

**SWANA 2014 Legislation**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 371</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Salas D</u></a></p> <p>Sewage sludge: Kern County.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>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. This bill would require the state board from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016 , inclusive, to require additional testing 2 times per year on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids to occur on properties in unincorporated areas of Kern County where sewage sludge or other biological solids are imported from another California county, as prescribed. The bill would require the state board to identify pathogens, endotoxins, and other hazards for testing based on the potential for groundwater contamination and potential to adversely affect human health originating in sewage sludge or other biological solids , and would require the state board to submit a report after each test containing the results of the test to prescribed committees of the Legislature and the Kern County Board of Supervisors. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 1/30/2014</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 468</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Chesbro D</u></a></p> <p>Nonindustrial timber management plans: forest landowners.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. &amp; W. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on N.R. &amp; W.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from conducting timber operations unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The Forest Practice Act of 1973 provides that the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection has the final authority to determine whether a timber harvesting plan conforms with rules and regulations pertaining to timber harvesting. Existing law authorizes a person who intends to become a nonindustrial tree farmer to file a nonindustrial timber management plan with the department, and prescribes procedures for the preparation, filing, and approval of those plans. Existing law, for purposes of provisions governing nonindustrial timber management plans, defines a "nonindustrial tree farmer" to mean an owner of timberland with less than 2,500 acres who has an approved nonindustrial management plan and is not primarily engaged in the manufacture of forest products. This bill would replace references in the Forest Practice Act of 1973 to a "nonindustrial tree farmer" with the term "nonindustrial forest owner." <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2014</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 515</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Dickinson D</u></a></p> <p>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: writ of mandate.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act requires the court, if the court finds that a public agency has violated the requirements of the act, to issue an order, in the form of a peremptory writ of mandate, specifying what actions by the public agency are necessary to comply with the requirements of the act. This bill would require the writ to specify the time by which the public agency is to make an initial return of the writ containing specified information. Because a public agency would be required to file an initial return of a writ, this bill would impose a state-mandated local</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2014</b>	
<a href="#">AB 577</a> <a href="#">Nazarian D</a>  Rail construction: County of Los Angeles.	SENATE T. & H. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.	Existing law prohibits the construction of a mass transportation rail project, other than as a subway, within a specified corridor within the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles, and imposes other conditions in that regard. Existing law also imposes certain requirements on the construction phasing of a mass transportation rail project between the San Fernando Valley and downtown Los Angeles. This bill would repeal these provisions. <b>Last Amended on 1/6/2014</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1104</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a>  California Environmental Quality Act: biogas pipelines: exemption.	SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects, including for a project that consists of the inspection, maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, or removal of an existing pipeline, as defined, if specified conditions are met. This bill would provide that, for purposes of that exemption, until January 1, 2018, "pipeline" also means a pipeline located in Fresno, Kern, Kings, or Tulare County, that is used to transport biogas, as the bill would define that term, and that meets the existing requirements for the exemption and all local, state, and federal laws. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of the exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/27/2014</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1504</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>  Single-use filter cigarettes.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/15/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 14.	Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, requires all persons engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products to check the identification of tobacco purchasers, to establish the age of the purchaser, if the purchaser reasonably appears to be under 18 years of age. Under existing law, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 18 years of age, any tobacco, cigarette, cigarette papers, any other instrument or paraphernalia that is designed for the smoking or ingestion of tobacco, or products prepared from tobacco. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to single-use cigarette filters. 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. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1594</a>	ASSEMBLY	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which	

<p><a href="#"><u>Williams D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: diversion: green material.</p>	<p>NAT. RES. 2/14/2014 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act 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. Under the act, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal. This bill would authorize the department, if the department makes a specified determination, to adopt regulations to provide that the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of the act.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1699</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Bloom D</u></a></p> <p>Waste management: microplastics.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/20/2014 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. &amp; T.M.</p>	<p>The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable American Society for Testing and Materials standard specification. This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2016, a person in the course of doing business, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state any cleaning product, personal care product, or both containing microplastic, as specified. The bill would provide exceptions to the above provision, including an exception for the sale of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of microplastic, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1706</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Jones-Sawyer D</u></a></p> <p>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY A. &amp; A.R. 2/20/2014 - Referred to Com. on A. &amp; A.R.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a standardized regulatory impact analysis, as specified, with respect to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation, as defined, that is proposed on or after November 1, 2013. Existing law requires the standardized regulatory impact analysis to address, among other things, the creation or elimination of jobs within the state. This bill would also require the report to include information on the cumulative economic impact of the regulations on businesses within the state. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1711</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cooley D</u></a></p> <p>Administrative Procedures Act: economic impact assessment.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY A. &amp; A.R. 2/20/2014 - Referred to Com. on A. &amp; A.R.</p>	<p>Existing law requires every state agency subject to the Administrative Procedure Act to provide an initial statement of reasons for proposing the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. The act requires the initial statement of reasons to include a standardized regulatory impact analysis prepared by each agency that proposes to adopt, amend, or repeal any major regulation, as defined, on or after November 1, 2013. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1724</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Frazier D</u></a></p> <p>State highways: litter control.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into an agreement to accept funds, materials, equipment, or services from any person for maintenance of a section of state highway, including, cleanup or abatement of litter, and to post a courtesy sign in that regard. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1727</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Rodriguez D</u></a></p> <p>Prescription drugs: collection and distribution program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a county to establish a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy that is owned by, or contracts with, the county may distribute surplus unused medications, as defined, to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies. Under existing law, only medication that is donated in unopened, tamper-evident packaging or modified unit dose containers that meet the United States Pharmacopoeia standards is eligible for donation to the repository and distribution program. Existing law also prohibits the donation of controlled substances to the repository and distribution program. This bill would also prohibit the donation to a county repository and distribution program of a prescription drug that can be dispensed only to a patient registered with the drug's manufacturer in accordance with the requirements of the United States Food and Drug Administration.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1743</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Ting D</u></a></p> <p>Hypodermic needles and syringes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.</p>	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2015, authorizes a pharmacist or physician to furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes for human use to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. This bill would delete that January 1, 2015, date of repeal and would authorize a pharmacist or physician to provide an unlimited number of hypodermic needles and syringes to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his or her personal use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1784</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Quirk D</u></a></p> <p>Beverage containers: enforcement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The existing 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. This bill would prohibit a certified recycling center from accepting or paying a refund value to a consumer for more than 50 pounds of empty beverage containers submitted by that consumer to the certified recycling center during a single 24-hour period. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1826</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Chesbro D</u></a></p> <p>Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment in a specified amount for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would replace this obsolete reference to the Department of Conservation with a reference to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1846</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gordon D</u></a></p> <p>Beverage</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2014 - From printer. May be</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for each beverage container sold or transferred, for deposit in the California</p>	

containers: enforcement.	heard in committee March 22.	Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law imposes criminal and civil penalties for specified violations of the act, including as actions subject to criminal penalties, the redemption of out-of-state containers, as defined. Existing law generally authorizes the department to impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 or \$5,000 for each violation, but authorizes the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction, or an amount equal to 3 times the damages, plus costs, for a person who redeems, or assists in the redemption of, previously redeemed containers. This bill would additionally authorize the department to assess a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per transaction or 3 times the damages, plus costs, upon a person who redeems, attempts to redeem, or aids in the redemption of, otherwise ineligible beverage containers, including, but not limited to, out-of-state containers and empty beverage container materials imported from out-of-state.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1893</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Stone D</u></a>  Solid waste.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.	Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law specifically excludes home-generated sharps waste, as defined, from the definition of medical waste. Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly placing home-generated sharps waste in certain types of containers and requires that home-generated sharps waste be transported only in sharps containers, as defined, or other containers approved by the department or the local enforcement agency. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1994</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Waldron R</u></a>  Solid waste: administration.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	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. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2037</u></a> <b>Committee on Accountability and Administrative Rev</b>  Environmentally preferable purchasing.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	Existing law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with the California Environmental Protection Agency, members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, as provided. It also requires the department to designate a single point of contact for state agencies, suppliers, and other interested parties to contact regarding environmentally preferable purchasing issues. This bill would require the department to create a process to track environmentally preferable purchases by a state agency, department, and other state entities, and to annually post specified information regarding these purchases on the department's Internet Web site.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2050</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Quirk D</u></a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible	

<p>plan: advisory panel.</p>		<p>and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the scoping plan to be updated at least once every 5 years. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require the state board to include specified elements when updating the scoping plan. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2019, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on those specified elements of the updated scoping plan. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2251</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Yamada D</u></a></p> <p>Weights and measures: beverage containers: redemption value.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law makes it unlawful for a person, at the time of sale of a commodity, to charge an amount greater than the price that is advertised, posted, marked, displayed, or quoted for the commodity. Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture and each county sealer to enforce these provisions. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a dealer, at the time of sale of a beverage in a container subject to the act, to separately identify the amount of any redemption payment imposed on the beverage container pursuant to the act and to accurately identify the amount of any redemption payment required by the act. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2284</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Williams D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: household batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to create an extended producer responsibility model for single-use primary household batteries and to seek the input from specified entities when adopting those regulations.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2355</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Levine D</u></a></p> <p>Local governments: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Under existing law local governments have jurisdiction over certain streets and highways. This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local government that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, or discuss why it is not adopting those standards at a public hearing. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2371</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Mullin D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element containing specified components and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires the department to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element. This bill would require each jurisdiction, subject to those requirements, no later than January 1, 2016, to review its household hazardous waste element and program to determine its effectiveness in the collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of household hazardous waste, as prescribed. The bill would further require</p>	

		<p>the department, on or before January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature that analyzes the effectiveness of the state's household hazardous waste management system, including specified information. The bill would require, as a condition of approval of a household hazardous waste element, that the local agency demonstrate that it will give priority to methods that make the recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste more convenient for the public. The bill would make changes relating to the annual reporting of a jurisdiction's methods and programs for the recycling and disposing of household hazardous waste. By imposing new duties on cities and counties with regard to the review of its household waste reduction and recycling element, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2392</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gatto D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: plastic containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>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 criteria that a product-associated or a single resin type rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that it have a recycling rate of 45%. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to enforce the act's plastic packaging container requirements and a violation of these requirements is a crime. This bill would increase the recycling rate that a product-associated, or single resin type, rigid plastic packaging container is required to meet under this criteria to 75%, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and make conforming and nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2592</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Chesbro D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: management.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and local agencies, when implementing the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, to promote certain waste management practices in a specified order of priority. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those requirements.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2633</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen R</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: plastic material.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer state programs to recycle solid waste, plastic trash bags, plastic packaging containers, waste tires, newsprint, and other specified materials. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would utilize the technology available to cost-effectively address management of solid waste and maximize the value recovered from reusable plastic material by, among other things, investigating emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, such as propylene monomer. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2666</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Daly D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. The act defines consumer as a person who purchases a new or refurbished covered electronic device in a transaction that is a retail sale or in a transaction to which a use tax applies, and defines "person" to, among other things, include the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities</p>	

		to the extent permitted by law. Under existing law the electronic waste recycling fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, known as CalRecycle, is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. This bill would revise the definition of "person" under the act to exclude the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities.	
<a href="#">AB 2694</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Beverage containers: recycling.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To print.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The term wine and distilled spirit cooler is defined for purposes of the beverages subject to the act. This bill would make clarifying changes and delete an obsolete provision in that definition.	
<a href="#">SB 270</a> <a href="#">Padilla D</a>  Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY RLS. 2/10/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law, until 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. This bill, as of July 1, 2015, would 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. The bill would also prohibit a store 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. The bill would also allow such a store, on or after July 1, 2015, 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. The bill would require these stores to meet other specified requirements on and after July 1, 2015, regarding providing reusable grocery bags to customers, including distributing those bags only at a cost of not less than \$0.10. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 2/6/2014</b>	
<a href="#">SB 498</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>  Solid waste: biomass conversion.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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 "biomass conversion," to mean the controlled combustion used for the production of heat or electricity of specified materials for the purposes of the act. This bill would revise the definition of the term "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal technologies on, those specified materials. <b>Last Amended on 1/27/2014</b>	
<a href="#">SB 712</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>	ASSEMBLY DESK	Existing law requires the facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law	

<p>Hazardous waste facility: permitting: interim status.</p>	<p>1/23/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>authorizes a hazardous waste facility in existence on a specified date or on the effective date of any statute or regulation that subjects the facility to the hazardous waste permitting requirements to continue to operate under a grant of interim status pending the review and decision of the department on the permit application. This bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2015, to take final action on an application for a hazardous waste facilities permit that is submitted by a facility operating under a grant of interim status on or before January 1, 1986, by either issuing a final permit or a final denial of the application. The bill would terminate the grant of interim status for such a facility on December 31, 2015, or on the date on which the department takes final action on the application, whichever is earlier. For other facilities granted interim status, the bill would terminate that status, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/17/2014</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>SB 812</b></a> <a href="#"><b>De León D</b></a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an owner or operator of the facility intending to renew the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal prior to the expiration of the permit. Existing law requires the owner or operator to submit a complete Part B application when requested by the department. This bill would instead require the owner or operator of a facility to submit complete Part A and Part B applications for a permit renewal at least 2 years prior to the expiration date of the permit. The bill would require the department to approve or deny the application for permit renewal within 36 months of the expiration of the facility's permit. The bill would deem an application for permit renewal be denied if the department fails to approve or deny the application within that time period. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/17/2014</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>SB 1014</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Jackson D</b></a></p> <p>Pharmaceutical waste: home-generated.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/14/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 16.</p>	<p>The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery was required, 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. This bill would enact the Home-Generated Pharmaceutical Waste Collection Disposal Act and would define terms for purposes of the act. The bill would require a producer of covered pharmaceuticals to submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, by July 1, 2015, except as specified, a product stewardship plan and would authorize one or more producers to submit a plan or designate a stewardship organization to act as an agent on behalf of the producers to submit a plan. The bill would require the stewardship plan to contain specified elements with regard to the collection and disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, including provisions for the payment of all administrative and operational fees associated with the product stewardship program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>SB 1020</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Monning D</b></a></p> <p>Hazardous</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/18/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Control Law, among other things, vests the Department of Toxic Substances Control with the authority to regulate the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law is a crime. This bill would enact the California</p>	

waste: photovoltaic panels: collection and recycling programs.	after March 20.	Photovoltaic Panel Collection and Recycling Act of 2014 in the Hazardous Waste Control Law and would require photovoltaic panel manufacturers, individually or collectively, or with photovoltaic panel vendors, to establish a program for the collection and recycling of end-of-life photovoltaic panels that meets specified criteria. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to approve a program that meets those criteria and would prohibit a photovoltaic panel manufacturer that fails to establish an approved program from selling or offering for sale photovoltaic panels in the state, as specified. The bill would require the department to impose a reasonable annual administrative fee, as specified, and would provide for the deposit of the fees in the Photovoltaic Panel Collection Administration Account, which this bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize the department to expend those fees, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the department's costs to implement and enforce the bill's requirements, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 1194</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Hueso D</b></a>  Ocean resources: pollution: plastic.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.	Existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council and requires the council to, among other things, coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reduce plastic debris in the marine environment, reduce financial burdens in that regard, and provide resources for local pollution prevention and infrastructure projects. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 1249</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Hill D</b></a>  Hazardous waste: shredder waste.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.	Existing law requires hazardous waste to be managed in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws and authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to grant a variance from those requirements, pursuant to a specified procedure. The hazardous waste control laws also require specified California regional water quality control boards to prepare, by February 15, 1988, a list of class III landfills authorized to accept and dispose of shredder waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws, including a regulation adopted pursuant to those laws, is a crime. This bill would repeal the provision requiring the regional boards to prepare that list and would instead require the department, notwithstanding that variance procedure, to adopt regulations to require shredder waste that is derived from automobiles, as specified, to be managed in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws. Since a violation of those regulations would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 1274</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Hancock D</b></a>  Recycling: used mattresses.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	Existing law, the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program, including the development of a state plan by July 1, 2015, for recycling used mattresses in the state that includes specified goals and elements. The plan is required to include an element that ensures that urban and rural local governments and participating solid waste facilities that accept mattresses are provided with a mechanism for the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility, as provided. This bill would require that element to ensure that urban and rural local governments and	

		participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses are provided with the above mechanism. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 1345</u></a> <b>Committee on Natural Resources and Water</b>  Natural Resources.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations on timberland unless a timber harvesting plan has been prepared by a registered professional forester and has been submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and approved by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection or the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would correct an erroneous cross reference to the regulations describing the Southern Subdistrict of the Coast Forest District. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 1383</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hueso D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic products: labeling.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets a certain specification, certification, or standard and prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The term "plastic product" is defined for purposes of these prohibitions. This bill would permit the sale of agricultural mulch film, as defined, that is labeled as biodegradable, or labeled as otherwise specified, if the product biodegrades in soil after being used and meets other specified conditions. The bill would also make conforming changes.	
<a href="#"><u>SCR 79</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Galgiani D</u></a>  School and college textbooks: recycled paper.	SENATE THIRD READING 2/20/2014 - From committee: Ordered to third reading.  <b>2/24/2014 #45 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</b>	This measure would urge the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, the Chancellor of the California State University, and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to ensure that all persons in their respective jurisdictions responsible for the procurement of school or college textbooks are aware of the benefits of recycled paper and have accurate information concerning the recycled content of textbooks purchased for use in their respective institutions.	

Total Measures: 41

Total Tracking Forms: 41