

STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
FEBRUARY 15, 2018

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 18	Garcia	Amended August 30, 2017 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3.47 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, and coastal protection and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$635M shall be available to plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects.</p>	
AB 444	Ting and Gray	Amended April 18, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize EPA to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, August 9, 2017.
AB 509	Frazier	Amended June 22, 2017 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Under the act, until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to reduce the landfill disposal and stockpiling of used whole tires by 25% within 4 years of full implementation of a statewide tire recycling program.</p>	Letter of opposition sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 17, 2017.

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to entities that purchase tire products that are processed in the state from waste tire material for incorporation in products for sale to end users and by, January 1, 2019, hold a public workshop to develop a plan for the program. Additionally, this bill would require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30M for the program and declare that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste tires generated be source reduced or recycled in the state by the year 2020.</p>	
AB 514	Salas	<p>Amended April 17, 2017</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic", and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.</p>	
AB 920	Aguiar-Curry	<p>Amended July 17, 2017</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, PUC has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing boards. The Public Utilities Act requires PUC to review and accept, modify, or reject a procurement plan for each electrical corporation and requires the procurement plan to include specified elements, among them a showing that it will achieve certain objectives. Existing law requires PUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a</p>	<p>Letter of support if amended sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 15, 2017.</p>

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			<p>cost-effective manner, and specifies the respective roles of electrical corporations and community choice aggregators in satisfying the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify that a "diverse and balanced portfolio of resources" includes an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. The bill would additionally require PUC and governing board to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>	
AB 1036	McCarty	<p>Amended June 20, 2017</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the EPA and other State Departments, to among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in AB 341 and AB 1826.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals additionally specified in SB 1383. Additionally, this bill would require an air pollution control district or an air quality management district, for the purposes of permits and long-term emissions reductions relating to a composting facility, to include in calculations for baseline emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases the reduction in emissions resulting from not sending those organic materials to a landfill or directly applying them to land, and include composting facilities in the definition of essential public services for the purpose of this statute.</p>	Watch
AB 1288	Eggman	<p>Amended May 1, 2017</p> <p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Existing Law: SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Per AB 939 the operator of a disposal facility is required to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site and CalRecycle established the amount of the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources. This bill would require</p>	Watch

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			CalRecycle to use the moneys in the account also to maintain a prudent reserve for the administration and implementation of AB 939.	
AB 1594	Bloom	Amended June 26, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government, and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Existing law provides that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any person or entity, affecting, among other things, the method of invoicing the sale of beverages is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any entity, affecting the method of invoicing the sale of any food or drinks for the purposes of increasing food and drink packaging recycling is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding plastic and packaging waste in the state's waste stream and would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to increase the diversion of single-use takeout food packaging while reducing a primary source of permanent litter and marine debris.</p>	Watch
AB 1663	Garcia	Amended January 22, 2018 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. Existing law requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the Department of Tax and Fee Admin.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a person who manufacturers a lead-acid battery to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would require the Tax and Fee Admin Department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted for purposes of ensuring compliance.</p>	
AB 1884	Calderon	Amended February 5, 2018 Assembly	Existing Law: Existing law establishes state programs for the regulation of various solid waste, including, among others, plastic products, tires, and electronics. Existing law also imposes health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, including restaurants.	

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		Committee on Natural Resources	<p>This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer, as specified.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: A food facility, as defined in Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code, where food may be consumed on the premises shall not provide single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. For purposes of this section, a food facility shall not include a facility listed in subdivision (b) of Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code, nor a food facility with a self-service beverage station.</p>	
AB 1933	Maienschein	Introduced January 24, 2018 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the Air Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in implementing the act. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the Air Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation.</p> <p>Existing law makes a legislative declaration 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 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would appropriate \$200,000,000 from the fund to CalRecycle for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste recycling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The appropriation would be split \$100,000,000 for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects \$100,000,000 for solid waste recycling infrastructure projects.</p>	
AB 2094	Kalra	Introduced February 7, 2018 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a local health officer or local public officer designated by the Director of Toxic Substances Control, to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control law and the regulations adopted by the department to implement that law, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a</p>	

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			<p>representative of the department or the local officer or agency authorized to enforce the hazardous waste control law to, among other things, enter and inspect a factory, plant, construction site, disposal site, transfer facility, or an establishment or any other place or environment where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous waste transporters, as specified. The bill would require the inspection frequency for a hazardous waste land disposal facility to be no less than 2 times per calendar year and for any other permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to be no less than once per calendar year.</p>	
AB 2097	Acosta	February 08, 2018 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to CalRecycle. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, a report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the carpet stewardship laws.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would change the date by which the annual demonstration and the annual report are required to be completed from July 1 of each year to September 1 of each year.</p>	
AB 2277	Mathis	Introduced February 13, 2018 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. Under the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law defines the term medical waste and excludes certain types of waste from that definition.</p>	

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would define the term "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and would specifically exclude, from the definition of medical waste and thus from coverage under the act, home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>	
SB 49	De Leon and Stern	<p>Amended September 12, 2017</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Rules</p>	<p>Existing Law: Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and generally prohibits the taking of those species. The Protect California Air Act of 2003 prohibits air quality management districts and air pollution control districts from amending or revising their new source review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those rules or regulations that existed on December 30, 2002.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit state or local governments from amending or revising their environmental, public health, and labor standards to be less stringent than the corresponding federal standards in effect as of January 19, 2017 (as a baseline). This bill also directs state and local agencies to take specified steps to ensure no backsliding from the baseline standards. If the new federal standards fall below the baseline, this bill allows a person to petition the courts to make state and local governments comply with the terms. This bill would make its provisions inoperative as of January 20, 2021, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2022.</p>	Watch

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SB 53	Hueso	Amended April 26, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, up to a specified maximum, by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, by an amount, up to a specified maximum, equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The bill would additionally require the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies or the Department of Transportation to estimate the damage caused by vehicles operating pursuant to this authorization and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation on or before October 1, 2018.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on, March 16, 2017.
SB 100	De Leon	Amended September 11, 2017 Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy	<p>Existing Law: The RPS Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, so that the total kilowatt-hours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent renewable by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent renewable by December 31, 2030. The bill would also declare that the PUC, CEC, and CARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable energy and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, August 21, 2017.
SB 102	Senate Committee on Budget	Amended June 12, 2017 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established to submit an affidavit to CalRecycle stating, among others, that the dealer is redeeming all empty beverage container types at all open cash registers or at one designated location on</p>	Watch

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	and Fiscal Review	Committee on Budget	<p>the dealer's premises. CalRecycle is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The act continuously appropriates to CalRecycle the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The act also continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to CalRecycle for expenditure for various purposes relating to beverage container recycling, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers. Existing law defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2 mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would change the requirements imposed on a dealer to require the dealer to redeem up to 24 empty beverage containers per consumer per day and to require the dealer to redeem those containers at a minimum of one designated location. This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments on and after July 1, 2017, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2020, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015, to calculate processing fees. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend any surveys and calculations of recycling costs until January 1, 2019, and would authorize CalRecycle to redirect any contract funds as of the effective date of the bill for the development of amendments to be recommended to the Legislature regarding specified provisions of the act. The bill, until July 1, 2020, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. This bill would redefine convenience zone to mean the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p>	
SB 168	Wieckowski	Amended January 18, 2018 Senate Floor	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and CalRecycle is required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires each glass container manufacturer to use a minimum percentage of 35% of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of its glass food, drink, or beverage containers.</p>	Watch

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			Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish minimum content standards, as defined, for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof, except as specified in the existing provision. The bill would require CalRecycle on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program.	
SB 212	Jackson	Introduced February 01, 2017 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the California Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste. Proposed Law: This bill adds to the act a definition of "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.	
Federal Legislations				
HR 2853	Kind	Introduced June 8, 2017 U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	Existing Law: Existing Internal Revenue Code provides an energy tax credit for property used to produce solar, wind, and geothermal energy. Proposed Law: This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. "Qualified biogas property" comprises a system that uses anaerobic digesters or other specified processes to convert biomass into a gas which is at least 52% methane, and captures the gas for use as a fuel. "Qualified manure resource recovery property" comprises a system that uses specified processes to recover the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus from a non-treated digestate or animal manure by reducing or separating at least 50% of the nutrients, excluding any reductions during the incineration, storage, composting, or field application of the non-treated digestate or animal manure. Additionally, the bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.	Support