

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

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BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 18	Garcia	<p><b>Amended February 23, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Senate Floor</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3.1 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, and coastal protection and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$600M shall be available to plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects of which \$50M for projects that reduce fire risk, improve forest health, and provide feedstock for compost, energy, or alternative fuel facilities and \$10M for projects that improve agricultural and open-space soil health, to improve carbon soil sequestration, erosion control, water quality and retention.</p>	
AB 96	Ting	<p><b>Introduced January 10, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Budget</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Budget Act of 2017.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017-18 fiscal year. More than \$100M appropriated to CalRecycle for Waste Reduction and Management from several funds.</p>	

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

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

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AB 332	Bocanegra	Amended March 9, 2017  Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb serious and continual criminal activity along that highway, subject to certain requirements, including the condition that the highway recommended for closure not be designated as a through highway or arterial street.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency additionally temporarily close to through traffic a highway under its jurisdiction in order to curb a serious nuisance, including illegal dumping. The bill would also allow a temporary closure of a highway that has been designated as a through highway or arterial street if the closure can be accomplished without a significant impact on the flow of traffic.</p>	
AB 378	Garcia, Holden, and Garcia	Amended April 18, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 32 and SB 32, require CARB to approve a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. AB 32 requires CARB, when adopting rules and regulations to achieve GHG emissions reductions beyond the statewide GHG emissions limit and to protect the state's most impacted and disadvantaged communities, to follow specified requirements, consider the social costs of the emissions of greenhouse gases, and prioritize specified emission reduction rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would authorize CARB to adopt or amend regulations that establish a market-based compliance mechanism, applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to complement direct emissions reduction measures in ensuring that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The bill would prohibit CARB from permitting a facility to increase its annual emissions of greenhouse gases compared 2014-16 and authorize CARB to adopt no-trade zones or facility-specific declining GHG emissions limits where facilities' emissions contribute to a cumulative pollution burden. The bill would prohibit CARB from allocating allowances to industrial facilities that do not meet the air pollutant emissions standards for criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants.</p>	
AB 444	Ting and Gray	Amended April 18, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize EPA to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste with appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.</p>	

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AB 509	Frazier	<p><b>Amended April 20, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Under the act, until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to reduce the landfill disposal and stockpiling of used whole tires by 25% within 4 years of full implementation of a statewide tire recycling program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to entities that purchase waste tire material for incorporation in a product for sale to end users and by, January 1, 2019, hold a public workshop to develop a plan for the program. Additionally, this bill would declare that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste tires generated be source reduced or recycled in the state by the year 2020.</p>	
AB 514	Salas	<p><b>Amended April 17, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic", and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.</p>	

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

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AB 890	Medina	<p><b>Amended May 10, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes a proposed ordinance to be submitted to the appropriate elections official and requires the elections official to forward the proposed ordinance to appropriate counsel for preparation of a ballot title and summary. Under existing law, if an initiative petition is signed by not less than a specified number of voters and filed with the elections official, that elections official must submit the proposed ordinance to the county board of supervisors, legislative body of a city, or governing board of a district. Existing law requires the governing body to (1) adopt the ordinance without alteration, (2) call an election or special election in certain instances, at which the ordinance, without alteration, would be submitted to a vote of the voters of the jurisdiction, or (3) for cities and counties, order a report on the ordinance and then adopt the ordinance or submit it to the voters.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the city attorney or county counsel to determine, within 15 days after a proposed initiative measure is filed, to determine whether the measure constitutes a project proposing specific activity that would eliminate discretionary land use approval for future development. If the city attorney or county counsel makes the determination that the measure constitutes such a project, the bill would require the city or county, to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). The bill would authorize the city or county to charge and collect a reasonable fee from the proponent in order to recover the estimated costs to prepare an environmental document prepared in compliance with CEQA.</p>	
AB 920	Aguiar-Curry	<p><b>Amended May 1, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, PUC has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires the PUC to adopt a process for each load-serving entity, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to file an integrated resource plan and a schedule for periodic updates to the plan to ensure that load-serving entities accomplish specified objectives.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require PUC, when reviewing each load-serving entity's and integrated resource plan, to evaluate the mix of resources in the load-serving entity's total resource and renewable resource portfolios to ensure balanced portfolios with an appropriate mix of peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity and would require the PUC to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and new renewable baseload generation and consider whether to establish procurement requirements for renewable baseload generation. The bill would make the same requirement of the governing board when reviewing the local publicly owned electric utility's integrated resource plan.</p>	

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AB 954	Chiu	Amended May 4, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law provides that all food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be the food labeling regulations of this state, and authorizes the State Department of Public Health to adopt additional food labeling regulations.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before July 1, 2018, to publish guidelines that encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use uniform quality dates and safety dates on food product labels, including guidelines that encourage the adoption of certain quality and safety date terms.</p>	
AB 1036	McCarty	Introduced February 16, 2017  Senate Floor	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the EPA and other State Departments, to among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in AB 341 and AB 1826.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals additionally specified in SB 1383, and would make other changes in these provisions.</p>	
AB 1055	Waldron	Amended March 21, 2017  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product, as defined, to maintain certain information and documentation in support of that claim. Existing law repeals these requirements relating to information supporting claims of recycled content for plastic food container products on January 1, 2018.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2028.</p>	

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AB 1147	Salas	<p><b>Introduced February 17, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing specified materials that have been segregated from solid waste materials and placed at a designated recycling collection location for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency for the purposes of collection and recycling or at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity and violators may be charged as either a misdemeanor or an infraction.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would subject an unauthorized person to these same penalties and damages for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, except in compliance with applicable law.</p>	<p>Letter of opposition sent to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary on, April 13, 2017.</p>
AB 1158	Chu	<p><b>Amended May 8, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would create an advisory committee that would be required to make recommendations to manufacturers and carpet stewardship organizations on carpet stewardship plans. The bill would require CalRecycle, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Rules Committee to appoint members to the advisory committee. The bill would require a carpet stewardship plan to include a process by which the manufacturer or carpet stewardship organization receives and subsequently responds, in writing, to plan recommendations from the advisory committee, and its reasons for rejecting any specific recommendations made by the advisory committee.</p>	

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AB 1180	Holden	<p><b>Amended April 19, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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 1/2% retained by retailers, 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 on which the California tire fee is imposed be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund with these moneys to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for use by the CARB and local air districts to fund programs and projects that mitigate or remediate air pollution caused by tires in the state.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50 and 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.</p>	
AB 1219	Eggman	<p><b>Amended May 1, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Senate Floor</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food. The bill would also expand these provisions to include the donation of food directly to end recipients. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the donee makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome.</p>	

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AB 1287	Acosta	Introduced February 17, 2017  Assembly Committee on Natural Resources	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend the operation of that provision indefinitely.</p>	
AB 1288	Eggman	Amended May 1, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Per AB 939 the operator of a disposal facility is required to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site and CalRecycle established the amount of the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources. This bill would require CalRecycle to use the moneys in the account also to maintain a prudent reserve for the administration and implementation of AB 939.</p>	
AB 1294	Berman	Amended April 17, 2017  Senate Floor	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets specified ASTM International standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires a manufacturer or supplier of plastic products making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would extend indefinitely the provision concerning recycled content market claims.</p>	

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AB 1342	Flora	Amended April 27, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the GGRF for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities' programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the GGRF for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make moneys from the GGRF, upon appropriations, available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest programs that reduce GHG emissions caused by wildfires; to CalRecycle for instate organic waste recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions; and to CalRecycle for instate recycling projects that reduce GHG emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020.</p>	
AB 1374	Salas	Introduced February 17, 2017  Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Diesel Fuel Tax Law imposes a tax for the removal of diesel fuel in this state from a terminal if the diesel fuel is removed at the rack, and for the privilege of using diesel fuel in a qualified motor vehicle in this state by an interstate user. Existing law allows a claim for refund for amounts of tax paid on the biodiesel fuel portion of dyed blended biodiesel fuel removed from an approved terminal at the terminal rack to the extent a supplier can show that the tax on that biodiesel fuel has been paid by the same supplier.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would limit the definition of biodiesel to a biofuel that meets a specified standard for the purposes of the Diesel Fuel Tax Law and this would limit the above-specified claims for refund.</p>	
AB 1417	Cunningham	Introduced February 17, 2017  Assembly 1st Reading	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state, and the CalRecycle is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make non-substantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
AB 1522	Limon	Introduced February 17, 2017  Assembly 1st Reading	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to clearly indicate on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale by the beverage manufacturer a specified message relating to the beverage container's redemption value or refund by either printing or embossing the beverage container or by securely affixing a clear and prominent stamp, label, or other device to the beverage container.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make non-substantive changes to these provisions.</p>	

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AB 1572	Aguiar-Curry	Amended April 25, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting. Existing law requires CalRecycle, until January 1, 2018, to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years. Existing law repeals this conditional review schedule on January 1, 2018, and, as of that date, requires CalRecycle to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element for compliance with those diversion requirements at least once every 2 years.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would postpone the repeal of that conditional review schedule, and postpone the corresponding operation of the department's 2-year review schedule, to January 1, 2022. This bill would authorize CalRecycle to make recommendations to the Legislature, by January 1, 2022, on necessary revisions to the review process described above to ensure consistency with the regulations adopted to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction goals per SB 1383.</p>	
AB 1594	Bloom	Amended April 17, 2017  Assembly Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government, and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the council, on or before March 1, 2018, to compile existing data identifying the primary sources and types of ocean plastic pollution, including recommendations to be provided to the Legislature regarding legislative action or other strategies that may be implemented by the state to reduce plastic pollution on state beaches and in ocean waters. The bill would require the council, by the same date, to provide a report to the Legislature on the status of a 2007 council resolution that outlined a 13-point plan of action to prevent and reduce marine debris.</p>	

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AB 1659	Low	<p><b>Amended April 4, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, 2-year bill</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in the state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to CalRecycle for approval that would, increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. Existing law requires the carpet stewardship plan to include a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan and requires a manufacturer or carpet stewardship organization to pay CalRecycle an annual administrative fee.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, the Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act, would authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish and implement a residential curbside collection program for the collection and recycling of a container or single-use food service packaging product labeled with the same resin code. The bill would require, by June 30, 2018, a manufacturer of plastic packaging sold in this state, individually or through a plastic packaging stewardship organization, to submit to CalRecycle one or more plastic packaging stewardship plans, similar to the carpet stewardship plans described above, collectively covering each particular type of plastic packaging distributed, sold, or used in the state by that manufacturer. Additionally, the bill would require each plastic packaging stewardship organization to make reasonable efforts to achieve an overall goal of a 75% rate of community access for each type of plastic packaging on or before January 1, 2043.</p>	
AB 1663	Garcia	<p><b>Amended April 18, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. Existing law requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the State Board of Equalization.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the state to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer.</p>	

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SB 5	De Leon	Amended May 10, 2017  Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3.5 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$400M shall be available as competitive grants for projects that plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects. Eligible projects include those that reduce fire risk, improve forest health, and provide feedstock for compost, energy, or alternative fuels facilities.</p>	
SB 53	Hueso	Amended April 26, 2016  Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, up to a specified maximum, by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits, by an amount, up to a specified maximum, equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The bill would additionally require the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies or the Department of Transportation to estimate the damage caused by vehicles operating pursuant to this authorization and report its findings to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing and the Assembly Committee on Transportation on or before October 1, 2018.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on, March 16, 2017.

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<b>SB 60</b>	<b>Glazer and McGuire</b>	<b>Introduced December 21, 2016</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires CalRecycle to annually designate convenience zones, as defined, statewide and requires at least one certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone that accepts all types of empty beverage containers and pays the refund value at one location, and that is open for business 30 hours per week.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, until July 1, 2017, would exempt from the requirement that each convenience zone be served by at least one certified recycling center (1) a convenience zone that was served by or exempted because of a recycling center that closed between January 1, 2016, and March 31, 2016, or that is closed as a result of an action taken by CalRecycle on or after July 1, 2016, and (2) a convenience zone that is in a jurisdiction with a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center on or after July 1, 2016.</p>	
<b>SB 72</b>	<b>Mitchell</b>	<b>Introduced January 10, 2017</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Budget Act of 2017.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017-18 fiscal year. More than \$100M appropriated to CalRecycle for Waste Reduction and Management from several funds.</p>	

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SB 100	De Leon	Amended May 1, 2017  Senate Floor	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The RPS Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, so that the total kilowatt-hours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, to achieve 60% eligible renewable resources by December 31, 2030, and for all electricity sold at retail to be generated by eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2045. This bill would authorize the PUC to establish a requirement that gas sellers, procure a minimum percentage of biomethane or renewable gas, from sources that reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state. This bill would revise the definition of biogas and biomethane for these purposes, and would revise the definition of biomass conversion to include the organic byproducts of organic digestion.</p>	
SB 168	Wieckowski	Amended April 6, 2017  Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, requires a mattress recycling organization, comprised of manufacturers of mattresses sold in the state, to develop and submit to CalRecycle for approval a plan, including a budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The Bottle Bill, which is administered by CalRecycle, is established to promote beverage container recycling, and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. This bill, commencing January 1, 2021, would revise and recast the provisions of the Bottle Bill, which would be renamed the Beverage Container Recycling Program, and would include wine and distilled spirits as beverages under the program.</p>	

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SB 212	Jackson	Introduced February 01, 2017  Assembly Floor	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the California Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill adds to the act a definition of "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.</p>	
SB 584	Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Amended May 1, 2017  Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Budget Act of 2017.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2017.</p>	
SB 705	Allen	Amended April 26, 2017  Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. AB 939, administered by CalRecycle, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017, which would prohibit a food provider, on and after January 1, 2020, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene food service container. The bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violates that prohibition, or reasonably should have known that it was violating that prohibition, in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first violation, \$2,000 per day for the second violation, and \$5,000 per day for the third and subsequent violations. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought the action and would authorize these penalties, if collected by the Attorney General, to be expended to enforce that prohibition. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop an Internet Web page with information on how to comply with, and how to file a complaint for a violation of, that prohibition.</p>	

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