

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2009-2010 SESSION  
OCTOBER 21, 2010**

| BILL   | AUTHOR  | STATUS | SUMMARY  | TASK FORCE POSITION   |
|--------|---------|--------|--|---|
| AB 222 | Adams   | Signed | <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> The intent of this bill, when introduced, was to establish a level playing field for conversion technologies by removing regulatory hurdles for the development of these technologies in the State. It would have also provided these facilities with renewable energy credit. However, the bill was subsequently amended to the point where it would have been a detriment to the development of conversion technology facilities in the State and eventually amended to no longer pertain to solid waste management. The signed version of the bill will instead require that, commencing January 1, 2011, a person 18 years of age or older who provides child care or child care supervision in an ancillary day care center, be registered as a trustline provider.</p> | <p>Letter of Opposition Unless Amended Sent 7-22-10 for 7-15-10 Version</p> <p>Letter of Support Sent 5-24-10 for 7-8-09 Version</p> <p>Letter of Support Sent 6-3-09 for 5-28-09 Version</p> |
| AB 478 | Chesbro | Dead   | <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 have, among other things, required CalRecycle to consult with the ARB to adopt rules and regulations relating to recycling and solid waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>  | <p>Letter of Opposition Sent 3-18-09 for 2-24-09 Version</p>  |





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| AB 903 | Chesbro | Dead   | <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 would have required that, beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag ensure the compostable plastic bag be readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags.</p>   |  |
| AB 907 | Chesbro | Dead   | <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 have defined 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 have exempted manufacturers of lubricant oils from fee payments on condition that the finished lubricant oil met certain criteria, including that the oil contain at least 70% rerefined base lubricant. The bill would have set the rerefining incentive to not be less than \$0.02 per gallon, which may have been increased at the Board's discretion at a later date.</p> |  |
| AB 925 | Saldaña | Dead   | <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 have prohibited 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 | Dead   | <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 have revised 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 deleted the requirement that a vegetable drink subject to the act be sold in a container of 16 ounces or less. These provisions would have taken effect April 1, 2010. This bill would have also increased the amount of monies for grants to certified community conservation corps for beverage container litter reduction programs and recycling programs.</p> |                     |

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| AB 1004 | Portantino | Signed<br><br>Relates to AB 274<br>Chaptered on<br>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 will extend deadlines imposed by the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund (Trust Fund) enacted with the passage of AB 274 (Portantino, 2009) by six months and would apply those requirements to owners rather than operators. The voluntary Trust Fund allows an operator of a landfill facility in operation on and after July 2011 to pay into the Trust Fund to 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 activities. The Task Force opposed AB 274 unless amended as it did not sufficiently protect local governments and did not address how the Trust Fund may recover its expenditures if a private operator files for bankruptcy. The Task Force opposed AB 1004 unless amended for similar reasons.</p> | <p>Letter of<br/>Opposition<br/>Unless<br/>Amended Sent<br/>7-22-10 for<br/>7-15-10 Version</p> <p>Letter of<br/>Opposition<br/>Unless<br/>Amended Sent<br/>7-12-10 for<br/>6-2-10 Version</p> <p>Letter of<br/>Opposition<br/>Unless<br/>Amended Sent<br/>6-24-10 for<br/>6-2-10 Version</p> <p>Letter of<br/>Opposition<br/>Unless<br/>Amended Sent<br/>4-28-10 for<br/>1-20-10 Version</p> |

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| AB 1329 | Brownley | Dead   | <p><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.</p> <p><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. As amended this bill would delay the operative date of the abolishment of the California Integrated Waste Management Board from January 1, 2010 to January 1, 2011. Effective January 1, 2010 the Waste Board was abolished as a result of the chaptering of SB 63 (Strickland, 2009) and all duties and responsibilities were transferred to CalRecycle.</p>  |  |
| AB 1343 | Huffman  | Signed | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex or oil-based paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept paints for recycling.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill will 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 will also prohibit manufacturers or retailers from selling architectural paint in this state, unless the manufacturers are in compliance and their name listed on CalRecycle's website.</p>  | Letter of Support Sent 8-20-09 for 7-13-09 Version |
| AB 1581 | Torres   | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (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, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA requires a lead agency to provide notice to specified entities during one scoping meeting, at minimum, for a significant project.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have required the lead agency to additionally provide a notice to entities that have filed a written request for the notice. The bill would have also, until January 1, 2014, exempt from those CEQA requirements a project that consisted of the alteration of a vacant retail structure that existed prior to January 1, 2008 and met other specified requirements.</p> |  |

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| AB 1793 | Saldana     | Vetoed | <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 have provided 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. The bill would have not prohibited an association from applying landscape rules and regulations established in governing documents that establish design and quality standards for the installation of said materials.</p> | Letter of Support if Amended Sent 4-28-10 for 2-10-10 Version |
| AB 1858 | Blumenfield | Vetoed | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes (aka sharps), and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase sharps for human use. Existing law, which sunsets Dec. 31, 2010, authorizes a clean needle and syringe exchange project in any city and county, county, or city, as specified</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have permitted the State Department of Public Health (DPH) to authorize certain entities to provide sharps exchange services in any location where the DPH determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of any potentially deadly or disabling infection spread through the sharing of sharps. The bill would have required the entities to submit an application to the DPH, would have required a 45-day public comment period and would have specified that participants shall not be subject to criminal prosecution for possession of needles and syringes acquired under the program. The bill would have also, until January 1, 2016, required the DPH to establish and maintain on its website the address and contact information of programs providing hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services.</p>  | Letter of Support if Amended Sent 4-29-10 for 4-13-10 Version |

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| AB 1981 | Hill     | Dead   | <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 have excluded from the tire fee a tire on a vehicle that is sold or leased by a new motor vehicle dealer. The bill would have instead required a person who purchases or leases those vehicles to pay a California vehicle tire fee and required 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 | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a store operator to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags. This requirement is scheduled to sunset on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would have prohibited supermarkets, retail stores over 10,000 square feet with a pharmacy, convenience food stores and food marts, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The effective date for large supermarkets and pharmacies to comply would be January 1, 2012 and January 1, 2013 for all other stores. Beginning January 1, 2012 specified stores would have been required to make available for sale recycled paper bags at a reasonable cost, but not less than \$0.05.</p> | Letter of Support Sent 4-1-10 for 2-17-10 Version |

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| AB 2398 | Perez   | Signed | <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> The bill will require, by September 30, 2011, a manufacturer of carpets sold, or a carpet stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a carpet, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to CalRecycle. The plan will be required to describe goals that increase the recycling of postconsumer carpet by increasing the diversion of carpets from landfills, increasing the recyclability of carpets, and incentivizing the market growth of secondary products made from postconsumer carpet. As of April 1, 2011, until January 1, 2013, a manufacturer would be required to add an assessment of \$0.05 per square yard upon the purchase price of all carpet sold to achieve goals outlined in the plan.</p>    | Letter of Support Sent 4-29-10 for 4-14-10 Version            |
| AB 2529 | Fuentes | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Administrative Procedures Act governs the process for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL).</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have required the State Air Resources board, Energy Commission, Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Housing and Community Development to complete a related economic impact analysis, as defined, for any proposed regulation that has an adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$10,000,000, as specified. Entities would have also been required to submit the related economic impact analysis to a prescribed peer review process, if specified conditions occur. The OAL would have been required to notify specified committees in the Legislature of each major proposed regulation that were approved by the OAL. The bill would have repealed this provision on January 1, 2016.</p> | Letter of Support if Amended Sent 7-12-10 for 5-28-10 Version |

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| AB 2565 | Ammiano | Signed | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant environmental impact or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that impact. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have significant impact on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that impact and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant environmental impact.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill will authorize a public agency to charge and collect a reasonable fee from members of the public for a copy of an "environmental document", as defined, that does not exceed the cost of reproducing the document. The bill will also authorize the public agency to provide the document in an electronic format.</p>  | Support 4-5-10 Version |
| AB 2595 | Huffman | Dead   | <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 have required 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 would have been required to verify that the operator has been issued either a waste discharge permit or a waiver pursuant to the Water Code, as specified. On and after January 1, 2012, the county agricultural commissioner would have been required to withhold the issuance of an operator identification number for pesticide use if an operator of a property was found to be in violation of specified water quality requirements.</p> |                        |

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|---------|---------------------|--------|--|---------------------|
| AB 2718 | Adams               | Dead   | <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 have defined the term "unserved convenience zone" and would have made a dealer, who is located in an unserved convenience zone and met certain requirements, eligible for the payment of handling fees. The bill would have permitted 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 was located in an unserved convenience zone that had been unserved for at least six continuous months.</p> |                     |
| ABX8 7  | Committee on Budget | Signed | <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 will, 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. The bill will require CalRecycle, 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 will revise the conditions under which a distributor may make an annual payment of redemption payments.</p>     |                     |

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|--------|------------|--------|--|---------------------|
| SB 4   | Oropeza    | Vetoed | <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 will 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>  |                     |
| SB 22  | Simitian   | Dead   | <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 have authorized 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> |                     |
| SB 228 | DeSaulnier | Signed | <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 will 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 in a manner that is consistent with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. The bill will also prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold or distributed in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol.</p>  |                     |

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| SB 231 | Lowenthal | Dead   | <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 have specified that the base fee rate is \$3,949 for the 2010 calendar year. The bill would have also authorized the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adjust the base fee rate annually to reflect increases or decreases in the cost of implementing programs supported by the account.</p> |                     |
| SB 309 | Ducheny   | Dead   | <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 have required preference for inclusion in Corps membership to be given to emancipated foster youth and at-risk youth.</p>  |                     |
| SB 317 | Simitian  | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have enacted 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 would have also required that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer 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 531 | DeSaulnier | Dead   | <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 have provided 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 authorized the Waste Board to modify and approve those educational materials by January 1, 2012. The bill would have 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              |
| SB 722 | Simitian   | Dead   | <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 have, among other things, revised 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 25% by December 31, 2016 and 33% by December 31, 2020. This bill would have perpetuated restrictive requirements that effectively remove municipal solid waste conversion technologies from being classified as “renewable electric generation facilities”.</p> | Letter of Opposition Unless Amended Sent 5-5-10 for 3-4-10 Version |
| SB 723 | DeSaulnier | Dead   | <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, 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 have required the Waste Board establish an annual electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector, on July 1 every year.</p>   |  |

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|---------|--------|--------|--|---|
| SB 1006 | Pavley | Signed | <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> This bill will require the council to manage and award financial assistance to a city, county, special district, nonprofit 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    | Vetoed | <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 would have required pharmacies that furnish nonprescription hypodermic needles and syringes to store the hypodermic needles and syringes in a manner that ensures 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 would have also required 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 1100 | Corbett  | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing laws requires 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.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have, among other things, required 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 have been required to include specified elements, including product goals and targeted collection rates of 25% and 45% of the average number of household batteries that are sold in the state during the previous three calendar years by the producers who are subject to the plan; by 2014 and 2016 respectively. The plan would have required a target collection rate of 95%.</p> | Letter of Support Sent 7-19-10 for 6-15-10 Version |
| SB 1326 | Oropeza  | Dead   | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires CalRecycle to administer a tire recycling program and authorizes the tire recycling program to include, among other things, the awarding of grants to public entities involved in activities and applications that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires and reduced illegal disposal or stockpiling of used whole tires.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a public entity that submits an application for a grant from the Local Government Waste Tire and Amnesty Event Grant Program administered by the department, to ask the local community conservation corps if it wishes to assist with cleanup or amnesty events.</p>  |  |
| SB 1401 | Simitian | Dead   | <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p>   |  |

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|---------|------------|--------|---|---------------------|
| SB 1454 | DeSaulnier | Veto   | <p><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.</p> |                     |
|         |            |        | <p><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.</p>  |                     |

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| BILL                       | AUTHOR            | STATUS   | SUMMARY   | TASK FORCE POSITION                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|
| <b>Federal Legislation</b> |                   |  |   |   |
| H.R. 907                   | Terry<br>(NE-R)   | Introduced 2-4-09<br><br>House Committee on Ways and Means   | <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.<br><br><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.  |   |
| H.R. 1158                  | Higgins<br>(NY-D) | Introduced 2-24-09<br><br>House Committee on Ways and Means<br><br>Corresponds with S. 306   | <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.<br><br><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 from qualified energy feedstock (such as landfill, sewage, food industry, animal, or agricultural waste) using anaerobic digesters or other biological, chemical, or thermal processes. | Letter of Support Sent 11-05-09 for 2-24-09 Version |
| H.R. 1191                  | Inslee<br>(WA-D)  | Introduced 2-25-09<br><br>House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security<br><br>Corresponds with S. 1336 | <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.<br><br><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.   | Letter of Support Sent 6-14-10 for 2-25-09 Version  |

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| BILL         | AUTHOR        | STATUS  | SUMMARY   | TASK FORCE POSITION |
|--------------|---------------|---|---|---------------------|
| H.R. 1359    | Stupak (MI-D) | Introduced 3-5-09<br><br>House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security | <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 permit 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> |                     |
| H. Res. 1506 | Lowey (NY-D)  | Introduced 7-1-10<br><br>House Committee on Energy and Commerce                                   | <p><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.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This resolution encourages State and local governments to establish plastic bag recycling programs, and acknowledges certain facts and realities about the environmental impact of plastic bags.</p>   |                     |
| H.R. 2091    | Moran (VA-D)  | Introduced 4-23-09<br><br>House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands          | <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p>  | Watch               |

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|-----------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| H.R. 2454 | Waxman (CA-D) & Markey (MA-D) | Amended 6-26-09<br><br>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, 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.</p> | Letter of Support Sent 6-15-09 for 5-15-09 Version |
| H.R. 5856 | Doggett (TX-D)                | Introduced 7-26-10<br><br>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 amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide up to \$1 Billion in tax credits for a "qualified waste-to-energy property". "Qualified waste-to-energy property" is defined as a property comprising a system which uses municipal solid waste and municipal sewer sludge the feedstock for producing solid, liquid, or gas fuel and is certified by the EPA Secretary.</p>  | Support 7-26-10 Version                            |

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|---------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| S. 306  | Nelson<br>(NE-D)    | Introduced 1-22-09<br><br>Senate Committee on Finance<br><br>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<br>(OH-D)     | Introduced 6-3-09<br><br>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 increasing 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<br>(MN-D) | Introduced 6-18-09<br><br>Senate Judiciary Committee                                   | <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 permit 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<br>(WA-D)    | Introduced 6-24-09<br><br>Senate Judiciary Committee<br><br>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<br>(NM –D) | Introduced 7-16-09<br><br>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 and 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 |

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|---------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| S. 1733 | Kerry (MA-D) & Boxer (CA-D) | Amended 2-2-10<br><br>Senate Legislative Calendar<br><br>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  |
| S. 3381 | Baucus (MT-D)               | Introduced 5-17-10<br><br>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works          | <p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Clean Air Act (CAA) authorizes the development of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from both stationary (industrial) sources and mobile sources, in order to protect public health and welfare from any actual or potential adverse effect which in the Administrator's judgment may reasonably be anticipated to occur from air pollution or from exposures to pollutants in other media, which pollutants originate as emissions to the ambient air, notwithstanding attainment and maintenance of all national ambient air quality standards, and to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make the definition of "renewable biomass" as defined in the Clean Air Act, consistent with that found in the 2008 Farm Bill. Neither of the existing definitions for renewable biomass include mixed solid waste within their definitions, both definitions include yard and food waste.</p> | Letter of Concern Sent 7-12-10 for 5-17-10 Version |

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|---------|------------------|---|---|---|
| S. 3397 | Klobuchar (MN-D) | <p>Introduced 5-24-10</p> <p>Signed</p>                     | <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 permit 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>  | Support 8-9-10 Version                            |
| S. 3464 | Lugar (IN-R)     | <p>Introduced 6-9-10</p> <p>Senate Committee on Finance</p> | <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 attempt to reduce GHG emissions by reducing America's dependence on foreign oil by reducing energy usage and placing a greater emphasis on fuel efficiency for vehicles and increased use of clean energy. This bill deals with motor vehicle fuel efficiency and their ability to use dual fuels, home and office energy efficiency, and a Federal Diverse Energy Standard. The Federal Diverse Energy Standard would require utilities to purchase 15% of their electricity from clean energy source by 2015 and as much as 50% by 2050. Diverse Energy would mean electricity generated from traditional renewable energy sources, and including biomass, landfill gas, waste-to-energy, and any other energy source that would result in at least 80% reduction in GHG emissions.</p> | Letter of Concern Sent 7-12-10 for 6-9-10 Version |

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|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| American Power Act | Kerry (MA-D) | Introduced Draft of Bill 5-12-10 | <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> The American Power Act (APA) would, among other things, require the United States' greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced 4.75% below 2005 levels by 2013, 17% by 2020, 42% by 2030, and 83% by 2050. The APA defines "renewable energy source" as wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, renewable biomass, biogas and biofuels derived exclusively from renewable biomass. The APA would also seek to provide offset credits to eligible project types including: methane collection from mines, landfills, natural gas systems, recycling and waste minimization projects, and non-landfill projects that includes composting and anaerobic digestion.</p> | Letter of Support Sent 6-8-10 for 5-12-10 Version |