient and cost effective way for the state to create jobs in advanced manufacturing. The bill would require the authority, until January 1, 2021, to work with the University of California or the California State University to perform a peer review of the net benefits test used to evaluate applicants applying for the sales and use tax exemption.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent May 7, 2012 for May 1, 2012 version

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>SB 1159</b>	<b>Calderon</b>	<b>Amended April 17, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Plastic Bag Reduction and Recycling Act of 2012 and would prohibit the operator of a supermarket, as defined, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a plastic carryout bag to a customer unless the plastic carryout bag displays the phrase "Please Recycle This Bag," in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would authorize the city attorney or district attorney to bring an action against the operator of the supermarket convicted of violating this requirement for the recovery of the costs of the enforcement action. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent May 11, 2012 for April 17, 2012 version.
<b>SB 1219</b>	<b>Wolk</b>	<b>Introduced Febuary 23, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend those at-store recycling program requirements until January 1, 2020, and would repeal the provisions preempting local regulatory action.</p>	Letter of support sent April 5, 2012

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>SB 1329</b>	<b>Simitian</b>	<b>Amended May 14, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Business, Professions, and Economic Development Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes a county to establish, by ordinance, a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy that is owned by or contracts with the county may distribute surplus unused medications, as defined, to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies. Existing law requires a county that has established a program to establish procedures to, among other things, ensure proper safety and management of any medications collected and maintained by a participating pharmacy.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would among other things authorize a county to establish the program by action of the county board of supervisors or by action of a public health officer of the county, as prescribed. This bill would also authorize specified primary care clinics and pharmacies to participate in the program. This bill would require a pharmacy or clinic seeking to participate in the program to inform the county health department in writing of its intent and prohibit the pharmacy or clinic from participating until the county health department has confirmed that it has received this notice.</p>	Watch
<b>SB 1359</b>	<b>Simitian</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, defines "compost" for purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream or source separated at a centralized facility and includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes that are not hazardous waste. Existing law also defines "compost" for purposes of certain provisions within the act requiring the purchase of compost by state agencies in similar a manner except that it does not include wastes source separated at a centralized facility and does not specify that wastes include vegetable, yard, or wood wastes that are not hazardous waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of compost applicable to state agency purchases to conform to the definition applicable to the whole act.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

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<b>SB 1455</b>	<b>Kehoe</b>	<b>Amended April 25, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative transportation fuels.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the commission and the state board, among other things, to coordinate efforts to implement the state alternative fuels goal, as specified. The bill would require the commission and the state board, on or before January 1, 2014, to update a specified economic analysis, evaluate how the use of new and existing investment programs could be used to attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal, and evaluate how the impact of federal fuel policies and existing state policies will help attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal.</p>	Watch
<b>SB 1547</b>	<b>Simitian</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2012</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law provides that, for purposes of implementing those provisions, the department shall take all reasonable steps to exclude those items, when conducting surveys to determine a commingled rate for payment on beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would also require the department, when conducting those surveys, to exclude other ineligible material.</p>	
<b>Federal Legislation</b>				
<b>H.R. 66</b>	<b>Doggett</b>	<b>Introduced January 5, 2011</b>  <b>House Committee on Ways and Means</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Waste-to-Energy Technology Act of 2011 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a 30% energy tax credit for investment in qualified waste-to-energy property. Defines "qualified waste-to-energy property" as property comprising a system that uses municipal solid waste or sewage sludge as the feedstock for producing solid, liquid, or gas fuel, or for producing energy, and that is certified by the Secretary of the Treasury as eligible for a credit under this Act. Excludes certain landfill facilities from such definition.</p>	Support



**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2011-2012 SESSION  
MAY 17, 2012**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
H.R. 2284	Green (TX-29)	<p>Introduced June 22, 2011</p> <p>House Subcommittee on Energy and Environment</p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Solid Waste Disposal Act generally regulates solid waste disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This Act may be cited as the `Responsible Electronics Recycling Act,' and states: Beginning 24 months after the date of enactment, no person shall export restricted electronic waste to any country which is not: (1) a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development or the European Union; or (2) Liechtenstein. The term `restricted electronic waste' means -- (I) cathode ray tubes or glass in any form, or cathode ray tube phosphor residues or dusts in any form; (II) a lamp or other device containing mercury phosphor; (III) batteries containing lead, cadmium, or mercury; or organic solvents exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability; (IV) switches or any other devices containing mercury; (V) hexavalent chromium; (VI) items containing antimony, barium, cadmium, lead, thallium, beryllium, arsenic, or selenium, including circuit boards; printer drums; liquid crystal displays; flatscreen glass; and light emitting diodes; or any other covered electronic equipment, or materials derived therefrom, containing any other toxic material, in elemental or compound form, identified by the Administrator.</p>	
S. 1270	Whitehouse (D-RI)	<p>Introduced June 23, 2011</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Solid Waste Disposal Act generally regulates solid waste disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This Act may be cited as the `Responsible Electronics Recycling Act,' and states: Beginning 24 months after the date of enactment, no person shall export restricted electronic waste to any country which is not: (1) a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development or the European Union; or (2) Liechtenstein. The term `restricted electronic waste' means -- (I) cathode ray tubes or glass in any form, or cathode ray tube phosphor residues or dusts in any form; (II) a lamp or other device containing mercury phosphor; (III) batteries containing lead, cadmium, or mercury; or organic solvents exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability; (IV) switches or any other devices containing mercury; (V) hexavalent chromium; (VI) items containing antimony, barium, cadmium, lead, thallium, beryllium, arsenic, or selenium, including circuit boards; printer drums; liquid crystal displays; flatscreen glass; and light emitting diodes; or any other covered electronic equipment, or materials derived therefrom, containing any other toxic material, in elemental or compound form, identified by the Administrator.</p>	