

**Environmental Services Joint Powers' Authority
Board of Directors' Meeting**

Thursday, March 19, 2015

Agenda Item VII Legislative Update

Complete Text of Selected Solid Waste Bills

AB 45	Mullin	Household hazardous waste	page 3
AB 864	Williams	Solid waste facilities: temporary permits	page 7
AB 901	Gordon	Solid waste: reporting requirements: enforcement	page 11
AB 1045	Irwin	Composting facilities: streamline permitting	page 15
AB 1063	Williams	Solid waste: disposal facility: fees	page 17
AB 1103	Dodd	Solid waste: organic waste	page 29
SB 162	Galgiani	Treated wood waste: disposal	page 31

<u>Summary Listing of Selected Solid Waste Related Bills</u>	page 39
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ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 45

Introduced by Assembly Member Mullin

December 1, 2014

An act relating to hazardous waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 45, as introduced, Mullin. Household hazardous waste.

Existing law authorizes public agencies to operate curbside household hazardous waste collection facilities, door-to-door household hazardous waste collection programs, and household hazardous waste residential pickup services, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste.

This bill would express the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would establish curbside household hazardous waste collection programs, door-to-door household hazardous waste collection programs, and household hazardous waste residential pickup services as the principal means of collecting household hazardous waste and diverting it from California's landfills and waterways.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:
3 (1) Household hazardous waste is creating environmental,
4 health, and workplace safety issues. Whether due to unused
5 pharmaceuticals, batteries, medical devices, or other disposable

1 consumer items, effective and efficient disposal remains an
2 extraordinary challenge.

3 (2) State and local efforts to address disposal of these items
4 have been well intended, but ultimately these piecemeal and
5 truncated approaches have not proved effective. These approaches
6 fragment the collection of household hazardous waste and move
7 collection away from the closest and most practical point of
8 disposal: the consumer's residence.

9 (3) A number of cities in California are already using curbside
10 household hazardous waste collection programs, door-to-door
11 household hazardous waste collection programs, and household
12 hazardous waste residential pickup services as mechanisms for
13 collecting and disposing of many commonly used household items
14 for which disposal has been the subject of state legislation or local
15 ordinances. The waste disposal companies and local governments
16 that have implemented these programs and services have found
17 them to be successful and inexpensive.

18 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that
19 would establish curbside household hazardous waste collection
20 programs, door-to-door household hazardous waste collection
21 programs, and household hazardous waste residential pickup
22 services as the principal means of collecting household hazardous
23 waste and diverting it from California's landfills and waterways.

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No later than 1/1/19, each local jurisdiction shall increase collection/diversion of household hazardous waste in its service area by ___ % over its baseline amount as established in (b).

- (a) No later than April 1, 2016, each jurisdiction shall inform CalRecycle of its baseline amount. CalRecycle shall approve or disapprove baseline submissions no later than September 1, 2016.
- (b) Notwithstanding the 1/1/19 date in (a), jurisdictions that adopt ordinances implementing door-to-door collection/diversion programs for household hazardous waste shall have until 1/1/21 to meet the collection/diversion objective in (a).
- (c) "Door-to-door" collection/diversion means a program administered by a local jurisdiction that allows residents to arrange, by appointment, the collection/diversion of the some or all of the following materials at residents' residences:
 - (1) Automotive products, including antifreeze, batteries, brake fluid, motor oil, oil filters, fuels, wax and polish.
 - (2) Garden chemicals, including fertilizers, herbicides, insect sprays, pesticides and weed killers.
 - (3) Household chemicals, including ammonia, cleaners, strippers, tile/shower cleaner, floor cleaner and rust remover.
 - (4) Paint products, including oil-based paint latex paint, caulk, glue, stripper, spray paint, thinner, wood preservative and stain.
 - (5) Consumer electronics, including TVs, computers, laptops, monitors, keyboards, DVD/CD tape players, VCRs, MP3 players, cell phones, desktop printers, scanners, fax machines, mouse, microwave and related cords.
 - (6) Swimming pool chemicals, including chlorine tablets and liquids, pool acid and stabilizer.
 - (7) Household batteries.
 - (8) Fluorescent tubes and compact florescent lamps.
 - (9) Mercury-containing items, including thermometers, thermostats, and switches.
 - (10) Sharps, needles and lancets.
 - (11) Pharmaceuticals and medicines.
- (d) This section does not apply to any jurisdiction that does not provide for the residential collection and disposal of solid waste.
- (e) CalRecycle may adopt a model door-to-door collection/diversion ordinance to facilitate compliance with this Section.
- (f) Commencing April 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, each jurisdiction shall report to CalRecycle on progress achieved in complying with this Section. Jurisdictions shall make good faith efforts to comply with this Section and CalRecycle may make determinations on whether jurisdictions' have made good faith efforts. To the maximum extent practicable, it is the intent of the Legislature that reporting requirements under this Section be incorporated into similar reports currently required by law.

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 864

Introduced by Assembly Member Williams

February 26, 2015

An act to add Section 44002.1 to the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 864, as introduced, Williams. Solid waste facilities: temporary permits.

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit if that facility is required to have a permit pursuant to the act. The enforcement agency is required to immediately issue a cease and desist order ordering a solid waste facility that is operating without a permit to immediately cease operations and to direct the owner or operator of the facility to obtain a permit.

This bill would require the department to adopt regulations to authorize an enforcement agency, upon the department's approval, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to a person carrying out solid waste operations at a facility that is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit, but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill would require the regulations to direct any person desiring to obtain a temporary solid waste facilities permit to submit an application to the enforcement agency no later than 60 days from the date it is determined by the enforcement agency that a permit is required. The bill would require the owner or operator of a facility

covered under a temporary permit to agree to inspections, at least monthly, by the enforcement agency.

The bill would require a local enforcement agency to notify the operators of all facilities within its jurisdiction of the availability of temporary solid waste facilities permits, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local enforcement agencies. The bill would also require the department to expeditiously review and act on a proposed temporary solid waste facilities permit.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
 State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 44002.1 is added to the Public Resources
- 2 Code, to read:
- 3 44002.1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
- 4 following:
- 5 (1) The swift advance of new trends in solid waste handling and
- 6 collection practices, such as single-stream collection of recyclable
- 7 materials, including, but not limited to, carpet, mattresses, and
- 8 other materials, has resulted in the regulations adopted by the
- 9 department that govern solid waste facilities not keeping pace with
- 10 those trends, leading to the failure to comply with existing law by
- 11 a substantial number of persons carrying out solid waste handling
- 12 activities.
- 13 (2) As cities and counties make greater efforts to increase the
- 14 diversion of solid waste from landfills, the department anticipates
- 15 that many new recycling and solid waste handling activities will
- 16 commence in California in the next decades.
- 17 (3) To address these trends, it is necessary to provide a
- 18 temporary permitting scheme to enable the operators of existing
- 19 solid waste facilities to obtain temporary permits more quickly

1 than is possible under existing law, in order to protect the public
2 health and safety, and the environment.

3 (b) The department shall adopt regulations pursuant to
4 subdivision (d) to authorize an enforcement agency, upon the
5 department's approval, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities
6 permit to a person operating a solid waste facility that is required
7 under this division and the regulations adopted by the department
8 pursuant to this division to obtain a solid waste facilities permit,
9 but for which a permit has not been obtained. The regulations
10 adopted by the department shall specify all of the following:

11 (1) A requirement that a person desiring to obtain a temporary
12 solid waste facilities permit submit a complete and correct
13 application for the permit to the enforcement agency having
14 jurisdiction no later than 60 days from the date the enforcement
15 agency determines a solid waste facility permit is required.

16 (2) The period of time during which a temporary solid waste
17 facility permit shall remain effective.

18 (3) The types and operational status of solid waste facilities that
19 will be eligible to obtain a temporary solid waste facilities permit.

20 (4) A requirement that the owner or operator of a facility covered
21 under a temporary solid waste facilities permit agree to allow the
22 facility to be inspected, at least monthly, by the enforcement
23 agency.

24 (c) (1) An enforcement agency shall diligently notify the
25 operators of all solid waste facilities within its jurisdiction of the
26 availability of temporary solid waste facilities permits under the
27 regulations adopted pursuant to this section.

28 (2) The department shall expeditiously review and act on a
29 proposed temporary solid waste facilities permit submitted to it
30 by an enforcement agency for approval. Upon the request of an
31 enforcement agency, the department shall provide assistance to
32 the enforcement agency to expeditiously process applications for
33 temporary solid waste facilities permits.

34 (d) The regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this
35 section may be adopted as emergency regulations and shall be
36 considered by the Office of Administrative Law as necessary for
37 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety,
38 or general welfare. The department shall file the emergency
39 regulations with the Office of Administrative Law at the earliest
40 feasible date.

1 SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
2 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
3 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
4 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
5 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 901

Introduced by Assembly Member Gordon

February 26, 2015

An act to amend Section 41821.5 of, to amend and renumber Section 41821.6 of, and to add Sections 41821.6, 41821.7, and 41821.8 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 901, as introduced, Gordon. Solid waste: reporting requirements: enforcement.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Existing law requires disposal facility operators to submit information to counties from periodic tracking surveys on the disposal tonnages that are disposed of at the disposal facility by jurisdiction or region of origin. Existing law requires solid waste handlers and transfer station operators to provide information to the disposal facility on the origin of the solid waste they deliver to the disposal facility. Existing law requires recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to counties on the types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, sold to end users, or sold to exporters or transporters for sale outside of the state, by county of origin. Existing law requires counties to submit periodic reports to the cities within the county, to any regional agency of which the county is a member, and to the Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery on the amounts of solid waste disposed of by jurisdiction or region of origin, and on the categories and amounts of solid waste diverted to recycling and

composting facilities within the county or region. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations in this regard.

This bill would revise these provisions by, among other things, requiring recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to the department, rather than to counties, and would delete the requirement for counties to submit that information to cities, regional agencies, and the department. The bill would delete references to periodic tracking surveys. The bill would make other related changes to the various reporting requirements. The bill would provide for imposition of civil penalties on any person who refuses or fails to submit information required by the governing regulations, and on any person who knowingly or willfully files a false report, refuses to permit the department to inspect or examine associated records, or alters, cancels, or obliterates entries in the records, as specified. The bill would provide that the civil penalties may be imposed either in a civil action or administratively pursuant to process specified in the bill. The bill would provide for local agencies, on request, to be designated by the department to exercise the enforcement authority. The bill would require recovered civil penalties to be deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account if recovered by action of the department, or to be retained by the local agency taking the enforcement action, as applicable. The bill would require moneys retained by a local agency pursuant to these provisions to be expended on specified solid waste activities.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 41821.5 of the Public Resources Code
2 is amended to read:
3 41821.5. (a) Disposal facility operators shall submit to counties
4 information ~~from periodic tracking surveys~~ on the disposal
5 tonnages by jurisdiction or region of origin that are disposed of at
6 each disposal facility. To enable disposal facility operators to
7 provide that information, solid waste handlers and transfer station
8 operators shall provide information to disposal facility operators
9 on the origin of the solid waste that they deliver to the disposal
10 facility.

1 (b) Recycling and composting *operations and* facilities shall
2 submit periodic information to ~~counties~~ *the department* on the
3 types and quantities of materials that are disposed of, *sold or*
4 *transferred to other recycling or composting facilities*, sold to end
5 users *inside of the state or outside of the state*, or that are sold to
6 exporters, *brokers*, or transporters for sale outside of the state, ~~by~~
7 ~~county of origin~~. ~~When materials are sold or transferred by one~~
8 ~~recycling or composting facility to another, for other than an end~~
9 ~~use of the material or for export, the seller or transferor of the~~
10 ~~material shall inform the buyer or transferee of the county of origin~~
11 ~~of the materials. The reporting requirements of this subdivision~~
12 ~~do not apply to entities that sell the byproducts of a manufacturing~~
13 ~~process. The department may provide this information to~~
14 ~~jurisdictions upon request.~~

15 (c) Each county shall submit ~~periodic~~ reports to the cities within
16 the county, to any regional agency of which it is a member agency,
17 and to the ~~board~~ *department*, on the amounts of solid waste
18 disposed by jurisdiction or region of origin, as specified in
19 subdivision (a), ~~and on the categories and amounts of solid waste~~
20 ~~diverted to recycling and composting facilities within the county~~
21 ~~or region, as specified in subdivision (b).~~

22 (d) ~~The board~~ *department* may adopt regulations pursuant to
23 this section requiring practices and procedures that are reasonable
24 and necessary to ~~perform the periodic tracking surveys required~~
25 ~~by~~ *implement* this section, and that provide a representative
26 accounting of solid wastes *and recyclable materials* that are
27 handled, processed, or disposed. Those regulations ~~or periodic~~
28 ~~tracking surveys~~ approved by the ~~board~~ *department* shall not
29 impose an unreasonable burden on waste *and recycling* handling,
30 processing, or disposal operations or otherwise interfere with the
31 safe handling, processing, and disposal of solid waste *and*
32 *recyclables*.

33 (e) *Any person who refuses or fails to submit information*
34 *required by regulations adopted pursuant to this section is liable*
35 *for a civil penalty of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) and*
36 *not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation of*
37 *a separate provision or, for continuing violations, for each day*
38 *that the violation continues.*

39 (f) *Any person who knowingly or willfully files a false report,*
40 *or any person who refuses to permit the department or any of its*

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1045

**Introduced by Assembly Member Irwin
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Chiu)**

February 26, 2015

An act to add Section 43032 to the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1045, as introduced, Irwin. Composting facilities: streamline permitting and regulation.

Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal. Existing law prohibits the solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal standards from including any requirement that is under the authority of the State Air Resources Board for the prevention of air pollution or the State Water Resources Control Board for the prevention of water pollution and prohibits the solid waste facilities standards from including aspects of solid waste handling and disposal that are within the jurisdiction of the State Air Resources Board, air pollution control districts, and air quality management districts, or the State Water Resources Control board or a regional water district.

Existing law prohibits a person from discharging a quantity of air contaminants or other material that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public, or that endangers the comfort, repose, health,

or safety of the public, or that causes injury or damage to business or property, except as provided.

Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act, with certain exceptions, requires a waste discharger to file certain information with the appropriate regional board and to pay an annual fee.

This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of streamlined permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting air and water quality.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 43032 is added to the Public Resources
- 2 Code, to read:
- 3 43032. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery,
- 4 in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State
- 5 Water Resources Control Board, shall develop a policy that
- 6 promotes the development of streamlined permitting and regulation
- 7 of composting facilities while protecting air and water quality.

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ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1063

Introduced by Assembly Member Williams

February 26, 2015

An act to amend Section 48000 of the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1063, as introduced, Williams. Solid waste: disposal facility: fees.

Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.

This bill would change the fee maximum to an unspecified amount per ton and would require that any amount over \$1.40 per ton be used to cover the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to the performance of various regulatory actions. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 48000 of the Public Resources Code is
- 2 amended to read:
- 3 48000. (a) Each operator of a disposal facility shall pay a fee
- 4 quarterly to the State Board of Equalization, which is based on the

1 amount, by weight or volumetric equivalent, as determined by the
2 ~~Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery department~~, of
3 all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site.

4 (b) (1) ~~The fee for solid waste disposed of shall be one dollar~~
5 ~~and thirty-four cents (\$1.34) per ton. Commencing with the~~
6 ~~1995-96 fiscal year, the amount of the fee shall be established by~~
7 ~~the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery department~~
8 ~~for each fiscal year at an amount that is sufficient to generate~~
9 ~~revenues equivalent to the approved budget for that fiscal year,~~
10 ~~including a prudent reserve, but shall not exceed one dollar and~~
11 ~~forty cents (\$1.40) _____ (\$_____)~~ per ton. *Any amount over one*
12 *dollar and forty cents (\$1.40) per ton shall be used to cover the*
13 *reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident*
14 *to the performance of audits, inspections, or administrative*
15 *enforcement and adjudication related to the regulation of solid*
16 *waste handling and disposal.*

17 (2) On and after July 1, 2012, the amount of the fee established
18 by the ~~Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery~~
19 ~~department~~ pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be increased by twelve
20 cents (\$0.12) per ton for each operator of a solid waste landfill
21 whose owner has notified the department that it elects to participate
22 in the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust
23 Fund pursuant to Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 48010).

24 (c) ~~The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery~~
25 ~~department~~ shall notify the state board on the first day of the period
26 in which the rate shall take effect of any rate change adopted
27 pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b).

28 (d) ~~The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery~~
29 ~~department~~ and the state board shall ensure that all of the fees for
30 solid waste imposed pursuant to this section that are collected at
31 a transfer station are paid to the state board in accordance with this
32 article.

33 (e) (1) The fee imposed by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b)
34 shall not be operative on or after July 1, 2012, unless the
35 ~~Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery department~~
36 receives, on or before January 1, 2012, letters of participation in
37 the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust
38 Fund from landfill owners representing at least 50 percent of the
39 total volume of waste disposed of in 2010.

1 (2) ~~The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery~~
2 ~~department~~ shall notify the state board, on or before February 29,
3 2012, if the fee imposed by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) shall
4 become operative pursuant to paragraph (1).

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Landfill Tipping Fees in California



California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

February 2015

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	6
Methodology	8
Data Collection.....	8
Data Analysis	9
Results	10
Posted Landfill Tipping Fees for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).....	10
Posted Landfill MSW Tipping Fees Compared to Other Facilities.....	12
Posted Landfill Tipping Fees for Green Waste	14
Posted Landfill Green Waste Tipping Fees Compared to Other Facilities	16
Negotiated Tipping Fees in California	18
Mapped Landfill MSW Tipping Fee Data	19
Overall Data	20
Regional Data.....	22
Owner Data.....	24
Rural and Urban Data.....	26
Disposal Tonnage and Tipping Fee Data	28
Landfill Proximity and Tipping Fee Data.....	30
California Tipping Fees Compared to the United States and the European Union	32
U.S. Tipping Fees.....	32
Historic Tipping Fees in the United States and California.....	35
European Union Tipping Fees.....	36
Conclusion	40
Landfill Tipping Fees Are Complex and Varied.....	40
Low Landfill Tipping Fees for MSW.....	40
Lack of Disincentive for Green Waste Going to Landfills.....	41
Tipping Fees and Landfill Capacity	41
Future Research	42
Data Limitations	42
Abbreviations and Acronyms	43
Glossary of Terms	44
Appendix A: Survey Information	46
Appendix B: Rural Counties in California	49
Appendix C: United States Data	50

Appendix D: European Union Data 52
Bibliography 53
Source Reference Notes 55

Executive Summary

For California to reach the statewide goal of 75 percent recycling (source reduction, recycling, and composting) in 2020, more waste must go to its highest and best use while minimizing greenhouse gas emissions. California must maximize source reduction, recycling, and composting while reducing disposal. Solid waste landfills compete for the same resources and wastes, so the cost of landfill disposal affects the flow of these materials. While high disposal (tipping) fees could push material away from landfills, disposal fees that are too low essentially incentivize disposal. In order to provide a broad basis for future policy development, this study explores California landfill tipping fees.

Through websites and phone surveys, CalRecycle staff gathered the publicly posted tipping fees, or gate fees, paid by “self-haul” customers delivering municipal solid waste (MSW) to all 98 active California landfills that accept waste from the public. Included in the analysis are tipping fees for MSW at transfer stations, landfills located out of state, and transformation facilities. Green waste tipping fees at landfills, transfer stations, chipping and grinding facilities, compost facilities, and biomass conversion facilities were also surveyed.

Most landfills have more than one tipping fee. They usually have a publicly posted fee for individuals or businesses “self-hauling” waste, but they also negotiate rates with solid waste haulers, cities, counties, and other facility operators. This is an important distinction because in California, only about 20 percent of disposal is self-hauled waste. The other 80 percent of disposal is transported to landfills by solid waste haulers¹ and thus would be more likely to be subject to negotiated disposal rates. A census, or statistical sampling, of negotiated rates is not included in this report, because these rates are often considered to be proprietary information and thus are not readily available. Some negotiated rates were obtained and included to provide an anecdotal narrative to help complete California’s overall tipping fee picture.

Disposal tipping fees in California are as complex and varied as the state itself. Tipping fees vary due to the unique circumstances at each landfill, such as location, owner, size, proximity to other landfills, and other operational factors. Using a single number (average or median) to describe the enormous variation in California is challenging, but it does allow for comparisons to other entities inside and outside of the state.

The tipping fee data was analyzed and the main findings were:

- The median “self-haul” tipping fee in California for MSW disposal at landfills was \$45 per ton, with a range of \$0 to \$125 per ton. Staff found the median to be a more meaningful representation of landfill tipping fees than a simple average because the range included such extremes and the distribution was asymmetrical. A majority of landfills charged \$36 to \$50 per ton (Figure 1, Table 1).
- Based on a small sample of negotiated rates among 22 landfills and various haulers, negotiated rates for MSW disposal at landfills were discounted at 20 of the landfills. The median discount for negotiated tipping fee was \$25 per ton less than their publicly posted counterparts. If this is accurate, the \$45 per ton median tipping fee is a high estimate for most landfill disposal in California. If the negotiated fees are as low as suggested by this preliminary anecdotal research, landfills are likely the cheapest path for materials to flow

down. If true, this makes building a competitive recycling and composting infrastructure very challenging.

- The median green waste tipping fee at landfills in California was \$39 per ton. More than half of landfills (58 percent) charge less for green waste than MSW, while only 16 percent charge more for green waste (Figure 4).
- California's per ton landfill tipping fee data had pronounced regional fee differences. The Bay Area and Coastal Area median tipping fees were \$68 and \$64. The Southern region median tipping fee was \$56. The Central Valley median tipping fee was \$43, with only four landfills with fees above the statewide median. The Mountain region appeared to have the lowest median of \$42, but this data set is split with half of the fees below \$42 and the other half above \$70, so the median does not describe this data well (Table 6).
- The 27 private landfills had a much narrower range in tipping fees, with a median of \$57 per ton, which was well above the \$45 median of the more variable 71 public landfills (Table 8).
- Tipping fees vary most at smaller landfills (less than 200,000 tons per year), while there is less variation in tipping fees at medium (from 200,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons per year) and larger landfills (more than 1,000,000 tons per year). Lower fees were also more common at these medium and larger landfills (Table 10).
- Areas with many nearby landfills tend to have lower tipping fees than landfills without other landfills nearby (Table 11).
- When comparing California tipping fee data to other entities that use averaged data, it is necessary to use the California average tipping fee as a more comparable metric rather than the median.
 - In the United States, the average tipping fee at landfills was \$49 in 2013, \$5 less than California's average tipping fee of \$54 per ton (Figure 12).
 - In the European Union, the average tipping fee at landfills was \$100 in 2012, nearly double California's average tipping fee of \$54 per ton (Figure 16).
- In both the United States and the European Union, states or countries that landfill more of their waste have lower average tipping fees compared to states or countries that landfill less of their waste. When viewed in this context, California charges slightly less than expected given our high percentage of waste diverted from landfills. (Figure 13 and Figure 18).

Some general conclusions can be drawn from these findings:

- Tipping fees in California are complex and have a lot of local variation.
- California has lower landfill tipping fees compared with other environmentally progressive areas such as the Northeastern and Northwestern regions of the United States and the European Union. With some exceptions, the higher the tipping fee, the lower percentage of waste a region landfills.

- California has lower landfill tipping fees than would be expected given its percentage of waste landfilled.
- California's low landfill tipping fees likely present the lowest cost option for the disposition of most of the materials that make up MSW.
- California's low landfill tipping fees do little to drive materials to higher and better uses, and may make it more difficult to reach the 75 percent statewide recycling goal by 2020. Unlike the European Union, California has not pursued policy directives that increase tipping fees or landfill taxes to dis-incentivize landfilling.
- As California moves toward its 75 percent statewide recycling goal, the resulting reduction in waste disposal will cause a sharp decline in disposal, tipping fee revenue for landfills, and governmental fee revenue for both local governments and the state. That decline in tipping fee revenue, both for landfills and agencies that charge taxes on disposal tonnages, could make it difficult to meet all statutory obligations. Imposing (or increasing) the governmental fees on landfill disposal could dis-incentivize disposal and raise needed revenue. However, with landfills projected to play a diminishing role in solid waste and materials management, disposal and diversion program funding options should be explored that are not solely reliant on landfill fees.

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1103

Introduced by Assembly Member Dodd

February 27, 2015

An act to amend Section 42649.8 of the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1103, as introduced, Dodd. Solid waste: organic waste.

Existing law, on and after April 1, 2016, requires a business that generates a certain amount of organic waste to arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste, and requires each city, county, or regional agency approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to implement an organic waste recycling program designed to divert organic waste generated by those businesses, except as specified. Existing law defines the term "organic waste" for purposes of those provisions to include food waste and food-soiled paper waste.

This bill would also define the terms "food-soiled paper" and "food waste" for purposes of those provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 42649.8 of the Public Resources Code
- 2 is amended to read:
- 3 42649.8. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall
- 4 apply:

- 1 (a) "Business" means a commercial or public entity, including,
2 but not limited to, a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint stock
3 company, corporation, or association that is organized as a
4 for-profit or nonprofit entity, or a multifamily residential dwelling.
- 5 (b) "Commercial waste generator" means a business subject to
6 subdivision (a) of Section 42649.2.
- 7 (c) "*Food-soiled paper*" includes *food soiled napkins, towels,*
8 *egg cartons, pizza boxes, waxed cardboard containers, and*
9 *uncoated plates and cups.*
- 10 (d) "*Food waste*" means *discarded solid, semisolid, and liquid*
11 *food, including fruit, vegetables, cheese, meat, bones, poultry,*
12 *seafood, bread, rice, pasta, and oils; coffee filters and tea bags;*
13 *cut flowers and herbs; and any putrescible matter produced from*
14 *human or animal food production, preparation, and consumption*
15 *activities. Food waste includes food-soiled paper.*
- 16 (e)
- 17 (e) "Organic waste" means food waste, green waste, landscape
18 and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled
19 paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.
- 20 (f)
- 21 (f) "Organic waste generator" means a business subject to
22 subdivision (a) of Section 42649.81.
- 23 (g)
- 24 (g) "Rural jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction that is located
25 entirely within one or more rural counties, or a regional agency
26 comprised of jurisdictions that are located within one or more rural
27 counties.
- 28 (h)
- 29 (h) "Rural county" means a county that has a total population
30 of less than 70,000 persons.
- 31 (i)
- 32 (i) "Self-hauler" means a business that hauls its own waste rather
33 than contracting for that service and "self-haul" means to act as a
34 self-hauler.

Introduced by Senator Galgiani

February 3, 2015

An act to amend Section 25150.7 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to hazardous waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 162, as introduced, Galgiani. Treated wood waste: disposal.

(1) Existing law requires, among other things, treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets certain requirements. Existing law makes these, and other requirements regarding treated wood waste, inoperative on June 1, 2017. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws is a crime.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions regarding treated wood waste indefinitely. By extending the operation of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 25150.7 of the Health and Safety Code
2 is amended to read:

1 25150.7. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that this section
2 is intended to address the unique circumstances associated with
3 the generation and management of treated wood waste. The
4 Legislature further declares that this section does not set a
5 precedent applicable to the management, including disposal, of
6 other hazardous wastes.

7 (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall
8 apply:

9 (1) "Treated wood" means wood that has been treated with a
10 chemical preservative for purposes of protecting the wood against
11 attacks from insects, microorganisms, fungi, and other
12 environmental conditions that can lead to decay of the wood and
13 the chemical preservative is registered pursuant to the Federal
14 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 et
15 seq.).

16 (2) "Wood preserving industry" means business concerns, other
17 than retailers, that manufacture or sell treated wood products in
18 the state.

19 (c) This section applies only to treated wood waste that is a
20 hazardous waste, solely due to the presence of a preservative in
21 the wood, and to which both of the following requirements apply:

22 (1) The treated wood waste is not subject to regulation as a
23 hazardous waste under the federal act.

24 (2) Section 25143.1.5 does not apply to the treated wood waste.

25 (d) (1) Notwithstanding Sections 25189.5 and 25201, treated
26 wood waste shall be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste
27 landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill
28 unit that meets all requirements applicable to disposal of municipal
29 solid waste in California after October 9, 1993, and that is regulated
30 by waste discharge requirements issued pursuant to Division 7
31 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code for
32 discharges of designated waste, as defined in Section 13173 of the
33 Water Code, or treated wood waste.

34 (2) A solid waste landfill that accepts treated wood waste shall
35 comply with all of the following requirements:

36 (A) Manage the treated wood waste so as to prevent scavenging.

37 (B) Ensure that any management of the treated wood waste at
38 the solid waste landfill prior to disposal, or in lieu of disposal,
39 complies with the applicable requirements of this chapter, except

1 as otherwise provided by regulations adopted pursuant to
2 subdivision (f).

3 (C) If monitoring at the composite-lined portion of a landfill
4 unit at which treated wood waste has been disposed of indicates
5 a verified release, then treated wood waste shall no longer be
6 discharged to that landfill unit until corrective action results in
7 cessation of the release.

8 (e) (1) Each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated
9 wood-like products in this state shall conspicuously post
10 information at or near the point of display or customer selection
11 of treated wood and treated wood-like products used for fencing,
12 decking, retaining walls, landscaping, outdoor structures, and
13 similar uses. The information shall be provided to wholesalers and
14 retailers by the wood preserving industry in 22-point font, or larger,
15 and contain the following message:

16
17 **Warning—Potential Danger**

18
19 These products are treated with wood preservatives registered
20 with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the
21 California Department of Pesticide Regulation and should only be
22 used in compliance with the product labels.

23 This wood may contain chemicals classified by the State of
24 California as hazardous and should be handled and disposed of
25 with care. Check product label for specific preservative information
26 and Proposition 65 warnings concerning presence of chemicals
27 known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects.

28 Anyone working with treated wood, and anyone removing old
29 treated wood, needs to take precautions to minimize exposure to
30 themselves, children, pets, or wildlife, including:

31
32 Avoid contact with skin. Wear gloves and long sleeved shirts
33 when working with treated wood. Wash exposed areas thoroughly
34 with mild soap and water after working with treated wood.

35
36 Wear a dust mask when machining any wood to reduce the
37 inhalation of wood dusts. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation
38 of sawdust from treated wood. Machining operations should be
39 performed outdoors whenever possible to avoid indoor
40 accumulations of airborne sawdust.

- 1
2 Wear appropriate eye protection to reduce the potential for eye
3 injury from wood particles and flying debris during machining.
4
5 If preservative or sawdust accumulates on clothes, launder
6 before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household
7 clothing.
8
9 Promptly clean up and remove all sawdust and scraps and
10 dispose of appropriately.
11
12 Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the
13 preservative may become a component of food or animal feed.
14
15 Only use treated wood that's visibly clean and free from surface
16 residue for patios, decks, or walkways.
17
18 Do not use treated wood where it may come in direct or indirect
19 contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving
20 incidental contact such as docks and bridges.
21
22 Do not use treated wood for mulch.
23
24 Do not burn treated wood. Preserved wood should not be burned
25 in open fires, stoves, or fireplaces.
26

27 For further information, go to the Internet Web site for the
28 Western Wood Preservers Institute (<http://www.wwpinstitute.org>)
29 or call the toll-free telephone number of the California Treated
30 Wood Information Hotline at 1-866-696-8315.
31

32 In addition to the above listed precautions, treated wood waste
33 shall be managed in compliance with applicable hazardous waste
34 control laws.

35 (2) On or before July 1, 2005, the wood preserving industry
36 shall, jointly and in consultation with the department, make
37 information available to generators of treated wood waste,
38 including fencing, decking and landscape contractors, solid waste
39 landfills, and transporters, that describes how to best handle,
40 dispose of, and otherwise manage treated wood waste, through the

1 use either of a toll-free telephone number, Internet Web site,
2 information labeled on the treated wood, information
3 accompanying the sale of the treated wood, or by mailing if the
4 department determines that mailing is feasible and other methods
5 of communication would not be as effective. A treated wood
6 manufacturer or supplier to a wholesaler or retailer shall also
7 provide the information with each shipment of treated wood
8 products to a wholesaler or retailer, and the wood preserving
9 industry shall provide it to fencing, decking, and landscaping
10 contractors, by mail, using the Contractors' State License Board's
11 available listings, and license application packages. The department
12 may provide guidance to the wood preserving industry, to the
13 extent resources permit.

14 (f) (1) On or before January 1, 2007, the department, in
15 consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and
16 Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Office
17 of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and after
18 consideration of any known health hazards associated with treated
19 wood waste, shall adopt and may subsequently revise as necessary,
20 regulations establishing management standards for treated wood
21 waste as an alternative to the requirements specified in this chapter
22 and the regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.

23 (2) The regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall,
24 at a minimum, ensure all of the following:

25 (A) Treated wood waste is properly stored, treated, transported,
26 tracked, disposed of, and otherwise managed so as to prevent, to
27 the extent practical, releases of hazardous constituents to the
28 environment, prevent scavenging, and prevent harmful exposure
29 of people, including workers and children, aquatic life, and animals
30 to hazardous chemical constituents of the treated wood waste.

31 (B) Treated wood waste is not reused, with or without treatment,
32 except for a purpose that is consistent with the approved use of
33 the preservative with which the wood has been treated. For
34 purposes of this subparagraph, "approved uses" means a use
35 approved at the time the treated wood waste is reused.

36 (C) Treated wood waste is managed in accordance with all
37 applicable laws.

38 (D) Any size reduction of treated wood waste is conducted in
39 a manner that prevents the uncontrolled release of hazardous

1 constituents to the environment, and that conforms to applicable
2 worker health and safety requirements.

3 (E) All sawdust and other particles generated during size
4 reduction are captured and managed as treated wood waste.

5 (F) All employees involved in the acceptance, storage, transport,
6 and other management of treated wood waste are trained in the
7 safe and legal management of treated wood waste, including, but
8 not limited to, procedures for identifying and segregating treated
9 wood waste.

10 (3) This subdivision does not authorize the department to adopt
11 a regulation that does one or more of the following:

12 (A) Imposes a requirement as an addition to, rather than as an
13 alternative to, one or more of the requirements of this chapter.

14 (B) Supersedes subdivision (d) concerning the disposal of treated
15 wood waste.

16 (C) Supersedes any other provision of this chapter that provides
17 a conditional or unconditional exclusion, exemption, or exception
18 to a requirement of this chapter or the regulations adopted pursuant
19 to this chapter, except the department may adopt a regulation
20 pursuant to this subdivision that provides an alternative condition
21 for a requirement specified in this chapter for an exclusion,
22 exemption, or exception and that allows an affected person to
23 choose between complying with the requirements specified in this
24 chapter or complying with the alternative conditions set forth in
25 the regulation.

26 (g) (1) A person managing treated wood waste who is subject
27 to a requirement of this chapter, including a regulation adopted
28 pursuant to this chapter, shall comply with either the alternative
29 standard specified in the regulations adopted pursuant to
30 subdivision (f) or with the requirements of this chapter.

31 (2) A person who is in compliance with the alternative standard
32 specified in the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (f) is
33 deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of this chapter
34 for which the regulation is identified as being an alternative, and
35 the department and any other entity authorized to enforce this
36 chapter shall consider that person to be in compliance with that
37 requirement of this chapter.

38 (h) On January 1, 2005, all variances granted by the department
39 before January 1, 2005, governing the management of treated wood
40 waste are inoperative and have no further effect.

1 (i) This section does not limit the authority or responsibility of
2 the department to adopt regulations under any other law.

3 ~~(j) This section shall become inoperative on June 1, 2017, and,
4 as of January 1, 2018, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute,
5 that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2018, deletes or
6 extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

7 ~~(k) A regulation adopted pursuant to this section on or before
8 June 1, 2012, shall continue in force and effect after that date, until
9 repealed or revised by the department.~~

10 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
11 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
12 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
13 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
14 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
15 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
16 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
17 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
18 Constitution.

O

2015 Legislation
March 10, 2015

Summary Listing of Selected Solid Waste Related Bills

- To obtain a copy of the actual bill language, go to: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html>

File name: RCRC

California

1. CA AB 45

Author: Mullin (D)
Title: Household Hazardous Waste
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Expresses the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would establish curbside household hazardous waste collection programs, door-to-door household hazardous waste collection programs and household hazardous waste residential pickup services as the principal means of collecting household hazardous waste and diverting it from landfills and waterways.

Status: 12/01/2014 INTRODUCED.

BOARD.PACKET	Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
DEC.2014	Paul	Watch (12/02/2014)	Larry Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

2. CA AB 48

Author: Stone (D)
Title: Cigarettes: Single-Use Filters
Last Amend: 02/13/2015
Location: Assembly Governmental Organization Committee
Summary: Prohibits a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age 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. Prohibits selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction or by means of public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in the State. Allows civil fines.

Status: 02/13/2015 From ASSEMBLY Committee on GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION with author's amendments.
02/13/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (12/05/2014)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

3. CA AB 114

Author: Assembly Budget Committee
Title: Budget Act of 2015
Location: Assembly Budget Committee
Summary: Expresses the intent to make statutory changes to the Budget Act of 2015.

Status: 01/16/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on BUDGET.

Analyst	Position	Subject
Nick	Watch	Budget ESJPA

4. CA AB 190

Author: Harper (R)
Title: Solid Waste: Single-Use Carryout Bags
Location: Assembly Natural Resources Committee
Summary:

Prohibits stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carry-out bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase.

Status: 03/02/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (02/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

5. CA AB 191

Author: Harper (R)
Title: Solid Waste: Single-Use Carryout Bags
Location: Assembly Natural Resources Committee
Summary: Repeals the requirement that a store that distributes recycled paper bags make those bags available for purchase for not less than \$0.10.
Status: 03/02/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (02/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

6. CA AB 197

Author: Garcia E (D)
Title: Public Utilities: Renewable Resources
Location: Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee
Summary: Requires electrical corporations to procure all available cost-effective, reliable, and reasonable energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable energy resources, and to consider procuring available cost-effective energy storage technologies. Adopts a long-term procurement strategy to achieve a target of procuring 50% of its electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources by a specified date. Requires long-term plans to be updated periodically and released to the public and other entities.
Status: 02/09/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committees on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE and NATURAL RESOURCES.

Analyst	Lobbyist	Position	Subject
Nick	Kathy	Watch (01/29/2015)	ESJPA Energy

7. CA AB 199

Author: Eggman (D)
Title: Alternative Energy: Recycled Feedstock
Location: Assembly Natural Resources Committee
Summary: Expands projects that promote the use of alternative energies eligible for the sale and use tax exclusion to include projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock.
Status: 02/09/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.

Analyst	Lobbyist	Position	Subject
Nick	Kathy	Watch (01/30/2015)	ESJPA Energy

8. CA AB 263

Author: Patterson (R)
Title: Hazardous Waste: Regulations
Location: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee
Summary:

Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to update, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, specified regulations relating to the use of Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846.

Status: 02/17/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

9. CA AB 273

Author: Alejo (D)

Title: Hazardous Waste and Substances: Corrective Action

Committee: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

Hearing: 03/24/2015 1:30 pm, State Capitol, Room 444

Summary: Requires a person to pay for oversight of any corrective action required of the person with respect to hazardous waste. Authorizes the recovery by the Attorney General of costs incurred with regard to carrying out or overseeing a removal action, a remedial action, or a corrective action under the act or under the hazardous waste control laws.

Status: 02/23/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (02/18/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

10. CA AB 274

Author: Alejo (D)

Title: Oversight Costs: Uncollectible Accounts

Committee: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

Hearing: 03/24/2015 1:30 pm, State Capitol, Room 444

Summary: Defines the term uncollectible account. Authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control not to pursue an uncollectible account and to write off that uncollectible account pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws.

Status: 02/23/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

11. CA AB 275

Author: Alejo (D)

Title: Hazardous Substances: Liability Recovery Actions

Committee: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

Hearing: 03/24/2015 1:30 pm, State Capitol, Room 444

Summary: Relates to hazardous substances. Deletes the requirement that the remaining portion of a judgment for costs and expenditures that is not apportioned among the liable persons be paid from that account. Allows an action to be commenced either within that 3-year period or within 6 years of the initiation of a removal or remedial action, whichever date is later.

Status: 02/23/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (02/18/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

12. CA AB 276

Author: Alejo (D)

Title: Department of Toxic Substance Control: Response Action
Committee: Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee
Hearing: 03/24/2015 1:30 pm, State Capitol, Room 444
Summary: Authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control or local officer or agency to require specified persons to furnish and transmit any information relating to those persons' abilities to pay for or perform a response action. Revises the definition of trade secret to include information related to a person's ability to pay for, or to perform a response action. Requires persons with release-related information to inform the Department. Provides civil penalties for inaction.
Status: 02/23/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committees on ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS and JUDICIARY.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (02/18/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

13. CA AB 577

Author: Bonilla (D)
Title: Public Utilities: Biogas
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Amends the Public Utilities Act that requires the Public Utilities Commission to encourage electrical and gas corporations to develop and offer programs and services to facilitate development of in-state biogas for a broad range of purposes. Limits that range of related purposes.
Status: 02/24/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

14. CA AB 628

Author: Bloom (D)
Title: Used Oil
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Clarifies that the synthetic oil referred to in the definition of used oil may be from any source.
Status: 02/24/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

15. CA AB 640

Author: Dahle (R)
Title: Household Hazardous Waste
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to the definitions pertaining to existing law which authorizes public agencies to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities.
Status: 02/24/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

16. CA AB 649

Author: Patterson (R)
Title: Medical Waste: Law Enforcement Drug Takeback
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary:

Authorizes a law enforcement agency that operates a prescription drug takeback program to utilize a prescription drug incinerator that does not comply with state law up to 4 times per year if the incinerator was purchased prior to January 1, 2018.

Status: 02/24/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

17. CA AB 655

Author: Quirk (D)

Title: Inedible Kitchen Grease: Transporters: Additional Fee

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Increases the additional fee charged by the Department of Food and Agriculture to not to exceed a specified amount per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease.

Status: 02/24/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

18. CA AB 864

Author: Williams (D)

Title: Solid Waste Facilities: Temporary Permits

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Relates to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Requires the department to adopt regulations to authorize an enforcement agency to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to a person carrying out solid waste operations at a facility that is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit, but for which a permit has not been obtained. Requires a local enforcement agency to notify operators of the availability of permits.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

19. CA AB 876

Author: McCarty (D)

Title: Compostable Organics

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Relates to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board, to promote the use of compostable organics for critically needed alternatives to agricultural amendments and for low-carbon fuel manufacturing to reduce fugitive methane emissions associated with landfill and other waste operations.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

20. CA AB 888

Author: Bloom (D)

Title: Waste Management: Plastic Microbeads

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing intentionally added plastic microbeads. Makes a violator liable for a civil penalty to be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in any

court of competent jurisdiction by the Attorney General or local officials, or by an person in the public interest.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

21. CA AB 901

Author: Gordon (D)
Title: Solid Waste: Reporting Requirements: Enforcement
Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Relates to the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Requires recycling and composting operations and facilities to submit specified information directly to the department. Deletes references to periodic tracking surveys. Provides for civil penalties on any person who refuses or fails to submit information required by the governing regulations, and on any person who knowingly or willfully files a false report.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Support (02/27/2015)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

22. CA AB 997

Author: Allen T (R)
Title: Recycling: Plastic Material
Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Relates to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Relates to the policy goal of the State to provide that the goal is for not less than 75% of solid waste generated to be source reduced, recycled, used for power generation in dedicated anaerobic digesters as well as in modern landfills capturing methane gas, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

23. CA AB 1019

Author: Garcia E (D)
Title: Metal Theft and Related Recycling Crimes
Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Requires the Department of Justice to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program designed to enhance the capacity of the department to serve as the lead law enforcement agency in the investigation and prosecution of illegal recycling operations, and metal theft and related recycling crimes. Authorizes the department to enter into partnerships with local law enforcement agencies.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

24. CA AB 1045

Author: Irwin (D)
Title: Composting facilities: Streamline Permitting
Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a

policy that promotes the development of streamlined permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting air and water quality.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

25. CA AB 1063

Author: Williams (D)

Title: Solid Waste: Disposal Facility: Fees

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish the amount of the fee, as specified, and limits the fee to a maximum. Changes the fee maximum to an unspecified amount per ton and requires that any amount over a specified amount be used to cover the reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the department incident to the performance of various regulatory actions. Makes various nonsubstantive changes.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (02/27/2015)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

26. CA AB 1069

Author: Gordon (D)

Title: Prescription Drugs: Collection and Distribution

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Makes a technical, nonsubstantive change to existing law that authorizes a county to establish a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy may distribute surplus medications to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies and prohibits the donation of controlled substances to the repository and distribution program, and prohibits the sale of any medication that does not meet the donation criteria.

Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (02/27/2015)	Mary	ESJPA Solid.Waste

27. CA AB 1075

Author: Alejo (D)

Title: Hazardous Waste: Enforcement

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Amends the Hazardous Waste Control Law. Requires consideration of certain violations or noncompliance as compelling cause to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, registration, or certificate. Relates to certain hearings, civil penalties, and criminal penalties.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

28. CA AB 1103

Author: Dodd (D)

Title: Solid Waste: Organic Waste

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary:

Amends existing law that requires a business that generates a certain amount of organic waste to arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste. Defines the terms food-soiled paper and food waste for the purposes of those provisions.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

29. CA AB 1136

Author: Steinorth (R)

Title: Reusable Grocery Bag and Recycled Paper Bag: Fee

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Expands the group of customers who would be provided a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale to include a customer who is 65 years of age or older and a customer who provides proof of current attendance at a California college or university.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

30. CA AB 1159

Author: Gordon (D)

Title: Tire Recycling: Incentive Program

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, as part of the tire recycling program, to establish a waste tire recycling incentive program designed to achieve a 75% recycling rate for waste tires generated in the state.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

31. CA AB 1239

Author: Gordon (D)

Title: Tire Recycling: California Tire Regulatory Fee

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Relates to the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. Requires a waste tire generator to pay a California regulatory tire fee according to a schedule of amounts. Relates to a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires. Prohibits the aggregate amount of tire regulatory fees to exceed the aggregate reasonable regulatory costs incident to audits, inspections, administrative costs, adjudications, manifesting, registration and other costs.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

32. CA AB 1247

Author: Irwin (D)

Title: Fertilizer: Organic Input Materials

Location: ASSEMBLY

Summary: Requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to provide to the Legislature a plan to extend the Department of Food and Agriculture's promotion of organic input materials for the production of food and fiber.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

33. CA AB 1256

Author: Williams (D)
Title: Solid Waste: Administration
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to a provision establishing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

34. CA AB 1315

Author: Alejo (D)
Title: Public Contracts Water Pollution Prevention Plans
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Prohibits a public entity, charter city, or charter county from delegating to a contractor the development of a plan, as defined, used to prevent or reduce water pollution or runoff on a public works contract, except as provided.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

35. CA AB 1362

Author: Gordon (D)
Title: Local Government Assessments Fees and Charges
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Defines stormwater for purposes of the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act to mean any system of public improvements or service intended to provide for the quality, conservation, control, or conveyance of waters that land on or drain across the natural or man-made landscape.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Analyst	Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Nick	Kathy	Pending (03/02/2015)	Mary	ESJPA WaterQuality

36. CA AB 1377

Author: Thurmond (D)
Title: Solid Waste: Recycling: Diversion: Green Material
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Amends existing law which requires each city, county, and regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Deletes obsolete provisions relating to the adoption of regulations.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

37. CA AB 1419

Author: Eggman (D)
Title: Recycling Centers

Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to revoke a certification of a certified recycling center found to be abandoned. Provides an opportunity for a hearing on that revocation to be conducted in the same manner as a hearing for an applicant whose original application for certification is denied.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

38. CA AB 1420

Author: Salas (D)
Title: Environment: Underground Storage Tanks
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to existing law that requires every underground storage tank installed on or after a specified date to meet certain requirements.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

39. CA AB 1435

Author: Alejo (D)
Title: Hazardous Waste: Toxics: Packaging
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Amends the Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act. Excludes a glass beverage container and a glass food or drink container from the definition of package.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

40. CA AB 1447

Author: Low (D)
Title: Solid Waste: Beverage Containers
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, that regulates the management and recycling of solid waste and the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act that requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

41. CA AB 1496

Author: Thurmond (D)
Title: Methane Emissions
Location: ASSEMBLY
Summary: Requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a program to measure, monitor, regulate, and reduce emissions of methane.
Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

42.

CA SB 47

Author: Hill (D)
Title: Environmental Health: Synthetic Turf
Committee: Senate Environmental Quality Committee
Hearing: 03/18/2015 9:30 am, Room 3191
Summary: Requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Department of Public Health, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to prepare and provide to the Legislature and post on the office's Internet Web site a study analyzing synthetic turf, for potential adverse health impacts.
Status: 01/15/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (01/23/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

43. CA SB 162

Author: Galgiani (D)
Title: Treated Wood Waste: Disposal
Committee: Senate Environmental Quality Committee
Hearing: 03/18/2015 9:30 am, Room 3191
Summary: Extends the operation of provisions regarding treated wood waste indefinitely.
Status: 02/19/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Watch (02/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

44. CA SB 179

Author: Berryhill (R)
Title: Secondhand Goods: Junk Dealers
Location: Senate Rules Committee
Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to existing law that prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from possessing a reasonably recognizable, disassembled, or inoperative fire hydrant or fire department connection, a manhole cover or lid, or a backflow device, that was owned by an agency, without a written certification on the agency's letterhead that the agency either has sold the material described or is offering the material for sale.
Status: 02/19/2015 To SENATE Committee on RULES.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

45. CA SB 225

Author: Wleckowski (D)
Title: Recycling: Used Tires
Location: Senate Environmental Quality Committee
Summary: Requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, when adopting the 5-year plan and expanding appropriated funds, to ensure that the expenditure of funds pursuant to the California Tire Recycling Act, reflects the California Integrated Waste Management Act's priorities for waste reduction and recycling.
Status: 02/26/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (02/18/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

46. CA SB 360

Author: Cannella (R)

Title: Biomethane
Location: Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee
Summary: Authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to consider providing the option to all corporations to engage in competitive bidding and direct investment in ratepayer financed biomethane collection equipment.
Status: 03/05/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

47. CA SB 423

Author: Bates (R)
Title: Pharmaceutical Waste: Over-the-Counter Drugs
Location: Senate Environmental Quality Committee
Summary: Excludes from the definition of pharmaceutical waste, for purposes of regulation under Medical Waste Management Act, any over-the-counter human or veterinary drug or dietary supplement that is, among other things, characterized and managed as a hazardous or solid waste and, with respect to an over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, is not disposed of on land within the state.
Status: 03/05/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/03/2015) Mary ESJPA

48. CA SB 489

Author: Monning (D)
Title: Public Resources: Photovoltaic Modules
Location: SENATE
Summary: Prohibits an end-of-life photovoltaic module from being disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility or a hazardous waste disposal facility, except that it would permit materials that have been separated from an end-of-life photovoltaic module to be disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility, if those materials are nonrecyclable and are not identified as hazardous waste.
Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/04/2015) Mary ESJPA

49. CA SB 509

Author: Hueso (D)
Title: Plastic Products: Labeling
Location: SENATE
Summary: Authorizes the labeling of commercial agricultural mulch film sold in the state as soil biodegradable, if it meets a specified standard for biodegradability of plastics adopted by ASTM International and that standard is also adopted by the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery.
Status: 02/26/2015 INTRODUCED.
Lobbyist Position Staff Subject
 Paul Pending (03/04/2015) Mary ESJPA

50. CA SB 612

Author: Jackson (D)
Title: Hazardous Materials
Location: SENATE
Summary:

Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to set regulations for criteria and guidelines for determining onsite generation quantities to determine the State generator status of a person who generates hazardous waste at an individual site. Requires a unified program agency confirm it has conducted a review of its hazardous material release emergency release area plan. Makes a violation of a hazardous materials business plan a crime. Relates to the regulation of aboveground petroleum storage tanks.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

51. CA SB 654

Author: De Leon (D)
Title: Hazardous Waste: Facility Closure

Location: SENATE

Summary: Requires certain standards and regulations to specify the financial assistance to be provided to respond to the cost of closure, cleanup, and subsequent maintenance of certain facilities.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/03/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

52. CA SB 687

Author: Allen (D)
Title: Renewable Gas Standard

Location: SENATE

Summary: Requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a carbon-based renewable gas standard that requires all gas sellers to provide specified percentages of renewable gas meeting certain deliverability requirements, to retail end-use customers for use in the state that increases over specified compliance periods, and to issue an analysis of the lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases and reductions for different biogas types and end uses.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

53. CA SB 716

Author: Lara (D)
Title: Waste Heat and Carbon Emissions Reduction Act

Location: SENATE

Summary: Makes technical, nonsubstantive changes to the Waste Heat and Carbon Emissions Reduction Act which declares, among other things, that combined heat and power systems produce both electricity and thermal energy from a single fuel input, thus achieving much greater efficiency than the usual separate systems for producing these forms of energy and reducing the consumption of fuel.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

54. CA SB 732

Author: Pan (D)
Title: Beverage Container Recycling: Processing Fees

Location: SENATE

Summary:

Relates to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. Deletes provisions prohibiting the department from imposing a processing fee on PET beverage containers for which there is a willing purchaser. Prohibits the department from reducing the processing fee requirements for any beverage manufacturer unless the manufacturer demonstrates that the container is manufactured at a facility that meets or exceeds a percentage of recycled content.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA

55. **CA SB 742**

Author: Hertzberg (D)

Title: Solid Waste

Location: SENATE

Summary: Makes nonsubstantive changes to some of the provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

Status: 02/27/2015 INTRODUCED.

Lobbyist	Position	Staff	Subject
Paul	Pending (03/04/2015)	Mary	ESJPA