

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2019-2020 SESSION
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| AB 19 | Waldron | Introduced December 03, 2018 | <p>Existing Law: Under 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 provides that the burning of growing, dead, or downed vegetation is for a public purpose if the department has determined that the burning of that vegetation is necessary for the prevention or suppression of forest fires.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make a non-substantive change in that provision relating to the burning of vegetation.</p> | |
| AB 129 | Bloom | Introduced December 04, 2018. | <p>Existing Law: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water. Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, business, or other entity from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to, among other things, enact legislation to recognize the emerging threat that microfibers pose to the environment and water quality and would make related findings and declarations.</p> | |
| AB 142 | Garcia | Amended February 25, 2019. 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 these provisions 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> <hr/> | Support |

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| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes any regulations or policies adopted for purposes of ensuring compliance. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. | |
| AB 144 | Aguiar-Curry | Amended March 05, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. County: Comprehensive Organics Management Plan 2/18/19 BAC Priority: Support in Concept if language amended to be biogas near zero CI. | 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 Health 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 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. 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 management mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for closing the loop on carbon-neutral or carbon-negative organic waste management practices. | |
| AB 161 | Ting | Amended March 19, 2019. | Existing Law: Existing law 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 | |

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| | | Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>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, subject to specified exceptions.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a point-of-sale proof of purchase for the retail sale of food, alcohol, or other tangible personal property, or for the provision of services, provided to a consumer, as defined, by a business to be provided only in electronic form. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions 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 exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce these provisions. This bill would exempt from that requirement a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that is a business from provisions prohibiting requesting personal identification information that is necessary to provide the cardholder with a receipt in electronic form.</p> | |
| AB 176 | Cervantes | Amended February 25, 2019. Committees on Natural Resources. | <p>Existing Law: 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, 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> <hr/> <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, 2031, and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion until January 1, 2031.</p> | |

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| AB 187 | Cristina Garcia and Bigelow | Amended March 19, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | <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 reports, and would require the advisory committee to prepare written recommendations for the organization. The bill would require the mattress recycling charge to be reduced if the organization's financial reserve exceeds an unspecified amount and would prohibit the organization from reducing the 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</p> | |
| AB 215 | Mathis and Quirk | Amended February 28, 2019. Committee on Appropriations. | <p>Existing Law: 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> <hr/> <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</p> | |

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| | | | 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. | |
| AB 257 | Mathis | Introduced January 23, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | <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, administered by CalRecycle, consisting of awarding funding to 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 the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and dispose of the biomass in a way that results in fewer GHGs emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of otherwise. The bill appropriates \$10,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for this program and would authorize CalRecycle to use up to 5% of those moneys for administration of the program.</p> | |
| AB 293 | Eduardo Garcia | Amended February 26, 2019. Committee on Natural Resources. | <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> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the COPTF to consider the development and adoption of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced</p> | |

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| | | | 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 aggregation methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop an offset project under approved offset protocols. | |
| AB 296 | Cooley | Amended March 20, 2019. Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission 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 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the 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, a special 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. By continuously appropriating these funds, the bill would make an appropriation.</p> | |

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| AB 343 | Patterson | Introduced February 04, 2019. Committee on Natural Resources. | <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 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 a biomass energy 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 399 | Brough | Introduced February 06, 2019 | <p>Existing Law: Certain fees including the hazardous waste disposal fees and hazardous waste facility and generator fees, are required to be administered and collected by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Tax Law. Existing law requires a feepayer, within 30 days of the date of assessment, to deliver a remittance of the amount of those assessed fees to the office of the department.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a feepayer to deliver that remittance to the office of the department within 45 days, instead of 30 days, of the date of assessment.</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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 cleaned, rinsed, and sanitized at either the temporary food facility or an approved food facility.</p> | |
| AB 655 | Fong | Introduced February 15, 2019 | <p>Existing Law: Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. 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 the department. 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 the department pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse the department for the costs incurred by the department in processing the renewal application.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the department to create an expedited process for hazardous waste facilities permit renewal applications if certain conditions are met.</p> | |

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| AB 729 | Chu | Introduced February 19, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to CalRecycle. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that such an action becomes necessary. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by CalRecycle, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan.</p> | |
| AB 753 | Eduardo Garcia | Introduced February 19, 2019. Committee on Transportation. | <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 at least 30% of the moneys available for allocation as part of the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program for projects to produce alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels in the state, and projects to develop stand-alone alternative and renewable fuel infrastructure, fueling stations, and equipment. This bill would require the state ARB to allocate at least 30% from the annual moneys appropriated to it for low-carbon transportation investments for the purposes of the production of fuels and fueling infrastructure.</p> | |
| AB 755 | Holden | Introduced February 19, 2019. Committee on | <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</p> | |

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| | | Natural Resources. | <p>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> <hr/> <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 | Introduced February 20, 2019. | <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. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to annually report to CalRecycle 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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would set minimum content standards for plastic beverage containers in California.</p> | |
| AB 793 | Ting | Introduced February 20, 2019. | <p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to CalRecycle. Existing law requires processors of beverage containers to report specified information relating to beverage containers to CalRecycle, in the form and manner prescribed by CalRecycle, within 10 days after each month.</p> | |

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| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would instead require processors to submit those reports within 15 days after each month. | |
| AB 794 | Ting | Introduced February 20, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | 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. 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. | |
| AB 804 | Ting | Introduced February 20, 2019. | 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. 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 | Introduced February 20, 2019 | 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 of | |

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| | | Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>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 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. After issuing an order of compliance, existing law authorizes CalRecycle to impose administrative civil penalties upon that jurisdiction.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalRecycle to find that a jurisdiction made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element if the jurisdiction has adopted a dual stream recycling program.</p> | |
| AB 827 | McCarthy | <p>Introduced February 20, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <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> <hr/> <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> | |
| AB 886 | Eggman | <p>Introduced February 20, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of those requirements to January 1, 2021.</p> | |
| AB 900 | Flora | <p>Introduced February 20, 2019.</p> | <p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by CalRecycle, 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> | |

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| | | | <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make a non-substantive change to a provision relating to city source reduction and recycling elements.</p> | |
| AB 1080 | Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting | Amended March 19, 2019. 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, 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 regulations to source reduce and recycle 75% of single-use packaging and products sold or distributed in California by 2030. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including 1) to require businesses to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, 2) to recycle, and require businesses to source reduce, at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and 3) 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, as a condition of sale, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate as a</p> | |

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| | | | 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. | |
| AB 1156 | Eduardo Garcia | Introduced February 21, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | <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. 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> <p>Proposed Law: This bill instead would require the Treasurer to develop the 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. 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 to expand this mechanism to other sources of biogas.</p> | |
| AB 1171 | Chen | Introduced February 21, 2019. | <p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each city to submit to the county in which the city is located a source reduction and recycling element containing specified components, including a composting component.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to encourage municipalities to adopt more effective sustainability standards for the recycling and composting of grocery store food packaging.</p> | |
| AB 1216 | Bauer-Kahan | Introduced February 21, 2019 | Existing Law: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump, or to cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped, or to cause or allow to overflow, sewage, sludge, cesspool or septic tank effluent, accumulation of human excreta, or solid waste, in or upon a street, alley, public highway, or road in common use or upon a public park or other public property | |

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| | | | <p>other than property designated or set aside for that purpose by the governing board or body having charge of the property, or upon private property without the owner's consent.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address illegal dumping.</p> | |
| AB 1228 | Calderon | <p>Introduced February 21, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the CalRecycle, 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. The act requires a city or county source reduction component to evaluate and identify rate structures and fees to reduce the amount of wastes that generators produce.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the city source reduction component to additionally evaluate and identify incentivizing programs for that same purpose. To the extent this bill would add to the duties of cities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.</p> | |
| AB 1236 | Lackey | <p>Introduced February 21, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources.</p> | <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. Existing law establishes the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force to provide guidance to the state ARB in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism. (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, 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) 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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the management and recycling of solid waste. (5) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (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 authorize public utilities to engage in programs to encourage economic development, including rate discounts to industries or business entities whose facilities are or will be located within the boundaries of enterprise zones, economic incentive areas, or recycling market development zones.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill would require the state ARB for a market-based compliance mechanism, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force, a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing no later than January 1, 2022. (2) This bill, beginning in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the fund to CalRecycle for the department's Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program. (3) This bill would exempt from CEQA a project to construct and operate a facility that produces electricity from residual solid waste that cannot otherwise be manufactured into new products and an organic waste recycling facility. By requiring a local agency to determine the applicability of this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with CalRecycle, 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 energy generation goals. (4) This bill would establish the Recycled Materials Innovation Grant Program to be administered by CalRecycle, 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. The bill would require CalRecycle to award no more than 5 grants of \$20,000,000 each, with moneys made available from the General Fund. (5) (a) This bill would require the PUC to require an electrical corporation to cap energy costs for businesses that use recycled materials to produce new products at 80% of the rate charged to commercial and industrial</p> | |

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| | | | users per kilowatthour. The bill would require the PUC to allocate to an electrical corporation an amount of General Fund moneys, sufficient to backfill the costs the electrical corporation incurred with that cap. (b) This bill would require a local publicly owned electric utility to cap energy costs for businesses that use recycled materials to produce new products at 80% of the rate charged to commercial and industrial users per kilowatthour. The bill would require CalRecycle to allocate to a local publicly owned electric utility an amount of General Fund moneys, sufficient to backfill the costs the publicly owned electric utility incurred with that cap. (6) By adding to the duties of local publicly owned electric utilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. | |
| AB 1357 | Quirk | Introduced February 22, 2019 | <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 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.</p> | |
| AB 1462 | Santiago | Introduced February 22, 2019. | <p>Existing Law: The hazardous waste control laws require a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires an application for a hazardous waste facility permit or other grant of authorization to use and operate a hazardous waste facility to include a disclosure statement.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make a non-substantive change to the provision requiring the application to include a disclosure statement.</p> | |

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| AB 1488 | Burke | Introduced February 22, 2019. | <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 bottle grade flake, pellet, sheet, or any other bottle 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.</p> | |
| AB 1509 | Mullin and Berman | Introduced February 22, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources. | <p>Existing Law: The sale or offer of sale of a rechargeable consumer product is prohibited unless the product meets certain requirements, including, if the product has a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the rechargeable battery, battery pack, or product has a brand name affixed to it.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, for a product with a nonremovable rechargeable battery, that the manufacturer of the product provide disassembly information to recyclers of rechargeable consumer products in the state for the purpose of ensuring the safe removal of the battery, and would prohibit the sale or offer of sale of that product if the manufacturer does not provide that information.</p> | |
| AB 1583 | Eggman | Introduced February 22, 2019. | <p>Existing Law: (1) 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 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 governing body to propose eligible</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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> <hr/> <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 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</p> | |

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| | | | exclusion for qualifying projects to January 1, 2031, and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to January 1, 2031. | |
| AB 1718 | Glazer | Introduced February 22, 2019 | <p>Existing Law: 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> <hr/> <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. | <p>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 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 | Introduced February 22, 2019. | <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/> | |

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| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024. | |
| SB 33 | Skinner | Introduced December 03, 2018 Committee on Rules | Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. 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. | |
| SB 43 | Allen | Introduced December 03, 2018 Committees on Environmental Quality & Governance and Finance | 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 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. 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. | |
| SB 54 | Allen, Skinner, | Amended March 7, 2019 | 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 | |

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| | Stern, and Wiener | Committee on Appropriations. | <p>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> <hr/> <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 regulations to source reduce and recycle 75% of single-use packaging and products sold or distributed in California by 2030. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to accomplish that requirement, including 1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and products, 2) to source reduce or recycle at least 75% of single-use plastic packaging and products by 2030, and 3) 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, 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> | |
| SB 68 | Galgiani | Introduced January 09, 2019 | 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 | |

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| | | Committee on Environmental Quality | <p>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> <hr/> <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 March 20, 2019 | <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. Existing law makes a violation of those provisions a misdemeanor.</p> <hr/> <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. The bill would provide that violations of those provisions is not a misdemeanor.</p> | |
| SB 162 | Galgiani | Introduced January 24, 2019 | <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> <hr/> <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> | |
| SB 213 | Wieckowski | Introduced February 05, 2019 | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires litter receptacles 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> | |

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| SB 276 | Pan | Introduced February 13, 2019 | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. Existing law states legislative declarations relating to the state's hazardous waste control program.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete obsolete provisions and make other non-substantive changes to those declarations.</p> | |
| SB 372 | Wieckowski | Introduced February 20, 2019. 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 | Introduced February 20, 2019. Committee on Transportation. | <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 county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team</p> | |

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| | | | <p>to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, the Legislature, and the Governor's office. By imposing additional duties on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.</p> | |
| SB 409 | Wilk | <p>Introduced February 20, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Public Safety.</p> | <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 provisions and would make these violations misdemeanors. 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.</p> <p>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 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</p> | |

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| | | | 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 from an infraction to a misdemeanor, it would impose a state-mandated local program. | |
| SB 424 | Jackson | Introduced February 21, 2019. Committee on Rules. | <p>Existing Law: A manufacturer or distributor of sharps, or another specified entity, is 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 the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated sharps waste. Existing law requires an entity that establishes and implements that stewardship program to provide to the California State Board of Pharmacy a list of sharps required to be included in the stewardship program, and a list and description of any sharps that are not required to be included, that it sells or offers for sale in the state. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to submit annually, on or before July 1, to CalRecycle a plan that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. CalRecycle is required to post and maintain copies of the plans on its Internet Web site.</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a plan submitted to CalRecycle on or after July 1, 2021, to include a description of the number and types of devices sold or distributed in the state by the manufacturer.</p> | |
| SB 457 | Hueso | Introduced February 21, 2019. Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications. | <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> | |

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| SB 515 | Caballero | <p>Introduced February 21, 2019.</p> <p>Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.</p> | <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 commencing 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> <hr/> <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 salvaged vegetation from wildlife clean up, biomass diverted from specified higher fire-risk zones, and biomass from commission-designated sources.</p> | |
| SB 667 | Hueso | <p>Introduced February 22, 2019.</p> | <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 prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 infrastructure, in accordance with the investment strategy. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that, commencing with the 2020-21 fiscal year, through the 2024-25 fiscal year, an unspecified amount be appropriated in the annual Budget Act from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle to be expended for the loan and grant programs described above and to be transferred into the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account, which this bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would authorize moneys in that account to be expended by the Treasurer for the financial incentive mechanisms developed pursuant to this bill, in accordance with the investment strategy and other specified requirements. 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 local and regional recycling markets.</p> | |
| SB 724 | Stern and Glazer | Introduced February 22, 2019 | <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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>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 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> <hr/> <p>Proposed Law: (1) This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would require CalRecycle to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise 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</p> | |

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| | | | <p>recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015, adjusted as specified. 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.</p> | |
| SB 726 | Caballero | Introduced February 22, 2019. | <p>Existing Law: The hazardous waste control laws authorize 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. Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its household hazardous waste 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.</p> <hr/> <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.</p> | |