

Attachment 1 - Financial Incentives

Program	Administering Agency	Material	Activity	Description	Websites
<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>Grants</b>					
A.B. 118 - Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007	CEC	Biomass	Biofuels Production	CEC proposes to adopt regulations on February 25, 2009, to define administration of the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program. The Program may provide funds to facilities engaged in production of biofuels, such as low-carbon fuels from plastics, bioethanol from cellulosic waste, and methane from various organic materials.	<a href="http://energy.ca.gov/process/agriculture/loan_solicitation">http://energy.ca.gov/process/agriculture/loan_solicitation</a>
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (H.R. 1)	Multiple	Organics, Plastics, Cellulose	Renewable Energy Production	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (H.R. 1), also known as the Economic Stimulus Bill, was signed by President Obama on February 17, 2009. This bill provides loans and loan guarantees for renewable energy research and deployment, provides grants to LFG and WTE facilities, extends production tax credits for renewable energy production (until 2014), allows a new 30% investment tax credit (in lieu of PTC) for renewable energy facilities, provides 50% first year depreciation (RISE) and 5-year accelerated depreciation, increases allocations of clean renewable energy bonds (CREB), modifies the tax credit for carbon dioxide sequestration, and allows a new tax credit for a qualifying advanced renewable energy project.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d111:H.R.1:">http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d111:H.R.1:</a>

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Rural Energy for America Program	USDA	Biomass	Renewable Energy Production	<p>The Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), part of the 2008 Federal Farm Bill, provides <b>grants and loans</b> to agricultural producers and small businesses to purchase renewable energy systems. The Rural Business and Cooperative Services of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the program. In FY 2008, \$15.8 million was available in grants and \$204 million was available in guaranteed loans. Grants can fund up to 25% of a project's total eligible costs and are limited to \$500,000 for renewable energy projects. Guaranteed loans can fund up to 50% of a project's total eligible costs – with a minimum of \$5,000 and a maximum of \$25 million. Combination grants and guaranteed loans can fund up to 50% of a project's total eligible costs. Eligible renewable energy projects include projects that produce energy from biomass and hydrogen-based sources. The project can produce any form of energy, including heat, electricity, or fuel. For all projects, the system must be located in a rural area, must be technically feasible, meet environmental requirements, and must be owned by the applicant.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/farmbill/">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/farmbill/</a></p>

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Beverage Container Recycling Program	Dept. of Conservation, Division of Recycling	Beverage Containers	Recycling	The Recycling Market Development and Expansion grant program awards funds to build recycling infrastructure, to develop markets for recycled materials, and to support market expansion-related activities aimed at increasing the demand for, and recycling of, beverage containers. The Department also administers a Beverage Container Recycling competitive grant program that provides funding for those who provide convenient recycling programs to their local community. The Program also provides funding to support curbside collection of recyclables in residential neighborhoods.	<a href="http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dor/Pages/Index.aspx">http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dor/Pages/Index.aspx</a>
Biomass Research and Development Initiative	National Biomass Coordination Office (joint DOE-USDA program)	Biomass	Biofuel, Bioenergy, Biobased Products	Up to \$25 million in funding for research and development of technologies and processes to produce biofuels, bioenergy, and high-value biobased products, subject to annual appropriations.	<a href="http://www.brdisolutions.com/default.aspx">http://www.brdisolutions.com/default.aspx</a>
Biomass Research and Development Initiative	DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy/USDA	Biomass	Biofuels, Bioenergy, and Biobased Products	The U.S. Departments of Energy (DOE) and Agriculture (USDA) have up to \$25 million in funding for research and development of technologies and processes to produce biofuels, bioenergy, and high-value biobased products, subject to annual appropriations.	<a href="http://www.brdisolutions.com/default.aspx">http://www.brdisolutions.com/default.aspx</a>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>Loans</b>					
California Small Business Loan Guarantee Program	Financial Development Corporations or Applicant's Bank	All	Small Business	The Small Business Loan Guarantee Program allows a small business to acquire a loan and establish a favorable credit history with a lender so that future financing can be obtained by the business on its own. Guarantees can cover up to 90 percent of the loan amount, with the guaranteed portion not exceeding \$500,000. The term of the loan may extend up to seven years. The program is administered through any of the State's eleven Financial Development Corporations (FDC), either directly or through an applicants' bank.	<a href="http://www.calbusiness.ca.gov/cedpgybfasblgp.asp">http://www.calbusiness.ca.gov/cedpgybfasblgp.asp</a>

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RMDZ	CIWMB	Solid Waste	Manufacturing, Composting	<p>CIWMB's Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZ) program combines recycling with economic development to fuel new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills. The RMDZ program provides loans, technical assistance, and free product marketing to businesses that use materials from the waste stream to manufacture their products and are located in a zone. The program targets organics as one of the four priority materials being disposed in landfills. The zones cover roughly 71,790 square miles of California from the Oregon border to San Diego. Assistance is provided by local Zone Administrators and the Board's Local Assistance and Market Development Division. Local government incentives may include streamlined local permit processes, reduced taxes and licensing, and increased and consistent secondary material feedstock supply. Local incentives vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In addition to loans, the Board offers free product marketing through the Recycle Store. The Board has approved and funded 30 loans to 24 businesses totaling \$12.7 million for organics, green waste and wood recycling facilities.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/rmdz">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/rmdz</a></p>

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California Capital Access Program (CalCAP)	CPCFA	All	Small Business	The California Capital Access Program (CalCAP), administered by California Pollution Control Financing Agency (CPCFA), helps small-business borrowers obtain loans through participating financial institutions. CalCAP contributes to the loan loss reserves of a financial institution, thereby allowing the lender to provide loans to business which might otherwise not be able to obtain financing. While the requirements of the participating lenders can vary, the maximum size of a CalCAP loan is \$1.5 million. There is no minimum size and some lenders are providing loans as low as \$500.	<a href="http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcf/calcap.asp">http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcf/calcap.asp</a>
Loan Guarantee Program	DOE	Biomass	Early Commercial Use of Advanced Technologies	The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA05) authorizes the U.S. Department of Energy to issue loan guarantees to eligible projects that "avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases" and "employ new or significantly improved technologies as compared to technologies in service in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued."	<a href="http://www.lgprogram.energy.gov/">http://www.lgprogram.energy.gov/</a>
Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loans	USDA, Rural Business Cooperative Service	Biomass	Biogas, Biofuel, Pollution Control	Maximum loan of \$10 million, with some exceptions up to \$25 million.	<a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&amp;i_gar.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&amp;i_gar.htm</a>
Small Business Loan Guarantee	Financial Development Corporations (FDCs) or Banks	Solid Waste, Recycling	Small Business	The Small Business Loan Guarantee Program allows a small business to acquire a loan and establish a favorable credit history with a lender so that future financing can be obtained by the business on its own. Guarantees can cover up to 90 percent of the loan amount, with the guaranteed portion not exceeding \$500,000. The term of the loan may extend up to seven years.	<a href="http://www.calbusiness.ca.gov/cedpgybfasblgp.asp">http://www.calbusiness.ca.gov/cedpgybfasblgp.asp</a>

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<b>Bonds</b>					
Industrial Development Bonds	CPCFA	Solid Waste, Recycling	Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities, Pollution Control	CPCFA provides tax-exempt IDBs for qualified manufacturing and processing companies. CPCFA IDBs that meet statutory and regulatory requirements can be used for a variety of pollution control, solid waste and recycling facilities. Generally, IDBs are issued for projects costing at least \$1 million up to a maximum of \$10 million. Typically, tax-exempt bond issues exceed \$2.5 million. More information on these types of bonds can be found at the California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission.	<a href="http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfa">http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfa</a>
Industrial Development Bonds	CIDFAC	Recyclables	Manufacturing	CIDFAC assists California businesses by providing access to low-cost, tax-exempt IDB financing for capital expenditures. This program allows businesses to borrow funds at competitive rates through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds either supported by some form of credit enhancement (e.g., a bank-issued letter of credit) or placed with sophisticated investors. IDBs may be used for manufacturing projects which use recycled or reused products and materials for the creation of tangible products for sale.	<a href="http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cidfac/idb.asp">http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cidfac/idb.asp</a>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
I-Bank Industrial Development Bonds	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank)	Solid Waste	Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	<p>The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) focuses on public infrastructure and private investments. Eligible applicants include redevelopment agencies, cities, counties, special districts, and assessment districts. Eligible projects include solid waste collection and disposal. Loan amounts of \$250,000 to 10 million dollars are available per project, with a maximum of 10 million dollars per project and 20 million dollars per jurisdiction. The term is up to 30 years, but cannot exceed the useful life of the project. The 7-year historical average rate is 3.13% with 30 year financing.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ibank.ca.gov/Programs/industrial.html">http://www.ibank.ca.gov/Programs/industrial.html</a></p>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>TAX CREDITS</b>					
R&D Development Credit	California Franchise Tax Board	Solid Waste, Recyclables	Qualified Research Activities	"Basic Research" and "Qualified Research" must be conducted in California.	<a href="http://www.ftb.ca.gov/businesses/credits/rd/">http://www.ftb.ca.gov/businesses/credits/rd/</a>
Recycling Investment Tax Credit (Discontinued)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	CIWMB's Recycling Equipment Tax Credit Program (ETC) became effective January 1, 1989, but sunset on January 1, 1994. The ETC allowed a 40 percent tax credit for qualified property (equipment) purchased and placed into operation between January 1, 1989 and December 31, 1993. The credit was divided over three years: 20 percent the first year, 15 percent the second year and 5 percent the third year. Any unused credit because of low tax liability was rolled to the following year, and succeeding years if necessary, until the credit was exhausted. According to a 1995 CIWMB report to the Legislature, the tax credit did not appear to have a major impact to increase recycling, but several recommendations were made to remedy problems in the program in order that more recycling businesses could take advantage of the credit. However, the ETC was not reinstated.	
Biogas Production Incentives Act of 2009	IRS	Biomass - Agricultural, Food Industry	Biogas	S. 306, H.R. 1158 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a business tax credit for the production, sale, or use of biogas. Defines "biogas" as a gas that is derived by processing qualified energy feedstock (i.e., manure of agricultural livestock and other organic agricultural or food industry byproduct waste material) in an anaerobic digester and that contains at least 50% methane. Allows such credit to offset alternative minimum tax (AMT) liability.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:S.306:">http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:S.306:</a>

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Federal Ethanol Tax Credit	IRS	Biomass	Ethanol	S. 622 - The ethanol tax credit provides a credit against Federal gasoline taxes that is worth 51 cents for every gallon of ethanol blended into the gasoline pool. For a typical gasoline blend with 10 percent ethanol, the credit reduces the Federal excise tax (18.4 cents per gallon) by 5.1 cents, resulting in an effective tax rate of 13.3 cents per gallon for the blender. Currently, the ethanol tax credit is scheduled to expire in 2010; however, it has been in effect since 1978, and while it has been adjusted both up and down, it has consistently been extended.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/">http://thomas.loc.gov/</a>
Biodiesel Tax Credit	IRS	Used Vegetable Oil	Biodiesel	The biodiesel tax credit is 50 cents per gallon for biodiesel produced from recycled oils. The biodiesel tax credit was established by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, with a 2006 expiration date. It has been extended twice since then, the latest under H.R. 1424, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, effective January 1, 2009. This bill extends the income tax credits, blenders excise tax credit and the small producer tax credit that make up the biodiesel tax incentive for one year through December 31, 2009. Also, this bill provides that all biodiesel, regardless of feedstock used to produce the fuel, qualifies for the \$1.00 per gallon biodiesel incentive.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/">http://thomas.loc.gov/</a>

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Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit (PTC)	IRS	Biomass	LFG, Biomass, MSW, and Anaerobic Digestion	H.R. 907 - First established in 1992, but renewed and expanded several times (most recently by H.R. 1424 in 2008), the Federal Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC) is a per-kilowatt-hour tax credit for electricity generated by qualified energy resources and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person during the taxable year. Eligible technologies include landfill gas, biomass, municipal solid waste, and anaerobic digestion. A PTC of 0.95 to 1.9 cents per kilowatt hour is provided for sales of electricity generated from certain renewable resources at qualifying facilities for the first 10 years of their operation. The PTC is adjusted by the IRS each year, based on the annual inflation rate. The eligible system size for agricultural livestock waste is a minimum capacity of 150 kW.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/">http://thomas.loc.gov/</a>
Economic Development Areas	Multiple	All	Business	The state offers four types of Economic Development Areas (EDAs) that provide tax credits for business investment: Enterprise Zones; Local Agency Military Base Recovery Areas (LAMBRA); Manufacturing Enhancement Areas (MEA); and Targeted Tax Areas (TTA). The purpose of these benefits is to stimulate business investment and job creation for qualified disadvantage individuals in state designated economically distressed areas.	<a href="http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/ez/">http://www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/ez/</a>
Small Ethanol Producer Credit	IRS	Biomass	Ethanol	The small ethanol producer credit is valued at 10 cents per gallon of ethanol produced. The credit may be claimed on the first 15 million gallons of ethanol produced by a small producer (i.e., below 60 million gallons per year) in a given year.	<a href="http://www.ethanolrfa.org/policy/regulations/federal/septc/">http://www.ethanolrfa.org/policy/regulations/federal/septc/</a>

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Biofuels Tax Credit	IRS	Biomass	Biofuels	The ethanol tax credit provides a credit against Federal gasoline taxes that is worth 45 cents for every gallon of ethanol blended into the gasoline pool. For a typical gasoline blend with 10 percent ethanol, the credit reduces the Federal excise tax by 4.5 cents, resulting in an effective tax rate of 12.7 cents per gallon for the blender. Currently, the ethanol tax credit is scheduled to expire in 2010; however, it has been in effect since 1978, and while it has been adjusted both up and down, it has consistently been extended.	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8849s3.pdf">http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8849s3.pdf</a>
Biogas Production Incentives Act of 2009	IRS	Biomass Agricultural, Food Industry	Biogas	H.R. 1158 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a business-related tax credit for the production, sale, or use of biogas. Defines "biogas" as a gas that is derived by processing qualified energy feedstock (i.e., manure of agricultural livestock and other organic agricultural or food industry byproduct waste material) in an anaerobic digester and that contains at least 52% methane and carbon dioxide and trace gases. Provides an increased credit for biogas produced from qualified cellulosic energy feedstock.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.1158">http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.1158:</a>

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Livestock Energy Investment Credit	IRS	Biomass - Manure, Organic Agricultural, Food Industry Byproducts	Bioenergy	H.R. 907 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a business-related tax credit for: (1) the production of renewable energy from qualified energy feedstock using a technology verified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and (2) the sale or use of such energy. Defines "qualified energy feedstock" to include manure of livestock, any nonhazardous, organic agricultural or food industry byproduct or waste material derived from renewable biomass, solid wood waste materials, or agricultural or forestry crops. Allows such credit to offset alternative minimum tax (AMT) liability.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.907:">http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.907:</a>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>TRADABLE PERMITS AND TARIFF CONTRACTS</b>					
<b>Tradable Permits</b>					
California Cap-and-Trade (AB 32)	ARB	Various	Recycling and Waste Management Activities Under Consideration	A.B. 32 - The Air Resources Board, under AB32, is developing a cap-and-trade approach for limiting greenhouse gases. If adopted, it would become operational on January 1, 2012. At this time, there is uncertainty on whether or not recycling and waste management activities will be considered as a source of tradable offsets. If offsets are allowed, credits would be granted to an uncapped source for the net emissions reductions a project achieves. A capped source could acquire these credits as a method of compliance under the cap.	

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
California Cap-and-Trade (CAR)	Climate Action Reserve	Organics	Landfill, Co-Digestion	<p>The Climate Action Reserve Program (CAR), formerly known as the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR), develops protocols that can be used by projects that qualify to obtain carbon credits that could be tradable under cap-and-trade and other marketing systems. CAR currently caters to the voluntary carbon market, but expects these reduction credits will be incorporated into future cap-and-trade systems, either federal or state. CAR expects that its program will be one of a select group of programs to pass the requirements for an eligible offset registry in this bill. If CAR's program is included, its projects could generate and register credits with the Reserve by using CAR protocols. These credits, called Climate Reserve Tons (CRT) would be able to be sold into the cap-and-trade system. For example, the owner of the CRTs could sell to a power plant so that the plant could use these credits to help meet its emissions cap. CAR would register and track credits and retire them once they are used for compliance.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.climateactionreserve.org/">http://www.climateactionreserve.org/</a></p>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
Cap-and-Trade	Chicago Climate Exchange	Organics	Landfill Methane, Renewable Energy Projects	<p>The Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) operates “North America’s only cap-and-trade system for all six greenhouse gases.” Under CCX, emitters make a voluntary commitment to meet annual GHG emission reduction targets. The commodity traded is the Carbon Financial Instrument (CFI) contract, each representing 100 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. These contracts are comprised of Exchange Allowances and Exchange Offsets. Exchange Allowances are issued in accordance with a member’s emission baseline and Emission Reduction Schedule. CCX has developed standardized rules for issuing CFI contracts for landfill methane and renewable energy projects. For landfill methane, CFI contracts are issued on the basis of methane collected, and destroyed net of CO<sub>2</sub> released upon combustion, for a net rate of 18.25 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for each metric ton of methane combusted. Exchange Offsets are generated by qualifying offset projects.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.chicagoclimateexchange.com/content.jsf?id=23">http://www.chicagoclimateexchange.com/content.jsf?id=23</a></p>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>Tariff Contracts</b>					
Feed-In Tariff (PUC, CEC)	PUC, CEC	Biomass	Anaerobic Digestion, Biomass Conversion, Landfill Gas-to-Energy, Waste-to-Energy	Feed-in tariffs are being considered as they have resulted in rapid expansion in renewable energy development in some markets. Feed-in tariffs are expected to increase the rate of renewable development, reduce the rate of renewable energy contract failure, address discrepancies between the market price referent (MPR) and the cost of renewable project development, and promote renewable projects in areas that require new transmission. Renewable projects that feed-in tariffs could potentially qualify for include those utilizing anaerobic digestion, biomass conversion, landfill gas, and waste-to-energy.	
Federal Feed-In-Tariff (Discontinued)	Multiple	Biomass, MSW	Renewable Energy Production	A federal feed-in tariff was tried in the 1970s in response to OPEC's cutting of oil supplies. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) required power companies to purchase electricity from small renewable generators, spurring a green energy boom, especially in California. The vast majority of renewable generating power in California came online as a result of PURPA. Contracts were tied to high-priced natural gas, and when its price tumbled, renewable energy rates dropped so low that there was no incentive to invest and the nascent industry collapsed. Although there are no comprehensive feed-in tariff policies currently in place in the United States, there is a bill before congress for a federal feed-in tariff.	<a href="http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/16C12.txt">http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/16C12.txt</a>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>FEES</b>					
IWMA Disposal Tipping Fee	CIWMB	Solid Waste	Various	<p>PRC 48000 - CIWMB's current maximum tipping fee of \$1.40 per ton took effect on July 1, 2001. State law [AB 1220 (Eastin) Chapter 656, Statutes of 1993] caps the tipping fee at this level. In the past, attempts to raise the tipping fee have been defeated (e.g., AB 1610, Nunez). In the event the tipping fee is increased, one option for these funds is developing a grant program that would provide incentives for diversion activities. Legislation would be required for specific activities, such as organics diversion, since grant funding under the IWMA is not currently allowed for some activities. The current fee of \$1.40 per ton is so low as to offer little disincentive to landfilling. Legislation would be required to raise tipping fees.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&amp;group=47001-48000&amp;file=48000-48008">http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&amp;group=47001-48000&amp;file=48000-48008</a></p>
Local Disposal Tipping Fee	Multiple	Solid Waste	Various	<p>Local disposal tipping fees are generally used to fund daily operational and closure costs of a landfill, but may also be used to fund recycling programs, litter abatement, public education efforts, and other programs. A local tipping fee can act as an incentive to encourage certain practices or disincentive to discourage other practices. For example, the disposal tipping fee for compostable organic materials can be set at a much higher rate than that set by the local composting facility. This would act as an incentive for haulers to bring these materials to the compost facility rather than the landfill.</p>	N.A.
Differential Fees	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	<p>A differential fee structure can be used as a mechanism to incentivize products and manufacturing processes that result in less impact to the environment and public health through production of less solid waste, pollution, or toxic materials. It provides an escalating economic cost to activities as the level of an unwanted impact increases.</p>	

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Biorefinery Assistance	USDA	Biomass	Biorefinery	S. 223 - A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to further the adoption of technologies developed by the Department of Agriculture, to encourage small business partnerships in the development of energy through biorefineries, and for other purposes.	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/">http://thomas.loc.gov/</a>
<b>Tribal Projects</b>					
TRIBAL PROJECTS	Multiple	Various	Tribal Projects	Tribes and tribal-owned corporations are not subject to federal income taxation on reservation land. A joint venture structured as a limited partnership or limited corporation could allocate a tribe's share of tax deductions and credits to a project. Goods and services such as fuel and telephone may be excluded from excise taxation if a tribe provides these goods and services to a project. Through the Indian Government Tribal Tax Status Act, tribes can obtain tax-exempt financing and other tax-exempt obligations. The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 outlines several tax advantages for businesses on Indian land. These benefits include accelerated depreciation schedules and incremental wage credits and insurance costs. Tribal ventures also may be exempt from State and local gross receipt taxes, license, consumption and use taxes, and conveyance taxes. Deductions and credits against State income tax may be available to joint ventures if they meet certain conditions.	

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<b>CIWMB Programs</b>					
Electronic Waste Program	CIWMB	Electronic Waste	Electronic Waste Collection and Recycling	SB 20 (Sher, Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003) and SB 50 (Sher, Chapter 863, Statutes of 2004) established a funding system for the collection and recycling of certain electronic wastes. A key element of the Act that affects e-waste collectors and recyclers is the availability of recovery and recycling payments to approved participants for certain collection and recycling activities. "Covered" means covered by the law, and includes most video display products such as computer monitors and televisions. The fee, ranging from \$6 to \$10 dollars depending on screen size, is collected at the time of retail sale, including Internet and catalog sales, to California consumers. Collected fees are deposited in an Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account managed by the State of California and used to provide payments to authorized collectors and recyclers, fostering the development of recycling opportunities and offsetting the cost of properly managing these types of products at the end of their useful lives.	<a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Electronics/">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Electronics/</a>
Used Oil Recycling Grants	CIWMB	Used Oil	Oil Recycling Programs	CIWMB administers a program to provide funding for activities that reduce the amount of illegally disposed used oil, recycle used oil/used oil filters, and reclaim used oil. As part of this program, the Board issues block grants to help local governments establish or enhance permanent, sustainable used oil recycling programs.	<a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/HHW/Grants.htm">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/HHW/Grants.htm</a>

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<b>FUNDING</b>					
Extended Producer Responsibility Program	CIWMB	Solid Waste	Product Stewardship	<p>In January 2008, the CIWMB adopted the revised EPR Framework as an overall policy priority. The EPR Framework would establish one law that gives State government the authority, through regulation, to address multiple products rather than implementing EPR through individual legislation for each product. EPR would allow the State to develop a public process to identify priority products, and then use this process to select products covered by a producer-led Product Stewardship Program. A key component of the EPR Framework is that it is result-based; producers would design programs and financing structures to meet State-specified goals for their particular product. AB 283 has been introduced, which could provide the statutory authority for CIWMB to implement the EPR Framework.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/epr/">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/epr/</a></p>
Tire-Derived Product Grants	CIWMB	Tires	Agricultural/ Landscape, Recreational, Transportation	<p>CIWMB offers the Tire-Derived Product (TDP) Grant Program to promote markets for recycled-content products derived from waste tires generated in California and decrease the adverse environmental impacts created by unlawful disposal and stockpiling of waste tires. Products must be made from 100 percent recycled California tires. Projects must never have received CIWMB grant funds and must divert a minimum of 2,500 California tires. Grant reimbursement is actual cost per Passenger Tire Equivalent (PTE) up to a maximum of \$5 per PTE not to exceed the maximum grant award amount.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Tires/Grants/#TDP">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Tires/Grants/#TDP</a></p>

Attachment 1 - Financial Incentives

Program	Administering Agency	Material	Activity	Description	Websites
<b>FUNDING</b>					
Reuse Assistance Grants	CIWMB	Reuse	Reuse Infrastructure	<p>The Reuse Assistance Grants (RAG's) Program is a competitive grant program that provides \$250,000 per year to local public agencies to establish or expand reuse infrastructure that will continue far beyond the term of the grant. A maximum of \$50 thousand may be requested and a 50 percent or greater match is required. Projects funded in the past include establishing a collection and distribution system of cast-off materials for reuse by elementary schools, expanding an outlet and resource store for used construction and demolition materials, improving and promoting Habitat for Humanity Re-Stores; and establishing food waste donation programs and electronic reuse programs, and creating materials exchanges.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/reuse/grants/">http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/reuse/grants/</a></p>