

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2009-2010 SESSION  
JUNE 10, 2010**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 222	Adams	Amended 7-08-09  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Energy Commission to use funds to develop, implement, and administer the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop technologies to improve environmental quality, enhance electrical system reliability, increase efficiency of energy-using technologies, lower electrical system costs, or provide other tangible benefits to electric utility customers.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" to include a facility that uses conversion technology at a biorefinery. The bill would define "biorefinery" to mean a facility that uses a nonincineration thermal, chemical, biological, or mechanical conservation process, or a combination of those processes, to produce clean burning fuel for generating electricity or a renewable fuel from carbonaceous materials not derived from fossil fuel or solid waste feedstock. This bill would authorize a jurisdiction, <i>should</i> state law require a solid waste diversion of more than 50%, to consider solid waste diverted to a biorefinery as disposal reduction in meeting the solid waste diversion requirement that is above 50%, if the jurisdiction makes a specified certification to the Waste Board. This bill would also limit renewable energy diversion credit to the biogenic (non-fossil) fraction of the waste stream.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 5-24-10 for 7-8-09 Version
AB 478	Chesbro	Amended 7-16-09  Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures. The ARB is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, among other things, require CalRecycle to consult with the ARB to adopt rules and regulations relating to recycling and solid waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Letter of Opposition Sent 3-18-09 for 2-24- 09 Version

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AB 479	Chesbro	Amended 8-17-09  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.	Letter of Opposition Sent 3-17-09 for 2-24-09 Version
		Corresponds with AB 737 and SB 25	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill requires that on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Waste Board ensures 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled and composted. It also requires that by January 1, 2011, all jurisdictions implement a commercial recycling program and any owner or operator of a business that contracts for solid waste services and generates more than four cubic yards of material per week arrange for recycling services. The term 'business' is defined to include commercial businesses, multi-family residential units of five units or more, and self-haulers. This bill would remove oversight of the local enforcement agency to approve increases in the capacity of solid waste facilities. This bill would also remove the requirement for a local task force to review and comment on amendments to a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE).	
AB 737	Chesbro	Amended 6-2-10  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.	Letter to Opposition Sent 6-8-10 for 6-2-10 Version
		Corresponds with AB 479 and SB 25	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, CalRecycle ensures 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled and composted. It also requires all jurisdictions implement a commercial recycling program and any owner or operator of a business that contracts for solid waste services and generates more than four cubic yards of material per week arrange for recycling services. The term 'business' is defined to include all commercial entities, multi-family residential dwellings of five or more units, and self-haulers. Additionally, the bill would require a local enforcement agency to approve permits through a pro-forma approval process when significant changes are made in the design or operation of the solid waste facility, regardless if those changes are authorized by the existing permit or if they are consistent or in conflict with the host jurisdiction's land use permit, and would eliminate current provisions in State law for the local task force to comment and review updates of Non-Disposal Facility Elements.	

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AB 747	Emmerson	Amended 5-5-09  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates funding for construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize school districts and campuses of the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges to establish and maintain a paper recycling program and a beverage container recycling program in those areas.</p>	
AB 903	Chesbro	Amended 8-17-09  Senate Appropriations Committee  Corresponds with SB 228	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> As introduced this bill related to the documentation of annual disposal reduction of electronic waste but was gutted and amended on 8/17/09 with key provisions from SB 228. This bill now requires that beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag ensure the compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags.</p>	
AB 907	Chesbro	Amended 8-17-09  Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires every oil manufacturer to pay to the Waste Board an amount equal to \$0.04 for every quart, or \$0.16 for every gallon, of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define the term "rerefined oil," and authorize the Waste Board to provide financial incentives beginning July 1, 2010, to manufacturers of rerefined oil. This bill would exempt manufacturers of lubricant oils from fee payments on condition that the finished lubricant oil meets certain criteria, including that the oil contains at least 70% rerefined base lubricant. The bill would set the rerefining incentive to not be less than \$0.02 per gallon, which may be increased at the Board's discretion at a later date.</p>	
AB 925	Saldaña	Amended 6-30-09  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2012, from selling a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap not tethered or affixed to the beverage container.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 8-20-09 for 6-30-09 Version

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AB 983	Skinner	Amended 9-09-09  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires that every 'beverage' container sold or offered for sale in this state is required to have a minimum refund value. A distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Conservation and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the term 'beverage' to include vegetable, fruit, nut, grain, soy drinks, juices, noncarbonated drinks that contain any percentage of these drinks or juices, and would delete the requirement that a vegetable drink subject to the act be sold in a container of 16 ounces or less. These provisions would take effect April 1, 2010. This bill would also increase the amount of moneys for grants to certified community conservation corps for beverage container litter reduction programs and recycling programs.</p>	
AB 1004	Portantino	Amended 6-2-10  Senate Environmental Quality Committee  Relates to AB 274 chaptered on 10-11-09	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund (Trust Fund) enacted October 11, 2009, allows an operator of a landfill facility in operation on and after July 1, 2011, on a volunteer basis, to pay into the Trust Fund a fee of \$0.12/ton of solid waste landfilled. The funds in the Trust Fund would be used by the state for postclosure and corrective action at any in-state landfill should the landfill operator not be able to conduct the required postclosure maintenance and/or corrective action activities. However, the fee will not be operative on or after January 1, 2012, unless CalRecycle receives, by July 1, 2011, letters of participation in the Trust Fund from landfill operators representing at least 50% of the total volume of waste disposed of in 2010. CalRecycle is also required to notify the State Board of Equalization by August 31, 2011, if the increased fee will become operative and after January 1, 2015 to report annually on expenditures from the fund, the status of cost recovery actions, and any recommended statutory changes it deems necessary to carry out the purpose of the Trust Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend deadlines imposed by the Trust Fund, and would require CalRecycle to begin its annual reporting after January 1, 2016. The Task Force opposed unless amended AB 274, which established the Trust Fund, as it did not sufficiently protect local governments. The Trust Fund program does not address how the trust fund may recover its expenditures if a private operator files for bankruptcy.</p>	Letter of Opposition Unless Amended Sent 4-28-10 for 1-20-10 Version

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AB 1329	Brownley	Amended 9-04-09	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Waste Board to administer the reduction, recycling, and reuse of solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources.	Letter of Support Sent 8-20-09 for 7-01-09 Version
		Senate Appropriations Committee	<b>Proposed Law:</b> As introduced this bill dealt with prohibiting the distribution of polyvinyl chloride plastic single use packaging containers but was gutted and amended on 9/4/09. This bill now proposes to delay the operative date of the abolishment of the California Integrated Waste Management Board from January 1, 2010 to January 1, 2011.	
AB 1343	Huffman	Amended 7-13-09	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept latex paint for recycling.	Letter of Support Sent 8-20-09 for 7-13-09 Version
		Senate Appropriations Committee	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create an architectural paint recovery program and require architectural paint manufacturers to develop and implement strategies to reduce the generation, promote the reuse, and manage the end-of-life impact of post consumer paint through collecting, transporting, and processing. It would also prohibit manufacturers or retailers from selling architectural paint in this state, unless the manufacturer submits a paint stewardship plan individually or through a representative to the Waste Board.	
AB 1581	Skinner	Amended 4-23-09	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes a local governing body, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, and to apply to the Waste Board for the designation. The Waste Board is authorized to designate or redesignate recycling market development zones for individuals. Property designated as a recycling market development zone must retain that designation for 10 years.	
		Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years or until the local governing body repeals the designation, whichever is sooner.	
AB 1789	Gilmore	Introduced 2-10-10	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to reduce the diversion requirements for rural cities and counties if the rural city or county demonstrates, and CalRecycle concurs, based on substantial evidence in the record, that achievement of the diversion requirements is not feasible due to two specified conditions.	
		Senate Transportation and Housing Committee	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions by removing and replacing reference to the CIWMB (board) with reference to CalRecycle.	

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AB 1793	Saldana	Amended 4-20-10  Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a local agency to adopt a specified updated model ordinance regarding water-efficient landscapes or a water-efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act provides for the creation and regulation of common interest developments. That act provides that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development is void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of low water-using plants as a group, or if it has the effect of prohibiting or restricting compliance with a local water-efficient landscape ordinance or water conservation measure</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development would be void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended Sent 4-28-10 for 2-10-10 Version
AB 1858	Blumenfield	Amended 4-13-10  Senate Health Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law, which sunsets December 31, 2010, authorizes a county or city to authorize a licensed pharmacist to sell or furnish 10 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes to a person for human use without a prescription, if the pharmacy is registered with a local health department in the Disease Prevention Demonstration Project.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would permit the State Department of Public Health (Public Health) to authorize certain entities to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services, in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used needles and syringes. The bill would also require the Public Health to establish a process to allow local entities to apply for authorization to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services, and to establish reporting standards for such services.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended Sent 4-29-10 for 4-13-10 Version
AB 1939	Fletcher	Introduced 2-17-10  Assembly Desk  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles to annually submit a plan to CalRecycle that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions by removing and replacing reference to the CIWMB (board) with reference to CalRecycle.</p>	



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AB 1949	Logue	Amended 4-5-10  Assembly Business and Professions Committee  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally require state agencies to review and report on regulations that are adopted or amended on and after January 1, 2011, five years after adoption, as specified.</p>	
AB 1981	Hill	Amended 5-28-10  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee and the revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for programs related to the disposal of waste tires.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would exclude, from the tire fee, a tire on a vehicle that is sold or leased by a new motor vehicle dealer. The bill would instead require a person who purchases or leases those vehicles to pay a California vehicle tire fee and would require the retail vehicle seller, as defined, to collect the California vehicle tire fee and remit it to the state for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund.</p>	
AB 1998	Brownley	Amended 5-28-10  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is scheduled to sunset on January 1, 2013.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would, on and after July 1, 2013, prohibit: supermarkets, retail stores over 10,000 square feet with a pharmacy, convenience food stores and foodmarts, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. Instead, stores would only be allowed to make reusable bags available for purchase, or make available for sale recycled paper bags at a cost of no less than \$0.05 per bag. Beginning January 1, 2013, the bill would also require CalRecycle to establish standards for reusable bags.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 4-1-10 for 2-17-10 Version
AB 2106	Anderson	Introduced 2-18-10  Assembly Desk  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law the purpose of AB 939, as administered by CalRecycle, is to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill declares the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to address landfill and waste disposal management.</p>	

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AB 2138	Chesbro	Amended 4-14-10  Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. Existing law requires the operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program for plastic carryout bags, until January 1, 2013.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Plastic Ocean Pollution Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act and would prohibit a food provider, after July 1, 2011, but not after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag, as defined, unless the packaging or bag meet the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging. The bill would prohibit a food provider, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless CalRecycle determines the packaging or bag is recovered for composting or recovered for recycling at a rate of 25 percent or more.</p>	Watch
AB 2139	Chesbro	Amended 6-1-10  Assembly Appropriations Committee  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to submit a plan to CalRecycle that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the California Product Stewardship Act and would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2012, in consultation with specified state agencies, to submit a report to the Legislature recommending that one or more consumer products be included as a "covered product." The bill would require a producer, one year after the effective date of a statute designating a product as a covered product, which would be required to include specified elements, including performance goals, or the product stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a covered product, to submit a product stewardship plan to CalRecycle, a collection rate, and product goals. AB 2139 would prohibit the producer of a covered product, from selling a covered product unless CalRecycle has approved the covered product's stewardship plan.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 4-28-10 for 4-6-10 Version



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AB 2176	Blumenfield	Amended 4-22-10  Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), 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 enact the California Lighting Toxics Reduction and Jobs Act which defines "class 1 lamp" as a lamp containing mercury and "class 2 lamp" as a lamp that produces less than 45 lumens of light per watt. This bill would require the producer of mercury containing lamps, by September 30, 2011, to submit a project stewardship plan, with regard to the financing for the collection and final proper disposition of these lamps, to DTSC. This bill would require the producer of a class 2 lamp, by January 1, 2014, and on or before January 1 annually thereafter, to pay to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission a fee in an amount established by the commission pursuant to a specified procedure for specified research.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 4-29-10 for 4-22-10 Version
AB 2398	Perez	Amended 5-28-10  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a producer, or the carpet stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a carpet, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to CalRecycle by September 30, 2011. The plan would be required to include product goals and targeted collection rates of 25% by January 1, 2017, and 50% by January 1, 2022. AB 2398 would prohibit a producer, wholesaler, or retailer, on and after April 1, 2012, from selling a carpet unless the carpet stewardship plan is deemed complete.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 4-29-10 for 4-14-10 Version
AB 2562	Fuentes	Introduced 2-19-10  Assembly  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would on and after January 1, 2011, restrict the above provisions to gas collected at a Class I landfill.</p>	

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AB 2595	Huffman	Amended 4-22-10  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, provides that a pesticide use report shall be submitted to the county agricultural commissioner or the Director of Pesticide Regulation for use in the setting of priorities for, among other things, pesticide use enforcement and pest control research, environmental monitoring, and public health monitoring and research. Existing regulations provide that prior to the purchase or use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity, the operator of the property shall obtain an operator identification number for pesticide use from the county agricultural commissioner of each county where pest control work will be performed.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require an operator of a property, prior to the purchase or use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity, to obtain an operator identification number for pesticide use from the county agricultural commissioner of each county where pest control work will be performed. As of January 1, 2012, as a condition of issuing an operator identification number, the county agricultural commissioner shall verify that the operator has been issued either waste discharge requirements or a waiver pursuant to the Water Code, as specified.</p>	
AB 2718	Adams	Amended 4-14-10  Senate Rules Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to be deposited in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law defines "convenience zone" for the purposes of the act and requires that every convenience zone is to be served by at least one certified recycling center. Existing law imposes specified requirements upon dealers located in a convenience zone that is not served by a recycling center, including that the dealer redeem beverage containers at the dealer's location when the dealer is open for business.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would define the term "unserved convenience zone" and would make a dealer who is located in an unserved convenience zone, and meets certain requirements, eligible for the payment of handling fees. The bill would permit the Division of Recycling to authorize an operator of a certified recycling center to be open for business less than 30 hours per week, but not less than 20 hours per week, if the recycling center is located in an unserved convenience zone, as defined, that has been unserved for at least 6 continuous months.</p>	

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ABX8 7	Committee on Budget	Chaptered 3-08-10	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the 3rd month following the sale of a beverage container to CalRecycle. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the division to pay, among other things, handling fees to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. A violation of the act is a crime.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, among other things, require between February 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012, a distributor to submit the redemption payment to the department not later than the 2nd month following the sale, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would require the department, on or before January 10, 2012, to submit to the relevant policy and budget committees of the Legislature an assessment of the effect of ending the bimonthly payment on the solvency of the fund. The bill will freeze competitive grants offered through the act for the 2010-2011 fiscal years. The bill would revise the conditions under which a distributor may make an annual payment of redemption payments.</p>	
SB 4	Oropeza	Enrolled 4-16-10  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. However, the bill would not prohibit smoking in an area of a state coastal beach that is officially designated as a campsite.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend this prohibition to state coastal beaches and parks. It would also make the infraction punishable by a \$100 fine. If chaptered, this bill will be enforceable once signs are posted prohibiting smoking in these areas.</p>	Vetoed 5-3-10
SB 22	Simitian	Introduced 12-01-08  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of specific chemical hazard trait and environmental and toxicological end-point data. The existing law also requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by January 1, 2011, to evaluate the data that are to be included in the clearinghouse and authorizes the office to seek information from other states, the federal government, and other nations.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products.</p>	

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SB 25	Padilla	<p><b>Amended 5-28-09</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b></p> <p><b>Corresponds with AB 479 and AB 737</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Failure to comply may subject the jurisdiction to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Waste Board, to develop a strategic and comprehensive plan to achieve a 60% and 75% diversion rate from landfill disposal or transformation by 2015 and 2020. The bill would also require the Waste Board, by January 1, 2011, to adopt a model ordinance, which may be utilized by jurisdictions, that establishes an enforcement program for residential refuse service providers. This bill would require the Waste Board object to a proposed issuance, modification, or revision of a solid waste facilities permit, in writing, within 60 days, or 90 days under specified circumstances, or the board would be deemed to have concurred in the issuance of the permit. This bill would increase the fee paid by an operator of a disposal facility to be equal to \$2.13 per ton from \$1.40 per ton, on and after January 1, 2012, and require the Waste Board to adjust the fee not more than once every 2 years to reflect the cost of living during the prior 2 fiscal years. The bill would authorize the board to establish an illegal dumping prevention program to provide grants or loans to public agencies to fund illegal dumping programs. This bill would also require each jurisdiction with a population of 200,000 or more to adopt a commercial recycling ordinance.</p>	Letter of Opposition Sent 5-20-09 for 4-13-09 Version
SB 228	DeSaulnier	<p><b>Amended 1-25-10</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b></p> <p><b>Corresponds with AB 903</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require manufacturers of a marine degradable or compostable plastic bag meet specific standards to ensure that the bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would also define "readily and easily identifiable." The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable bags to submit a yearly report to the Waste Board. The bill would also prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol.</p>	

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SB 231	Lowenthal	Amended 4-20-09  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a generator of hazardous waste to pay the State Board of Equalization a generator fee for each generator site for each calendar year, unless the generator has paid a facility fee or received a specified credit for each specific site for that calendar year. The generator fee is determined pursuant to a base fee rate multiplied in a specified manner determined by the amount of waste generated during the prior calendar year. Existing law sets the base fee rate at \$2,748 for the 1997 calendar year and requires the board to adjust the base fee rate annually to reflect changes in the cost of living.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each generator of five tons or more to pay a fee in an unspecified amount per ton of hazardous waste generated during the prior calendar year.</p>	
SB 309	Ducheny	Amended 4-14-09  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the California Conservation Corps (Corps) to select young men and women for participation in the corps program on the basis of motivation for hard work, personal development, and public service, and without regard to their prior employment or educational background.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require preference for inclusion in Corps membership to be given to emancipated foster youth and at-risk youth.</p>	
SB 317	Simitian	Amended 6-22-09  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, that the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with other state and federal agencies, prepare recommendations for the safe end-of-life management of fire alarm devices. The bill also would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device.</p>	

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SB 346	Kehoe	Amended 6-7-10  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill The bill, commencing on January 1, 2014, would prohibit the sale of any motor vehicle brake friction materials containing specified constituents in amounts that exceed certain concentrations on . The bill, commencing on January 1, 2025, would prohibit motor vehicle brake friction materials exceeding 0.5% copper by weight from being sold in California. Starting January 1, 2014, the bill would also require all manufacturers of motor vehicle brake friction materials that are sold in this state to obtain a certification of compliance with these requirements from a 3rd-party testing certification agency, and to mark proof of certification on the friction materials.</p>	
SB 390	Kehoe	Amended 4-26-10  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program) and establishes a sunset date of January 1, 2012.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the program and the continuous appropriation to July 1, 2021. This bill would also authorize the Waste Board, until July 1, 2016, and if the funding for the program is in excess of \$2,000,000, to provide loans that do not exceed the lesser of \$2,000,000 or 3/4 of the cost of the project.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 3-31-09 for 2-26-09 Version
SB 524	Correa	Amended 7-07-09  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, by regulation, authorizes auto shredder waste that is treated as required by regulation to be used as alternative daily cover if specified requirements are met.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before February 1, 2010, to establish an auto shredder residue working group to review and evaluate the use of treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, and submit a report on or before December 31, 2010, to the Legislature on the findings of the working group, subject to the availability of funding.</p>	
SB 531	DeSaulnier	Amended 4-29-09  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<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.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide additional guidance to manufacturers regarding educational materials provided to stores for reducing, reusing, and the recycling of plastic bags on and after July 1, 2011. The bill authorizes the Waste Board to modify and approve those educational materials by January 1, 2012. The bill would also set minimum requirements for information to be included in the educational materials.</p>	Letter of Opposition Sent 3-31-09 for 2-27-09 Version



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SB 624	Romero	Amended 5-19-10  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes various animals, vegetables, and minerals as emblematic of the state and defines that serpentine is the official state rock and lithologic emblem.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill previously sought to define the terms "anaerobic digestion", "composting operation" and "composting facility". This bill would have also revised the definition of "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion. However, the bill was gutted and amended and the bill now seeks to remove serpentine as the state rock and lithologic emblem and would leave the state rock unspecified.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent 4-15-10 on Version 4-13-09
SB 696	Wright	Amended 6-3-10  Assembly Judiciary Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, every air pollution control district or air quality management district in a federal nonattainment area for any national ambient air quality standard is required to establish, by regulation, a system by which all reductions in emissions of air contaminants that are to be used to offset certain future increases in the emission of air contaminants are banked prior to use.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill initially would have exempted from the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act the adoption and implementation of specified district rules, and the creation or the use of specified air emission reduction credits pursuant to a variety of projects within the district, including thermal power plants. The bill was gutted and amended dealing with the Department of Child Support Services. This bill will be removed from future tables.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-22-09 on 5-5-09 Version
SB 722	Simitian	Amended 3-4-10  Assembly Judiciary Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under the Renewable Energy Resource Program and the California Renewables Portfolio Standards Program, the State Legislature states its intent to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources by 20 % of the total retail sales of electricity in California per year by December 31st of this year.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the 20% RPS implementation date from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2013 and increase the amount of renewable energy a retail seller of electricity must procure to 33% by December 31, 2020. This bill would perpetuate restrictive requirements that effectively remove municipal solid waste conversion technologies from being classified as "renewable electric generation facilities". SB 722 would also preclude future landfill gas-to-energy projects from qualifying as "renewable electrical generation facilities".</p>	Letter of Opposition Unless Amended Sent 5-5-10 for 3-4-10 Version

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SB 723	DeSaulnier	Introduced 2-27-09  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Waste Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, and an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Waste Board establish an annual electronic waste recovery payment schedule on July 1.</p>	
SB 1006	Pavley	Amended 6-1-10  Assembly Desk	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council (council) to take certain actions with regard to coordinating programs of member state agencies to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. Existing law requires the council, to support the planning and development of sustainable communities, to manage and award financial assistance to a city, county, or nonprofit organization for the preparation, planning, and implementation of a specified urban greening project.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require the council additionally to provide fund and distribute data and information to local governments and regional agencies regarding climate change adaptation strategies, projects, or activities, as described. This bill would also require the council to manage and award financial assistance to a city, county, special district, nonprofit organization, council of governments, metropolitan planning organization, or entity formed under a joint powers agreement for preparation, planning, and implementation of an urban greening project to decrease GHG impacts, as described..</p>	
SB 1029	Yee	Amended 4-7-10  Assembly Desk	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing law, which sunsets December 31, 2010, authorizes a county or city to authorize a licensed pharmacist to sell or furnish 10 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes to a person for human use without a prescription if the pharmacy is registered with a local health department in the Disease Prevention Demonstration Project.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill will require pharmacies that furnish nonprescription hypodermic needles and syringes to store the hypodermic needles and syringes in a manner that ensures that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons, and for the period beginning January 1, 2011, and ending December 31, 2018 will permit a physician or pharmacist, without a prescription or a permit, to furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes to an individual. This bill also requires pharmacies to provide consumers with prescribed options for the disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 4-29-10 for 4-7-10 Version

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SB 1052	Oropeza	Amended 4-7-10  Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires select state agencies to develop and adopt, in consultation with CalRecycle, an integrated waste management plan, to provide for the diversion at least 50% of the solid waste generated by the state agency from landfill disposal or transformation. The Department of Toxic Substances Control must also adopt regulations that identify electronic devices that are presumed to be, when discarded, a hazardous waste subject to the hazardous waste control laws.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, CalRecycle, and the Department of General Services to jointly collaborate to identify methods that state agencies shall adopt to properly handle and dispose of electronic waste, and would require each state agency to adopt an electronic waste management plan. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed by Department of General Services to determine if a state agency is managing electronic waste consistent with the required methods or in compliance, with all applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. If the agency is not in compliance the Department of General Services would be required to notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control to determine the appropriate enforcement action.</p>	Letter of Support sent on 4-1-10 for 2-16-10 Version
SB 1100	Corbett	Amended 4-22-10  Assembly Desk	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing laws requires the reduction, recycling, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, among other things, require a producer of household batteries, or the product stewardship organization created by one or more producers, to submit a product stewardship plan to CalRecycle by September 30, 2011. The plan would be required to include specified elements, including product goals and targeted collection rates of 50% by 2014, 70% by 2017, with an ultimate goal of a 95% collection rate for the household batteries.</p>	Letter of Support and Amended Sent 4-28-10 for 4-22-10 Version
SB 1247	Dutton	Amended 5-25-10  Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee  Dead	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would expand the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource to include hydroelectric generation facilities of any generating capacity that commenced initial commercial operation after January 1, 2006. The bill would make other conforming changes.</p>	

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SB 1263	Wyland	Introduced 2-19-10	<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 emission reductions.	
		Senate Environmental Quality Committee  Dead	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make the provisions of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and any regulation adopted pursuant to the act, inoperative.	
SB 1401	Simitian	Amended 4-21-10	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment of \$0.04 for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to CalRecycle. Existing law requires the department to review the fund and eliminate expenditures, upon making a certain determination, on or before 180 days, but not less than 90 days after a specified notice is sent to the Legislature.	
		Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would change the amount of time the department is authorized to eliminate those expenditures to not less than 80 days after the date when the notice is sent to the Legislature.	
SB 1454	DeSaulnier	Amended 4-26-10	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets certain American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specifications or a standard adopted by CalRecycle. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic bag or plastic food beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable", "degradable", "decomposable", or as otherwise specified.	
		Assembly Desk	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal those prohibitions and would instead prohibit the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless it meets those ASTM standard specifications or a standard adopted by the department. The bill would prohibit the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable", "degradable", "decomposable", or as otherwise specified.	

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SBX8 7	Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Amended 2-22-10  Assembly Budget Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the 3rd month following the sale of a beverage container to CalRecycle. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the division to pay, among other things, handling fees to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. A violation of the act is a crime.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead require, between February 1, 2010, and June 30, 2012, a distributor to submit the redemption payment to the department not later than the 2nd month following the sale, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill will freeze competitive grants offered through the act for the 2010-2011 fiscal years. The bill would require the department, on or before January 10, 2012, to submit to the relevant policy and budget committees of the Legislature an assessment of the effect of ending the bimonthly payment on the solvency of the fund. The bill would revise the conditions under which a distributor may make an annual payment of redemption payments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<b>Federal Legislation</b>				
H.R. 907	Terry (NE-R)	Introduced 2-4-09  House Committee on Ways and Means	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a business-related tax credit for the production, sale, or use of renewable energy produced from qualified energy feedstock, including a variety of organic and livestock wastes other than solid waste.</p>	
H.R. 1158	Higgins (NY-D)	Introduced 2-24-09  House Committee on Ways and Means  Corresponds with S. 306	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, known as the Biogas Production Incentive Act of 2009, would allow for a business-related tax credit for the production, sale, or use of biogas. The term "biogas" would be defined as a gas that is derived by from qualified energy feedstock (such as landfill, sewage, food industry, animal, or agricultural waste) using anaerobic digesters or other biological, chemical, or thermal processes.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 11-05-09 for 2-24-09 Version
H.R. 1191	Inslee (WA-D)	Introduced 2-25-09  House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee  Corresponds with S. 1336	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Controlled Substances Act prohibits entities to take back unused prescription drugs without the presence of a law enforcement officer. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act allows for the disposal of unused prescription drugs via flushing.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would: remove the current requirement that law enforcement officers be involved in the normal operations of residential drug take-back programs; allow caretakers, as defined, to dispose of controlled substances through drug take-back programs; require drug take-back programs to be designed and operated conveniently and cost-effectively; require environmentally sound disposal of waste medicines by means other than flushing or disposing in a municipal solid waste landfill.</p>	



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H.R. 1359	Stupak (MI-D)	Introduced 3-5-09  House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security  Corresponds with S. 1292	<b>Existing Law:</b> The Controlled Substances Act prohibits entities to take back unused prescription drugs without the presence of a law enforcement officer. <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would allow an entity who has lawfully obtained a controlled substance to deliver that substance to another person for the purpose of disposal if: (1) the person receiving the substance is authorized to engage in such activity; and (2) the disposal takes place in accordance with regulations issued by the Attorney General to prevent diversion of controlled substances. This bill would also permits the Attorney General to authorize long-term care facilities to dispose of controlled substances on behalf of the ultimate users in a manner that will provide effective controls against diversion and that is consistent with public health and safety.	
H.R. 2091	Moran (VA-D)	Introduced 4-23-09  House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands	<b>Existing Law:</b> Current California State law (AB 2449) prohibits local governments from imposing fees on plastic bags or "interfering" with at-store plastic bag recycling programs. <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, known as the Plastic Bag Reduction Act of 2009, would impose a retail tax on single-use carryout bags in the amount \$0.05 beginning January 1, 2010, and a \$0.25 on and after January 1, 2015. The bill would also establish the Single-Use Carryout Bag Trust Fund where the impending fees will be collected for allocation.	Watch
H.R. 2454	Waxman (CA-D) & Markey (MA-D)	Amended 6-26-09  Senate Legislative Calendar	<b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022. <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, known as the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, would establish emission caps that reduce aggregate greenhouse gas emissions for all covered entities to 3% below their 2005 levels in 2012, 20% below 2005 levels in 2020, 42% below 2005 levels in 2030, and 83% below 2005 levels in 2050. The legislation also defines the term 'qualified waste-to-energy', and requires that facilities converting waste-to-energy be in compliance with all federal and state standards and require local governments serving the areas which the municipal solid waste for waste-to-energy is generated offer recycling services.	Letter of Support Sent 6-15-09 for 5-15-09 Version

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S. 306	Nelson (NE-D)	Introduced 1-22-09  Senate committee on Finance  Corresponds with H.R.1158	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, known as the Biogas Production Incentive Act of 2009, would allow for a business-related tax credit for the production, sale, or use of biogas. The term "biogas" would be defined as a gas that is derived by from qualified energy feedstock (such as landfill, sewage, food industry, animal, or agricultural waste) using anaerobic digesters or other biological, chemical, or thermal processes.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 11-5-09 for 1-22-09 Version
S. 1172	Brown (OH-D)	Introduced 6-3-09  Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, known as the Rubbish to Renewables Act of 2009, would direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program by providing federal funds up to \$10 million for eligible projects, with the total appropriation being \$250 million for each fiscal year between 2010-2013, to facilitate the production of clean, renewable energy from municipal solid waste, and additional purposes.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 7-13-09 for 6-3-09 Version
S. 1292	Klobuchar (MN-D)	Introduced 6-18-09  Senate Judiciary Subcommittee  Corresponds with H.R. 1359	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Controlled Substances Act prohibits entities to take back unused prescription drugs without the presence of a law enforcement officer.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would allow an entity who has lawfully obtained a controlled substance to deliver that substance to another person for the purpose of disposal if: (1) the person receiving the substance is authorized to engage in such activity; and (2) the disposal takes place in accordance with regulations issued by the Attorney General to prevent diversion of controlled substances. This bill would also permits the Attorney General to authorize long-term care facilities to dispose of controlled substances on behalf of the ultimate users. in a manner that will provide effective controls against diversion and that is consistent with public health and safety.</p>	

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S. 1336	Murray (WA-D)	Introduced 6-24-09  Senate Judiciary Subcommittee  Corresponds with H.R. 1191	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Controlled Substances Act prohibits entities to take back unused prescription drugs without the presence of a law enforcement officer. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act allows for the disposal of unused prescription drugs via flushing.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would: remove the current requirement that law enforcement officers be involved in the normal operations of residential drug take-back programs; allow caretakers, as defined, to dispose of controlled substances through drug take-back programs; require drug take-back programs to be designed and operated conveniently and cost-effectively; require environmentally sound disposal of waste medicines by means other than flushing or disposing in a municipal solid waste landfill.</p>	
S. 1462	Bingaman (NM -D)	Introduced 7-16-09  Senate Legislative Calendar	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Clean Energy Investment Fund, a revolving fund to develop clean energy technology and the Clean Energy Deployment Administration in the Department of Energy (DOE) to provide financial support for deploying clean energy technologies. It would establish a Working Group on Energy Markets and a standard that requires utilities to obtain an increasing percentage of their base quantity of electricity that they sell to consumers from renewable energy or energy efficiency (3% in 2011-2013, 6% in 2014-2016, 9% in 2017-2018, 12% in 2019-2020, and 15% in 2021-2039). This bill is related to H.R. 2454. Sets forth provisions to establish energy efficiency standards for lights, appliances, and buildings and revise the Energy Star program. The legislation also defines the term 'qualified waste-to-energy', and requires that facilities converting waste-to-energy be in compliance with all federal and state standards and defines it as renewable energy.</p>	Letter of Support Sent 11-18-09 for 7-16-09 Version

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2009-2010 SESSION  
JUNE 10, 2010**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
S. 1733	Kerry (MA-D) & Boxer (CA-D)	Introduced 9-30-09  Senate Legislative Calendar  Corresponds with H.R. 2454	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: A percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by renewable, domestic fuels including ethanol and biodiesel, with the aim of doubling the use of ethanol and biodiesel by 2012 and increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create a "Pollution Reduction and Investment" program aimed at setting up an economy-wide cap-and-trade program for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). This bill would also expand funding for renewable electricity under state renewable portfolio standards, and define the term "renewable energy" to mean electric energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project.</p>	Watch