

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2012-2013 SESSION  
NOVEMBER 14, 2013**

**Staff will be discussing and/or recommending positions on the following bills:**

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Legislative Table Page #</b>
<a href="#"><u>SB 727</u></a>	Jackson	EPR: Pharmaceuticals	20
<a href="#"><u>SB 371</u></a>	Steinberg/Hill	CEQA	21

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 5	Ammiano	<p><b>Amended April 30, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law provides that no person in the state shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Homeless Person's Bill of Rights and Fairness Act, which would provide that no person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged because he or she is homeless. The bill would provide that every homeless person has the right, among others, to move freely, rest, eat, share, accept, or give food or water, and solicit donations in public spaces, as defined, and the right to lawful self-employment, including, but not limited to, junk removal and recycling that requires the collection, possession, redemption, and storage of goods for reuse and recycling, without being subject to criminal or civil sanctions, harassment, or arrest by law enforcement, public or private security personnel, or BID agents because he or she is homeless.</p>	Oppose
AB 8	Perea/Skinner	<p><b>Amended September 6, 2013</b></p> <p><b>Chaptered</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2016, increases vehicle registration fees, vessel registration fees, and specified service fees for identification plates by a specified amount. Existing law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes on certain vehicles a smog abatement fee of \$20, and requires a specified amount of this fee to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this law will extend those fees in the amounts required to make these deposits into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, the Air Quality Improvement Fund, and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount until January 1, 2024, at which time the fees would be reduced by those amounts.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013 for this bill as introduced December 3, 2012

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AB 153	Bonilla	Amended April 8, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2015, to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2014 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and consider new offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines and incentives that prioritize the approval of specified offset protocols. The bill would require the state board to submit a specified annual report to the Legislature.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for this bill as Amended April 8, 2013
AB 158	Levine	Amended April 9, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, 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> With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the bill's provisions. The bill would allow local jurisdictions or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of the bill's requirements, except for the certification requirements.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 22, 2013, for this bill as amended April 9, 2013
AB 215	Chesbro	January 31, 2013  Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements.</p>	

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AB 323	Chesbro	February 12, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element to their integrated waste management plan. Under state law, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to provide that, no later than January 1, 2020, the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal. The bill would require CalRecycle to conduct an analysis of the use of residual fines from MRFs and materials left over from the composting process for use as, among other things, alternative daily cover and to adopt regulations by July, 2015 based on the analysis. The bill would also require CalRecycle to adopt regulations by January 1, 2017, to require large-quantity commercial organics generators, to arrange for separate organics collection and recycling services.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 11, 2013
AB 333	Wieckowski	Amended July 11, 2013  Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag," "medical waste management plan," "health care professional," "sharps container," "shipping document," and "treatment." Under existing law, health care professionals who generate medical waste are generally required to have medical waste transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter. Under existing law, a health care professional is a person licensed under specified provisions, including dentists and physicians and surgeons.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would redefine the above-referenced terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and expand the scope of a health care professional to include any person who generates medical waste in a health care setting or in the course of providing health care services. This bill would revise the registration procedures and the record requirements for large quantity and small quantity generators. The bill would exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste hauler a small quantity generator or large quantity generator that meets specified requirements, including retaining specified documentation and complying with certain federal requirements relating to a materials of trade exception.</p>	

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AB 371	Salas	Amended March 19, 2013  Assembly 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, upon receipt of an application for waste discharge requirements for discharge of dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage or other biological solids, to prescribe general waste discharge requirements for that sludge or those other solids. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes an integrated waste management program that includes the regulation of solid waste disposal and solid waste facilities, and defines solid waste to include dewatered, treated, and chemically fixed sewage sludge that is not a hazardous waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the Kern County Board of Supervisors, upon a majority vote, to regulate or prohibit by ordinance, in a manner more stringent than state or federal law and in a nondiscriminatory manner, the land application of sewage sludge in unincorporated areas in the jurisdiction of the county, as prescribed.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent June 18, 2013, for this bill as amended March 19, 2013
AB 403	Stone	Amended April 18, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law 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 of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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 April 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development and implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include specified elements, including provisions to meet specified minimum collection rates for the home generated sharps subject to the plan.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013 for this bill as amended April 8, 2013

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AB 416	Gordon	Amended April 4, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Local Emission Reduction Program and would require money to be available from the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of providing grants and other financial assistance to develop and implement greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in the state. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Strategic Growth Council, to administer the program, as specified. The bill would require the implementation of the program to be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, as specified.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 16, 2013, for this bill as amended April 4, 2013
AB 488	Williams	Amended April 23, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, by January 1, 2015, a producer or a household battery stewardship organization appointed by one or more producers of a household battery to submit to CalRecycle a household battery stewardship plan, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would prohibit a producer, wholesaler, or retailer, on and after April 1, 2015, from selling a household battery unless the plan for that battery is approved by CalRecycle.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 10, 2013 for this bill as amended April 23, 2013

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AB 513	Frazier	Amended August 13, 2013  Chaptered	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. Existing law requires the moneys in the fund, except as specified, to be appropriated to the department in the annual Budget Act in a manner consistent with the department's 5-year plan.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This law will establish the Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Market Development Act and would require the department, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants for certain public agency projects that utilize rubberized asphalt concrete. The law will require the department to award these grants in the amount of \$2 for every 12 pounds of crumb rubber used in a public works or disability access project, but would authorize the department to adjust this rate if it finds that the adjusted amount would further the purposes of the tire recycling act. The act will be inoperative on June 30, 2019, and will be repealed the act on January 1, 2020.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 11, 2013 for this bill as introduced February 20, 2013
AB 521	Hueso/Stone	Amended May 7, 2013  Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> CalRecycle would be required, by July 1, 2014, in consultation with the Ocean Protection Council and the state water board, to adopt a list or category of items that CalRecycle finds are the major sources of marine plastic pollution and, therefore, would be a "covered item" for purposes of the bill. The producer of any covered item would be required to design and submit to CalRecycle a plan to reduce the producer's proportion of the marine plastic pollution caused by that covered item, through "recovery" of those items, by 75% by 2020 and 95% by 2025. The Bill also classifies "gasification" as transformation thus eliminating its current eligibility for diversion credit and RPS. The Task Force is opposed to provisions of the bill that would redefine "recovery" as "the retrieval or diversion from disposal or from a transformation facility, for the purpose of recycling, reuse or composting".</p>	Letter of Opposition sent May 23, 2013, for this bill as amended May 7, 2013

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AB 577	Nazarian	February 20, 2013  Assembly; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person from throwing or depositing in any area various types of garbage, a substance likely to injure or kill wild or domestic animal or plant life or damage traffic, or noisome, nauseous, or offensive matter. A person who drops, dumps, deposits, places, or throws that material, or who causes or permits that material to be so dropped, dumped, deposited, placed, or thrown, is required to remove the material or cause it to be removed and if a person fails to take those actions, the governmental agency responsible for the maintenance of the area, or the property owner of the land on which the material has been deposited, may remove the material and collect, by civil action, if necessary, the actual cost of the removal operation and damages.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the removal of that material.</p>	
AB 597	Dahle	Amended March 19, 2013  Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit the department from taking a regulatory response until an unspecified number of days after the date that the department submits a notice to the consumer product manufacturer, the consumer product distributor, and the consumer product retailer of the proposed action.</p>	

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AB 686	Quirk	Amended May 24, 2013  Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities, including, but not limited to, treatment facilities, to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits or other grants of authorization issued by DTSC. Existing law exempts pharmaceutical neutralization activities from certain requirements of the hazardous waste control laws and certain regulations adopted pursuant to that law if specified conditions are met with regard to the pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development activities, including the management of air emissions and wastes generated as a result of those activities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC, by January 1, 2016, to develop recommendations for standards and guidelines for the operation of on-site waste management and recycling of hazardous waste at facilities engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development. The department would be required, by January 1, 2016, to submit a report to the Legislature on those recommendations, including any recommended statutory and regulatory actions needed to assure the safe and efficient management of waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing or pharmaceutical process development activities. The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2019.</p>	
AB 794	Gorell	February 21, 2013  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources; 2-year bill	<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 the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that takes landfill materials or organic waste and converts them into renewable green energy if the lead agency finds that the project will result in a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions or support sustainable agriculture. The bill would also exempt from the requirements of CEQA a project that uses biological processes to convert organic waste streams into nonchemical soil fertility products that support renewable and reusable cultivation and viability.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent May 8, 2013

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

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

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<b>AB 1023</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<b>Amended May 8, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. Existing law requires CalEPA to identify disadvantaged communities and requires the Department of Finance to develop a specified 3-year investment plan for the expenditure of funds in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the State Treasury to achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, including increased in-state waste diversion through waste reduction, diversion, and reuse.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Greenhouse Gas Reduction through Recycling, Composting, and Recycled Content Manufacturing Investment Program and would require CalRecycle to implement the program by expending funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the program. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the board, to annually identify industry sectors that can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions through the increased use of recycled content or by recovering putrescible materials that would have emitted greenhouse gases if disposed. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop a market development program that would provide incentives for those eligible industry sectors to make investments for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and recycled manufacturing projects that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill would require CalRecycle to implement the market development program by disbursing funds to private or public entities in the form of incentive payments or grants for capital equipment.</p>	

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<b>AB 1126</b>	<b>Gordon/Mullin</b>	<b>Amended August 30, 2013</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement required under the California Integrated Waste Management Act to include, pursuant to specified conditions, not more than 10% through biomass conversion defined as the controlled combustion of specific materials for use in producing electricity or heat.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this law defines the term "Engineered Municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion" as the conversion of solid waste through a process and that meets all the following requirements: (1) The waste to be converted is beneficial and effective in that it replaces or supplements the use of fossil fuels; (2) The waste to be converted, the resulting ash, and any other products of conversion do not generate meet the criteria or guidelines for the identification of a hazardous waste pursuant to the DTSC's requirements; (3) The conversion is efficient and maximizes the net calorific value and burn rate of the waste; (4) The waste to be processed contains less than 25 percent moisture and less than 25 percent noncombustible waste; (5) The waste to be processed that is received at the facility is handled in compliance with CalRecycle's requirements and no more than a seven-day supply of that waste is stored at the facility at any one time; (6) No more than 500 tons per day of waste is converted at the facility; (7) The waste has an energy content equal, or greater than, of 5,000 BTU per pound; (8) and the waste to be converted is mechanically processed at a transfer or processing station to reduce the fraction of chlorinated plastics and materials that do not maximize the net caloric value and burn rate of the waste. The law will allow transformation facilities that meet the EMSW description listed above to elect to be considered an EMSW facility. The law will classify "EMSW conversion" facilities as disposal facilities and not eligible for diversion and/or renewable energy credit.</p>	Floor Alert sent August 21, 2013

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<b>AB 1329</b>	<b>Perez</b>	<b>Amended June 27, 2013</b>  <b>Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control laws and the regulations adopted to implement those laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law prohibits a person from transporting hazardous waste, as specified, if the final destination of the transported hazardous waste is in a state other than this state or in a territory of the United States, unless the facility is issued a permit pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the facility is authorized by the state to accept that waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the DTSC to prioritize an enforcement action affecting communities that have been identified by CalEPA as being the most impacted environmental justice communities. This bill would prohibit a person from transporting hazardous waste, as specified, if the final destination of the transported hazardous waste is a domestic facility outside the jurisdiction of the state unless certain conditions apply to the facility, including whether the facility is subject to a cooperative agreement, as specified.</p>	
<b>AB 1337</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Amended March 21, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources: Dead</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program to provide an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags. Existing law authorizes a retail establishment that is not a store, as defined, and that provides plastic carryout bags, to adopt an at-store recycling program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that prohibits a retail establishment from offering to its customers, or otherwise prohibits a person from using, a single-use plastic carryout bag for purposes of containing specified products.</p>	Letter of Opposition withheld due to status of bill.

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<b>AB 1375</b>	<b>Chau</b>	<b>Amended May 7, 2013</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations; 2-year bill</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Act), designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The Act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law permits moneys from the fund to be allocated for the research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies, measures, and practices related to programs and projects funded under the Act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Clean Technology Investment Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would require the Legislature to annually appropriate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund into the Clean Technology Investment Account. This bill would make those moneys available to the state board for the purposes of accelerating the development, demonstration, and deployment of clean technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and foster job creation in the state.</p>	

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NOVEMBER 14, 2013**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
<b>AB 1398</b>	<b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<b>September 5, 2013 Chaptered</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services and requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements. Existing law defines commercial solid waste by reference to a specified regulation which includes all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices and other commercial sources, excluding residences, and excluding industrial waste. The act provides for the designation of an enforcement agency under specified procedures, including by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the county, by the county and the cities within the county pursuant to a joint exercise of powers agreement, by a city council for purposes of the city, or by the board of supervisors of a county for purposes of the unincorporated area of the county. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This law will instead would define commercial solid waste to include all types of solid waste generated by a store, office, or other commercial or public entity source, including a business or a multifamily dwelling of 5 or more units, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new requirements upon local jurisdictions. This law will deem the enforcement agency to be carrying out a state function governed by the act when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of the act. The law will deem the enforcement agency, in carrying out this state function, to be independent from the local governing body, and the enforcement agency's actions would not be subject to the authority of the local governing body. The law will make an enforcement agency, with regard to an action that it is authorized or required to take by a state law or local ordinance, which is not otherwise authorized or required by certain provisions of the act, subject only to that local ordinance or state law.</p>	

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SB 11	Pavley/Rubio	Amended September 6, 2013  Assembly Natural Resources Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2016, increases vehicle registration fees, vessel registration fees, and specified service fees for identification plates by a specified amount. Existing law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes on certain vehicles a smog abatement fee of \$20, and requires a specified amount of this fee to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would extend those fees in the amounts required to make these deposits into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, the Air Quality Improvement Fund, and the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount until January 1, 2024, at which time the fees would be reduced by those amounts.</p>	Letter of Support sent April 25, 2013, for bill as amended April 18, 2013
SB 245	Correa	Amended April 1, 2013  Senate Environmental Quality Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, such as rechargeable batteries and cell phones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require a qualified industry association, or a successor organization, to establish a mattress recycling organization by November 1, 2014, and would require each manufacturer and retailer to register with the mattress recycling organization by February 1, 2015. The bill would require the organization, by July 1, 2015, to develop a state plan for recycling used mattresses that includes specified goals and elements and to submit the plan to CalRecycle.</p>	

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SB 254	Hancock	Amended September 6, 2013  Chaptered	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, such as 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This will establish the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The act will authorize a qualified industry association, as defined, to establish a mattress recycling organization, as defined. The act will authorize the CalRecycle to certify that a mattress recycling organization has been established. The act will require the mattress recycling organization to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program pursuant to the act. The act will require manufacturers, retailers, and renovators of mattresses to register with the mattress recycling organization on or before January 1, 2015. This act will prohibit, on and after January 1, 2016, a manufacturer, renovator, or retailer from, among other things, selling in, or importing a mattress into, this state under circumstances of noncompliance with the bill's requirements. The act will require the retailer, by July 1, 2014, to give a consumer the option to have a used mattress picked up, at no additional cost, at the time a new mattress is delivered or be provided with an opportunity for free dropoff of the used mattress.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended letter sent for this bill as amended August 6, 2013
SB 405	Padilla	Amended May 24, 2013  Senate; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, until January 1, 2020, 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> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> With specified exceptions, this bill would, as of January 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable bags to customers. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted a bag ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule prior to September 1, 2013, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule, but would require any amendments to that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule to be subject to state preemption.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 26, 2013, for this bill as amended April 2, 2013

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SB 529	Leno	Amended April 8, 2013  Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would prohibit a fast food facility, on and after July 1, 2014, from distributing disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless the disposable food service packaging or single-use carryout bag meets the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging specified in the bill.</p>	Letter of Support if Amended sent April 2, 2013, for this bill as introduced February 21, 2013
SB 700	Wolk	Amended April 23, 2013  Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require retail establishments that sell food or alcohol for consumption on or off premises to collect \$.05 for each single-use carryout bags provided to customers (including paper or plastic). Establishments would be able to retain \$.005 per \$.05 collected and would be able to collect an additional \$.005 if they, among other things, credit customers \$.05 for each bag brought in that they use. Funds received by establishments (minus the \$.005 retained by the establishment) would be used for the purpose of enhancing city and county parks and for local programs aimed at reducing and cleaning up litter. The bill states that this would not preempt or prohibit local ordinances, curbside/drop off recycling programs, franchise agreements, or an ordinance that states that the charge does not apply to their jurisdiction. This bill would provide that it would not take effect if Senate Bill 405 of the 2013-14 Regular Session amends state law to prohibit the provision of single-use carryout bags to a customer at a point of sale, and that bill is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2014.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent April 2, 2013, for this bill as introduced February 22, 2013

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SB 715	Lara	Amended April 8, 2013  Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications; 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Stanislaus and was operational prior to September 26, 1996.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally provide that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource unless it is located in the County of Los Angeles and was operational prior to September 26, 1996. This bill would, with respect to a facility located in the County of Los Angeles as previously described, provide that it shall not be considered an eligible renewable energy resource on or after January 1, 2045, unless it has converted into a system that does not perform traditional direct combustion of municipal solid waste, and the facility diverts an amount of waste from landfills that equals or exceeds its capability as it existed prior to the conversion of the facility.</p>	Support and Amend letter sent April 24, 2013, for this bill as amended April 8, 2013
SB 727	Jackson	Amended April 3, 2013  Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste, as defined. Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a producer of a pharmaceutical sold in the state to, individually or through a stewardship organization, to submit a plan, on or before January 1, 2015, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the development of a program to collect, transport, and process home-generated pharmaceutical drugs and to include specified aspects, including the minimum amount of collection sites, including by January 1, 2016, at least one collection service within 10 miles per person in the state. The bill would require a producer or stewardship organization, on or after April 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, to prepare and submit to the department an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan during the previous calendar year.</p>	Letter of Support sent May 16, 2013, for this bill as amended April 3, 2013.

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SB 731	Steinberg/Hill	Amended September 9, 2013  Assembly Committee on Local Government  2-year bill	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Environmental Quality Act, or CEQA, requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report, or EIR, on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to develop and prepare, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill establishes the position of Advisor on Renewable Energy Facilities in the office of the Governor until 2017. This bill would allow renewable energy project applicants to make their case to the lead agency about benefits resulting from the project including measures that would mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, significantly reduce traffic, improve air quality or replace higher emitting energy sources or other significant environmental or public impact. This bill would provide that aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site, within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.</p>	
SB 804	Lara	Amended September 11, 2013  Vetoed	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law allows the 50% diversion requirement to include not more than 10% through transformation or "biomass conversion," as defined, if specified conditions are met. The act defines various terms, including "biomass conversion" and "composting," for the purposes of the act.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would have revised the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to include in addition to controlled combustion, any other conversion technology, as specified.</p>	Signature request letter sent September 19, 2013
Federal Legislation				

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