

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 215 Buchanan D School employees: dismissal or suspension: hearings.	SENATE ED. 4/22/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on ED. 4/30/2014 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE EDUCATION, LIU, Chair	Existing law prohibits a permanent school employee from being dismissed, except for one or more of certain enumerated causes, including immoral or unprofessional conduct. This bill would also include egregious misconduct, as defined, as a basis for dismissal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/3/2014	Under review
AB 371 Salas D Sewage sludge: Kern County.	SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	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. Last Amended on 1/30/2014	
AB 515 Dickinson D Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: writ of mandate.	SENATE E.Q. 3/17/2014 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	The California Environmental Quality Act requires the court, if it 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 peremptory writ of mandate to specify the time by which the public agency is to make an initial return of the peremptory writ of mandate containing specified information. Because a public agency would be required to file an initial return of the peremptory writ of mandate, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the trial court, to the extent feasible, to issue a determination indicating whether the actions specified in the initial return and any subsequent return are adequate to comply with the peremptory writ of mandate within 30 days of the filing of the return. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/17/2014	Watch

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1104 Salas D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: biogas pipelines: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/27/2014</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1504 Stone D</p> <p>Cigarettes: single-use filters.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY G.O. 4/3/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on G.O.</p> <p>5/7/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, HALL, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/2/2014</p>	<p>Support</p>

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1594 Williams D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling: diversion: green material.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</p>	<p>The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which 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.</p> <p>This bill, commencing January 1, 2020, would provide that the use of green material, not including materials left over from the composting process, as alternative daily cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of the act. The bill would authorize a jurisdiction that, as a result of these provisions, would not be able to meet certain diversion requirements to apply to the department for up to a 2-year delay from being subject to these provisions. The bill would require the application form, to be developed by the department, to require the applicant to include specified information. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to the diversion of solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>
<p>AB 1699 Bloom D</p> <p>Waste management: microplastics.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/23/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/29/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair</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.</p> <p>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 personal care product containing microplastic, as specified. The bill would provide an exception to the above provision for the sale or promotional offer 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>Last Amended on 4/22/2014</p>	

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1706 Jones-Sawyer D</p> <p>State government: Administrative Procedure Act: standardized regulatory impact analyses.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY A. & A.R. 2/20/2014 - Referred to Com. on A. & 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.</p> <p>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>AB 1711 Cooley D</p> <p>Administrative Procedures Act: economic impact assessment.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 4/24/2014 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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.</p> <p>The bill would require an economic impact assessment to be included in the initial statement of reasons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/3/2014</p>	
<p>AB 1724 Frazier D</p> <p>Construction Manager/General Contractor method: regional transportation agencies.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From TRANS.: Do pass.To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law generally sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by local agencies for public works contracts. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, the Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority, and the San Mateo County Transit District to use the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method for transit projects within their respective jurisdictions, subject to certain conditions and requirements. This bill would authorize regional transportation agencies, as defined, to use the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method, as specified, to design and construct certain projects. The bill would require a regional transportation agency, within 180 days after the completion of any project using the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method, to prepare a report that describes each project and provides relevant data, as specified. The bill would also require that report to be posted on the regional transportation agency's Internet Web site, and would require the agency to notify the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Chair of the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing that the report is available online. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2014</p>	

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1727 Rodriguez D Prescription drugs: collection and distribution program.	ASSEMBLY HEALTH 2/27/2014 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH. 5/6/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, PAN, Chair	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.	
AB 1743 Ting D Hypodermic needles and syringes.	SENATE HEALTH 4/22/2014 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and PUB. S.	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.	Support if Amended
AB 1784 Quirk D Beverage containers: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/27/2014 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	
AB 1826 Chesbro D Solid waste: organic waste.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR..	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires a business, which is defined as a commercial or public entity, that generates more than 4 cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more, to arrange for recycling services. Existing law also requires jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements. This bill would require a business that generates a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste in a specified manner. The bill would decrease the amount of organic waste under which a business would be subject to those requirements from 8 cubic yards or more during 2016 to 4 cubic yards during 2017 and 2018 and to one cubic yard or more on and after January 1, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/22/2014	Work with Author

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1846 Gordon D</p> <p>Beverage containers: enforcement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GATTO, Chair</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 Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the department to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, rural region recyclers, and nonprofit convenience zone recyclers for every beverage container redeemed by the certified recycling center.</p> <p>The bill would extend these prohibitions to beverage containers that the certified recycling center or processor knew, or should have known, were otherwise ineligible for redemption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/22/2014</p>	
<p>AB 1893 Stone D</p> <p>Sharps waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY HEALTH 4/1/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/29/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, 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 requires all sharps waste to be placed into a sharps container, taped closed, and labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD." 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 State Department of Public Health or the local enforcement agency. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate the manufacturing, sale, labeling, and advertising activities related to food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics in conformity with the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A violation of the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law is a misdemeanor.</p> <p>This bill would require all sharps sold to the general public in California to be sold with a sharps waste container approved by the State Department of Public Health. The bill would require the container to be labeled with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" and would also require specified information to be included on a label affixed to the container or on a separate insert included in the sharps packaging. The bill would not preempt a local ordinance that establishes a mandatory system for the collection of home-generated sharps waste for disposal. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2014</p>	Support

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1994 Waldron R 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.	
AB 2037 Committee on Accountability and Administrative Rev Environmentally preferable purchasing.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/9/2014 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	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.	
AB 2050 Quirk D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan: advisory committee.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR..	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 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, 2019, 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 and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2014	
AB 2251 Yamada D Weights and measures: beverage containers: redemption value.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/30/2014 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GATTO, Chair	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 prohibit a dealer, as specified, from charging an amount for a redemption payment for a beverage container that is greater than the amount set forth in the act. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/22/2014	

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2284 Williams D</p> <p>Recycling: household batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GA TTO, Chair</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.</p> <p>This bill would enact the Primary Battery Stewardship Act and would define terms for purposes of that act. The act would require, by January 1, 2016, a producer of a primary battery or a primary battery-containing product to submit to the department a primary battery stewardship plan with regard to the primary batteries, or primary battery-containing products, that are sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state by that producer. The bill would authorize a producer to elect to appoint a primary battery stewardship organization to submit a plan for those batteries or products. The bill would specify procedures for the development of the plan and the elements required to be included in the plan, including providing for a program that would achieve a specified collection rate. The bill would require the department to review the plan and would deem the plan to be approved, unless the department makes a specified notification. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/22/2014</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2355 Levine D</p> <p>Local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From TRANS.: Do pass.To APPR..</p>	<p>Under existing law, local agencies have jurisdiction over certain streets and highways.</p> <p>This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local agency 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 regularly scheduled public hearing of the local agency's legislative or other governing body. 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>Last Amended on 4/1/2014</p>	

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2371 Mullin D</p> <p>Solid waste: household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 4/22/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p> <p>4/30/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ACHADJIAN, Chair</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.</p> <p>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 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 , as defined, 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>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	<p>Work with Author</p>
<p>AB 2392 Gatto D</p> <p>Recycling: plastic containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/10/2014 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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.</p> <p>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>	

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2592 Chesbro D</p> <p>California Horse Racing Board: fair horse racing calendar: economic analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY G.O. 4/28/2014 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on G.O. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, HALL, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Horse Racing Law, provides for the operation of live horse racing in this state and for wagering thereon, and for the operation of satellite wagering facilities, subject to regulation and oversight by the California Horse Racing Board. That law also requires the board to allocate racing weeks to a fair and to hold a public hearing and take testimony when making all determinations on the allocation of racing dates to a fair . This bill would require the board, when it receives a proposal to make a substantial change, as defined, to the number of days a fair conducts races or to the weeks in the horse racing calendar allocated to that fair to conduct a specified economic analysis of the proposal's effect on those fairs whose horse racing calendar would be impacted and to consider all proposed alternative racing dates based on that economic analysis before the board votes on the proposal or any alternative option to the original proposal. The bill would make other, nonsubstantive changes to the Horse Racing Law.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/28/2014</p>	
<p>AB 2633 Allen R</p> <p>Recycling: plastic material.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/1/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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 restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require the department to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills, and, beginning January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, examine and report to the Legislature on possible incentives for businesses and organizations that practice state-of-the-art, cost-effective material separation and recovery techniques to locate recycling centers in California. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2014</p>	
<p>AB 2658 Bocanegra D</p> <p>Recycling: waste tires: public works projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/28/2014 - Action From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR..</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to mandate the use of crumb rubber at a specified percentage, per metric ton, of the total amount of asphalt paving materials used for state highway construction or repair projects that use asphalt as a construction material. Existing law specifies a schedule that requires an increasing amount of asphalt paving materials containing crumb rubber to be used per metric ton of the total amount of asphalt paving materials. Existing law requires that, until January 1, 2015, not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement used to comply with those crumb rubber content requirements be rubberized asphalt concrete and authorizes the department, after that date, to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with those requirements. This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the period during which not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement is required to be rubberized asphalt concrete to comply with the crumb rubber content requirements, and would postpone until January 1, 2020, the authorization for the department to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with those requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	

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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2666 Daly D Recycling: electronic waste.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/23/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/30/2014 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GA TTO, Chair	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 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 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. Last Amended on 4/22/2014	Watch
AB 2694 Wieckowski D Beverage containers: recycling.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.	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.	
AB 2748 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi Hazardous waste: business plans.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/22/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. 4/29/2014 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, ALEJO, Chair	Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if certain requirements are met, including that the owners or operators of the location have a business plan that meets specified requirements. This bill would repeal the requirement that the owner or operator of the location have such a business plan in order to accept recyclable latex paint. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2014	
SB 270 Padilla D Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/21/2014 - From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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 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. The bill would also allow those stores , 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. Last Amended on 3/27/2014	Support if Amended

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 498 Lara D Solid waste: biomass conversion.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/24/2014 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.	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. Last Amended on 1/27/2014	Support
SB 712 Lara D Hazardous waste facility: permitting: interim status.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/23/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law requires the facilities handling hazardous waste to obtain a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law 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. Last Amended on 1/17/2014	
SB 812 De León D Hazardous waste: facilities permitting.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. Last Amended on 1/17/2014	

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1014 Jackson D</p> <p>Pharmaceutical waste: home generated.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 4/22/2014 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0. Page 3210.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 require the department to adopt regulations to authorize a participant to establish a program to collect and properly dispose of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, based upon the model guidelines developed by the department pursuant to those repealed provisions and to include specified requirements and provisions in those regulations. The bill would require an entity that elects to implement a home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection program to comply with the requirements specified in those regulations and would deem a participant operating a program in accordance with those regulations to be in compliance with all state laws and regulations concerning the handling, management, and disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 1020 Monning D</p> <p>Recycling: hazardous waste: photovoltaic panels: collection and recycling programs.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/24/2014 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</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. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to exempt, by regulations adopted until January 1, 2008, a hazardous waste management activity from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management if specified conditions for exemption are met, including that the regulations identify the waste as a universal waste. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime. This bill would require a photovoltaic panel that is classified as hazardous waste solely because it exhibits the characteristic of toxicity to be considered a universal waste. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by January 1, 2016, to allow photovoltaic panels to be managed as universal waste and would require the standards for the management of universal waste photovoltaic panels to be identical to the standards for the management of universal waste electronic devices, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1125 Pavley D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions reduction.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/11/2014 - Set for hearing April 30.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, HILL, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to the 1990 level to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2016, and in consultation with specified entities, to develop reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions and short-lived climate pollutants, as defined, for 2030. The bill would require the state board to report to the Legislature on those targets. The bill, on January 1, 2020, would declare inoperative the requirement that the state board report to the Legislature.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/28/2014</p>	

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1194 Hueso D</p> <p>Solid waste: plastic products.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/21/2014 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, HILL, Chair</p>	<p>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, and local agencies and the state are authorized to impose civil liability for a violation of those requirements.</p> <p>This bill would require each manufacturer of plastic products , as defined, to include specified information in either an Internet Web site that is available to the public or as part of a specified annual report, with regard to whether the manufacturer has established a sustainability policy or has established or implemented goals to reuse, recover, and reduce the use of plastic.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2014</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1249 Hill D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: shredder waste.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/22/2014 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p> <p>4/30/2014 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, HILL, Chair</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained before crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling.</p> <p>This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2017, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with other state entities, to adopt regulations establishing alternative management standards for a metal shredding facility, including activities conducted within the boundaries of a metal shredding facility, and for the generation, storage, transportation, and disposal of metal shredder residue and treated metal shredder residue, as defined, that would apply in lieu of the hazardous waste management standards if the department performs specified actions. The bill would include among those department actions preparing a preliminary analysis and a final analysis evaluating the hazardous waste management activities to which the management standards would apply. The bill would require the department to provide notice that it proposes to adopt alternative management standards. The bill would prohibit the department from adopting management standards that are less stringent than applicable standards under federal law and would require metal shredder residue and treated metal shredder residue to be disposed of in a specified manner. The bill would, on January 1, 2017, make all hazardous waste determinations and policies, procedures, or guidance issued by the department before January 1, 2014, relating to metal shredder residue or treated metal shredder residue inoperative. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/22/2014</p>	

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1274 Hancock D Recycling: used mattresses.	SENATE SECOND READING 4/28/2014 - From committee: Be placed on second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8 and ordered to consent calendar. 5/1/2014 #12 SENATE SENATE BILLS-SECOND READING FILE	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. Last Amended on 3/24/2014	Support if Amended
SB 1345 Committee on Natural Resources and Water Natural Resources.	SENATE APPR. 4/25/2014 - Set for hearing May 5. 5/5/2014 1 p.m. or upon adjournment of session John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, DE LEÓN, Chair	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.	
SB 1383 Hueso D Plastic products: labeling.	SENATE SECOND READING 4/28/2014 - From committee: Be placed on second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8. 5/1/2014 #30 SENATE SENATE BILLS-SECOND READING FILE	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 require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a specified standard for the biodegradability of plastics upon the American Society for Testing and Materials adopting that standard. The bill would prohibit a person from selling in the state agricultural mulch film, as defined, labeled as biodegradable unless it meets this standard. Last Amended on 3/25/2014	Support
SB 1458 Committee on Environmental Quality Hazardous substances.	SENATE SECOND READING 4/28/2014 - From committee: Be placed on second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8 and ordered to consent calendar. 5/1/2014 #14 SENATE SENATE BILLS-SECOND READING FILE	Existing law establishes various standards for management and control of hazardous waste, and authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to exempt, by regulations adopted until January 1, 2008, a hazardous waste management activity from certain statutory requirements related to hazardous waste management if specified conditions for exemption are met. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would repeal the provisions that authorized, until January 1, 2008, the department to exempt hazardous waste management activities from those standards but would provide that those exceptions adopted prior to that date shall remain valid, unless repealed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/27/2014	

SWANA 2014 Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SCR 79 Galgiani D School and college textbooks: recycled paper.	ASSEMBLY ED. 4/10/2014 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.	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 that they consider those benefits when purchasing textbooks for use in their respective institutions. Last Amended on 4/10/2014	