

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
MAY 9, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 19	Waldron	Amended March 21, 2019. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to develop, implement, and administer various forest improvement and fire prevention programs in the state. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection (DFFP) to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones and to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, and requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving certain recommendations from the director.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DFFP to establish a grant program to provide grants to county road maintenance departments and local fire districts to enable those departments and districts to purchase vegetation management equipment to be used to manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfires on those roads or streets maintained by a county road maintenance department or local fire district that are located in very high fire hazard severity zones, as described. The bill would prescribe requirements for a county road maintenance department or local fire district to be eligible to receive a grant under the program, and would require the DFFP to consider specified information in determining the award of grants. The bill would require DFFP, by May 1, 2021, to provide a report to the Assembly Committee on Budget and the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, containing specified information about the grant program. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$25,000,000 from the General Fund to the department to be used to provide grants under the program.</p>	
AB 129	Bloom	Amended March 25, 2019. Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	<p>Existing Law: The California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water. Existing law requires the Ocean Protection Council, to the extent funds are available, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2020, a public entity that uses a laundry system, and a private entity that contracts with a state agency for laundry services, to install a filtration system to capture microfibers that are shed during</p>	

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			washing. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, a private entity that uses an industrial or commercial laundry system to install a filtration system to capture microfibers. The state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state.	
AB 142	Garcia	Amended February 25, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. The act requires, until March 31, 2022, a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells in California. The act requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. The act requires manufacturer battery fees remitted pursuant to the act to be credited against amounts owed by the manufacturer to the state under a judgment or determination of liability under specific hazardous materials provisions or any other law for removal, remediation, or other costs relating to a release of a hazardous substance from a lead-acid battery recycling facility. The act requires a portion of moneys from the manufacturer battery fee to be deposited into the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund and provides that moneys in the fund are available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the Department of Toxic Substances.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, on and after April 1, 2022, increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The 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, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would exempt an importer who has an agreement of this type with a manufacturer, and who meets other specified requirements, from the requirement to register with the department. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted by the department for purposes of ensuring compliance with the registration, returns, reporting, payments, audits, refunds, or collection requirements related to the manufacturer battery fee. This bill would additionally require that manufacturer battery fees remitted pursuant to the act be credited to the account of the manufacturer remitting those fees. The bill would require that a person who agrees in</p>	Letter of Support sent to Appropriations on April 1, 2019.

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			writing to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of an importer be credited for a payment of the manufacturer battery fee only if certain conditions are met, including that the person provide to the purchaser of a lead-acid battery a statement that includes specified information on the invoice, contract, or other record documenting the transaction. The bill would relieve a purchaser of a lead-acid battery who receives that statement in a timely manner, and any subsequent purchaser of that battery, from liability for the manufacturer battery fee that would otherwise be imposed on the sale of that battery, provided that the manufacturer remits payment of the manufacturer battery fee to the state for the sale of that battery. The bill would authorize an importer who has paid the manufacturer battery fee and who receives an untimely statement that the fee has been paid for that battery to file a claim for a refund of any overpaid fees. The bill would authorize the department to disclose the name, address, account number, and account status of a person registered with the department to pay the manufacturer battery fee. The bill would provide that account status does not include the amount of the manufacturer battery fee paid by any person. This bill would authorize expenditure of moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for the repayment of those loans only after the other specified activities have been fully funded. This bill would provide, if a new motor vehicle dealer sells or leases to a person a used vehicle into which the new motor vehicle dealer has incorporated a replacement lead-acid battery, that the California battery fee does not apply to the person with regard to that replacement lead-acid battery.	
AB 144	Aguiar-Curry	Amended April 1, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Existing Law: A thriving in-state forest products sector is declared to provide public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, and economic development for rural communities. Existing law establishes the Forest Management Task Force pursuant to a specified executive order issued by the Governor, and requires the task force or its successor entity, on or before July 1, 2020, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the siting of additional wood product manufacturing facilities in the state. Existing law specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities be, among other things, located in or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of 5% below the state's median household income. Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various	Letter of Support if Amended sent to Appropriations on April 19, 2019.

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			<p>state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state's median household income. This bill would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>	
AB 161	Ting	<p>Amended May 7, 2019</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: Certain stores are prohibited from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. Existing law prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that accepts credit cards for the transaction of business from requesting or requiring the cardholder to provide personal identification information, which is then recorded, as a condition to accepting the credit card as payment in full or in part for goods or services.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require a proof of purchase to be provided to a consumer by a business only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill, on and after January 1, 2024, if a consumer opts to receive a proof of purchase, would require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form or paper form, at the consumer's option, unless a prescribed form is otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of that provision would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to</p>	

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			exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce the provision. This bill would exempt from that requirement a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that is a business, as would be defined pursuant to the above provisions, and is requesting personal identification information that is necessary to provide the cardholder with a receipt in electronic form pursuant to the above provisions, and does not use the personal identification information for marketing purposes..	
AB 176	Cervantes	Amended April 12, 2019. Assembly Committees on Appropriations.	Existing Law: The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including a partial exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for purchases not exceeding \$200,000,000, for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily to maintain, repair, measure, or test any qualified tangible personal property; and qualified tangible personal property purchased by a contractor purchasing that property for use in the performance of a construction contract for the qualified person, that will use that property as an integral part of specified processes. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2018, and before July 1, 2030, additionally exempts from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in the generation or production, or storage and distribution of electric power. The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA). The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions	

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			<p>from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year. The Sales and Use Tax Law, for the purposes of the taxes imposed pursuant to that law, until January 1, 2021, excludes the lease or transfer of title of tangible personal property constituting a project to any contractor for use in the performance of a construction contract for a participating party that will use that property as an integral part of the approved project. Existing law requires the Legislative Analyst's Office, by January 1, 2019, to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the effectiveness of the sales and use tax exclusion program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CAEATFA, before July 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report responding to the report of the Legislative Analyst's Office regarding the sales and use tax exclusion program and would require the report to, among other things, address potential program overlap between the sales and use tax exclusion administered by the CAEATFA and the sale and use tax exemption administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.</p>	
AB 187	Cristina Garcia and Bigelow	Amended April 22, 2019. Assembly Floor.	<p>Existing Law: The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, administered by CalRecycle, authorizes a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a mattress recycling program in the state. The act requires the organization 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 act requires the organization to submit CalRecycle and make publicly available annual reports relating to the program. The act requires CalRecycle's director to appoint an advisory committee to be part of the organization. The act requires the organization to set the amount of a state mattress recycling charge to fund the recycling of used mattresses under the act that is added to the purchase price of a mattress, and authorizes the organization to change the amount of the charge. The act requires a mattress retailer to give a consumer the option to have a used mattress picked up, at no additional cost, at the time a new mattress is delivered. A violation of the act may be subject to an administrative civil penalty.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise and recast provisions of the act, including requiring the organization to review the plan and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary every 5 years. The bill would require the organization to include additional specified information and goals in the plan, the budget, and the annual</p>	

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			reports, and would require the advisory committee to prepare written recommendations for the organization. The bill would prohibit the organization's financial reserve from exceeding an unspecified amount and would prohibit the organization from reducing the mattress recycling charge unless the organization is meeting all goals and requirements of the program. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for specified purposes.	
AB 215	Mathis and Quirk	Amended February 28, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: Prohibits dumping waste matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, in or upon private property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or license, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd or subsequent conviction.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires.</p>	
AB 257	Mathis	Amended April 02, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by CalRecycle, was established to provide loans to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by CalRecycle, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under</p>	

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			the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require CalRecycle to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.	
AB 293	Eduardo Garcia	Amended April 02, 2019. In Senate Committee on Rules.	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law, until January 1, 2031, establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force (COPTF) to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in the state while prioritizing disadvantaged communities, Native American or tribal lands, and rural and agricultural regions.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the COPTF to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands. The bill would require the COPTF to develop recommendations for the state board on the inclusion of methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop natural and working lands offset projects under the approved offset protocols.</p>	
AB 296	Cooley	Amended May 1, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Existing Law: The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission is required to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. Existing law authorizes an individual to contribute amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified funds. Under existing law, there are general administrative provisions	

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			<p>applicable to these voluntary contributions, which, among other things, provide for the disbursement of contributions following the repeal of the fund's provisions and require undesignated funds to be transferred to the General Fund. Existing law requires any new or extended voluntary contribution to include the words "voluntary tax contribution" in the name of the fund, to require the administering agency to include specified information about the fund on its internet website, to continuously appropriate from the fund the contributions made to the administering agency, to set a minimum contribution amount for the continuation of any voluntary tax contribution on the tax return form, and to include a generally applicable repeal date for a voluntary tax contribution.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by Strategic Growth Council. The program would award grants in the form of matching funds for the development and research of new innovations and technologies to address issues related to emissions of greenhouse gases and impacts caused by climate change. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill would allow an individual to designate on their tax return that a specified amount in excess of their personal income tax liability be transferred to the Climate Innovation Voluntary Tax Contribution Account, which would be created by this bill. The bill would conform with those aforementioned administrative requirements by continuously appropriating those funds to the Franchise Tax Board and the Controller for administrative costs and to the Climate Innovation Fund. The bill would also conform by requiring the Strategic Growth Council to comply with certain internet website reporting requirements. The bill would repeal these provisions as of December 1 of the year that the minimum contribution amount of \$250,000 is not met or by the specified repeal date.</p>	
AB 343	Patterson	Amended April, 1, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, defined to mean the cutting or removal, or both, of timber or other solid wood forest products from timberlands for commercial purposes, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted for the operations to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act provides an exception from its provisions for timber operations that involve the removal of trees less than 16 inches in diameter at breast height from a firebreak or fuelbreak if</p>	

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			<p>the removal meets specified requirements, including that the removed trees will not be processed into logs or lumber. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state ARB as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for appropriation.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a fuels transportation program that provides competitive grants or other financial incentives for projects in eligible communities to offset the costs of transporting fuels to an eligible biomass facility, an innovative forest products facility, or a mass timber facility. The bill would authorize the agency to allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund consistent with the purposes of the fund.</p>	
AB 353	Muratsuchi	Amended March 19, 2019. Assembly Committee on Rules.	<p>Existing Law: The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify that a food service facility is prohibited from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging that is not on the department's published list only at a state-owned facility, on state property, or pursuant to a contract with a state agency.</p>	
AB 383	Mayes and Friedman	Amended March 27, 2019. Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: Establishment of various state programs pertaining to energy technologies that advance environmental protection goals, including renewable energy resources, energy efficiency, energy conservation, weatherization, energy storage, distributed generation, and transportation electrification and other low-emission transportation technologies.</p> <hr/>	

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Clean Energy Financing Clearinghouse, a new office under the direction of the Treasurer, to coordinate all government programs that invest capital in clean energy technologies, as defined, that advance environmental protection goals; make program information clear and accessible for market participants; and partner with capital providers, investors, project developers, technology companies, and other market actors to catalyze more private investment into clean energy technologies that advance environmental protection and environmental justice goals. The bill would specify functions that the Clean Energy Financing Clearinghouse is to perform with respect to cross-agency coordination, partnering with market actors, and partnering with capital providers.</p>	
AB 619	Chiu	Amended March 20, 2019. Committee on Health.	<p>Existing Law: The California Retail Food Code provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the California Retail Food Code, and a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law requires returned empty containers intended for refilling with food or beverage to be cleaned and refilled in an approved facility, except that consumer-owned containers may be refilled and returned to the same consumer if the container is refilled by an employee of the food facility or the owner of the container and the dispensing system includes a contamination-free transfer process. Existing law defines a temporary food facility, for purposes of the California Retail Food Code, as a food facility approved by the enforcement officer that operates at a fixed location for the duration of an approved community event or at a swap meet and only as a part of the community event or swap meet. Under existing law, a temporary food facility is required to provide single-use articles for use by the consumer.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency. This bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to allow a temporary food facility to use multiuse utensils that are</p>	

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			cleaned, rinsed, and sanitized at either the temporary food facility or an approved food facility.	
AB 655	Fong	Introduced February 15, 2019	<p>Existing Law: As part of the hazardous waste control law, a facility handling hazardous waste is required to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by DTSC. Existing law requires a person who applies for, or requests, a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to enter into a written agreement with DTSC pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse DTSC for the costs incurred by DTSC in processing the renewal application.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC to process a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application in an expedited manner, if DTSC determines that certain conditions are met, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would require DTSC to cease processing a hazardous waste facilities application in an expedited manner if the hazardous waste facility no longer meets one or more of the specified conditions. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill also would repeal certain legislative findings and declarations relating to a 2016 act that affected charges for hazardous waste facilities permit applications.</p>	
AB 729	Chu	Amended April 10, 2019 Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>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, and requires CalRecycle to approve or disapprove the plan. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted by carpet manufacturers to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship</p>	Letter of Support and Amend sent to Natural Resource on April 18, 2019.

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			<p>laws, of up to \$1,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the carpet stewardship plan a contingency plan if the carpet stewardship plan expires without approval of a new carpet stewardship plan or if the carpet stewardship plan is revoked. The bill would require, in the event that the carpet stewardship plan terminates or is revoked, a carpet stewardship organization to set up a trust fund or an escrow account, into which the bill would require the organization to deposit sufficient funds to implement the programs in the carpet stewardship plan for a period of one year. The bill would require, if a carpet stewardship plan is revoked or terminated, the trustee or escrow agent to accept carpet stewardship assessment payments directly from manufacturers and to make payments from the trust fund or escrow account as CalRecycle directs, in writing, to implement the most recently approved carpet stewardship plan. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, if a new carpet stewardship plan has not been approved within one year after termination or revocation, to make modifications to the previously approved plan, as it deems necessary, and continue to direct payments from the trust fund or escrow account to implement the modified plan. This bill would instead authorize CalRecycle to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$10,000 per day.</p>	
AB 753	Eduardo Garcia	<p>Amended May 6, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (CEC), and the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board (ARB). Existing law requires the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program to provide funding measures to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires CEC to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CEC to make available of the moneys available for allocation as part of the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology</p>	

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			Program specified percentages for projects to produce alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels in the state and the research, development, production, and deployment of innovative and emerging fuels. This bill, beginning in the 2019, 2020 fiscal year, would require the state ARB to allocate from the annual moneys appropriated in the annual Budget to state ARB for low-carbon transportation investments specified projects to produce alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels in the state, and to research, develop, produce, and deploy innovative and emerging fuels.	
AB 755	Holden	Introduced February 19, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 1.5% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by CalRecycle upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers' share to 3%. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, requires that \$0.75 per tire be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund with these moneys to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for use by the State Air Resources Board and local air districts to fund programs and projects that mitigate or remediate air pollution caused by tires in the state.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would deposit the additional moneys in the Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund, which would be established by the bill, and would make the moneys available to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistance. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund for competitive grants for projects and programs for municipal storm sewer system permit compliance requirements that would prevent or remediate zinc pollutants caused by tires in the state and for an annual audit of the fund. Money in the fund would be available upon appropriation for the administrative expenses of the fund, not to exceed 3% of the overall revenue annually deposited in the fund. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>	
AB 792	Ting	Amended April 11, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	Existing Law: (1) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the 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	

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			<p>transferred to a distributor or dealer. CalRecycle is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that CalRecycle is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. (2) Existing law requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value, as specified, to annually report to the department the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require a plastic beverage container filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the beverage container to contain 100% postconsumer recycled plastic content on and after January 1, 2035. The bill would impose administrative penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to enforce these provisions and would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and inspections of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to assess additional administrative penalties, if violations are found, based on the audits and annual report submitted to CalRecycle by beverage manufacturers. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature. (2) This bill instead would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to report to CalRecycle, under penalty of perjury, in pounds and by resin type the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in the plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by the beverage manufacturer in the previous year that are sold in the state. By requiring that the information be submitted under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	

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AB 793	Ting	Amended April 01, 2019. Assembly Committee on Rules.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act defines "biomass conversion" to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other non-combustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise that definition of "biomass conversion" and would define "biomass" for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions.</p>	
AB 794	Ting	Introduced February 20, 2019 Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, 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> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to conduct a study on the changes to the international recycling market since January 1, 2018, and provide by January 1, 2021, recommendations to the Legislature on how to foster more recycling of beverage container materials within the state.</p>	
AB 804	Ting	Introduced February 20, 2019. Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.	<p>Existing Law: A stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered products, which is defined to include home-generated sharps waste. Existing law, for purposes of the stewardship program, defines "home-generated sharps waste" to mean hypodermic needles, pen needles, intravenous needles, lancets, and other devices that are used to penetrate the skin for the delivery of medications derived from a household, including a multifamily residence or household. Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes a medication in California that is usually intended to be self-injected at home through the use of a hypodermic needle, pen needle, intravenous needle, or any other similar device, to annually submit to CalRecycle and post on its internet website a plan that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices.</p>	

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			Proposed Law: This bill would provide that a pharmaceutical manufacturer is not required to submit or post that annual plan if the devices it uses for the injection of that medication are covered products, including home-generated sharps waste, pursuant to the provisions establishing the above-mentioned stewardship program.	
AB 815	Aguiar-Curry	Amended April 10, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element and a household hazardous waste element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Existing law requires a city, county, or regional agency to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid and household hazardous waste, and requires CalRecycle to review a jurisdiction's compliance with the diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years, and requires CalRecycle to issue an order of compliance if CalRecycle finds the jurisdiction failed to make a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element. After issuing an order of compliance, existing law authorizes CalRecycle to impose administrative civil penalties upon that jurisdiction.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to consider whether the jurisdiction has adopted a dual stream recycling program when considering if the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element.</p>	
AB 827	McCarthy	Amended April 2, 2019. Assembly Floor.	<p>Existing Law: A business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week is required to arrange for recycling services.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements that provides customers access to the business to provide customers with a recycling bin for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked with educational signage.</p>	

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AB 886	Eggman	Introduced February 20, 2019. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	<p>Existing Law: Until January 1, 2020, an operator of a store is required to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store, and requires a manufacturer of plastic carryout bags to develop educational materials to encourage the reduction, reuse, and recycling of plastic bags and make those materials available to those stores.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.</p>	
AB 1080	Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting	Amended May 7, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Ocean Protection Council, to adopt, on or before January 1, 2023, regulations to achieve, by 2030, a 75% reduction by manufacturers and retailers of the waste generated from single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require those regulations to include specified requirements, including, among others, that manufacturers and retailers, to the maximum extent feasible, source reduce single-use packaging and products and transition single-use packaging and products to reusable packaging and products, that manufacturers and retailers reduce waste generation of single-use plastic packaging and products by 75% through combined source reduction and recycling, and that all single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and</p>	Support if Amended

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			<p>after 2030. The bill would require manufacturers and retailers to annually report specified information to the department. The bill would require the department, before adopting the regulations, to develop a scoping plan to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including, among others, regulations to require businesses to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, to recycle, and require businesses to source reduce, at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and to require that all single-use packaging and products distributed or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2021, to prepare and approve a scoping plan to set a baseline for and achieve those reduction and recycling requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require a manufacturer of single-use plastic packaging or products sold or distributed in California to demonstrate a recycling rate of not less than 20% on and after January 1, 2022, and not less than 40% on and after January 1, 2026, and not less than 75% on and after January 1, 2030, as a condition of sale, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate as a condition of sale. 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 the statutory provisions.</p>	
AB 1156	Eduardo Garcia	<p>Amended April 30, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The State Air Resources Board (ARB) is required to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the state ARB, 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 the strategy. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state ARB as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act requires the state ARB to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions level in 1990 to be</p>	

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			<p>achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state ARB has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. Existing law requires the state ARB to develop a pilot financial mechanism to reduce the economic uncertainty associated with the value of environmental credits, including specified credits from dairy-related projects producing low-carbon transportation fuels. Existing law requires the state ARB to make recommendations to the Legislature for expanding this mechanism to other sources of biogas.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill instead would require the Treasurer, in consultation with the state ARB, to develop and implement no later than January 1, 2021, a pilot financial mechanism to reduce the economic uncertainty associated with the value of environmental credits. The bill would no longer require the state ARB to make recommendations to the Legislature for expanding this program to other sources of biogas and instead would authorize the Treasurer, in consultation with the state ARB, to expand this mechanism to other sources of very low carbon transportation fuel. This bill would establish the Environmental Credit Insurance Program, to be administered by the Treasurer in consultation with the state ARB, to increase the price certainty of the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations credit market for very low carbon transportation fuel or negative-carbon transportation fuel development projects by providing payments to project applicants for the difference between the strike price and environmental credit price if the environmental credit price drops below the contracted strike price. The bill would create the Environmental Credit Insurance Fund in the State Treasury with moneys in the fund to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Treasurer for the purposes of the Environmental Credit Insurance Program.</p>	
AB 1162	Kalra	<p>Amended April 11, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill, commencing January 1, 2023, would prohibit a lodging establishment, from providing a small plastic bottle containing a personal care product to a person staying in a sleeping room accommodation, in any space within the</p>	

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			sleeping room accommodation, or in an area that is shared by the public or guests. The bill would require a local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to notify lodging establishments of this requirement no less than one year before the requirement would become operative. The bill would authorize a state or local agency with authority to inspect sleeping accommodations in a lodging establishment to enforce these requirements by issuing a citation, provided that the agency be required to issue a written warning upon a first violation of the above requirement, and to impose a penalty in the amount of \$500 for a 2nd or subsequent violation, not to exceed \$2,000 annually. Because the bill would impose new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a lodging establishment that is in violation of the above requirement is liable for a civil penalty in the amount of \$500 for a first violation and \$2,000 for a 2nd or subsequent violation and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action to impose the civil penalty.	
AB 1163	Eggman	Amended March 19, 2019. Assembly Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection.	<p>Existing Law: Every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including, among others, televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50 nor more than \$99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Existing law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product with a wholesale price to the retailer of \$100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would instead require the manufacturer, in the above-described circumstances and timeframes, to make available sufficient service literature, at no charge, and functional parts, on fair and reasonable terms to owners of the equipment or products, service and repair facilities, and service dealers. The bill would also expand the category of products to which these provisions apply to include certain</p>	

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			accessories used in connection with an antenna or rotator installation or repair, computer systems, video games, and direct satellite signal receiving equipment.	
AB 1171	Chen	Amended March 28, 2019. Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The act requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would prohibit those local agencies from prohibiting a grocery store from using a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store if a majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would require a local agency, if it requires a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging, to identify the type of food packaging using standardized specifications, active at the time of the enactment of the requirement, from an established national or international organization.</p>	
AB 1216	Bauer-Kahan	Amended March 26, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. Existing law makes a person who violates these provisions guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa to establish a pilot program to employ 2 law enforcement officers, one from each county,</p>	

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			solely for the purpose of enforcing dumping laws in those counties. The bill would require the counties to jointly submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the program on or before July 1, 2021.	
AB 1228	Calderon	Amended April 30, 2019. Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.	<p>Existing Law: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	
AB 1236	Lackey and Flora.	Amended April 11, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: (1) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act authorizes the state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state ARB to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit GHGs, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030. (2) Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state ARB as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. (3) Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements. (4) The California</p>	Letter of Support and Amend sent to Natural Resources on April 19, 2019.

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			<p>Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the management and recycling of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill, no later than January 1, 2022, would require the state ARB for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to investigate the potential for a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing. (2) This bill would authorize \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the fund to be subsequently appropriated to the CalRecycle for the department's Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program. (3) This bill would require CalRecycle, no later than January 1, 2023, to prepare a program environmental impact report for organic waste composting facilities. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the department, to identify and report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the regulatory barriers and opportunities to streamline local and state approval processes to help facilitate the achievement of the state's recycling and renewable energy generation goals. (4) This bill would establish the Recycled Materials Innovation Grant Program to be administered by the department, in collaboration with the Office of Planning and Research, to offer competitive grants to create innovative uses for recyclable materials that have not historically been recycled domestically, as specified. The bill would require the department to award no more than 5 grants of \$20,000,000 each, with moneys made available from the General Fund upon appropriation. The bill would require the department to develop administrative guidelines and other requirements for the administration of the program.</p>	
AB 1357	Quirk	<p>Introduced February 22, 2019</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from DTSC and authorizes DTSC to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws through various means, including conducting inspections, issuing orders requiring that violations be corrected, and imposing administrative penalties.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require DTSC to hold at least 4 public meetings each calendar year to present on recent and upcoming decisions or actions relating to permitted hazardous waste facilities, hazardous waste cleanup sites, and the</p>	

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			enforcement of the hazardous waste control laws. The bill would require the Director of DTSC or his or her designee to be present and to run the meetings, and would require the department to provide time at each meeting for public testimony.	
AB 1406	O'Donnell	Amended April 11, 2019. Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: Establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (CEC). Existing law requires the CEC, as part of the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, to provide funding measures to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the CEC to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission, for the moneys available for allocation as part of the program, to and no less than 10% for alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles.</p>	
AB 1462	Santiago	Amended April 11, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, prohibits a person from disposing of, or attempting to dispose of, a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, but authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery at certain locations. Imposes a fee on manufacturers of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery sold at retail to a person in California, or sold to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California, and imposes a fee on a person who purchases a replacement lead-acid battery from a dealer. Creates in the State Treasury the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund and requires that the fees collected pursuant to the act, except for specified administrative expenses, be deposited into the fund. Requires that moneys in the fund be expended for including for investigation, site evaluation, cleanup, remedial action, removal, monitoring, or other response actions at any area of the state that is reasonably suspected to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would transfer \$100,000,000 as a loan from the General Fund to the Toxic Substances Control Account and would appropriate these funds to the</p>	

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			Department of Toxic Substances Control for activities related to accelerating the investigation and cleanup of homes and communities in a specified area that have lead contamination levels that exceed 80 parts per million, to be available for expenditure until July 1, 2021.	
AB 1488	Burke	Amended April 11, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, 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 requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to CalRecycle under penalty of perjury the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to CalRecycle under penalty of perjury the amount of empty plastic beverage containers that it collected, washed, and processed in the state in the previous calendar year into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form and into food grade flake, pellet, or sheet, or any other food grade form. The bill would require CalRecycle to disseminate standardized forms for these reporting provisions and would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container and a reclaimer to use those forms. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 1509	Mullin and Berman	Amended May 01, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines "rechargeable battery" for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, non-vehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries.</p>	Letters of Support sent to Assembly Committees on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials &

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, set by CalRecycle at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle's, and any other state agencies', full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.</p>	Natural Resources on April 2, 2019.
AB 1583	Eggman	Introduced February 22, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: (1) 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 bottles or containers, with specified numbers and letters placed in relation to a triangle. (2) Existing law requires CalRecycle to develop a comprehensive market development plan that will stimulate market demand in the state for postconsumer waste material and secondary waste material generated in the state. Existing law authorizes a local</p>	

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			<p>governing body to propose eligible property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, and authorizes CalRecycle to designate recycling market development zones. (3) Existing law creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to CalRecycle for making loans and payments to specified entities within the recycling market development zones and in other specified areas for purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2021. (4) Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the authority to provide financial assistance to a participating party in the form of specified sales and use tax exclusions for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year. The Sales and Use Tax Law, for the purposes of the taxes imposed pursuant to that law, until January 1, 2021, excludes the lease or transfer of title of tangible personal property constituting a project to any contractor for use in the performance of a construction contract for a participating party that will use that property as an integral part of the approved project.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would delete the prescribed description of that triangle. (2) This bill would require CalRecycle to establish a Paper Recycling Incentive Program that makes incentive payments to in-state processors of waste paper and to establish an Organic Waste Recycling Incentive Program that makes incentive payments to in-state organic waste recycling facilities that process organic waste collected from municipal sources. The bill would require CalRecycle to convene a Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling and would require the commission to, among other things, issue policy recommendations to achieve specified market development goals and waste reduction goals and provide regular feedback to CalRecycle on public messaging designed to encourage proper recycling and to</p>	

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			minimize contamination in curbside recycling programs. (3) This bill would extend the inoperative date of these provisions to July 1, 2031. (4) This bill would extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects to January 1, 2031, and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to January 1, 2031.	
AB 1672	Bloom	Amended April 25, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require nonflushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>	
AB 1718	Glazer	Introduced February 22, 2019. Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: Makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system. The bill would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop and post signs at the main entrances to state coastal beaches and units of the state park system to provide notice of the smoking prohibition. The bill would authorize the Director of Parks and Recreation to designate, by posted order, areas within units of the state park system as exempt from these provisions.</p>	
AB 1762	Boerner Horvath	Introduced February 22, 2019.	Existing Law: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources during specified compliance periods. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility to procure a minimum	

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			<p>quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the targets established by the program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reform the program.</p>	
AB 1770	Frazier	<p>Introduced February 22, 2019.</p> <p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: CalRecycle is required to administer a tire recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires. The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle to pay the costs of operating the tire recycling program. The act provides that the tire recycling program may include the awarding of grants, loans, subsidies, and rebates and the payment of incentives for various purposes related to reducing landfill disposal of used whole tires and tire recycling. Existing law establishes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and requires CalRecycle, in accordance with the tire recycling program, to award grants for certain public agency projects that utilize rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law makes the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act inoperative on June 30, 2019.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>	
SB 33	Skinner	<p>Introduced December 03, 2018.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Rules.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.</p>	
SB 43	Allen	<p>Amended April 29, 2019.</p> <p>Senate Committees on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). ARB is required 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</p>	

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			<p>reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The Act requires ARB 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. The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require ARB, in consultation with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, to submit a report to the Legislature on the results of a study, to propose and to determine the feasibility and practicality of a system to replace the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law with a Carbon Tax on retail products sold or used in the state based on the carbon intensity of the product to encourage the use of less carbon-intensive products. The bill would require ARB to revise the 2017 scoping plan to reflect the carbon emission reduction benefits that may be realized through the imposition of the Carbon Tax, and to consider the results of the study in future updates to the scoping plan.</p>	
SB 44	Skinner	Amended May 1, 2019. Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act authorizes the state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state ARB as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. The California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, upon appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funds zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies and related projects including, but not limited to, technology development, demonstration, precommercial pilots, and early commercial deployments of zero- and near-zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty truck technology.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the state ARB, no later than January 1, 2021, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Governor's Office of Business</p>	

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			and Economic Development and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to update the state board's 2016 mobile source strategy to include a comprehensive strategy for the deployment of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles in the state for the purpose of bringing the state into compliance with federal ambient air quality standards and reducing motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions from the medium- and heavy-duty vehicle sector. The bill would require the stateboard to recommend reasonable and achievable goals, based on specified factors, for reducing emissions from medium- and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030 and 2050, respectively, as part of the comprehensive strategy. The bill also would require the state board to include other specified information in the updates to the 2016 mobile source strategy. The bill would authorize the state ARB to establish a process to identify medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle segments that can more quickly reduce motor vehicle emissions, consistent with the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program and a beachhead market analysis. The bill, if the state board does that identification, would require the state ARB to implement additional emissions reduction strategies and motor vehicle deployment goals consistent with the comprehensive strategy. This bill would state that 10% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund will be appropriated in each annual Budget Act through the 2024â€“25 fiscal year to the state ARB for the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program to support the commercialization and deployment of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles that reduce GHG emissions.	
SB 54	Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener	Amended May 7, 2019. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including single-use plastic straws. The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Existing law makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020.	

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Ocean Protection Council, to adopt, on or before January 1, 2023, regulations to achieve, by 2030, a 75% reduction by manufacturers and retailers of the waste generated from single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require those regulations to include specified requirements, including, among others, that manufacturers and retailers, to the maximum extent feasible, source reduce single-use packaging and products and transition single-use packaging and products to reusable packaging and products, that manufacturers and retailers reduce waste generation of single-use plastic packaging and products by 75% through combined source reduction and recycling, and that all single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require manufacturers and retailers to annually report specified information to the department. The bill would require the department, before adopting the regulations, to develop a scoping plan to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including, among others, regulations to require businesses to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, to recycle, and require businesses to source reduce, at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and to require that all single-use packaging and products distributed or sold in California are recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2021, to prepare and approve a scoping plan to set a baseline for and achieve those reduction and recycling requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require a manufacturer of single-use plastic packaging or products sold or distributed in California to demonstrate a recycling rate of not less than 20% on and after January 1, 2022, and not less than 40% on and after January 1, 2026, and not less than 75% on and after January 1, 2030, as a condition of sale, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate as a condition of sale. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains</p>	

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			costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions.	
SB 68	Galgiani	Introduced January 09, 2019 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: Hazardous waste control law requires treated wood waste 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 specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require that message to include an additional specified statement relating to the Internet Web site at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found.</p>	
SB 143	Skinner	Amended April 3, 2019 Business and Professions.	<p>Existing Law: A junk dealer or recycler is generally prohibited from providing payment for nonferrous material unless the payment is made by cash or check and other requirements are met, including that the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a junk dealer or recycler to also pay for nonferrous material by general use prepaid card in accordance with specified requirements. This bill would also make non-substantive changes.</p>	
SB 162	Galgiani	Introduced January 24, 2019 Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects until January 1, 2030.</p>	

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SB 213	Wieckowski	Introduced February 05, 2019 Senate Committee on Rules.	<p>Existing Law: Litter receptacles are required to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make non-substantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
SB 372	Wieckowski	Introduced February 20, 2019. Senate Committee on Rules.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address extended producer responsibility for single-use plastic products, including collecting waste consisting of those products, the transport and treatment of those products, the costs of litter cleanup, and awareness-raising measures.</p>	
SB 405	Archuleta	Amended April 29, 2019. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require the Department of Public Works of the county to establish</p>	

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			an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022. By imposing additional duties on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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 the statutory provisions noted above.	
SB 409	Wilk	Amended April 09, 2019. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing Law: It is unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property. It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities in certain locations.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described. The bill would make it a crime to dump or deposit waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt on private property with the consent of the owner or an agent of the owner if a permit or license was required by a state or local agency and was not obtained. The bill would make it a crime for a property owner or agent to receive waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt if a permit or license is required from a state or a local agency and was not obtained prior to receiving the waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt. The bill would increase the fines for violating these prohibitions. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a mandatory fine of \$500-\$1,000 upon a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of \$1,000-\$2,500 upon a second conviction, and by a mandatory fine of \$2,500-\$4,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. If the court finds that the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires, the fine prescribed in this subdivision shall be doubled. A person who places, deposits, or dumps, or causes to be placed, deposited, or dumped, or transports for the purpose of dumping, waste matter in violation of this section in commercial quantities shall be</p>	

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			guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months and by a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to \$1,000-\$3,000 upon a first conviction, \$3,000-\$6,000 upon a second conviction, and \$6,000-\$10,000 upon a third or subsequent conviction. Because this bill would expand the scope of a crime and increase the punishment of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.	
SB 424	Jackson	Amended April 11, 2019. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: (1) Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or non-sale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period. Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense. (2) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste including single-use carryout bags and single-use plastic straws.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or</p>	

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			by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would define "reusable component" to mean a multiuse cigarette filter or a multiuse electronic cigarette that is designed to work for at least one year with daily use. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.	
SB 457	Hueso	Introduced February 21, 2019. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the PUC to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. The PUC has adopted 2 decisions implementing these requirements, the 2nd of which adopted a 5-year monetary incentive program effective June 11, 2015, for biomethane projects. Existing law requires the PUC to modify the monetary incentive program in specified respects and to extend the program until December 31, 2021.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to extend the program until December 31, 2026.</p>	Letter of Support sent to Appropriations on April 18, 2019.

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SB 515	Caballero	Amended April 08, 2019. Assembly Floor.	<p>Existing Law: The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, including electrical corporations, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewables energy resources, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program requires electrical corporations, by December 1, 2016, to collectively procure, through 5-year financial commitments, their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects that commenced operation prior to June 1, 2013, and that each produces its generation using specified minimum percentages of certain types of forest feedstock. The PUC has adopted resolutions establishing fuel or feedstock procurement requirements for generation from bioenergy projects intended to reduce wildfire risks that are applicable to the state's 3 largest electrical corporations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand the fuels and feedstocks that are eligible to meet these wildfire risk reduction fuel and feedstock requirements to include biomass diverted from specified higher fire-risk zones.</p>	
SB 667	Hueso	Amended April 29, 2019. Senate Committee on Appropriations.	<p>Existing Law: (1) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (ARB) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The act authorizes state ARB to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the CalRecycle, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires the CalRecycle, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce the emissions of GHGs by promoting in-state development of infrastructure, food waste</p>	Watch

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			<p>prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products. (2) The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act creates the Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for the development and deployment of alternative energy and renewable energy technologies, and provides that it is the purpose of the act to advance the state's goals of reducing the levels of GHG emissions and increasing the deployment of sustainable and renewable energy sources, among other things.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to amend, a 5-year investment strategy to drive innovation and support technological development and infrastructure, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, CalRecycle, in coordination with the Treasurer, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including loans and incentive payments, to fund organic waste recycling diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would create the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the Treasurer. The bill would require the Treasurer to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. (2) This bill would additionally provide that it is the purpose of the act to provide an alternative method of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities needed to develop organic waste diversion technologies.</p>	
SB 724	Stern and Glazer	<p>Amended April 29, 2019.</p> <p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Existing Law: (1) Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires CalRecycle to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable. (2) The act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days and not exempt from convenience zone requirements, to submit an affidavit to CalRecycle stating that</p>	<p>Letter of Support and Amend sent to Environmental Quality on April 19, 2019.</p>

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			<p>the dealer has met specified standards for redemption, including 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, during all hours that the dealer is open for business. If the dealer does not submit that affidavit, existing law requires the dealer to pay \$100 per day to CalRecycle, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund described in (3), until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provision. (3) The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and, except for administrative costs, continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to CalRecycle for specified purposes, including 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. (4) The act also continuously appropriates from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund \$10,500,000 annually for payments to cities and counties for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities. The act authorizes CalRecycle to withhold those payments to any city, county, or city and county that has restricted or prohibited the siting of a supermarket site, as provided. (5) The act requires CalRecycle to pay a market development payment to a reclaimer, as defined, for empty plastic beverage containers that have been collected for recycling in the state, and that the reclaimer washes and processes into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form that is then usable as input for the manufacture of new plastic products, as defined, by product manufacturers in the state. The act also requires CalRecycle to pay a market development payment to a product manufacturer, as defined, for plastic flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form of plastic purchased from a reclaimer and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a plastic product in the state. The act makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2022. The act authorizes CalRecycle, for the 2019-20 fiscal year to the 2021-22 fiscal year, inclusive, to expend up to \$10,000,000 each fiscal year from the fund for market development payments to reclaimers and product manufacturers. (6) Under the act, 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. CalRecycle is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner, so that the processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that CalRecycle is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. CalRecycle is required to determine the statewide</p>	

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			<p>weighted average cost to recycle each beverage container type by conducting a survey, as specified. CalRecycle is required to establish a processing fee account in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund for each material type and to deposit processing fees and other amounts in the applicable account.</p> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill, would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require CalRecycle to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. (2) This bill would revise these convenience zone redemption duties and exempt from those duties dealers with gross annual sales of less than \$2,000,000 and dealers that are not supermarkets and that have less than 5,000 square feet of interior retail space. The bill, until January 1, 2022, would also exempt certain other dealers from these requirements. (3) This bill would require CalRecycle to offer a handling fee payment from the fund to certain certified recyclers within unserved convenience zones. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill, until July 1, 2022, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, until July 1, 2022, to annually expend \$3,000,000 from the fund for specified supplemental handling fee payments to low-volume recycling centers. By authorizing the expenditure of a continuously appropriated fund for new purposes, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop and submit to the Legislature recommended revisions to the handling fee provisions. (4) This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2020, to convene a public hearing, as specified, for purposes of discussing and receiving public testimony on the development of guidelines for evaluating the circumstances that might prompt CalRecycle to withhold beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities payments to any city, county, or city and county that has restricted or prohibited the siting of a supermarket site. (5) This bill would delay the inoperative date of these provisions from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2023. This bill would additionally authorize CalRecycle to expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund for those purposes for the 2022-23 fiscal year, thereby making an appropriation. (6) This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2022, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015, adjusted as specified.</p>	

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			The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would provide that the processing fees established by CalRecycle between the effective date of the bill and December 31, 2019, inclusive, shall not be higher than they would be absent these new provisions. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend usage of surveys and calculations of recycling costs until at least January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to redirect any contract funds for cost surveys and calculations to provide for a specified assessment and to utilize any contract funds available for the development of amendments to be recommended to the Legislature regarding specified provisions of the act. (7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.	
SB 726	Caballero	Amended April 03, 2019. Senate Floor.	Existing Law: As part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a public agency or its contractor to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating, storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste (HHW). Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its HHW collection program if the public agency determines which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to the public in accordance with a quality assurance plan prepared by the public agency. Existing law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. Existing law requires hazardous waste to be transported to a HHW collection facility by specified entities, including a temporary HHW collection facility or a registered hazardous waste transporter carrying hazardous waste from a solid waste landfill loadcheck program or a transfer station loadcheck program under agreement with the HHW collection facility. Existing law prohibits an individual from transporting hazardous waste that exceeds a specified maximum volume or weight. Existing law requires a recipient of a household hazardous product or material that is a business or employer to be responsible for obtaining any written information necessary for compliance with the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act. This bill would additionally require those recipients to be responsible for using the product or material in conformance with its label, using appropriate personal protection, and managing unused products or materials as required by applicable state law.	Letter of Support sent to Environmental Quality on April 22, 2019.

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			<p>Proposed Law: This bill would additionally authorize a public agency's contractor to conduct that materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide those same instructions to a recipient. The bill would authorize the operation of a hazardous waste collection facility for the additional purpose of accepting reusable household hazardous products or materials and providing those products or materials to recipients. The bill would require the determination as to which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to be made without regard as to whether the distribution would be to the public. This bill would require reusable household products or materials to be transported by those same entities, and would additionally authorize a permanent HHW collection facility to transport hazardous waste or reusable household products or materials. The bill would provide that a registered hazardous waste transporter is not required to transport hazardous waste and reusable household products or materials from a solid waste facility or operation to a hazardous waste collection facility that is located at, or adjacent to, the solid waste facility or operation. The bill would prohibit an individual from transporting reusable household hazardous products or materials that exceed the above-mentioned maximum volume or weight.</p>	