

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
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<b>AB 333</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Amended August 22, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag," "medical waste management plan," "sharps container," "tracking document," and "treatment." Under existing law, health care professionals who generate medical waste are generally required to have medical waste transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require the State Department of Public Health to submit a report to the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2016, describing the interaction of federal and state law for the transport of regulated medical waste and would require the department to convene a stakeholder group for that purpose. The bill would authorize the department to update standards related to the transportation of medical waste during transport through a guidance document, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to temporarily waive the transportation requirements of this bill while a federal preemption determination is pending, as specified. The bill would provide that during this period of temporary waiver, or if federal preemption is found, the federal requirements would be deemed to be the law of this state and enforceable by the department.</p>	

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<b>AB 371</b>	<b>Salas</b>	<b>Amended August 19, 2014</b>  <b>Senate; 2-year bill</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, upon receipt of an application for waste discharge requirements for discharge of dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage or other biological solids, to prescribe general waste discharge requirements for that sludge or those other solids. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes an integrated waste management program that includes the regulation of solid waste disposal and solid waste facilities, and defines solid waste to include dewatered, treated, and chemically fixed sewage sludge that is not a hazardous waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the state board from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016, inclusive, to require additional testing 2 times per on properties in Kern County where sewage sludge or other biological solids are applied. The bill would authorize the state board to identify pathogens, endotoxins, and other hazards for testing based on the potential for groundwater contamination and potential to adversely affect human health originating in sewage sludge or other biological solids, and would require the state board to submit a report after each test containing the results of the test to prescribed committees of the Legislature and the Kern County Board of Supervisors.</p>	Watch

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<b>AB 997</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended June 18, 2013</b>  <b>Senate; 2-year bill</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, provides for the designation of an enforcement agency under specified procedures, including by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the county, by the county and the cities within the county pursuant to a joint exercise of powers agreement, by a city council for purposes of the city, or by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the unincorporated area of the county. Existing law requires CalRecycle to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would provide that the enforcement agency, when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of the act, would be deemed to be carrying out a state function governed by the act. The bill would also provide that, in carrying out this state function, the enforcement agency would be deemed to be independent from the local governing body and the enforcement agency's actions would not be subject to the authority of the local governing body. The bill would also provide that if an enforcement agency is authorized or required to take an action by a state law or local ordinance and that action is not otherwise authorized or required by certain provisions of the act, the enforcement agency would, with regard to that action, be governed only by that local ordinance or state law.</p>	Letter of Support sent out July 29, 2013, for this bill as amended June 18, 2013

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AB 1001	Gordon	<p><b>Amended August 22, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill</b></p> <p><b>DEAD</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, prohibits a manufacturer, importer, agent, or supplier, as defined, from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes specified regulated metals and prohibits a person from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in the state a product in a package that includes those intentionally introduced regulated metals. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including the act, is a crime. The act exempts from its requirements a package or a packaging component that meets any of specified conditions only if the manufacturer or supplier prepares, retains, and biennially updates documentation containing specified information for that package or packaging component and exempts, until January 1, 2010, a package or packaging component that contains no intentionally introduced regulated metals, but exceeds the applicable maximum concentration level set forth in the act only because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend this exemption to January 1, 2017, would require, no later than July 1, 2014, a manufacturer or supplier of packaging exercising the exemption under this provision to coordinate with the department to develop a specified study or studies measuring the content and leaching of regulated metals from the packaging seeking the exemption, and would require the manufacturer or supplier, no later than July 1, 2015, to provide to the department a specified report documenting the results of the study or studies. The bill would require the manufacturer or supplier to reimburse the department for its actual costs associated with coordinating the development of the study or studies and in reviewing and evaluating the report.</p>	Watch
AB 1021	Eggman	<p><b>Amended August 12, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill</b></p> <p><b>DEAD</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would expand projects eligible for the sales and use tax exclusion to include projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock, as defined, that is intended to be reused in the production of another product or soil amendment, but would not include a project that processes or utilizes recycled feedstock in a manner that constitutes disposal.</p>	Support if Amended letter sent April 25, 2013, for this bill as amended April 22, 2013

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<b>AB 1104</b>	<b>Salas</b>	<b>Amended January 27, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> CEQA requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that, for purposes of that exemption, "pipeline" also means a pipeline located in Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare County, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of the exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<b>AB 1179</b>	<b>Bocanegra</b>	<b>Amended August 5, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Tire Recycling Act requires CalRecycle to administer a tire recycling program, and imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally authorize the department, when awarding grants pursuant to the tire recycling program, to award grants for public works projects to create parklets, greenways, or both, that use tire-derived products and would require the department, if it awards those grants, to give priority for funding to those projects in disadvantaged communities, as defined.</p>	Support if amended

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AB 1504	Stone	Amended April 2, 2014  Assembly  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 18 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of that provision of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.</p>	



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<b>AB 1594</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended August 22, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires the source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Under the act, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal. Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay a quarterly fee based on the amount of solid waste disposed of at each disposal site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, beginning January 1, 2020, would provide that use of green material, as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939. The bill, commencing August 1, 2018, would require a local jurisdiction to include information in an annual report on how the local jurisdiction intends to address these diversion requirements and divert green material that is being used as alternative daily cover. This bill would a jurisdiction that that does not meet diversion requirements as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as alternative daily cover to identify and address, in an annual report, barriers to recycling green material and, if sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before a certain date, to include a plan to address those barriers. This bill would provide that commencing January 1, 2020, green material used as alternative daily cover at a solid waste landfill is not subject to the quarterly fee.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended letter sent April 24, 2014, for this bill as amended April 21, 2014.

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<b>AB 1699</b>	<b>Bloom</b>	<b>Amended August 19, 2014</b>  <b>Senate</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2019, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state any personal care product, or both containing synthetic plastic microbeads, unless the personal care product is an over-the-counter drug, and would prohibit a person, after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, including a personal care product that is an over-the-counter drug. The bill would exempt from this prohibition the sale or promotional offer of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads, as provided. The bill would declare that its provisions occupy the whole field of regulation of the sale or offering for promotional purposes of personal care products containing synthetic plastic microbeads. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local public agency, on or after January 1, 2019, from adopting, enforcing, or otherwise implementing, an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule, or any amendment thereto, relating to the sale or offering for promotional purposes of personal care products that are not over-the-counter drugs and that contain synthetic plastic microbeads, and would prohibit a city, county, or other local public agency from taking similar actions, on or after January 1, 2020, relating to the sale or offering for promotional purposes of personal care products, including, but not limited to, over-the-counter drugs, that contain synthetic plastic microbeads, except as expressly authorized.</p>	

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<b>AB 1743</b>	<b>Ting</b>	<b>Amended May 27, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2015, authorizes a pharmacist or physician to furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes for human use to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. Under existing law it is unlawful to possess an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specified controlled substances. Existing law, until January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2018, inclusive, exempts from this prohibition possession solely for personal use of 10 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes if acquired from an authorized source.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would, until January 1, 2021, authorize a pharmacist or physician to provide an unlimited number of hypodermic needles and syringes to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use.</p>	Letter to Support if Amended, Oppose Unless Amended sent on June 18, 2014, for this bill as introduced May 27, 2014.
<b>AB 1784</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Introduced February 18, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. A violation of the act is a crime. The act prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value or other specified payments of fees for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material, or, with intent to defraud, taking specified actions with regard to redeeming ineligible containers. Existing law requires a vehicle entering the state that contains more than 25 pounds of empty beverage container material to pass through the nearest plant quarantine inspection station and obtain proof of inspection from CalRecycle. The department is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the Department of Food and Agriculture to implement this requirement.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying a refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of empty beverage containers submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center during a single 24-hour period. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider proximity to the state border when assigning employees to the department's audits of redemption centers. This bill would require plant quarantine officers at plant quarantine inspection stations to ascertain the origin and quantity of high volumes of empty beverage containers transported by vehicles entering the state.</p>	

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<b>AB 1826</b>	<b>Chesbro</b>	<b>Amended August 6, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. AB 939 requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services. Existing law also requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a business that generates certain thresholds organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste in a specified manner. The requirements would be phased in over a 4 year period beginning in 2016. This bill would require each jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the businesses subject to this act. The bill would require each jurisdiction to report to CalRecycle on its progress in implementing the organic waste recycling program, and CalRecycle would be required to review whether a jurisdiction is in compliance with this act. This bill would require CalRecycle to identify and recommend actions to address permitting and siting challenges and to encourage the continued viability of the state's organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure, in partnership with the California Environmental Protection Agency and other specified state and regional agencies. The bill also would require CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance and incentives for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling and to identify certain financing mechanisms and funding incentives and post this information on its Internet Web site.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended letter sent on July 10, 2014, for this bill as amended July 1, 2014

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AB 1846	Gordon	Amended June 24, 2014  Chaptered	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act prohibits a certified recycling center or processor from paying any refund values, processing payments, or administrative fees on, or making claims on, empty beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew or should have known were coming from out of state, or from making claims on beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were received from a noncertified recycler. The act requires CalRecycle to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, and nonprofit convenience zone recyclers for every beverage container redeemed by the certified recycling center. The act prohibits a certified recycling center or processor from paying any refund values, processing payments, or administrative fees on, or making claims on, empty beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew or should have known were coming from out of state, or from making claims on beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were received from a noncertified recycler.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would extend these prohibitions to beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were otherwise ineligible for redemption. This bill would specify a disciplinary action, authorizing CalRecycle to suspend or permanently revoke eligibility of a supermarket site, rural region recycler, or a nonprofit convenience zone recycler to receive handling fees at one or more of a certificate holder's certified recycling centers.</p>	

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<b>AB 1893</b>	<b>Stone/Eggman</b>	<b>Amended May 23, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law specifically excludes home-generated sharps waste, as defined, from the definition of medical waste. Existing law requires all sharps waste to be placed into a sharps container, taped closed, and labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD." Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly placing home-generated sharps waste in certain types of containers and requires that home-generated sharps waste be transported only in sharps containers, as defined, or other containers approved by the State Department of Public Health or the local enforcement agency. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate the manufacturing, sale, labeling, and advertising activities related to food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics in conformity with the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A violation of the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law is a misdemeanor.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require all sharps sold to the general public in California, in quantities of 50 or more to include a sharps waste container that meets applicable state and federal standards for collection and disposal of medical sharps waste. The bill would require the container to be labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" and would also require specified information to be included on a label affixed to the container or on a separate insert included in the sharps packaging. The bill would not preempt a local ordinance that establishes a mandatory system for the collection of home-generated sharps waste for disposal. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Support letter sent April 21, 2014, for this bill as amended March 28, 2014.
<b>AB 1935</b>	<b>Campos</b>	<b>Amended June 30, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), on a biennial basis and in consultation with the Independent System Operator and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to study and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor on the impacts of distributed energy generation on the state's distribution and transmission grid.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead requires the PUC, on a biennial basis, to study and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor on the impacts of distributed generation, including clean distributed energy resources, as defined, on the state's distribution and transmission grid.</p>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014 as introduced February 19, 2014

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<b>AB 1966</b>	<b>Patterson</b>	<b>Amended March 28, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires DTSC to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous. Existing law requires DTSC to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing law also requires DTSC to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment. Regulations adopted by the department pursuant to these provisions provide for a hazardous waste management system, which refers to the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC to update, by June 1, 2015, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the above-described regulations relating to the use of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846.</p>	
<b>AB 1970</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Amended April 10, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program and would require moneys to be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of awarding grants and other financial assistance to eligible applicants, as defined, who submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region.</p>	Letter of support sent April 22, 2014, for this bill as amended April 10, 2014.



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<b>AB 2050</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<b>Amended June 30, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the scoping plan to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board to appoint an Economic and Technology Advancement Advisory Committee to advise the state board on activities that will facilitate investment in and implementation of technological research and development opportunities, as specified. Existing law also authorizes the committee to advise the state board on economic and technological developments relating to greenhouse gas emission reductions.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, for purposes of advising the update of the next scoping plan, the state board to develop specified information by January 1, 2016. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2016, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the specified information.</p>	
<b>AB 2284</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended May 27, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, authorizes CalRecycle to conduct a study on the disposal and recyclability of household batteries.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the department to develop and fund up to 3 local battery recycling pilot projects, which would be required to provide data to the department regarding the implementation and outcomes of the pilot projects. The department would be required, on or before 6 months after the pilot projects are complete, to review and compile the information collected from the pilot projects, make the information available to local agencies, and develop informational guidelines to assist local governments. This bill would appropriate \$1,500,000 from certain fees deposited in the account to CalRecycle to develop and fund battery recycling pilot projects pursuant to the bill.</p>	Letter to Oppose Unless Amended sent on July 1, 2014, for this bill as amended May 27, 2014.



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<b>AB 2355</b>	<b>Levine</b>	<b>Amended June 11, 2014</b>  <b>Enrolled</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with CalRecycle, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of specified paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires that the specifications be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires that the standards and specifications shall not reduce the quality of standards for highway and road construction</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, or discuss at a regularly scheduled public hearing of the local agency's legislative or other governing body why the standards are not being adopted.</p>	
<b>AB 2371</b>	<b>Mullin</b>	<b>Amended August 13, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law, for purposes of the act, defines "pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, as specified, that is waste, as defined, but excludes from that definition certain pharmaceuticals being sent out of state to a reverse distributor, or being sent by a reverse distributor offsite for treatment and disposal, as prescribed.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of "pharmaceutical waste," for purposes of regulation under the act, any over-the-counter human or veterinary drug or dietary supplement that is, among other things, characterized and managed as a hazardous or solid waste and, with respect to an over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, is not disposed of on land within the state.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent on June 16, 2014, for this bill as amended April 21, 2014.

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<b>AB 2390</b>	<b>Muratsuchi</b>	<b>Amended May 23, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires that the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board (ARB), and in consultation with specified state agencies, develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels not later than June 30, 2007. AB 32 establishes the ARB as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires ARB to adopt a statewide GHG emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions levels in 1990. ARB is additionally required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) regulations. Under federal law, the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Treasurer, by June 30, 2015, to establish a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve to facilitate and encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuel projects in California by providing stability and predictability for the value of credits generated by the production of those fuels pursuant to the low carbon fuel standard and the federal renewable fuel standard. The bill would provide for the Green Credit Reserve to enter into specified contracts with developers of projects that are intended to produce renewable transportation fuels that qualify for state and federal low carbon or renewable fuel credits, and that will commit the Reserve to purchase the LCFS and RFS credits at a contracted price when the renewable fuel is produced.</p>	Support as introduced February 21, 2014.

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<b>AB 2392</b>	<b>Gatto</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 21, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b></p> <p><b>DEAD</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One criteria that a product-associated or a single resin type rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that it have a recycling rate of 45%. CalRecycle is required to enforce the act's plastic packaging container requirements and a violation of these requirements is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would increase the recycling rate that a product-associated, or single resin type, rigid plastic packaging container is required to meet under this criteria to 75%, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make conforming and nonsubstantive changes.</p>	
<b>AB 2633</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<p><b>Amended March 28, 2014</b></p> <p><b>Assembly</b></p> <p><b>DEAD</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. On and after January 1, 2000, the element is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. State Law also declares that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require CalRecycle to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques to locate recycling centers in California.</p>	Watch

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<b>AB 2658</b>	<b>Bocanegra</b>	<b>Amended April 21, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Transportation and Housing Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires that, until January 1, 2015, not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement used to comply with those crumb rubber content requirements be rubberized asphalt concrete and authorizes the DOT, after that date, to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with state requirements. The existing California Tire Recycling Act requires CalRecycle to administer a tire recycling program, and imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local government agencies for public works projects that use waste tires</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the period during which not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement is required to be rubberized asphalt concrete to comply with the crumb rubber content requirements, and would postpone until January 1, 2020, the authorization for the DOT to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with those requirements. This bill would additionally authorize CalRecycle to award grants for public works projects to create parklets, greenways, or both, that use tire-derived products and would require CalRecycle to give priority for funding to those projects in disadvantaged communities.</p>	Letter to Support if Amended sent on June 11, 2014, for this bill as amended April 21, 2014.
<b>AB 2666</b>	<b>Daly</b>	<b>Amended April 22, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. The act defines consumer as a person who purchases a new or refurbished covered electronic device in a transaction that is a retail sale or in a transaction to which a use tax applies, and defines "person" to, among other things, include the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities to the extent permitted by law. Under existing law the electronic waste recycling fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and CalRecycle is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of "person" under the act to exclude the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities.</p>	

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<b>AB 2748</b>	<b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<b>Amended August 20, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if certain requirements are met, including that the owners or operators of the location have a business plan that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, including a statewide information management system, for purposes of receiving data collected by unified program agencies. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program and be certified as a certified unified program agency (CUPA), and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the requirement that the owner or operator of the location have such a business plan in order to accept recyclable latex paint. This bill would require a business that handles paint that will be recycled or managed under an architectural paint recovery program approved by CalRecycle to establish and implement a business plan only if the business handles 10,000 pounds of solid hazardous materials or 1,000 gallons of liquid hazardous waste.</p>	
<b>SB 11</b>	<b>Pavley/Rubio</b>	<b>Amended September 6, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Transportation; 2-year bill</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2016, increases vehicle registration fees, vessel registration fees, and specified service fees for identification plates by a specified amount. Existing law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes on certain vehicles a smog abatement fee of \$20, and requires a specified amount of this fee to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would extend those fees in the amounts required to make these deposits into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, the Air Quality Improvement Fund, and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount until January 1, 2024, at which time the fees would be reduced by those amounts.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for bill as amended April 18, 2013

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<b>SB 270</b>	<b>Padilla/De Leon/Lara</b>	<b>Amended August 21, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until 2020, requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill, as of July 1, 2015, would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. The bill would also prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag and reusable bags at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. The bill would require all moneys collected pursuant to these provisions to be retained by the store and be used only for specified purposes. The bill would require reusable bags sold in the State to meet certain conditions. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted an ordinance related to grocery bags prior to September 1, 2014, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance and would preempt any amendments to that ordinance except adoptions or amendments setting a price for a recycled paper bag, compostable bag, or reusable grocery bag. This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 from an unspecified fund that excludes sources of revenue that are General Fund moneys to CalRecycle for the purposes of providing loans and grants for the creation and retention of jobs and economic activity in State for the manufacture and recycling of plastic reusable grocery bags that use recycled content.</p>	Support if amend letter sent March 17, 2014 as amended February 6, 2014
<b>SB 498</b>	<b>Lara</b>	<b>Amended June 26, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines "biomass conversion," to mean the controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on biomass materials.</p>	Support and amend letter sent July 10, 2014, for this bill as amended June 26, 2014.

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<b>SB 731</b>	<b>Steinberg/Hill</b>	<b>Amended September 9, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Local Government</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill establishes the position of Advisor on Renewable Energy Facilities in the office of the Governor until 2017. This bill would allow renewable energy project applicants to make their case to the lead agency about benefits resulting from the project including measures that would mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, significantly reduce traffic, improve air quality or replace higher emitting energy sources or other significant environmental or public impact. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project, as defined, on an infill site, as defined, within a transit priority area, as defined, shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.</p>	

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<b>SB 1014</b>	<b>Jackson/Leno/ Evans/ Hancock/Liu/ Pavely/ Ammiano/ Williams</b>	<b>Amended August 6, 2014</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> CalRecycle was required, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle and the California State Board of Pharmacy on or before January 1, 2016 to jointly develop and adopt regulations to authorize a participant to establish a program to collect and properly dispose of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, based upon the model guidelines developed by CalRecycle pursuant to those repealed provisions and to include specified requirements and provisions in those regulations. The bill would require an entity that elects to implement a home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection program to comply with the requirements specified in those regulations and would deem a participant operating a program in accordance with those regulations to be in compliance with all state laws and regulations concerning the handling, management, and disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste.	Support letter sent April 9, 2014, for bill as amended April 1, 2014.



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<b>SB 1020</b>	<b>Monning</b>	<b>Amended April 21, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the DTSC with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes the DTSC to exempt, by regulations adopted until January 1, 2008, a hazardous waste management activity from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management if specified conditions for exemption are met, including that the regulations identify the waste as a universal waste. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a photovoltaic panel that is classified as hazardous waste solely because it exhibits the characteristic of toxicity to be considered a universal waste. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations by January 1, 2016, to allow photovoltaic panels to be managed as universal waste and would require the standards for the management of universal waste photovoltaic panels to be identical to the standards for the management of universal waste electronic devices, except as specified. This bill would establish the California Photovoltaic Panel Collection and Recycling Act of 2014, and would require a producer of photovoltaic panels, on or before July 1, 2016, to establish and operate a take-back program to provide for the collection, transportation, recovery, and recycling of end-of-life photovoltaic panels, or to participate as a member in a take-back program operated by, or on behalf of, 2 or more producers. The bill would allow a producer to enter an agreement with a business consumer to establish an alternative contractual arrangement with regard to the end-of-life photovoltaic panels that are sold by the producer to the business consumer.</p>	Support letter sent March 14, 2014, for this bill as introduced February 14, 2014.
<b>SB 1194</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended April 21, 2014</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>  <b>DEAD</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard, and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions, and local agencies and the state are authorized to impose civil liability for a violation of those requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each manufacturer of plastic products to include information in either an Internet Web site that is available to the public or as part of an annual report, with regard to whether the manufacturer has established a sustainability policy or has established or implemented goals to reuse, recover, and reduce the use of plastic.</p>	

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<b>SB 1274</b>	<b>Hancock</b>	<b>Amended June 16, 2014</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program, including the development of a state plan by July 1, 2015, for recycling used mattresses in the state that includes specified goals and elements. The plan is required to include an element that ensures that urban and rural local governments and participating solid waste facilities that accept mattresses are provided with a mechanism for the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility, as provided.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that element to ensure that urban and rural local governments and participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses are provided with the above mechanism. This bill would authorize an individual to also drop off a mattress at a recycler, renovator, authorized solid waste operation, or other municipal facility that accepts mattresses consistent with solid waste regulations. The bill would also require the payment amount to be determined as reasonable by the municipal facility or solid waste facility or operation and the mattress recycling organization.</p>	Letter to Oppose Unless Amended sent April 22, 2014, for this bill as amended March 24, 2014.
<b>SB 1383</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended July 1, 2014</b>  <b>Vetoed</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally prohibit the sale of a plastic product labeled as "soil biodegradable" and would authorize the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a specified standard for the biodegradability of plastics, if the American Society for Testing and Materials adopts that standard. standard specification, the bill would prohibit a person from selling in the state agricultural mulch film, as defined, labeled as biodegradable unless it meets that ASTM standard specification.</p>	
<b>Federal Legislation</b>				

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H.R. 1686	Moran	April 23, 2013  House Natural Resources Committee, House Ways and Means Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would impose a five-cent tax on every paper or plastic disposable bag that retailers provide to customers. Businesses would be responsible for collecting the tax which would need to be itemized on receipts. Reusable bags as well as packaged plastic bags (trash bags, pet waste bags) would be exempt from this tax. Monies collected from this bill would go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Eighty percent of the taxes collected would be directed into the Fund and used to finance various conservation programs and construction of outdoor recreation areas. A new nonrefundable tax credit payment to retailers who participate in bag recycling programs would make up the remaining twenty percent of revenues.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended letter sent July 25, 2014