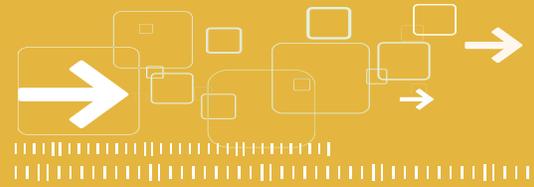




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



Inside Solid Waste produced quarterly by The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force



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2016 Update on State of Recycling and Disposal in California

CalRecycle released updated reports in February 2016 on the "State of Recycling in California" (updated Recycling Report) and "State of Disposal in California" (updated Disposal Report).

The updated Recycling Report summarizes the current state of recycling in California, particularly with respect to the implementation of Assembly Bill 341, which established the statewide diversion goal of 75 percent, through source reduction, recycling and composting, by 2020. The report analyzes amounts,

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EPR Ordinance: Update

In the Winter 2016 issue of Inside Solid Waste, a detailed article was prepared on Los Angeles County's efforts to develop an ordinance for the Board of Supervisors to consider for a drug and sharps take-back program which would require manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and sharps to develop, fund, and implement take-back programs for the collection of unwanted drugs and sharps from County residents.

According to the draft of the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Collection and Disposal Stewardship Ordinance, the purpose of the Ordinance is to establish

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Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers

City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E Permanent Collection Centers

Open Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. – 3 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

Services suspended during rainy weather.

For information, call 1 (800) 98-TOXIC (988-6942).

Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street San Pedro, CA 90731

Hyperion Treatment Plant

7660 W. Imperial Highway, Gate B Playa Del Rey, CA 90293

Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021

Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street Sun Valley, CA 91352

UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

550 Charles E. Young Drive West Los Angeles, CA 90095

Open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday 8 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center

4600 Colorado Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90039

County of Los Angeles Permanent Collection Centers

Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

Antelope Valley Public Landfill, 1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551

Open 1st and 3rd Saturday each month 9 a.m. – 3 p.m.

EDCO Environmental Collection Center

EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center, 2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755

Open 2nd Saturday each month 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.

About Household Hazardous Waste

Common items accepted: paint and solvents; used motor oil and filters, anti-freeze, and other automotive fluids; cleaning products; pool and garden chemicals; aerosol cans; all medicine except controlled substances; auto batteries; household batteries, computers, monitors, printers, network equipment, cables, telephones, televisions, microwaves, video games, cell phones, radios, stereos, VCRs, and electronic toys. **Not accepted: business waste, ammunition, explosives, radioactive material, trash, tires and bulky items such as furniture, refrigerators, washing machines/dryers, and stoves.**



SWMC

Inside Solid Waste

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Visit www.lacountyiswmtf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes, and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. JOIN THE TEAM: If you are interested in participating on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Mike Kaspar at (626) 458-4088, mkaspar@dpw.lacounty.gov, or Tranette Sanders at (626) 458-3562, tsanders@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at the County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters. If you want to be involved or contribute, please join the Subcommittee!



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2016 Update on State of Recycling and Disposal in California

types, and material flows of divertables along with the facilities that handle the materials.

The updated Disposal Report focuses on key solid waste disposal issues including the amounts and types of materials that are disposed, the disposal infrastructure, the flow of waste, and the available landfill capacity in California.

According to the updated Recycling Report, an estimated 37 million tons of materials were recycled and composted within the state during 2014; however, less than 4 percent were systematically tracked through the statewide recycling programs which are tied to financial payments: the Beverage Container Recycling Program, the Waste Tire Collection Program, and the pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility Program.

In 2016, CalRecycle will begin developing regulations to implement the tracking of divertables under AB 901 (2015). This new law provides for CalRecycle to collect information from recycling and composting operations and facilities on the types and quantities of materials that are sold, transferred, disposed, or exported. AB 901 also authorizes CalRecycle to collect disposal information directly from solid waste facilities. Once implemented, this program will give CalRecycle a clearer picture of the

infrastructure surrounding solid waste and recycling in California, as well as the flow of materials through solid waste, composting and recycling facilities.

Based on the updated Disposal Report, 31.2 million tons of material was landfilled, and 0.82 million tons was incinerated at the three transformation facilities in California in 2014. The state had a 4.5 pounds per person per day (ppd) disposal rate that year, which is below the 6.3 ppd needed to meet the 50 percent diversion mandate of Assembly Bill 939. In comparison, the 75 percent "diversion" goal equates to a statewide average disposal rate of less than 2.7 ppd.

As indicated in the report, recent and upcoming changes to the state's disposal infrastructure include the closing of Puente Hills Landfill at the end of 2013; an approved landfill expansion at Newby Island landfill, a proposed expansion at Forward Inc. landfill, and the approval of two new landfills that are expected to begin operation in the next few years.

The report states that, as of January 2015, there was nearly 1.68 billion tons of landfill capacity in California. In addition, the report describes three disposal scenarios that were used to project statewide disposal and lifetime landfill capacity: High Disposal Scenario, Medium Disposal Scenario, and Low Disposal Scenario. The first two scenarios show available landfill capacity for another 26 years, and 41 years respectively. In the third scenario -- if California reaches its 75 percent diversion goal by 2020 -- there will be available landfill capacity for the next 67 years.

For additional information on these reports, please use the links below:

[State of Recycling in California](#) and [State of Disposal in California](#)

EPR Ordinance: Update

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a Pharmaceutical and Sharps Stewardship Program that "(1) allows for the safe, convenient and sustainable collection and disposal of unwanted drugs and sharps by County residents, and (2) protects, maintains, restores and/or enhances the environment and its natural resources."

At the May 17, 2016, Supervisors' meeting the Board voted to continue the item until June 14, 2016, and provided additional direction to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Working Group.

On June 2, 2015, the Board approved a motion, which directed several County Departments (Working Group) to, among other things, investigate the feasibility of adopting an EPR ordinance for pharmaceuticals similar to ones adopted in other counties in California. In response, the EPR Working Group developed and submitted a report to each Board Member in July 2015 which recommended the adoption of an EPR ordinance for pharmaceuticals as well as sharps waste. Following the receipt of this report, on August 11, 2015, the Board adopted a motion which directed the Chief Executive Office, in

collaboration with the County's Sustainability Council and the Working Group, to draft an ordinance and present it to the Board for consideration in six months. The Board also requested that a stakeholder process occur prior to drafting the ordinance. A thorough stakeholder process was conducted which included a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), which met four times, and held two public stakeholder meetings.

The initial draft ordinance was released for public comment two separate times in November 2015 and again in January 2016. Based on the feedback received from many stakeholders a third and final draft was posted on the Department of Public Health's website including additional information pertaining to the ordinance.

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/pharma.htm>

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EPR Ordinance: Update

In response to the ordinance, the pharmaceutical industry developed a proposal they presented to the Board Offices which included an education and outreach-based approach which encouraged residents to dispose of unwanted pharmaceuticals in the trash. They proposed people crush medications up, mix with an undesirable substance such as kitty litter, coffee grounds, or dirt in a bag, and put this in household trash for disposal. The County EPR Working Group strongly opposed this approach as trash disposal is not a safe, responsible, sustainable, or environmentally sound approach for managing these materials. While the EPR Working Group recognizes education and outreach are a very important component to a successful program, residents need safe, convenient, and sustainable disposal options which should include take-back bins, mail-back services, and collection events.

At the May 17, 2016, Board meeting, a motion was made by County Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich for the County's EPR Working Group to meet with the California Retailers Association, pharmaceutical and sharps manufacturers, and LA County Public Health to develop a plan on what options may be implemented immediately. It is important that the County make take-back options available to the public as soon as possible as the Board understands that the ordinance would take up to 13 months according to the timeline in the ordinance. Based on the motion, these immediate options may include sponsoring take-back events, hosting collection bins, offering mail-back services, and offering public education and outreach on the proper usage and disposal of medications and sharps to prevent these items from entering landfills or contaminating ground water, and to report this information back to the Board on June 14, 2016.

At the May 17 Board meeting, members of the public and other interested stakeholders provided testimony to the Board. Notably, Bill Pollock, manager

of the Household Hazardous Waste Program for Alameda County, provided the Board an up-to-date status of Alameda County's ordinance. Through the stakeholder process, pharmaceutical industry suggested that Alameda County's ordinance was a failure and that they had not collected any drugs. Mr. Pollock explained that there is an approved Stewardship Plan that was prepared by the Stewardship Organization representing more than 350 pharmaceutical manufacturers and that contracts have been executed with multiple pharmacies and law enforcement agencies to host collection bins, and that the bins will be installed soon.

Alameda County has held collection events, which have been entirely funded by the pharmaceutical stewardship organization, Pollock said. Other stakeholders testified to the Board, including members from environmental organizations on the benefits of the ordinance, operators from a medical waste company who currently are managing the collection and destruction of drugs and sharps, a material recovery facility operator on the dangers of sharps to the sanitation workers, and others.

At the January 21, 2016, Task Force meeting, a motion was approved to send a letter of support for the ordinance to the Board, as well as to each city within the county in order to make sure they were aware of the effort and encourage their support as well. Copies of these letters are available on the Task Force website. To date, 31 cities have sent letters of support for the ordinance.

Also at the request of the Task Force, CalRecycle sent a letter of support to the County Board of Supervisors stating the County's ordinance was consistent with CalRecycle's support EPR policy. Additional notable letters of support were submitted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, three State Senators, and multiple environmental and advocacy groups, all detailing the benefits of the proposed ordinance.

For more information on the Ordinance, visit the LA County Public Health website at: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/pharma.htm>; or contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

New Legislation for Permitting Self-Haulers of Waste

On June 6, 2016, Assembly Member Bill Dodd (Napa) has gutted and amended Assembly Bill 1103 (AB 1103) "in order to assist the State in accounting for recyclables and organic waste collected and disposed of by self-haulers"

According to Dodd, there is an information gap regarding how much organic waste is being disposed in the State, which needs to be closed in order to get a full picture of how much organic waste is truly being diverted from landfills. Subsequently on June 15th, the bill was approved by the Senate Environmental Committee without adequate time for the

affected community to comment on the bill.

AB 1103 would include self-haulers within the list of waste transporters that are required to submit periodic information to CalRecycle on the



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New Legislation for Permitting Self-Haulers of Waste

types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred. CalRecycle would be required to develop regulations on "Self-haulers" and define them, at a minimum, as "a person or entity that generates and transports, utilizing its own employees and equipment, more than one cubic yard per week of its own recyclables, organics, or compostable material to a location or facility that is not owned and operated by that person or entity."

It is certainly beneficial for the state to have an accurate account of how much recyclables and organic waste is being moved around from one facility to the next; however, how these requirements will be enforced is not identified in the bill. The impending regulatory authority AB 1103 would grant the State to develop unspecified regulations with no boundaries is unacceptable. Additionally, the unspecified regulations would likely place the burden upon local government to enforce self-haulers. Even more so, reporting requirements were already placed on recycling and composting facilities in 2015 when Assembly Bill 901 (Gordon - 2015) was signed into law; thus, placing an unnecessary burden on small-business or even individuals.

The previous iteration of the bill prohibited self-hauling by defining a person, other than the solid waste enterprise duly authorized by a local jurisdiction, subject to penalties and damages, from collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated on residential, commercial, or industrial premises, located within that jurisdiction. It is likely that this remains the intent of the bill and would be done through the unspecified regulations to be developed by CalRecycle. This potential prohibition of self-hauling is regulatory overreach in a matter more appropriately left to private persons and entities to retain the choice of managing their own waste themselves.

The Task Force is opposed to the bill due to lack of definition for "self-haulers." In addition, the bill should define an "end user" with respect to reporting of recyclable and compostable materials. In particular, the Task Force is especially concerned with materials shipped to "end users" outside the state of California or the United States, and how are self-haulers or any waste haulers are to report that information.

If you have any questions regarding this legislation, please contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

The Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill Technical Advisory Committee

The Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill (Landfill) is the largest landfill currently in operation in Los Angeles County.

The Landfill is located in Sylmar, California, and straddles the City of Los Angeles (City) and County of Los Angeles (County). For several years, the facility operated as two landfills under separate City and County land use permits. Both land use permits conditionally authorized the operation of a combined landfill that could be designed to share environmental control systems and shared use of access roads, scales, and other ancillary facilities.

On December 23, 2008 the City and County entered into a memorandum of understanding to consolidate the operation of the landfill, eliminating any inconsistencies regarding certain land use conditions.

The agreement allowed coordination of specified land use requirements for more efficient administration of the combined landfill. One of the implemented

measures merged the Technical Advisory Committees of the City and the County into a combined Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The TAC is an ad hoc technical committee co-chaired by the City's Director of Planning and the County's Director of Regional Planning that meets twice a year. The co-chairs are responsible for making all of the administrative decisions on behalf of the combined TAC. The remaining members of the TAC function in an advisory capacity to the co-chairs. The TAC members consist of the agencies listed in the City's approval conditions and the County's Implementation and Monitoring Program. The TAC also includes a member appointed by a combined Community Advisory Committee.

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The Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill Technical Advisory Committee

The TAC was established to review, coordinate, and certify satisfactory compliance with plans, permits, and/or agreements required and/or authorized for the landfill operation by both City and County land use permits, including the implementation and/or completion of the conditions of approval. In other words, the TAC's role is to ensure satisfactory compliance of the specified land use permit conditions, but it does not have the authority to override the agencies that have the responsibility over the implementation and monitoring of said conditions.

On May 17, 2016, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste <Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force)

sent a letter to Republic Services, Inc. (Republic), the owner and operator of Landfill, requesting for status and scheduled milestones to mitigate the land use permit non-compliance issues as identified in the 2015 Fourth Quarter Independent Site Monitoring Status Report. On May 25, 2016, the Task Force also sent a letter to Republic offering its comments on the proposed Intermediate Cover Enhancement Pilot Project. The Task Force requested that the following comments be addressed, prior to implementation of the Pilot Project, in concert with the requirements of:

a) The subject Landfill's land use permits, namely the Los Angeles County Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 00-194-(5), City of Los Angeles Ordinance No.172933,

and their associated certified Environmental Impact Reports; and

b) The Finding of Conformance granted to the Landfill by the Task Force on December 18, 2008.

Although the TAC and other regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction over the landfill received copies of the above Task Force letters, the concerns and the issues identified in those letters were not discussed by the TAC at its June 1, 2016, meeting.

Since the Sunshine Canyon Landfill has been experiencing excessive odor complaints from nearby residents and community members and has received numerous Notices of Violation from SCAQMD for violating Rule 402 (Nuisance) and California Health and Safety Code Section 41700, on April 21, 2016, the SCAQMD hosted a Town Hall meeting in the Granada Hills Community to discuss air quality and odor issues related to the Landfill and to allow an opportunity for members of the community to ask questions and share concerns with SCAQMD staff. Over 200 residents of the Granada Hills community attended

the meeting and discussed their complaints and concerns about the continuing odor nuisance.

SCAQMD conducted an additional Town Hall meeting on June 9, 2016, to discuss the proposed Order of Abatement, which seeks additional, stricter operational measures to address both trash and landfill gas odors at the Landfill. As part of the process, the SCAQMD Hearing Board will be conducting a public hearing on the Order of Abatement in the community prior to July 24, 2016.

The Task Force urges all regulatory agencies with responsibility for oversight of the Landfill operation to work diligently and in collaboration with each other on an expedited and effective solution to the odor nuisance, for the protection of the health and safety of the community and the environment.

For more information, contact Mr. Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or at (909) 592-1147.

Recyclable Commodity Prices: Trends and Impacts



A downturn in the global economy has significantly impacted demand for goods and services.

This turn in the global economy also had a major impact on the demand overseas for California's recyclable materials.

In an effort to discuss current trends in recyclable commodity prices, impacts, and possible solutions, CalRecycle hosted a public workshop on April 13, 2016, in Lakewood, CA. Topics of discussion included how current global market conditions have contributed to a decline in commodity prices in recyclable materials and how it

has impacted the flow of recyclables in California. A similar public workshop was previously held in Northern California in February 2016.

CalRecycle staff presented an assessment of commodity markets and prices and explained that recycling is a global industry and, as such, prices for materials can fluctuate leading to variations in monetary return. China, one of California's top export destinations, has a significant impact on California's recyclable commodity markets. What happens globally affects California. According to

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Recyclable Commodity Prices: Trends and Impacts

CalRecycle, the export of recyclable materials to China in 2015 was down 8% from 2014.

Industry representatives discussed their experiences managing a materials recovery facility and the challenges associated with the fluctuations in the commodity markets. The workshop included facilitated breakout groups discussing collection, processing, recycling, business development, and markets, as well as the role that CalRecycle may play in addressing commodity prices.

Following group discussions, CalRecycle provided a brief summary of possible solutions based on the feedback provided during the breakout sessions. Suggestions included outreach and education; increase of clean recyclable material; appropriate financial support including incentives,

access to capital, potential subsidies; focus on regional needs (each facility is different); development of organics processing facilities; and business assistance such as targeted business development and matchmaker sites such as material exchange websites.

The impact of China's slowdown on California's recyclable commodity prices and markets has highlighted the need for a robust recycling infrastructure in California. These workshops are intended to start conversations on what CalRecycle can do to address this issue and help achieve the State's 75 percent recycling goal by 2020 (AB 341). Additional workshops and discussions are anticipated in the near future.

For additional information, contact CalRecycle at 75Percent@calrecycle.ca.gov.

What is a Composting Facility and is there Adequate Capacity Available in California under AB 1826?

Based on the results of its latest waste characterization study, CalRecycle has estimated that, for the purposes of AB 1826 (Chesbro-Chapter 727 of 2014 Statutes), more than 40 percent of all the waste disposed in California in 2014 is considered organic waste.

Under AB 1826, "organic waste" is defined as food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste. The amount of organic waste disposed is anticipated to decrease with the implementation of AB 1826, which requires businesses to divert organic waste. Additionally, the development and effective use of organic waste diversion infrastructure is key to increasing the current rate of organic waste diversion from landfills.

As defined in Section 40116 of the Public Resources Code, "compost" means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. "Compost" includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste. "Composting" is defined in Section 40116.1 of the PRC to mean the controlled or uncontrolled biological decomposition of organic wastes.

Under AB 1826, all private/public "businesses" must reduce the amount of their organic waste disposal by 50% by the year 2020, as compared to 2014. AB 1826 also requires businesses to divert their organic waste beginning on April 1, 2016, or a later date, depending on the amount of organic waste they generate per week. This law also requires that, beginning on January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions across the state implement organic waste diversion programs (including public education and outreach activities for their public and private businesses) to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings consisting of five or more units (multifamily dwellings are not required to have a food waste diversion program).

In 2014, of the entire statewide amount of solid waste disposal in California, approximately 34% was food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, and nonhazardous wood waste, and approximately 7% was compostable paper, including food soiled paper and other compostable paper. Diverting organic materials to beneficial uses will be the next great challenge in California and is perhaps the most challenging waste management system shift for the greater Los Angeles region since the enactment of AB 939.

The amount of organic waste, as defined under AB 1826, generated in Los Angeles County, in 2014, is estimated at approximately 5.6 million tons. Of this amount, 63%, or 3.5 million tons, was disposed, and the remaining 37%, or 2.1 million tons, is assumed to be diverted.

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What is a Composting Facility and is there Adequate Capacity Available in California under AB 1826?

The development of adequate organic waste (green materials and food waste) management infrastructure will play a major role in the success of organic waste management. The types of infrastructure needed to manage the organic waste include transfer/processing, chipping and grinding, composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, among others.

Based on a survey recently conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (Public Works), information obtained from CalRecycle's Solid Waste Information System database (SWIS), and Public Work's Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS), there are approximately 31 in-County and 56 neighboring out-of-County facilities that may be available to process Los Angeles County's organic waste. This includes approximately

19 in-County and 5 out-of-County chipping & grinding facilities, 11 in-County and 51 out-of-County composting facilities, and 1 in-County anaerobic digestion facility. It should be noted that depending on the end use of materials that have been processed via "chip and grind", the end use may be considered as "disposal" rather than "composting" (emphasis added).

These facilities, specifically composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, are inadequate to effectively manage organic waste materials required to be managed and diverted from disposal at landfills. These types of infrastructure are currently insufficient due to a lack of incentives and business opportunities for separate food waste and other organic waste collection methods.

Organic waste diversion will be the next great challenge we face in California regarding waste management. With the implementation of AB 1826, organic waste diversion will be particularly challenging for the Los Angeles County region. As more organic waste is diverted for beneficial use, and organic diversion increases, significantly more time and effort will be needed to locate, plan for, and effectively utilize additional organic diversion infrastructure.

For additional information, contact Jalaine Madrid of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at jquintr@dpw.lacounty.gov or at 626-458-3546, M-Th, 7:00 a.m. through 5:30 p.m. OR Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or 909-592-1147.

Dive! Dive! City of Palmdale

Like in most jurisdictions, the City of Palmdale has implemented ordinances and laws to discourage people from scavenging in trash containers.

Be it trash cans in front of homes or dumpsters at a commercial business, the City has several reasons for dissuading people from scavenging. Palmdale officials recently invited local residents and business owners to a screening of a documentary where the director and his friends did just that. The documentary is an important tool for the director and his friends to get the message across.

The documentary is Dive!, directed by Jeremy Seifert. Dive! is the story of why and how Jeremy and his friends decided to stop buying food and try living off food being thrown out by grocery stores. Their purpose was to highlight how wasteful we are with food. One of the most important

impacts of Dive! is seeing the film participants recover not half eaten apples or rotting meat, but perfectly edible foods.

Approximately 40% of all food in the U.S. is wasted; at the same time one out of seven Californians experience food insecurity.

According to AB 1826, certain businesses that meet established thresholds must divert their organic waste from landfills by April 1, 2016. Although Palmdale has an organics program in place to address the requirement, and realizing that food waste is one of the largest single items going to the landfill, city officials saw value in promoting food rescue by showing a screening the documentary.

Palmdale's Public Works department, their Volunteer Coordinator, and the South Antelope Valley Emergency Services (SAVES), who provides assistance to local very low and extremely low income families, all worked together to promote food rescue programs through the event. Letters were sent directly

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to all local restaurants and grocery stores, followed-up with phone calls to many of the locations. The City also invited residents who were interested to see the free screening.

In addition to the screening of the documentary, Dive!, the City screened a second local film that came about through a challenge to the University of the Antelope Valley Culinary Arts School. The video showed culinary students utilizing food donated by SAVES to create nutritional meals and demonstrate the value of food that otherwise would have been throw out.



Figure 1 - The event host was Palmdale City Councilmember, Roxana Martinez (podium). The discussion panel members, from left to right, were: Samuel Sasu, Ph.D. with CalRecycle; Bernadet Garcia-Silva with LA County Public Health; Todd Cherland with Palmdale School District; and Patricia Morales with SAVES

The results were impressive and can be viewed at <https://youtu.be/Xe9UY-u2MW4>.

The City also hosted a discussion panel to outline food rescue issues. The panel included representatives from SAVES; LA County Public Health, discussing their involvement with food rescue and addressing concerns with liability and the Good Samaritan Law; CalRecycle, addressing the State's involvement; and the Palmdale School District, which donates unused food from their schools to local charities. Stakeholders who attended said the event impacted them with a desire to do their share to prevent edible food from going to the landfill.



The City vowed that their efforts will not stop with this event. They have since then acquired the rights to air Dive! on their local cable channel and will continue to explore other ways to promote food rescue.

To learn more about Palmdale's food rescue efforts, contact Benjamin Lucha, at blucha@cityofpalmdale.org or (661) 267-5300.

Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill - Alternative Daily Cover Update

The Alternative Daily Cover Pilot (ADC) Project at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill is on its seventh trial month since LA County Department of Public Works approved its use on October 27, 2015.

The ADC utilizes a degradable geosynthetic cover, in place of nine inches of soil, as daily cover at the end of each operational day and six inches of soil on Saturdays. At the end of the one-year trial, the project will be evaluated by Public Works and Local Enforcement Agency for effectiveness in meeting specified performance requirements and standards, which include controlling vector, fire, litter, scavenging, and odor nuisance.

As part of its approval of the pilot program, Public Works required the landfill operator, Republic Services, to provide a monthly report detailing maintenance issues, weather conditions, trash exposure, and any unusual occurrences at the working face. The material performed adequately under

heavy rain in late February and early March 2016, except for one occurrence in the month of February where a small flap of cover was opened by high winds. This was quickly repaired by adding more soil on the edge of the ADC.

One of the objectives and performance requirements of the pilot project is to determine the effectiveness in controlling odors. The below graph displays the number of odor complaints reported to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) during the time frame from October 2015 to March 2016. A temporary marked decrease from 370 to 85 odor complaints is observed during the first month of the pilot project, but

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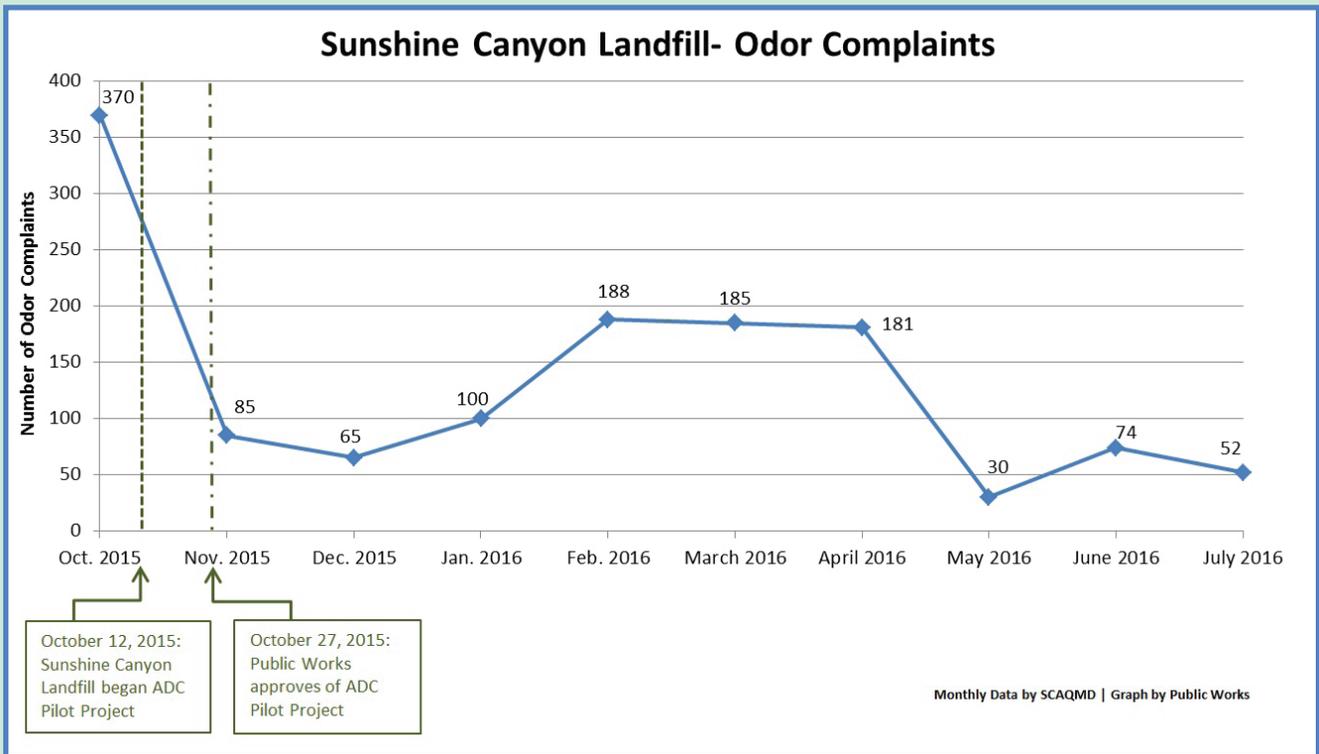


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Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill - Alternative Daily Cover Update

has steadily increased in the subsequent months which may account for seasonal weather conditions. Data will continue to be collected in order to evaluate the project's effectiveness in controlling odors. Although the

development on odor control continues, the project has been meeting the performance requirements and standards for controlling vectors, scavenging, blowing litter, and fires.



Since the inception of the pilot project, it is estimated that an approximately 1,400,000 square feet of the geosynthetic panels was used at the site each month. The use of the ADC material from Monday through Friday has reduced the amount of soil needed for daily cover by approximately 40% since soil is only applied at the end of operation on Saturdays for the duration of the pilot project.

Public Works, the Task Force, and other regulatory agencies will continue to monitor the Project and report any updates as needed.

For more information, contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or at (909) 592-1147.



rePlanet Closes 191 Recycling Centers and Lays Off 278 Employees

On January 31, 2016 rePlanet announced that it has closed 191 recycling centers and laid off 278 employees throughout the State of California.

Following the most recent reduction in State fees on January 1st 2016 and after enduring twelve months of unprecedented declines in commodities pricing of aluminum and PET plastic, coupled with the mandated rise in operating costs as a result of minimum wage increases and required health and workers compensation insurance, the Company has concluded that operation of these recycling centers is no longer sustainable.

This restructuring will allow our remaining 800 employees to continue providing

recycling services in the communities within which we operate the 350 recycling centers that have not closed, as long as current conditions remain unchanged.

We have participated in numerous meetings over the last year with CalRecycle to try and resolve issues surrounding the Beverage Container Recycling Fund, which is critical to the overall success of this program.

Change is needed and rePlanet will continue to work diligently with the State of California and the Division of Recycling

to develop solutions that will keep containers out of landfills and ensure the viability of the recycling industry long into the future.

We know these site closures will have a significant impact on our employees, grocer partners, customers and the recycling community at large. If and when the State makes the necessary changes that allow us to operate profitably, we welcome the opportunity to reopen as many recycling centers as possible.

We understand you may have concerns regarding the impact of these closures and we encourage you to please share your concerns by reaching out to CalRecycle Office of Public Affairs: opa@calrecycle.ca.gov or 1-800-732-9253. For information on rePlanet centers serving your area, please refer to our location finder at <http://www.replanet.com/locations>

Message from the Task Force:

The Task Force has long advocated the position that the State of California needs to take a lead role in the development of State-wide markets for recyclable materials to support local recycling efforts and to reduce dependence on foreign markets for recyclables. The preceding article further highlights the urgent need for such State-wide efforts.



JUNE 2016 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Task Force continuously monitors and analyzes pending legislative bills that may impact solid waste management in Los Angeles County. Below is a summary and status of legislation the Task Force has taken a position on for the second year of the 2015/2016 Legislative Session.

2015-2016 State Legislative Session (Except as noted)

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 45 Mullin</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle to adopt one or more model ordinances for a comprehensive program for the collection of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). The bill states that if a jurisdiction proposes to enact an ordinance for the collection and diversion of HHW, they may adopt one of the model ordinances. The bill would revise the definition of HHW to include pharmaceutical and sharps waste thereby requiring local jurisdictions to collect and properly dispose of these items. The bill would require CalRecycle to determine whether a nonprofit organization has been created and has \$5 million available to make grants to local jurisdictions for purposes relating to HHW disposal for five years. If CalRecycle does not determine that such a nonprofit organization exists by December 31, 2018, then the bill's provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2019.</p>
<p>AB 577 Bonilla</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Rules Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement a grant program to award grants for projects that produce biomethane, that build or develop collection and purification technology or infrastructure, or that upgrade or expand existing biomethane facilities.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 590 Dahle</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would provide that moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund may be made available for expenditure by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation or geothermal energy generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.</p>
<p>AB 1005 Gordon /Levine</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would postpone the repeal until January 1, 2022, the authorization allowing CalRecycle to annually expend \$10 million from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund for market development payments to recycling centers, processors, or drop-off or collection programs for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently processed and made usable for the manufacture of plastic products.</p>
<p>AB 1063 Williams</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would, beginning January 1, 2017, raise a fee imposed on an operator of a disposal facility from \$1.40 to \$4 per ton for all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site. This bill would require CalRecycle, commencing January 1, 2019, to establish and impose a charge on all solid waste generators (\$15 million in total initially) to be collected by a cities and counties and remitted to the State Board of Equalization to be allocated to CalRecycle for their activities and partially towards programs that promote recycling and highest and best use of materials.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 1103 Dodd</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would require a self-hauler to submit to CalRecycle periodic information to the department on the types, quantities, and destinations of materials that are disposed of, sold, or transferred, and would require CalRecycle to define “self-hauler” and to develop unspecified regulations for self-haulers.</p>
<p>AB 1144 Rendon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would modify the California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) by reclassifying electricity products generated by an entity other than an electrical corporation and used by a publicly owned wastewater treatment facility to fall under category one, the most valuable of the three category types under the RPS program.</p>
<p>AB 1239 Gordon</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would require a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in a separate account in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The fee would be established by CalRecycle sufficient enough to generate revenues equivalent to the reasonable regulatory costs incurred but that does not exceed \$1.00 per new tire sold. The bill would authorize the CalRecycle to adopt emergency regulations to implement the California tire regulatory fee. The fee would also be subject to evaluation at a public forum where changes can be proposed accordingly. The bill, commencing July 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2024, would require the CalRecycle to annually allocate \$20,000,000 in tire revenues, for purposes of the waste program, to the tire recycling incentive program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 1669 Hernandez</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Labor and Industrial Relations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would provide a 10 percent bidding preference to proposed bidders of contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste if they agree to offer employment to employees for a minimum of ninety days from the prior contract to perform essentially the same services. The bill would apply specifically to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste, including limits on the requirement to retain employees and specified requirements pertaining to civil action or termination. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference under these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<p>AB 1683 Eggman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would allocate up to \$100 million each calendar year for a sale and use tax exclusion provided by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority for projects including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, the reduction of greenhouse gases, or the reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. Unallocated funds may roll over to the following year. AB 1683 would also increase the membership of the authority from 5 to 7 specified State officials, including 2 nonvoting members appointed by the Senate Rules Committee and the Assembly Speaker.</p>
<p>AB 1698 Hadley</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee and Utilities and Commerce Committee</p>	<p>This bill would replace the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) which is collected as surcharge on ratepayers' electricity bills in order to fund renewable energy research, development, and demonstration projects, with the Green and Renewable Energy Enlisting New Technologies (GREEN) Fund. The GREEN Fund would be funded by the annual appropriation of \$200 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 1923 Wood</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities, and Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to direct electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts to participate in the bioenergy feed-in tariff if the facility delivers no more than 3 megawatts to the grid at any time and complies with interconnection and payment requirements.</p>
<p>AB 2039 Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require a producer of home-generated sharps or a stewardship organization designated by the producer to submit a home-generated sharps stewardship plan by July 1, 2018, to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to provide for the implementation of a recovery program to reduce the generation of, and manage the end of life of, home-generated sharps, and to include elements, including provisions to meet minimum collection rates for the home-generated sharps subject to the plan. The bill is unofficially 'dead' as the bill's author cancelled a committee hearing for the bill in April due to lack of committee support.</p>
<p>AB 2153 Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</p>	<p>This bill, the Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016, would require a dealer to accept, at the point of transfer, a lead-acid battery of the same type and size that is sold by the dealer lead-acid battery free of charge. The bill would require a dealer to collect a refundable deposit for each new lead-acid battery from a person who purchases the battery without simultaneously providing a used lead-acid battery of the same size and type. The bill will reallocate a fee already imposed on all car batteries to fund the cleanup of contamination caused by lead acid batteries throughout the state.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 2206 Williams</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Rules Committee</p>	<p>This bill would request the California Council on Science and Technology to undertake and complete a study analyzing the regional and gas corporation specific issues relating to minimum heating value and maximum siloxane specifications adopted by the Public Utilities Commission for biomethane before it can be injected into common carrier gas pipelines. The Task Force sent a letter of support dated March 2, 2016, for AB 2206 as introduced February 18, 2016.</p>
<p>AB 2313 Williams</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Rules Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to modify the monetary incentive program for biomethane projects so that the total available incentive limitation for a project, other than a dairy cluster biomethane project, as defined, is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The Task Force sent a letter dated June 2, 2016, of support for this bill, as amended April 26, 2016.</p>
<p>AB 2323 Ridley-Thomas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require an electrical corporation that offers time-of-use rates, critical peak pricing, real-time pricing, or peak time rebates for the charging of electric vehicles, as part of a program to encourage transportation electrification, to offer similar rates to low-carbon transportation fuel production facilities and public and private fueling stations dedicated to providing low-carbon fuels for transportation purposes. The Task Force sent a letter dated June 2, 2016, of support for this bill, as amended April 26, 2016.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 2396 McCarty</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require each state agency to include in their annual report to CalRecycle a summary of the state agency's compliance with requirements related to recycling commercial solid waste pursuant to AB 341 (Chesbro, 2011) and organic waste pursuant to AB 1826 (Chesbro, 2014).</p>
<p>AB 2511 Levine</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Rules Committee</p>	<p>This bill would include biochar as a product intended to be used for influencing soils, plant growth, or crop or plant quality for the purposes of the definition of auxiliary soil and plant substances.</p>
<p>AB 2530 Gordon</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill, beginning January 1, 2018, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to report to CalRecycle the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content in beverage containers sold in the state by the manufacturer in the previous year and would require a manufacturer to use one or more of several specified methods of determining the average percentage of postconsumer recycled content.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 2576 Gray</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would provide that up to \$20,000,000 will be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for market development payments to glass container manufacturers in an amount of \$50 per ton of state-generated cullet utilized for manufacturing in the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions not otherwise required by statute or regulation.</p>
<p>AB 2585 Williams</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, no later than July 1, 2018, to review any regulation adopted as part of the AB 32 Cap and Trade Program to consider the intended purpose and consistency of requirements aimed to prevent resource shuffling among all fuels subject to that regulation.</p>
<p>AB 2725 Chiu</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Health</p>	<p>This bill would, among other things, require the State Department of Public Health to identify a list of ready-to-eat foods that have a high level of risk associated with consumption after a specified date. The bill would require a food manufacturer or retail food facility that chooses to include a quality date on foods for sale that are not identified on the DPH's list to display that date using the phrase "best if used by" in 8-point type size or larger type.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>SB 32 Pavley</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee 2-year bill</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit that is equivalent to 40% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030.</p>
<p>SB 778 Allen</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly</p>	<p>This bill would require an automotive repair dealer to notify a customer, who is purchasing an oil change, of the recommended oil drain interval, oil grade, and viscosity specified in the maintenance schedule of the vehicle's owner's manual. The bill would also require an automotive repair dealer to use the oil drain interval specified in the vehicle's owner's manual if the automotive repair dealer is recommending the date or mileage for the next oil change.</p>
<p>SB 970 Leyva</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, in awarding grants for organics composting or anaerobic digestion from the Greenhouse Reduction Fund, to consider, among other things, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that may result from a project which would receive a grant from the fund and the amount of organic material that may be diverted from landfills as a result of the project. The Task Force sent a support if amended letter for a previous iteration of the bill requesting amendments which would define "organic waste" and to include language which identify public health, safety, and the environment as considerations when awarding grants.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>SB 1043 Allen</p>	<p>Died</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to consider and adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of biogas and, in so doing, would require ARB to ensure the production and use of biogas which provides direct environmental benefits, and identify barriers to the rapid development and use of biogas and potential sources of funding. The Task Force sent a support if amended letter requesting the bill reinsert provisions listed in the legislation’s March 30, 2016, amendments that would have expanded the definition of “biomass conversion” to include the conversion of material left over after composting.</p>
<p>SB 1153 Canella</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB), as a part of the update to the AB 32 Scoping Plan and in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, Department of Food and Agriculture, Energy Commission, and CalRecycle, to provide a comprehensive overview of state efforts to encourage the development of in-state biomethane and renewable natural gas.</p>
<p>SB 1213 Wieckowski</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the Energy Commission to develop and implement the Biosolids to Clean Energy Grant Program to provide 50 percent matching funds to local wastewater agencies for biosolids to clean energy capital projects. The bill would appropriate \$20 million annually from the fund to the Energy Commission for the program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>SB 1229 Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Judiciary</p>	<p>This bill would provide that an authorized collector of pharmaceutical waste is not liable for civil damages, or subject to criminal prosecution, for maintaining a secure drug take-back bin on its premises if the collector, in good faith and not for compensation, takes steps, including that the collector regularly inspects the area surrounding the secure drug take-back bin for potential tampering or diversion.</p>
<p>SB 1383 Lara</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB), no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030.</p>
<p>SB 1402 Pavely</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would create the California Low-Carbon Fuels Incentive Program to administered by the State Air Resources Board (ARB) and Energy Commission and would authorize moneys in the fund appropriated to the program to be used to provide incentives for the in-state production of low-carbon transportation fuels from new and existing facilities using sustainable feedstock, with priority to be given to projects benefitting disadvantaged communities.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>HR 2463 Bera</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations</p>	<p>This bill would set aside \$2.5 million per year for the next 5 years and allow eligible entities, both public and private, to apply for grants of up to \$250,000 over a 2 year grant period for expenses related to prescription drug disposal sites; implementing disposal procedures and processes; implementing community education strategies; replicating a prescription drug take back initiative throughout multiple jurisdictions; and training of law enforcement officers and other community participants. The Task Force is requesting amendments which would allow grant awardees to use funds for expenses for their programs as necessary rather each and every item as described in the bill.</p>
<p>HR 4931 Slaughter</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require each manufacturer and brand owner of a drug marketed in the United States to participate in either the National Pharmaceutical Stewardship Organization (Organization) or another certified national stewardship program which will be funded by the producers of covered drugs. Either the Organization or the certified national stewardship program would ultimately provide a system to facilitate the collection and disposal of any covered drug. This bill provides proper disposal options for unwanted and expired pharmaceuticals, both controlled and uncontrolled substances; thus, providing Americans with a convenient way to safely dispose of unused medications.</p>

JUNE 2016 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, www.lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Caren Alvarez, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-3582, Monday - Thursday, 7 am to 5:30 pm or Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.