

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2015-2016 SESSION
JULY 21, 2016**

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AB 45	Mullin	<p>Amended January 21, 2016</p> <p>Died in Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element (HHWE) and to submit that element to CalRecycle for approval.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of HHW. The bill states that if a jurisdiction proposes to enact an ordinance for the collection and diversion of HHW, they may adopt one of the model ordinances. The bill would revise the definition of HHW to include pharmaceutical and sharps waste thereby requiring local jurisdictions to collect and properly dispose of these items. The bill would require CalRecycle to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and has \$5 million available to make grants to local jurisdictions for purposes relating to HHW disposal for five years. If CalRecycle does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.</p>	Letter of opposition sent February 23, 2016, for this bill as amended January 21, 2016.
AB 197	Garcia	<p>Amended June 8, 2016</p> <p>Senate Committee on Senate Environmental Quality, 2-year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to adopt a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources taking into account factors and to require an electrical corporation, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to take actions. The RPS Program authorizes an electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or constructing facilities beyond the quantity that can be procured within the cost limitation of the electrical corporation unless the eligible renewable energy resources can be procured without exceeding a de minimis increase in rates consistent with the electrical corporation's long-term procurement plan.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies consisting of 3 Members of the Senate, 3 Members of the Assembly while adding 2 members of the Legislature to the state board as ex-officio, nonvoting members. The bill would require the committee to recommendations to the Legislature concerning the State's programs and policies related to climate change. This bill would require the Board to consider adopting measures to meet the greenhouse gas emissions limits based on a specified priority, rank all greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures, as specified, and require the Board to make all ranking related data available to the public.</p>	

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

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AB 645	Williams/Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program, which expresses the intent of the Legislature that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to at least 33 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year by December 31, 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: Among other things, this bill would express the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the RPS program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50 percent by December 31, 2030.</p>	
AB 649	Patterson	Amended June 24, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring medical waste to be treated by specified methods prior to disposal including several forms of incineration approved by the State Department of Public Health that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include (among those authorized treatment methods) any alternative medical waste treatment solely designed to treat pharmaceutical waste, including a pharmaceutical incinerator, and would require this method to be evaluated and approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a pharmaceutical incinerator up to 4 times per year if the incinerator is evaluated and approved by State Department of Public Health and complies with all other applicable federal and state laws and local ordinances.</p>	

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AB 655	Quirk	Amended June 15, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, operative until July 1, 2020, authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture, in addition to the license fee, to charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee to cover the reasonable costs of administering provisions regulating renderers, collection centers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease, and requires that the additional fees may not exceed \$3,000 per year. Existing law requires transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay a \$100 registration fee not to exceed \$3000 per year per registered transporter.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the maximum amount of additional fees collected from licensed renderers of inedible kitchen grease to \$10,000 per year. This bill would increase the registration fee for transporters of inedible kitchen grease up to \$250, additional fees up to \$500 per year per vehicle operated to transport kitchen grease, and up to \$10,000 per year per registered transporter. The Department of Food and Agriculture would be required to consider "highest and best use" of inedible kitchen grease, among other materials, from inspected establishments, when developing regulations and policies governing their management.</p>	
AB 1005	Gordon/Levine	Amended June 14, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to CalRecycle for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle, until that authorization is repealed on January 1, 2017, to annually expend up to \$10 million from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by CalRecycle as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would postpone that repeal until January 1, 2022.</p>	Watch

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AB 1063	Williams	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires CalRecycle to establish the amount of the fee and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, beginning January 1, 2017, raise a fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility from \$1.40 to \$4 per ton for all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. If funds remain after CalRecycle administration has determined is sufficient for its operations, \$1.50 per ton will be used to provide grants for recycling activities. This bill would require CalRecycle, commencing January 1, 2019, to establish and impose a charge on all solid waste generators (\$15 million in total initially) to be collected by a cities and counties and remitted to the State Board of Equalization to be allocated to CalRecycle for their activities and partially towards programs that promote recycling and highest and best use of materials. The amount of the charge will be determined every three years by CalRecycle.</p>	Oppose Memo sent August 18, 2015, for this bill, as amended August 17, 2015.
AB 1103	Dodd	Amended June 6, 2016 Senate Floor, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires exporters, brokers, and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to CalRecycle on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. Existing law prohibits a person, other than the authorized recycling agent of the city or county, from source separating specified materials from solid waste placed at a designated recycling facility for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a self-hauler to submit to CalRecycle periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred, and would require CalRecycle to define "self-hauler" to include specified persons and entities and to develop unspecified regulations for self-haulers.</p>	Letter of opposition sent June 23, 2016, for this bill as amended June 6, 2016.

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AB 1108	Low	Amended June 28, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value. The act requires a processor to pay a refund value to a certified recycling center for each beverage container received from the certified recycling center.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from paying the refund value to, or claiming the refund value for any material received from, a person who is not certified by CalRecycle and who delivers material in excess of 50 pounds of aluminum beverage containers or plastic beverage containers, or any combination thereof, or 500 pounds of glass beverage containers, submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center in a single 24-hour period.</p>	
AB 1144	Rendon	Amended August 17, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources referred to as the portfolio content requirements.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity not defined as an electric corporation, the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, and where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a wastewater treatment facility owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended August 17, 2015.

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AB 1239	Gordon/Atkins	Amended June 23, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to fund the waste tire purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in a separate account in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would authorize a retail seller to retain 11/2% of the California tire regulatory fee as reimbursement for any costs associated with the administration and remittance of the fee. The fee would be established by CalRecycle sufficient enough to generate revenues not to exceed \$1.00 per new tire sold. The fee would also be subject to evaluation at a public forum. The bill, commencing July 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2024, would require the CalRecycle to annually allocate \$20,000,000 in tire revenues, for purposes of the waste program, to the tire recycling incentive program. The bill would require 75 % of all tires in the State to be source reduced or recycled by 2020.</p>	Letter of opposition sent July 8, 2015, for this bill as amended May 5, 2015.
AB 1419	Eggman	Amended June 23, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste, except in accordance with the hazardous waste laws. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the management and disposal of hazardous waste. Under existing regulations, the department classifies a waste as hazardous waste if the waste exceeds certain total threshold limitation concentrations, which are established by the department for various substances, including barium.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, except as specified, would provide that used, broken cathode ray tube (CRT) panel glass and processed CRT panel glass that exceeds the total threshold limit concentration only for barium is not a waste and is not subject to regulation by the Department of Toxic Substances and Control if that panel glass meets certain requirements. The bill would provide that used, broken CRT panel glass and processed CRT panel glass that is recycled is not subject to the department's regulations on the export of materials.</p>	

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AB 1435	Alejo	Amended August 18, 2015 Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	<p>Existing Law: The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act exempted from a prohibition on packaging which intentionally included lead or other heavy/toxic metals, until January 1, 2010, a package or a packaging component if the manufacturer or supplier complied with specific documentation requirements and the package or packaging component did not contain any intentionally introduced lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium, but exceeded a specific maximum concentration level because of the addition of a recycled material.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide a similar exemption, until January 1, 2019, for a glass beverage, food, or drink container. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to evaluate the packaging of glass beverage, food, and drink containers to determine if lead, mercury, cadmium, or hexavalent chromium is present in glass beverage, food, or drink containers sold in California.</p>	
AB 1555	Gomez	Amended March 28, 2016 Assembly Committee on Budget	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 authorizes the ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would appropriate \$800,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the 2016/17 fiscal year to various state agencies for various purposes including, among other things, low carbon transportation and infrastructure, clean energy communities, and carbon sequestration.</p>	

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AB 1669	Hernandez	Amended June 27, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a 10 percent bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain for a specified period certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Such a contractor or subcontractor must offer employment to those employees, except for reasonable and substantiated cause.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide a 10 percent bidding preference to proposed bidders of contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste if they agree to offer employment to employees for a minimum of ninety days from the prior contract to perform essentially the same services. The bill would apply specifically to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste, including limits on the requirement to retain employees and specified requirements pertaining to civil action or termination. The bill would apply to contracts that have been awarded, or to contracts for which the bid process has been completed, on or after January 1, 2017. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference under these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Letter of opposition sent June 2, 2016, for this bill as amended April 28, 2016.
AB 1683	Eggman	Amended May 16, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, the reduction of greenhouse gases, or the reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year. The Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority which consists of 5 specified state officials.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide a 10 percent bidding preference to proposed bidders of contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste if they agree to offer employment to employees for a minimum of ninety days from the prior contract to perform essentially the same services. The bill would apply specifically to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste, including limits on the requirement to retain employees and specified requirements pertaining to civil action or termination. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference under these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Watch

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AB 1698	Hadley	Introduced January 25, 2016 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law creates in the State Treasury the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) Fund to be administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires moneys received by the PUC for those programs the PUC has determined should be administered by the Energy Commission to be forwarded by the PUC to the Energy Commission at least quarterly for deposit in the fund.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would discontinue the EPIC surcharge and repeal the EPIC Fund. The bill would create the Green and Renewable Energy Enlisting New Technologies (GREEN) Fund to fund the GREEN program. The bill would transfer previously collected EPIC moneys to an account within the GREEN Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate \$200,000,000 of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to an account within the GREEN Fund to fund the GREEN program.</p>	
AB 1773	Obernolte	Amended April 13, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes a local governmental entity, except a joint powers authority, to receive a bill credit to a designated benefiting account, for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include as a local governmental entity for this purpose a joint powers authority.</p>	
AB 1817	Stone	Chaptered June 10, 2016 Secretary of State	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the formation of garbage and refuse disposal districts under certain conditions, and requires that a board of directors of not less than 3 members be appointed for each district. Existing law authorizes members of the board of directors to receive not more than \$50 per diem for each day of actual attendance at the meetings of the board, up to \$100 in a calendar month.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a district board to provide, by ordinance or resolution, compensation to a member of the board in an amount not to exceed \$100 per day for each day of attendance at a meeting of the board or for each day of service rendered as director by request of the board, and would authorize a member of a district board to receive that compensation for no more than 6 days in a calendar month.</p>	

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AB 1923	Wood	Amended June 2, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires an electrical corporation to make a tariff available to the owner or operator of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the electrical corporation until the electrical corporation meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served under the renewable feed-in tariff and a renewable feed-in tariff that is applicable to a local publicly owned electric utility. In addition to the 750 megawatt limitation, the renewable feed-in tariff requires the commission to direct the electrical corporations to collectively procure at least 250 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from developers of bioenergy projects that commence operation on or after June 1, 2013 (bioenergy feed-in tariff).</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the PUC to direct the electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts to participate in the bioenergy feed-in tariff if the facility delivers no more than 3 megawatts to the grid at any time and complies with interconnection and payment requirements.</p>	Support
AB 2039	Ting	Amended April 5, 2016 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the department a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices, known as home-generated sharps.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by July 1, 2018, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include elements, including provisions to meet minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan.</p>	Letter of support sent April 7, 2016, for this bill as amended April 5, 2016.

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AB 2153	Garcia	Amended June 1, 2016 Senate Committee on Environmental Equality	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a retailer of various products, including rechargeable batteries and cellular telephones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, the Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, would require a dealer to accept, at the point of transfer, a lead-acid battery of the same type and size that is sold by the dealer lead-acid battery free of charge. The bill would require a dealer to collect a refundable deposit for each new lead-acid battery from a person who purchases the battery without simultaneously providing a used lead-acid battery of the same size and type. The bill will reallocate a fee already imposed on all car batteries to fund the cleanup of contamination caused by lead acid batteries throughout the state.</p>	Letter of support and amend sent May 2, 2016, for this bill as amended April 14, 2016
AB 2206	Williams	Amended June 27, 2016 Senate Committee on Rules	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 level by 2020. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Air Resources Board, in coordination with the Public Utilities Commission and State Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission, to adopt a policy or programs to increase the production and use of renewable gas, as specified, generated by either an eligible renewable energy resource that meets the requirements of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program or direct solar energy, as specified.</p>	Letter of support sent May 2, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016.

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AB 2313	Williams	Amended June 14, 2016 Senate Committee on Energy, Rules, and Communications	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the CPUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The CPUC has adopted two decisions implementing these requirements, the second of which adopted a monetary incentive program for biomethane projects pursuant to which a qualifying project is entitled to a one-time payment of 50% of the interconnection costs incurred by the biomethane producer, up to a total payment of \$1,500,000.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CPUC to modify the monetary incentive program for biomethane projects, excluding dairy cluster biomethane projects, to increase the total available incentives for those projects from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, and to extend the program, as modified, until December 31, 2021. This bill would require the CPUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt rules for gas corporations, relative to investments in infrastructure interconnecting to biomethane sources, as specified, by January 2, 2018. The provisions requiring adoption of these rules would remain in effect until January 1, 2026.</p>	Letter of support sent June 2, 2016, for this bill as amended April 26, 2016.
AB 2323	Ridley-Thomas	Amended April 19, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to, among other things, reduce dependence on petroleum and meet air quality standards. The PUC is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an electrical corporation that offers time-of-use rates, critical peak pricing, real-time pricing, or peak time rebates for the charging of electric vehicles, as part of a program to encourage transportation electrification, to offer similar rates to low-carbon transportation fuel production facilities and public and private fueling stations dedicated to providing low-carbon fuels for transportation purposes.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended April 19, 2016

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 2396	McCarty	Amended April 13, 2016 Senate Floor	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste that is due on or before May 1 of each year.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each state agency to include in that annual report a summary of the state agency's compliance with specified requirements relating to recycling commercial solid waste and organic waste.</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended April 13, 2016
AB 2409	Wagner	Introduced February 12, 2016 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would prohibit certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag to a customer at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would suspend the operation of certain amendments to water quality control plans relating to the total maximum daily load for trash unless the provisions inoperative due to a pending referendum election become effective. This bill would require the State Water Board to revisit and revise water quality control plans to address impaired water quality due to trash if the law pending referendum is defeated at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election.</p>	
AB 2511	Levine	Amended March 28, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law lists specific chemical or biological substances or mixtures of substances or devices included within the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances and excludes commercial fertilizers, agricultural minerals, pesticides, soil amendments, and manures from the definition.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include biochar as a product intended to be used for influencing soils, plant growth, or crop or plant quality for the purposes of the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances. This bill would define biochar as materials derived from thermochemical conversion of biomass in an oxygen-limited environment containing at least 60 percent carbon.</p>	Letter of support sent June 13, 2016, for this bill as amended March 28, 2016.

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AB 2530	Gordon	Amended June 15, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the State have a minimum refund value and requires all beverage containers sold in the State contain the message "California Redemption Value" or one of similar alternative messages, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, beginning March 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually to report to CalRecycle the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers, also subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Watch
AB 2576	Gray	Amended April 11, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and requires all moneys, collected by the State Air Resources Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the fund and available upon appropriation for purposes relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that up to \$20,000,000 shall be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an amount of \$50 per ton of state-generated cullet utilized for manufacturing in the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions not otherwise required by statute or regulation.</p>	Watch
AB 2579	Low	Amended June 20, 2016 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and authorizes the department to hold hearings and conduct investigations in any part of the state necessary to carry out its powers and duties.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CalRecycle, in its next regularly scheduled waste characterization study to include, among other things, the amount of food service packaging, by material type, used in the State and the percentages recycled, composted, landfilled, and estimates of percentage littered. The bill would also identify facilities that recycling or compost food packaging, and the infrastructure needed to increase the recycling rate to reach the State's 75 percent goal. The term "food service packaging" would be defined as single-use packaging products for food and food services.</p>	

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

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AB 2812	Gomez	Amended May 27, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each state agency or large state facility, when entering into a new lease, or renewing an existing lease, to ensure that adequate areas are provided for, and adequate personnel are available to oversee, the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in compliance with those requirements. Existing law defines "large state facility" to include, among other entities, the campuses of the California Community Colleges.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2017, to develop guidelines for collecting and recycling recyclable materials in office buildings of state agencies and large facilities, except buildings and facilities of community college districts or their campuses. The bill would require that a covered state agency and large state facility, on and after July 1, 2018, provide adequate receptacles, signage, education, and staffing, and arrange for recycling services consistent with specified law, for each office building of the state agency or large state facility.</p>	
AB 2891	Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Amended May 25, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalRecycle to prepare, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, guidelines and a state policy to guide the efforts of local agencies to provide HHW collection, recycling, and disposal programs. Existing law requires CalRecycle, in establishing guidelines on which products should be disposed of as hazardous waste, to consider specified factors.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to additionally consult with the State Water Resources Control Board in preparing the guidelines and state policy. This bill would require CalRecycle to consider those factors in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board.</p>	
SB 32	Pavley	Amended June 30, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit, including short-lived climate pollutants, that is equivalent to 40% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030. The bill would require CARB, beginning January 1, 2018, to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and appropriate policy committees, an annual report detailing the amounts, sources, and locations of greenhouse gas emissions reductions Statewide. This bill would become operative only if AB 197 of the 2015-16 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2017.</p>	Letter of opposition sent March 26, 2015, for this bill as amended March 16, 2015

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SB 398	Leyva	Amended June 2, 2015 Assembly Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	Existing Law: Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Green Assistance Program, to be administered by the Secretary for Environmental Protection in concert with environmental justice programs that, among other things, would provide technical assistance to small businesses, small nonprofits, and disadvantaged communities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	
SB 400	Lara	Amended June 1, 2015 Assembly Committee on Appropriations, 2-year bill	Existing Law: The State Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Fund. Proposed Law: This bill would require that the High-Speed Rail Authority to allocate not less than 25 percent of the moneys continuously appropriated to the authority from the fund to projects that either reduce or offset greenhouse gas emissions directly associated with the construction of the high-speed rail project and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality.	
SB 423	Bates	Amended June 30, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to convene a Retail Waste Working Group, as prescribed, make recommendations relating to requirements for the management of consumer products that are wastes, waste reduction opportunities for consumer products, and hazardous waste management requirements in the retail industry, as specified.	Letter of opposition sent June 27, 2016, for his bill as amended June 21, 2016.

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 778	Allen	Amended June 23, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The Automotive Repair Act provides for the registration and regulation of automotive repair dealers by the Bureau of Automotive Repair (bureau), which is under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs (director). Existing law requires repair dealers to give the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. Existing law makes a violation of that act, except as specified, punishable as a misdemeanor.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would recast these provisions as the Automotive Repair and Maintenance Act and would provide for the registration and regulation of automotive maintenance providers, as defined, in a manner similar to automotive repair dealers. This bill would require an automotive repair dealer performing oil change services to use the manufacturer's published oil drain schedule, except as specified, when recommending oil changes. The bill would expand the definition of "repair of motor vehicles" to include lubricating vehicles and replacing oil filters and would specify that a person who performs these services is an "automotive technician."</p>	Letter of support sent May 3, 2016, for this bill as amended January 4, 2016
SB 970	Leyva	Amended June 30, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalRecycle to cooperate with local jurisdictions and industry to provide assistance for increasing the feasibility of organic waste recycling and to identify certain state financing mechanisms and state funding incentives and post this information on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the department, in awarding a grant for organics composting or anaerobic digestion under the program, to consider the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from the project and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, by June 1, 2017, to develop a pilot demonstration program to award matching grant funding for cost effective and efficient integrated organic food waste diversion projects at existing anaerobic digestion projects.</p>	Letter of support if amended sent April 7, 2016, for this bill as amended March 18, 2016

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SB 1043	Allen	Amended April 25, 2016 Died in Senate Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: AB 32 requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990. Existing law requires the ARB to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the State. Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB to consider and adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of biogas, as defined, and, in so doing, would require the ARB, among other things, to ensure the production and use of biogas provides direct environmental benefits and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of biogas and potential sources of funding.	Letter of support if amended sent for this bill as amended April 25, 2016
SB 1153	Cannella	Amended April 25, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: AB 32 requires the Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board, as a part of the update to the scoping plan and in consultation with other state entities, to provide a comprehensive overview of state efforts to encourage the development of instate biomethane and renewable natural gas.	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016
SB 1213	Wieckowski	Amended April 4, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	Existing Law: Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the ARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50% matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. The Beginning with the 2016/17 fiscal year, the bill would continuously appropriate \$20,000,000 annually from the fund to the commission for purposes of the program.	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016

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SB 1229	Jackson/Stone	Amended June 27, 2016 Assembly Floor	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act generally prohibits a person from transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act. A violation of that provision is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that a collector is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for any injury or harm that results from the collector maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises, provided that the collector, not for compensation, acts in good faith to take steps, including that the collector regularly inspects the area surrounding the secure drug take-back bin for potential tampering or diversion, to ensure the health and safety of consumers and employees and the proper disposal in the waste stream of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, as defined, contained in the bins.</p>	Letter of support sent March 28, 2016, for this bill as introduced February 18, 2016.
SB 1294	Pavley	Amended April 27, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CalEPA and the Department of Food and Agriculture, with CalRecycle, the State Water Board, and the State Air Resources Board (ARB), to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalEPA, CalRecycle, the State Water Board, and ARB to additionally assess state programs may increase the use of compost for specified purposes and develop recommendations for promoting its use. The bill would require an implementing agency to develop a program to implement policies for promoting the use of compost throughout the State for purposes of that program, to prioritize projects that utilize the services of community conservation corps or other local nonprofit entities that employ underprivileged youth.</p>	
SB 1383	Lara	Amended April 12, 2016 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The Air Resources Board (ARB) is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The ARB is also required to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, in the state.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing this comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030.</p>	Letter of opposition sent May 17, 2016, for this bill as amended April 12, 2016.

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
Federal Legislations				
HR 2463	Bera	<p>Introduced May 20, 2015</p> <p>U.S. House Judiciary Committee, House Energy and Commerce Committee - Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations</p>	<p>Existing Law: The United States Attorney General, in coordination with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, may make grants to eligible entities to expand or make available disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would set aside \$2.5 million per year for the next 5 years and allow eligible entities, both public and private, to apply for grants of up to \$250,000 over a 2 year grant period. Grant funding could be used to pay for expenses related to expenses of a prescription drug disposal site, including materials and resources; implementing disposal procedures and processes; implementing community education strategies, including community education materials and resources; replicating a prescription drug take back initiative throughout multiple jurisdictions; and training of law enforcement officers and other community participants.</p>	Support if Amended
HR 4931	Slaughter	<p>Introduced April 13, 2016</p> <p>U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010 (Kobuchar, S. 3397) was enacted with the intention of expanding available options for the collection of controlled substances from ultimate users for the purpose of disposal. In 2014, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) finalized regulations to carry-out the legislation.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require each manufacturer and brand owner of a drug marketed in the United States to participate in either the National Pharmaceutical Stewardship Organization (Organization) or another certified national stewardship program which will be funded by the producers of covered drugs. Either the Organization or the certified national stewardship program would ultimately provide a system to facilitate the collection and disposal of any covered drug. This bill provides proper disposal options for unwanted and expired pharmaceuticals - both controlled and uncontrolled substances - thus providing Americans with a convenient way to safely dispose of unused medications.</p>	