

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2015-2016 SESSION  
APRIL 16, 2015**

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AB 45	Mullin	<p><b>Amended April 13, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Local Government Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element (HHWE) containing certain components, and to submit that element to CalRecycle for approval. Existing law requires CalRecycle to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with the requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each jurisdiction that provides for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste, on or before an unspecified date, to increase the collection and diversion of household hazardous waste in its service area by an unspecified percentage over a baseline amount, to be determined in accordance with CalRecycle regulations. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt a model ordinance for a comprehensive program for the collection of HHW to facilitate compliance with those provisions, and would require each jurisdiction to annually report to CalRecycle on progress achieved in complying with those provisions.</p>	Oppose Letter Sent April 1, 2015, for this bill as amended March 19, 2015
AB 48	Stone	<p><b>Amended February 13, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Governmental Organization Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 18 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, or other fibrous plastic material, and any organic or biodegradable material.</p>	

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<b>AB 190</b>	<b>Harper</b>	<b>Amended March 11, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would otherwise, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer, with specified exceptions. That law would also prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10 and would allow those stores to distribute compostable bags at the point of sale only in jurisdictions that meet specified requirements and at a cost of not less than \$0.10.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the above provisions and other provisions related to Senate Bill 270 (2014, Padilla).</p>	Oppose
<b>AB 191</b>	<b>Harper</b>	<b>Amended March 11, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum election, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This same law would, on and after July 1, 2016, impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and other specified entities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10.</p>	Oppose

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<b>AB 197</b>	<b>Garcia</b>	<b>Amended March 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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 minis increase in rates consistent with the electrical corporation's long-term procurement plan.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the PUC to include consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to AB 32 and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. The bill would require the PUC to require an electrical corporation, in soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, to consider the best-fit attributes of resources types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid.</p>	
<b>AB 199</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<b>Introduced January 29, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee</b>	<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. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes the authority to approve a project for financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion. Existing law prohibits the authority from granting sales and use tax exclusions that exceed \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</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, but would not include a project that processes or utilizes recycled feedstock in a manner that constitutes disposal.</p>	Support if Amended letter sent March 11, 2015, for this bill as introduced

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<b>AB 237</b>	<b>Daly</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Local Government Committee</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to impose a parcel tax or property-related fee for specified purposes.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, before the adoption of any new parcel tax, the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to provide notice of the vote to enact the proposed parcel tax to the owner of each parcel affected by the tax within one week of the local agency voting to place the proposed parcel tax on the ballot. This bill would require the notice to include specified information and to be provided to the property owner in a specified manner. This bill would provide that the local agency may recover the reasonable costs of the notice from the proceeds of the parcel tax.	
<b>AB 239</b>	<b>Gallagher</b>	<b>Introduced February 5, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>  <b>Held in committee</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 (2006, Nunez) authorizes the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The act authorizes the board, in the regulations adopted, to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit the board, on and after January 1, 2016, from adopting or amending regulations pursuant to the act. The bill would authorize the board to submit to the Legislature recommendations on how to achieve the goals of the act.	Support

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<b>AB 263</b>	<b>Patterson</b>	<b>Introduced February 10, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish programs for and regulate hazardous waste source reduction. Existing law requires DTSC to prepare, adopt, and revise, when appropriate, a listing of the wastes that are determined to be hazardous, and a listing of the wastes that are determined to be extremely hazardous. Existing law requires DTSC to develop, and adopt by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes. Existing law also requires DTSC to adopt, and revise when appropriate, standards and regulations for the management of hazardous wastes to protect against hazards to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment. Regulations adopted by DTSC pursuant to these provisions provide for a hazardous waste management system, which refers to the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, to reflect all updates to that publication, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require DTSC to update, by June 1, 2016, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the above-described regulations relating to the use of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as specified.</p>	
<b>AB 385</b>	<b>Chu</b>	<b>Amended March 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which is administered by CalRecycle, prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided. The act requires CalRecycle to prepare and adopt certification regulations for local enforcement agencies. The act requires the local enforcement agency, if it receives a complaint from an air pollution control district or an air quality management district pertaining to an odor emanating from a compost facility under its jurisdiction to take appropriate enforcement actions, as provided.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, if a solid waste facility in a jurisdiction is within a quarter mile of a municipality or municipalities that are not part of the jurisdiction, require the local enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the facility to hold a public meeting every 6 months to receive information regarding odor and other nuisance impacts of the facility from representatives of that municipality or municipalities, as specified.</p>	

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<b>AB 577</b>	<b>Bonilla</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. CARB 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. AB 32 authorizes CARB board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms (cap and trade). Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by CARB from the auction or sale of allowances as part the cap and trade program to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would, upon appropriation, require CARB to allocate an unspecified percentage of the moneys in the fund to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the implementation of a biomethane collection and purification grant program. The bill would require the commission to develop and implement the grant program to award moneys for projects that build or develop collection and purification technology, infrastructure, and projects that upgrade existing biomethane facilities to meet certain requirements.</p>	
<b>AB 590</b>	<b>Dahle</b>	<b>Introduced February 24, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create the Biomass State Cost Share Account within the GHG Reduction Fund. The bill would require an unspecified amount of moneys to be transferred from the GHG Reduction Fund to the Biomass State Cost Share Account. Upon appropriation, these moneys would be available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to maintain current levels of biomass power generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.</p>	

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AB 628	Bloom	Introduced February 24, 2015  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil. For those purposes, the 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would clarify that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of "used oil" may be from any source.</p>	
AB 640	Dahle	Introduced February 24, 2015  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to those provisions.</p>	
AB 645	Williams/Rendon	Introduced February 24, 2015  Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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>	

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AB 649	Patterson	Introduced February 24, 2015  Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring medical waste to be treated by specified methods, including incineration in a controlled-air, multichamber incinerator, or other method of incineration approved by the department that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a prescription drug incinerator that does not comply with state law up to 4 times per year if the incinerator was purchased prior to January 1, 2018.</p>	
AB 692	Quirk	Amended April 6, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, commencing January 1, 2017, would require the Department of Transportation, the Department of General Services, and any other state agency that is a buyer of transportation fuels, to each procure 3 percent of the total amount of fuel purchased from very low carbon transportation fuel sources. The bill would require the percentage to be increased by 1 percent each year thereafter until January 1, 2024.</p>	
AB 777	Harper	Introduced February 25, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). CARB is required to adopt a statewide GHG limit, equivalent to the statewide emissions levels in 1990, to be achieved by 2020. The Act also requires CARB 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would repeal the act.</p>	

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<b>AB 864</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Amended April 15, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit if that facility is required to have a permit pursuant to the act. The enforcement agency (LEA) is required to immediately issue a cease and desist order ordering a solid waste facility that is operating without a permit to immediately cease operations and to direct the owner or operator of the facility to obtain a permit.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, until January 1, 2025, CalRecycle to adopt regulations to authorize an LEA, upon CalRecycle's approval, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to a person carrying out solid waste operations at a facility that is required to have a solid waste facilities permit, but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill would require the regulations to direct any person desiring to obtain a temporary solid waste facilities permit to submit an application to the LEA no later than 60 days from the date it is determined by the enforcement agency that a permit is required. The bill would require the owner or operator of a facility covered under a temporary permit to agree to inspections, at least monthly, by the LEA.</p>	
<b>AB 876</b>	<b>McCarty</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element that provides, among other things, for an estimate of the total transformation or disposal capacity that will be needed for a 15-year period to safely handle solid wastes generated within the county that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted, and to identify areas for the location of new or expanded solid waste transformation or disposal facilities, if needed or desired.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each countywide siting element to provide an estimate of the total organics processing capacity that will be needed over a 15-year period to safely handle organic wastes generated within the county and to identify areas for the location of organics processing facilities, if needed or desired, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.</p>	

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<b>AB 901</b>	<b>Gordon</b>	<b>Introduced February 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires disposal facility operators to submit information to counties from periodic tracking surveys on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility by jurisdiction or region of origin. Existing law requires recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to counties on the types and quantities of materials processed at their facilities by county of origin. Existing law requires counties to submit reports to the cities, to any regional agency of which the county is a member, and to CalRecycle on the amounts of solid waste disposed of by jurisdiction or region of origin, and on the categories and amounts of solid waste diverted to recycling and composting facilities within the county or region.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise these provisions by, among other things, requiring recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to CalRecycle, rather than to counties, and would delete the requirement for counties to submit that information to cities, regional agencies, and CalRecycle.</p>	
<b>AB 997</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Introduced February 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 341 (Chesbro, 2011) declares that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that the goal is for not less than 75% of solid waste generated to be source reduced, recycled, used for power generation in dedicated anaerobic digesters as well as in modern landfills capturing methane gas, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require CalRecycle to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic, textile, and fiber products into new plastic feedstock and monomers, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2017, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various types and grades of plastic, textile, and fiber products that are disposed of in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2017, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for locating in-state those businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques as well as those organizations that are now commercially developing the most cost-effective conversion of mixed plastic, textile, and fiber wastes to fuels.</p>	

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<b>AB 1045</b>	<b>Irwin</b>	<b>Amended March 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal. Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act, with certain exceptions, requires a waste discharger to file certain information with the appropriate regional board and to pay an annual fee.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the CalEPA, in coordination with CalRecycle, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting 50% of organic waste from landfills by 2020 by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. This bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of streamlined permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting air and water quality.</p>	
<b>AB 1063</b>	<b>Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 26, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would change the fee maximum to an unspecified amount per ton and would require that any amount over \$1.40 per ton be used to cover the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to the performance of various regulatory actions.</p>	
<b>AB 1103</b>	<b>Dodd</b>	<b>Introduced February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, on and after April 1, 2016, requires a business that generates a certain amount of organic waste to arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste, and requires each city, county, or regional agency approved by CalRecycle to implement an organic waste recycling program designed to divert organic waste generated by those businesses, except as specified. Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of those provisions to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would also define the terms "food-soiled paper" and "food waste" for purposes of those provisions.</p>	

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AB 1108	Low	Amended March 26, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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. A violation of the act is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying the refund value to a consumer for more than 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. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 1136	Steinorth	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Aging and Long Term Care Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, inoperative due to a pending referendum petition, would, as of July 1, 2015, prohibit certain from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and would prohibit those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. This inoperative law would require these stores to provide to certain customers a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Subject to the referendum petition, this bill would expand the group of customers who would be provided a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale to include a customer who is 65 years of age or older and a customer who provides proof of current attendance at a California college or university.</p>	

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<b>AB 1144</b>	<b>Rendon</b>	<b>Amended April 14, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that unbundled renewable energy credits may be used to meet the first category of the portfolio content requirements if (1) the credits are earned by electricity that is generated by an entity that, if it were a person or corporation, would be excluded from the definition of an electrical corporation by operation of the exclusions for a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology or digester gas technology, (2) the entity employing the landfill gas technology or digester gas technology has a first point of interconnection with a California balancing authority, a first point of interconnection with distribution facilities used to serve end users within a California balancing authority area, or are scheduled from the eligible renewable energy resource into a California balancing authority without substituting electricity from another source, and (3) where the electricity generated that earned the credit is used at a facility owned by a public entity and first put into service on or after January 1, 2016.</p>	
<b>AB 1159</b>	<b>Gordon/Williams</b>	<b>Introduced February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</b>	<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 CalRecycle a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. Existing law exempts a hazardous waste management activity, including management of hazardous waste batteries, from statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Product Stewardship Pilot Program and, until January 1, 2024, would require producers and product stewardship organizations of covered products, defined to mean a consumer product that is used or discarded in this state and is either home-generated sharps waste or household batteries, to develop and implement a product stewardship plan.</p>	Support letter for this bill sent April 2, 2015, for this bill as amended April 6, 2015.

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AB 1176	Perea	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Transportation Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board (CARB).</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Advanced Low-Carbon Diesel Fuels Access Program, to be administered by CARB, for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions of diesel motor vehicles by providing capital assistance for projects that expand advanced low-carbon diesel fueling infrastructure in communities that are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and additionally where the greatest air quality impacts can be identified. This bill would appropriate \$35,000,000 from Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CARB to implement the Advanced Low-Carbon Diesel Fuels Access Program.</p>	
AB 1239	Gordon/Atkins	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires any person generating waste tires or used tires that are transported or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, altering, storage, disposal, or for any combination thereof, to complete a California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest, as required by the department. Existing law requires a generator to provide the manifest to the waste and used tire hauler at the time of transfer of the tires, and to submit to the department, on a quarterly schedule, a legible copy of each manifest.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require a waste tire generator to pay a California regulatory tire fee according to a schedule of amounts to be determined by CalRecycle. For a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers, the bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that is sufficient to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to audits, inspections, administrative costs, adjudications, manifesting, registration, and other regulatory activities regarding these waste tire generators, but not to exceed \$1.25 per new tire sold.</p>	
AB 1256	Williams	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision establishing the department.</p>	

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AB 1269	Dababneh	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Authority Act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, 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 authorizes the authority, until July 1, 2016, to grant financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects that promote the use of advanced manufacturing.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the authorization to grant the above financial assistance to projects that promote the use of advanced manufacturing to January 1, 2021. By extending the eligibility of projects that promote the use of advanced manufacturing for the sales and use tax exclusion, which is limited at \$100,000,000 annually.</p>	
AB 1377	Thurmond	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Existing law governs the use of solid waste as alternative daily cover in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the determination of what constitutes diversion through recycling rather than disposal. Existing law provides for CalRecycle to adopt regulations in this regard.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete obsolete provisions relating to the adoption of regulations.</p>	
AB 1419	Eggman	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, provides for CalRecycle to certify operators of recycling centers. Existing law requires certified recycling centers, when accepting an empty beverage container from a consumer, to pay the refund value.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle to revoke a certification of a certified recycling center found to be abandoned, as specified. The bill would provide an opportunity for a hearing on that revocation to be conducted in the same manner as a hearing for an applicant whose original application for certification is denied.</p>	

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AB 1435	Alejo	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Toxics in Packaging Prevention defines the term "package" as meaning any container that provides a means of marketing, protecting, or handling a product and specifies that a package does not include a reusable bag.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would also exclude a "glass beverage container" and a "glass food or drink container" from the definition of "package."</p>	
AB 1447	Low	Amended April 9, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill), requires each glass container manufacturer in the state to use a minimum percentage of 35% of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of glass food, drink, or beverage containers. Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers, including bottles and containers composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), sold in California to be labeled with a code which indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would clarify that for purposes of the minimum postfilled glass requirement, a glass container manufacturer in the state includes a glass container manufacturer who imports glass containers from outside of the state for filling. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of PET plastic packaging primarily composed of PET and used to contain food or beverages to report to CalRecycle, in a manner determined by CalRecycle, certain information, including the total amount of tons of new PET plastic packaging made for sale by that manufacturer. The bill would require, on and after July 1, 2016, every manufacturer of PET plastic packaging for sale in the state to include a minimum of 10 percent of postfilled PET plastic in its PET plastic packaging.</p>	
AB 1496	Thurmond	Introduced February 27, 2015  Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally vests the State Air Resources Board (CARB) 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CARB, in consultation with the air districts, to adopt a program to measure, monitor, regulate, and reduce emissions of methane.</p>	

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SB 32	Pavley	Amended March 16, 2015  Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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. CARB 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CARB to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize CARB to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature for the Legislature and appropriate agencies to adopt complementary policies that ensure long-term emissions reductions advance specified criteria.</p>	Oppose Letter Sent March 26, 2015, for this bill as amended March 16, 2015
SB 47	Hill	Amended March 25, 2015  Senate Appropriations Committee	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law regulates certain behavior related to recreational activities and public safety, including, among other things, playgrounds and wooden playground equipment.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, by July 1, 2017, in consultation with CalRecycle, the State Department of Public Health, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to prepare and provide to the Legislature and post on the office's Internet Web site a study analyzing synthetic turf for potential adverse health impacts. The bill would require the study to include a hazard analysis of exposure to the chemicals that may be found in synthetic turf, as provided. The bill would prohibit a public or private school or local government, until January 1, 2018, from installing, or contracting for the installation of, a new field or playground surface made from synthetic turf within the boundaries of a public or private school or public recreational park unless 3 conditions are met, including that the public or private school or local government has obtained at least one estimate from a company that does not use crumb rubber in its turf field and playground products. The bill would also authorize the awarding of grants to businesses that produce crumb rubber from waste tires for purposes of helping the businesses find alternative markets other than fields and playgrounds for their products.</p>	Oppose letter sent March 11, 2015, for this bill as introduced

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<b>SB 162</b>	<b>Galgiani</b>	<b>Introduced February 3, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires, among other things, treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a Class I hazardous waste landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets certain requirements. Existing law makes these, and other requirements regarding treated wood waste, inoperative on June 1, 2017.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the operation of these provisions regarding treated wood waste indefinitely.</p>	
<b>SB 225</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Introduced February 13, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, AB 939 (1989 as amended, requires CalRecycle, to promote a waste hierarchy, and to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options. The California Tire Recycling Act, which is part AB 939, imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for the purposes of programs related to waste tires. Existing law requires CalRecycle to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, when adopting the 5-year plan and expending those appropriated funds, to ensure that the expenditure of funds pursuant to the California Tire Recycling Act, reflects AB 939's priorities for waste reduction and recycling.</p>	

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<b>SB 350</b>	<b>De Leon</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 24, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program, requires investor-owned utilities and electric service providers to procure at least 33 percent of energy from eligible renewable sources by December 2020. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt and implement various standards related to emissions from motor vehicles. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to establish a regulatory proceeding to develop and implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California's existing residential and nonresidential building stock and to periodically update criteria for the program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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% by December 31, 2030, and would require the PUC, by January 1, 2017, to establish the quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to be procured by each retail seller to ensure that the procurement of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources achieves 50 percent of retail sales by December 31, 2030. This bill would require the motor vehicle standard adopted and implemented by ARB to be in furtherance of achieving a reduction in petroleum use in motor vehicles by 50% by January 1, 2030. This bill would require the Energy Commission, by January 1, 2017, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, to adopt an update to the program in furtherance of achieving a doubling of energy efficiency in buildings by January 1, 2030.</p>	
<b>SB 360</b>	<b>Canella</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 24, 2015</b></p> <p><b>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt policies promoting the in-state production of a variety of sources of biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt pipeline access rules that ensure that each gas corporation provides nondiscriminatory open access to any party for the purposes of physically interconnecting with the gas pipeline system and effectuating the delivery of gas.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the PUC to consider providing the option to all gas corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment. The bill would also require that any ratepayer financed processes take into account the value of the collected biomethane delivered and seek to return equivalent value to ratepayers over the life of any authorized project.</p>	

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<b>SB 398</b>	<b>Leyva</b>	<b>Amended April 14, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) board 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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 profits, and disadvantaged communities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>	
<b>SB 400</b>	<b>Lara</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). 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 the state board from the auction or sale of allowances, as part of a market-based compliance mechanism, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Fund.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require that not less than 25 percent of the moneys continuously appropriated to the High-Speed Rail Authority from the fund be allocated to measures and projects that reduce GHG from transportation sources and provide a cobenefit of improving air quality. The bill would require priority to be given to measures and projects located in communities that are located in areas designated as extreme nonattainment.</p>	
<b>SB 423</b>	<b>Bates</b>	<b>Introduced February 25, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, including pharmaceutical waste. "Pharmaceutical waste" is defined as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug that is waste, excluding certain pharmaceuticals sent out of state to a reverse distributor, or sent by a reverse distributor offsite for treatment and disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of "pharmaceutical waste," for purposes of regulation under the act, any over-the-counter human or veterinary drug or dietary supplement that is, among other things, characterized and managed as a hazardous or solid waste and, with respect to an over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, is not disposed of on land within the state.</p>	

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<b>SB 427</b>	<b>Fuller</b>	<b>Introduced February 25, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing board. Among other things, the RPS program authorizes an electrical corporation to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource, and requires the commission to approve the application if certain conditions are met.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the RPS program authorization for electrical corporations to apply to the commission for approval to construct, own, and operate an eligible renewable energy resource.</p>	
<b>SB 485</b>	<b>Hernandez</b>	<b>Introduced February 26, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The County Sanitation District Act authorizes a sanitation district to acquire, construct, and complete certain works, property, or structures necessary or convenient for sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize specified sanitation districts in the County of Los Angeles, to acquire, construct, operate, maintain, and furnish facilities for the diversion, management, and treatment of stormwater and dry weather runoff, the discharge of the water to the stormwater drainage system, and the beneficial use of the water.</p>	
<b>SB 489</b>	<b>Monning</b>	<b>Amended April 6, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Under now-expired authority, DTSC adopted regulations exempting specified hazardous waste management activities from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize DTSC to adopt regulations to designate end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject those modules to universal waste management. The bill would authorize DTSC to revise the regulations as necessary.</p>	

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<b>SB 539</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended April 14, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to continuously carry out studies, research projects, data collection, and other activities required to assess the nature, extent, and distribution of energy resources to meet the needs of the state, including, but not limited to, fossil fuels and solar, nuclear, and geothermal energy resources.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> Among other things, this bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission and the Independent System Operator, to study barriers to developing new baseload in-state renewable electrical generation facilities, including geothermal electrical generating facilities, and barriers to maintaining existing contracts with baseload in-state renewable electrical generation facilities, and potential solutions to those barriers, including how to level the playing field for those baseload in-state renewable electrical generation facilities. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to report the results of the study and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2017.</p>	
<b>SB 662</b>	<b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<b>Introduced February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone (RMDZ) and authorizes CalRecycle to designate RMDZs. Existing law creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to CalRecycle for making loans to local governing bodies, private businesses, and nonprofit entities within the recycling market development zones and in other specified areas for purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2021.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize CalRecycle to expend money in the subaccount to make payments to local governing bodies within RMDZ for services related to the promotion of the zone including for training, outreach, development of written promotional materials, and technical analyses of feedstock availability.</p>	

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<b>SB 687</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Introduced February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), establishes the State Air Resources Board (CARB) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. AB 32 requires CARB to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program. AB 32 requires the CARB to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CARB, on or before June 30, 2016, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, to adopt a carbon-based renewable gas standard that requires all gas sellers, as defined, to provide specified percentages of renewable gas meeting certain deliverability requirements, to retail end-use customers for use in California, that increases over specified compliance periods. The bill would require CARB, on or before January 1, 2017, to issue an analysis of the lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases and reductions for different biogas types and end uses.</p>	
<b>SB 732</b>	<b>Pan</b>	<b>Introduced February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill), requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value and requires CalRecycle to calculate a processing fee and a processing payment for any type of empty beverage container with a refund value less than the cost of recycling in accordance with a specified formula. CalRecycle is prohibited from imposing a processing fee on PET beverage containers if a willing purchaser offers to purchase empty PET containers at a voluntary artificial scrap value that is equal to the processing fee, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would delete the provisions prohibiting CalRecycle from imposing a processing fee on PET beverage containers for which there is such a willing purchaser.</p>	
<b>SB 742</b>	<b>Hertzberg</b>	<b>Amended February 27, 2015</b>  <b>Senate Rules Committee</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2004, to divert at least 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require each state agency and each large state facility, on and after January 1, 2018, to divert at least 60% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p>	