

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page #</b>
AB 142	Garcia	Lead-acid batteries.	1
AB 257	Mathis	Solid waste: woody biomass: disposal.	3
AB 296	Cooley	Climate change: Climate Innovation Commission.	4

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 19	Waldron	Introduced December 03, 2018	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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	Introduced December 13, 2018  <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials.</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.</p>	
AB 161	Ting	<p><b>Introduced January 7, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Committee on Natural Resources.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities. Existing law defines "enforcement officer," for purposes of enforcing these provisions. 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 plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a proof of purchase for retail sales and services, provided to a consumer, by a business to be provided only in electronic form, unless the consumer requests that the proof of purchase be provided in paper 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 an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same enforcement officers authorized to enforce the California Retail Food Code. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
AB 176	Cervantes	<p><b>Introduced January 09, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Committees on Natural Resources and Revenue &amp; Taxation.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 187	Cristina Garcia and Bigelow	Introduced January 10, 2019  Committee on Natural Resources.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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, including the development of a state plan, for recycling used mattresses. The act requires the mattress recycling organization to, on or before July 1 of each year, prepare and submit to the department a proposed used mattress recycling program budget for the following calendar year that includes a recommended funding level sufficient to cover the plan's budgeted costs and to operate the mattress recycling program over a multiyear period in a prudent and responsible manner.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would instead require the organization to include in the proposed program budget a recommended funding level sufficient to cover the plan's budgeted costs and to operate the mattress recycling program over a 6-month period in a prudent and responsible manner. The bill would prohibit the organization from maintaining more funding in its reserve than the recommended funding level for that calendar year.</p>	
AB 215	Mathis	Introduced January 15, 2019  Committee on Public Safety.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000.</p>	
AB 257	Mathis	Introduced January 23, 2019  Committee on Natural Resources.	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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> <hr/>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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	<p><b>Introduced January 28, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Committee on Natural Resources.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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 to provide guidance to the state board in approving new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in the state while prioritizing disadvantaged communities, Native American or tribal lands, and rural and agricultural regions.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Task Force to consider the development and adoption of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands.</p>	
AB 296	Cooley	<p><b>Introduced January 28, 2019</b></p> <p><b>Committee on Natural Resources.</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission is required to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Climate Innovation Commission, which the bill would establish in the Natural Resources Agency. 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 GHGs and impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program and the commission on January 1, 2031.</p>	
AB 399	Brough	Introduced February 06, 2019	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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 655	Fong	Introduced February 15, 2019	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facility permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facility 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 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> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the department to create an expedited process for hazardous waste facilities permit renewal applications if certain conditions are met.</p>	
SB 33	Skinner	Introduced December 03, 2018	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
		<b>Committee on Rules</b>	<b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.	
<b>SB 43</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Introduced December 03, 2018</b>  <b>Committees on Environmental Quality &amp; Governance and Finance</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require ARB, in consultation with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, to submit a report to the Legislature on the results of a study, to propose and to determine the feasibility and practicality of a system to replace the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law with a Carbon Tax on retail products sold or used in the state based on the carbon intensity of the product to encourage the use of less carbon-intensive products. The bill would require ARB to revise the 2017 scoping plan to reflect the carbon emission reduction benefits that may be realized through the imposition of the Carbon Tax, and to consider the results of the study in future updates to the scoping plan.</p>	
<b>SB 54</b>	<b>Allen and Wiener</b>	<b>Introduced December 11, 2018</b>  <b>Committee on Rules</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the CalRecycle, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would significantly reduce the amount of single-use plastic waste entering California's waste stream, polluting our oceans, littering our local communities and beaches, and costing local governments millions of dollars in cleanup costs.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2019-2020 SESSION  
FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
SB 68	Galgiani	Introduced January 09, 2019  Committee on Environmental Quality	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Hazardous waste control law requires treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets specified requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information that contains a specified message at or near the point of display or customer selection of treated wood and treated wood-like products. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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	Introduced January 18, 2019	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> A junk dealer or recycler is generally prohibited from providing payment for nonferrous material unless the payment is made by cash or check and other requirements are met, including that the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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.</p>	
SB 162	Galgiani	Introduced January 24, 2019	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> 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><b>Existing Law:</b> 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><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would make non-substantive changes to those provisions.</p>	