

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

Bill	Author	Topic	Page #
<u>AB 444</u>	Ting	Medical Waste: Home-Generated Medical Waste	6
<u>AB 655</u>	O'Donnell	California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program	9
<u>AB 1288</u>	Eggman	Solid Waste: Management Funding	14
<u>AB 1884</u>	Calderon	Food Facilities: Single-Use Plastic Straws	21
<u>SB 100</u>	De Leon	California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases	12
<u>SB 168</u>	Wieckowski	Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2017	23
<u>SB 705</u>	Allen	Solid Waste: Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Containers	25

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 18	Garcia	Amended August 30, 2017 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3.47 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, and coastal protection and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$635M shall be available to plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects.</p>	
AB 97	Ting	Chaptered June 27, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Budget Act of 2017.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017-18 fiscal year. More than \$100M appropriated to CalRecycle for Waste Reduction and Management from several funds.</p>	
AB 109	Ting	Chaptered September 16, 2017	<p>Existing Law: The Budget Act of 2017 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017-18 fiscal year.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2017 by amending and adding items of appropriation and making other changes. It would appropriate \$40M from the GHG Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for Waste Reduction and Management.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 151	Burke and Cooper	Amended May 2, 2017 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 and SB 32 require CARB to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires CARB to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in GHG emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB to report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature to receive input, guidance, and assistance before adopting guidelines and regulations implementing the scoping plan and a regulation ensuring GHG emissions are reduced per SB 32. This bill would require CARB, by January 1, 2019, and stakeholders, to report to the Legislature on the need for increased education, career technical education, job training, and workforce development in ensuring GHG emissions are reduced per SB 32, and as a result of the scoping plan. This bill would establish the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force for the purpose of investigating, analyzing, and providing guidance to CARB in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism adopted pursuant to this part with a priority on the development of new urban offset protocols.</p>	Letter of support sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, May 25, 2017.
AB 178	Eggman	Amended April 24, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to CalRecycle for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to CalRecycle for the payment of refund values. The act defines the term "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form but excludes from the definition any product sold in a container that is not an aluminum beverage container, a glass container, a plastic beverage container, or a bimetal container. The act requires CalRecycle to calculate a processing fee and processing payment for each beverage container type with a scrap value less than the cost of recycling.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would eliminate reference to the material from which a beverage container is made in defining the terms "beverage" and "beverage container". This bill would subject previously excluded beverage container material type importers to the same reporting requirements. Additionally, this bill would, for purposes of calculating the processing payment, exclude certified curbside programs from the sampling of recyclers.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 302	Gipson	Amended April 17, 2017 Assembly Committee on Transportation	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the governing board of the South Coast AQMD to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles, when adding vehicles or replacing vehicles in an existing fleet or forming a new fleet, to purchase vehicles that are capable of operating on methanol or other equivalently clean-burning alternative fuel and that require these vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, on the alternative fuel when operating in the south coast district.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill instead would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 1 or more vehicles to purchase zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles, as defined, and that require those zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district.</p>	
AB 311	Mathis	Introduced February 06, 2017 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CARB, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations consistent with SB 1383 (2016).</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
AB 319	Stone	Introduced February 06, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 332	Bocanegra	Chaptered June 28, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb serious and continual criminal activity along that highway, subject to certain requirements, including the condition that the highway recommended for closure not be designated as a through highway or arterial street.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency additionally temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb illegal dumping. The bill would also allow a temporary closure of a highway that has been designated as a through highway or arterial street if the closure can be accomplished without a significant impact on the flow of traffic.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on, May 23, 2017.
AB 378	Garcia, Holden, and Garcia	Amended May 30, 2017 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 and SB 32, require CARB to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. AB 32 requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions subject to specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require CARB to consider and account for social costs of emissions when adopting regulations to meet emissions limits established per AB 32 and SB 32. The bill would also authorize CARB to adopt or amend regulations that establish a market-based compliance mechanism, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to complement direct emissions reduction measures in ensuring that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The bill would prohibit CARB from allocating allowances to industrial facilities that do not meet the air pollutant emissions standards for criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to the author on, June 26, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 398	Garcia	Chaptered July 25, 2017	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 authorizes the CARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms and requires CARB to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in GHG emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. AB 32 authorizes CARB to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit GHG, applicable from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2020.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources that emit GHG to 2030. This bill would require CARB to include, among other things, price ceilings, and price containment points for allowance allocation as part of a regulation. This bill would prohibit an air district from adopting or implementing an emission reduction rule for carbon dioxide from stationary sources that are also subject to a specified market-based compliance mechanism. This bill would suspend the fire prevention fee until 2031. Among other things, this bill would extend existing tax exemptions to 2030 for manufacturers and research and development, and expand to electric power generators.</p>	
AB 444	Ting and Gray	Amended April 18, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize EPA to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, August 9, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 509	Frazier	<p>Amended June 22, 2017</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Under the act, until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to reduce the landfill disposal and stockpiling of used whole tires by 25% within 4 years of full implementation of a statewide tire recycling program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to entities that purchase tire products that are processed in the state from waste tire material for incorporation in products for sale to end users and by, January 1, 2019, hold a public workshop to develop a plan for the program. Additionally, this bill would require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30M for the program and declare that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste tires generated be source reduced or recycled in the state by the year 2020.</p>	<p>Letter of opposition sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 17, 2017.</p>

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 514	Salas	Amended April 17, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic", and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.</p>	
AB 617	Garcia, Garcia, and Santiago	Chaptered July 26, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires CARB to make available on its Internet Web site data concerning the emissions of GHG, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law authorizes CARB or an air district to require the owner or the operator of an air pollution emission source to take any action that the state board or the air district determines to be reasonable for the determination of the amount of air pollution emissions from that source.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB to develop a uniform statewide system of annual reporting of emissions of criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants for use by certain categories of stationary sources. This bill would require CARB, by 2018, to prepare a monitoring plan for monitoring criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, and to select, based on the monitoring plan, the highest priority locations in the state for the deployment of a community air monitoring systems. The bill would require an air district containing a selected location, by 2019, to deploy a system in the selected location and require a stationary source that emits air pollutants in the selected location to deploy a fence-line monitoring system. Among other things, this bill would require CARB, by 2018, to prepare and update, at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria pollutants in communities with high cumulative exposure burden, and to select locations to prepare community emission programs which would need to be adopted by an air district in the selected location, within one year.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 655	O'Donnell	Amended March 23, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatt hours of these resources sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. Existing law provides that a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste is not an eligible renewable energy resource, except as regards generation before January 1, 2017, from a facility located in Stanislaus County prior to September 26, 1996.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits, if it operates, on an annual basis, at not less than 20% below the permitted emissions of air contaminants, or toxic air contaminants concentration limits, for the facility and the operator of the facility has reported its emissions to the applicable air pollution control district or air quality management district for a period of not less than 5 years.</p>	Support
AB 881	Gallagher	Amended March 27, 2017 Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation	<p>Existing Law: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exclude from classification as "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2018, of a methane digester or methane digester electric generating system</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 920	Aguiar-Curry	Amended July 17, 2017 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, PUC has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing boards. The Public Utilities Act requires PUC to review and accept, modify, or reject a procurement plan for each electrical corporation and requires the procurement plan to include specified elements, among them a showing that it will achieve certain objectives. Existing law requires PUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a cost-effective manner, and specifies the respective roles of electrical corporations and community choice aggregators in satisfying the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify that a "diverse and balanced portfolio of resources" includes an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. The bill would additionally require PUC and governing board to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>	Letter of support if amended sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 15, 2017.
AB 954	Chiu	Chaptered October 14, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law provides that all food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be the food labeling regulations of this state, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to adopt additional food labeling regulations.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before July 1, 2018, to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, and would require the department to promote the consistent use of those terms. The bill would also require the department to encourage food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to consumer-facing "sell by" dates. The bill would establish the Consumer Education Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund for the deposit of non-state funds from public and private sources.</p>	Letter to the Governor requesting signature on, September 20, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 1036	McCarty	Amended June 20, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the EPA and other State Departments, to among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in AB 341 and AB 1826.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals additionally specified in SB 1383. Additionally, this bill would require an air pollution control district or an air quality management district, for the purposes of permits and long-term emissions reductions relating to a composting facility, to include in calculations for baseline emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases the reduction in emissions resulting from not sending those organic materials to a landfill or directly applying them to land, and include composting facilities in the definition of essential public services for the purpose of this statute.</p>	Watch
AB 1055	Waldron	Amended March 21, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product, as defined, to maintain certain information and documentation in support of that claim. Existing law repeals these requirements relating to information supporting claims of recycled content for plastic food container products on January 1, 2018.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2028.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 1132	Garcia	Chaptered August 7, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law regulates the emission of air pollutants by stationary sources and authorizes the regional air quality management districts and air pollution control districts (air districts) to enforce those requirements. Existing law authorizes the governing boards and the hearing boards of air districts to issue an order for abatement, after notice and an abatement hearing, whenever they find a violation of those requirements.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize an air pollution control officer to issue an interim order for abatement for any endangerment to public health or the environment, effective upon notification, while waiting for an abatement hearing before the hearing board of the air district. The bill would require the officer, before issuing the interim order, to make reasonable efforts to meet and confer with the person regarding the imminent and substantial endangerment findings and to make a good faith effort to agree on a stipulated interim order. The person may offer, for the officer's consideration, any proposed alternative measures that will prevent further imminent and substantial endangerment. The bill would require the air district to schedule an abatement hearing upon receipt of a defense to the accusation. The bill would provide for the interim order to expire or to be rescinded or vacated pending final resolution of the abatement hearing.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, June 20, 2017.
AB 1147	Salas	Introduced February 17, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity and violators may be charged as either a misdemeanor or an infraction.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would subject an unauthorized person to these same penalties and damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law.</p>	Letter of opposition sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary on, April 13, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

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AB 1158	Chu	Chaptered October 14, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to CalRecycle. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Existing law provides that the purpose of carpet stewardship laws is to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or otherwise managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practices.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to achieve a 24% recycling rate for postconsumer carpet by 2020, and to include quantifiable 5-year goals and annual goals. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to review and adjust the recycling rate in 2020 and every 3 years thereafter. This bill would create an advisory committee that would be required to make recommendations on carpet stewardship plans and require the stewardship organization or manufacturer to incorporate those recommendations to the extent feasible. This bill would prohibit a carpet stewardship organization from expending funds for costs and penalties including for engineered solid waste conversion, the use of cement kilns to burn carpet, or transformation, and litigation against the State. This bill would revise the definition of carpet to include natural face fibers, yarns, or tufts.</p>	Floor Alert sent to the Assembly on, September 14, 2017.
AB 1180	Holden	Chaptered October 9, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishes the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and authorizes the district to control and conserve the flood, storm, and other wastewater of the district. Existing law authorizes the district to impose a fee or charge to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and providing services to improve water quality and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district in accordance with specified criteria. The act requires that any fees imposed be levied and collected together with taxes for county purposes, and the revenues paid into the county treasury to the credit of the district, and requires the county board of supervisors to expend the funds to pay for those costs and expenses.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the district to levy a tax, or impose a fee or charge, to pay the costs and expenses of carrying out projects and programs to increase stormwater capture and reduce stormwater and urban runoff pollution in the district, and would specify that projects funded by the revenues from the tax, fee, or charge may include projects providing multiple benefits that increase water supply, improve water quality, and, where appropriate, provide community enhancements.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1219	Eggman	Chaptered October 9, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf-life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the person that distributes the food to the end recipient makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. The bill would authorize food facilities to donate food directly to end recipients for consumption.</p>	Letter to the Governor to request signature, on August 9, 2017.
AB 1287	Acosta	Introduced February 17, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of that provision indefinitely.</p>	
AB 1288	Eggman	Amended May 1, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Per AB 939 the operator of a disposal facility is required to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site and CalRecycle established the amount of the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources. This bill would require CalRecycle to use the moneys in the account also to maintain a prudent reserve for the administration and implementation of AB 939.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1294	Berman	Chapered October 11, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend indefinitely the existing provision that requires a manufacturer to maintain documentation and justification to support their claim of how much recycled content their product contains.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 21, 2017.
AB 1342	Flora	Amended April 27, 2017 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p>Existing Law: Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the GGRF for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities' programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the GGRF for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make moneys from the GGRF, upon appropriations, available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest programs that reduce GHG emissions caused by wildfires; to CalRecycle for instate organic waste recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions; and to CalRecycle for instate recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020.</p>	
AB 1374	Salas	Introduced February 17, 2017 Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation	<p>Existing Law: The Diesel Fuel Tax Law imposes a tax for the removal of diesel fuel in this state from a terminal if the diesel fuel is removed at the rack, and for the privilege of using diesel fuel in a qualified motor vehicle in this state by an interstate user. Existing law allows a claim for refund for amounts of tax paid on the biodiesel fuel portion of dyed blended biodiesel fuel removed from an approved terminal at the terminal rack to the extent a supplier can show that the tax on that biodiesel fuel has been paid by the same supplier.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would limit the definition of biodiesel to a biofuel that meets a specified standard for the purposes of the Diesel Fuel Tax Law and this would limit the above-specified claims for refund.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1417	Cunningham	Introduced February 17, 2017 Assembly	<p>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, and the CalRecycle is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
AB 1522	Limon	Introduced February 17, 2017 Assembly	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by the beverage manufacturer a specified message relating to the beverage container's redemption value or refund by either printing or embossing the beverage container or by securely affixing a clear and prominent stamp, label, or other device to the beverage container.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
AB 1572	Aguiar-Curry	Chaptered July 31, 2017	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting. Existing law requires CalRecycle, until January 1, 2018, to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years. Existing law repeals this conditional review schedule on January 1, 2018, and, as of that date, requires CalRecycle to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element for compliance with those diversion requirements at least once every 2 years.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would postpone the repeal of that conditional review schedule, and postpone the corresponding operation of the department's 2-year review schedule, to January 1, 2022. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to make recommendations to the Legislature, by January 1, 2022, on necessary revisions to the review process described above to ensure consistency with the regulations adopted to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction goals per SB 1383.</p>	Letter of support sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, May 24, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1594	Bloom	Amended June 26, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government, and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Existing law provides that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any person or entity, affecting, among other things, the method of invoicing the sale of beverages is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any entity, affecting the method of invoicing the sale of any food or drinks for the purposes of increasing food and drink packaging recycling is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding plastic and packaging waste in the state's waste stream and would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to increase the diversion of single-use takeout food packaging while reducing a primary source of permanent litter and marine debris.</p>	Watch
AB 1663	Garcia	Amended April 18, 2017 Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. Existing law requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the State Board of Equalization.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 1884	Calderon	Introduced January 17, 2018	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, the California Retail Food Code establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law requires, except as otherwise provided, a person who violates any provision of the code to be guilty of a misdemeanor with each offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, or by both.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a food facility, where food may be consumed on the premises, from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill states that no reimbursement is required for this act.</p>	
SB 5	De Leon	Chaptered October 15, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$4 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$443 million shall be available as competitive grants for projects that plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects. Eligible projects include those that reduce fire risk, improve forest health, and provide feedstock for compost, energy, or alternative fuels facilities.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 35	Wiener	Chaptered September 29, 2017	<p>Existing Law: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a planning agency, after a legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, to provide an annual report to the legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development on the status of the general plan and progress in meeting the community's share of regional housing needs. Existing law requires the housing element portion of the annual report to be prepared through the use of forms and definitions adopted by the department pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.</p> <p>Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would eliminate the requirement that the forms and definitions be adopted by the department pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act and would instead authorize the department to review, adopt, amend, and repeal the standards, forms, or definitions. This bill would require the planning agency to include in its annual report additional specific information relating to the housing element for the Department of Housing and Community Development to publish on their Web site. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that meets specific objective standards which would allow for a streamlined, ministerial approval process, and not be subject to a conditional use permit. Among other things, the bill would provide that approval of the development expires automatically after 3 years, with potential for a one-year extension, if the project does not include investment in housing affordability.</p>	Letter of opposition sent to Assembly Committee on Rules on, August 15, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 49	De Leon and Stern	Amended September 12, 2017 Assembly Committee on Rules	<p>Existing Law: Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and generally prohibits the taking of those species. The Protect California Air Act of 2003 prohibits air quality management districts and air pollution control districts from amending or revising their new source review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those rules or regulations that existed on December 30, 2002.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit state or local governments from amending or revising their environmental, public health, and labor standards to be less stringent than the corresponding federal standards in effect as of January 19, 2017 (as a baseline). This bill also directs state and local agencies to take specified steps to ensure no backsliding from the baseline standards. If the new federal standards fall below the baseline, this bill allows a person to petition the courts to make state and local governments comply with the terms. This bill would make its provisions inoperative as of January 20, 2021, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2022.</p>	Watch
SB 53	Hueso	Amended April 26, 2016 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, up to a specified maximum, by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, by an amount, up to a specified maximum, equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The bill would additionally require the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies or the Department of Transportation to estimate the damage caused by vehicles operating pursuant to this authorization and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation on or before October 1, 2018.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on, March 16, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 60	Glazer and McGuire	Introduced December 21, 2016 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires CalRecycle to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, until July 1, 2017, would exempt from the requirement that each convenience zone be served by at least one certified recycling center (1) a convenience zone that was served by or exempted because of a recycling center that closed between January 1, 2016, and March 31, 2016, or that is closed as a result of an action taken by CalRecycle on or after July 1, 2016, and (2) a convenience zone that is in a jurisdiction with a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center on or after July 1, 2016.</p>	
SB 100	De Leon	Amended September 11, 2017 Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy	<p>Existing Law: The RPS Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, so that the total kilowatt-hours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent renewable by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent renewable by December 31, 2030. The bill would also declare that the PUC, CEC, and CARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable energy and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, August 21, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 102	Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Amended June 12, 2017 Assembly Committee on Budget	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established to submit an affidavit to CalRecycle stating, among others, that the dealer is redeeming all empty beverage container types at all open cash registers or at one designated location on the dealer's premises. CalRecycle is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The act continuously appropriates to CalRecycle the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The act also continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to CalRecycle for expenditure for various purposes relating to beverage container recycling, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers. Existing law defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2 mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would change the requirements imposed on a dealer to require the dealer to redeem up to 24 empty beverage containers per consumer per day and to require the dealer to redeem those containers at a minimum of one designated location. This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments on and after July 1, 2017, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2020, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015, to calculate processing fees. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend any surveys and calculations of recycling costs until January 1, 2019, and would authorize CalRecycle to redirect any contract funds as of the effective date of the bill for the development of amendments to be recommended to the Legislature regarding specified provisions of the act. The bill, until July 1, 2020, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. This bill would redefine convenience zone to mean the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 168	Wieckowski	Amended April 6, 2017 Senate	<p>Existing Law: The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to CalRecycle for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The Bottle Bill, which is administered by CalRecycle, is established to promote beverage container recycling, and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. This bill, commencing January 1, 2021, would revise and recast the provisions of the Bottle Bill, which would be renamed the Beverage Container Recycling Program, and would include wine and distilled spirits as beverages under the program.</p>	Watch
SB 212	Jackson	Introduced February 01, 2017 Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Existing Law: The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the California Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill adds to the act a definition of "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 231	Hertzberg	Chaptered October 6, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Articles of the California Constitution generally require that assessments, fees, and charges be submitted to property owners for approval or rejection after the provision of written notice and the holding of a public hearing. Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with those Articles of the California Constitution and defines terms for these purposes.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define the term "sewer" for these purposes. Sewer includes systems, all real estate, fixtures, and personal property owned, controlled, operated, or managed in connection with or to facilitate sewage collection, treatment, or disposition for sanitary or drainage purposes, including lateral and connecting sewers, interceptors, trunk and outfall lines, sanitary sewage treatment or disposal plants or works, drains, conduits, outlets for surface or storm waters, and any and all other works, property, or structures necessary or convenient for the collection or disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or surface or storm waters.</p>	Watch
SB 448	Wieckowski	Chaptered September 27, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, as defined, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within 7 months after the close of each fiscal year. Existing law also requires a report of an audit of a special district's accounts and records made by a certified public accountant to be filed with the Controller and the county auditor of the county in which the special district is located within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead require special districts to file audit reports with the Controller and/or local agency formation commission in the county(ies) in which the special district is located. The bill would also require the Controller to publish a comprehensive list of special districts on or before July 1, 2019 and update it every year. Additionally, the Controller would be required to create a list of inactive special districts and a local agency formation commission to initiate proceeding for the dissolution of any special district that is an inactive district, defined in this bill.</p>	Watch

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 458	Wiener	Chaptered October 10, 2017	<p>Existing Law: Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to CalRecycle to, among other things, pay handling fees to certified recycling centers. The act requires processors to pay refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments to certified recycling centers, dropoff or collection programs, and curbside programs. The act requires CalRecycle to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value, if any, at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, until January 1, 2020, authorize up to 5 limited-term recycling pilot projects, subject to CalRecycle approval, that are designed to improve redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to issue a probationary certificate of operation to a pilot project recycler, to be valid for no more than 3 years, and would make that pilot project recycler eligible to apply for handling fees from CalRecycle and to receive refund values, administrative costs, and processing payments from processors.</p>	
SB 705	Allen	Amended May 26, 2017 Senate	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. AB 939, administered by CalRecycle, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017. The bill would prohibit a food vendor, that is subject to requirement for the posting of calories and nutrients, starting January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container, and all other food vendors, starting January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a local government to grant a food vendor an exception, upon request, if the food vendor demonstrates that compliance would impose an undue economic hardship. Additionally, this bill would authorize a local government to impose civil liability on a person that violates that prohibition.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, May 23, 2017.

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 775	Wieckowski	Amended May 1, 2017 Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p>Existing Law: AB 32 authorizes CARB to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law prohibits a state agency from linking a market-based compliance mechanism with any other state, province, or country unless the state agency notifies the Governor. AB 32 and SB 32, require CARB to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CARB to adopt a regulation establishing as a market-based compliance mechanism a market-based program of emissions limits, applicable on and after January 1, 2021, for covered entities. The bill would require the program to set an initial minimum reserve price of \$20 per allowance, and an initial auction offer price of \$30 per allowance when auctioning allowances. The bill would require the program to increase the minimum reserve price each quarter by \$1.25 plus any increase in the Consumer Price Index, and the auction offer price each quarter by \$2.50 plus any increase in the Consumer Price Index. This bill would establish the California Climate Infrastructure Fund, the California Climate Dividend Fund, and the California Climate and Clean Energy Research Fund in the State Treasury. The bill would require FTB, in consultation with the Climate Dividend Access Board, which the bill would establish, to develop and implement a program to deliver quarterly per capita dividends to all residents of the state that would maximize the ease with which residents of the state may enroll in the program.</p>	
SB 780	Wiener	Amended April 4, 2017 Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p>Existing Law: Previous Law required the Department of Water Resources to develop a model local water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 1992, and the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the department to update the model ordinance.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, among other things, would authorize CalRecycle to promote the application of compost in urban areas of the state to assist with projects that follow the watershed approach to landscaping and to develop and implement pilot projects that support the understanding and deployment of compost.</p>	
Federal Legislation				

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2017-2018 SESSION
JANUARY 18, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
HR 2853	Kind	<p>Introduced June 8, 2017</p> <p>U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	<p>Existing Law: Existing Internal Revenue Code provides an energy tax credit for property used to produce solar, wind, and geothermal energy.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. "Qualified biogas property" comprises a system that uses anaerobic digesters or other specified processes to convert biomass into a gas which is at least 52% methane, and captures the gas for use as a fuel. "Qualified manure resource recovery property" comprises a system that uses specified processes to recover the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus from a non-treated digestate or animal manure by reducing or separating at least 50% of the nutrients, excluding any reductions during the incineration, storage, composting, or field application of the non-treated digestate or animal manure. Additionally, the bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.</p>	Support