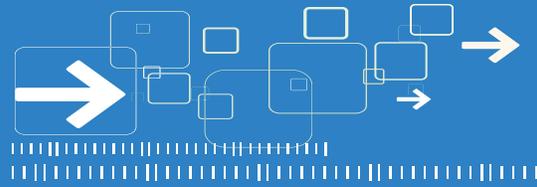




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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CalRecycle Releases Organics Disposal Regulations Draft

On October 24, 2017, CalRecycle released the first draft of regulations designed to set the organic waste disposal reduction targets of Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383).

State law directs CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), to develop and adopt regulations to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste based on

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State of Recycling in California Update

In August 2017, CalRecycle released an update on the State of Disposal and Recycling in California (Report).

The Report analyzes disposal and recycling trends, factors that may influence or impact decisions concerning proper disposal or recycling waste, and considerations to facilitate an increase in recycling resources.

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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

Task Force Public Education & Information Subcommittee

CHAIR

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LA County Public Works

For information, call

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Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.



Visit www.lacountyiswmf.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 LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Tranette Sanders at (626) 458-3562, tsanders@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at LA 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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CalRecycle Releases Organics Disposal Regulations Draft

2014 levels by 2020 and 75 percent reduction by 2025. SB 1383 mandated the regulations, which also requires that no less than 20 percent of edible food currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025.

The proposed draft regulations were developed by CalRecycle staff after hosting a series of informal workshops to solicit feedback from stakeholders on various regulatory concepts that included edible food recovery, organic waste collection, operations at organic waste processing facilities, reporting, compliance oversight, enforcement, market development, and recycling capacity planning. CalRecycle held another round of workshops on October 30, 2017 in Sacramento and on November 2, 2017 in Huntington Beach, to review the proposed draft regulations and comments from stakeholders.

The proposed draft regulations will have a significant impact on local jurisdictions. Specifically, jurisdictions will be required to provide and enforce mandatory organic waste collection services for every organic waste generator, including all residents and businesses, with certain exceptions, such as those generating low amounts of organic waste.

The proposed draft regulations also require that all organic waste collection services be source separated. Mixed waste organic collection services will only be allowed if generators are receiving service prior to January 1, 2020 and mixed waste is sent to a high diversion facility capable of recovering at least 50 percent of the organic waste by January 1, 2022 and 75 percent by January 1, 2025. For jurisdictions that do not comply with the regulations by January 1, 2022, CalRecycle plans to impose civil and administrative penalties.

The workshops included presentations on Proposition 218 requirements that jurisdictions may face when implementing the regulations. According to the presentations, it remains unclear whether the requirements of Proposition 218 apply to solid waste. Each jurisdiction should discuss any new fees for organic waste hauling with their counsel before implementation.

CalRecycle will provide a second round of draft regulatory language in January 2018. The second round of draft regulations will include text on reporting requirements, as well as requirements for the procurement of recycled organic products.





State of Recycling in California



The Report focuses on recycling activities and targets defined by AB 341, a law that established a statewide 75 percent recycling goal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by the year 2020. AB 341 also requires local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling programs, and for commercial generators and multi-family residences to arrange for recycling services beginning in 2021.

Currently, CalRecycle determines progress toward achieving the 75 percent diversion goal by using the amount of disposal and disposal-related activities relative to a calculated base generation of solid waste. The analysis in the Report assumes that waste that is not disposed is source-reduced, recycled, or composted. It is anticipated that CalRecycle will implement a statewide recycling tracking system in 2019, through the implementation of AB 901, a state law designed to enhance statewide recyclable materials metrics and reporting.

In 2016, California generated 76.5 million tons of waste, the fourth consecutive year of increases in both overall and per-capita disposal. Disposal and disposal-related activities accounted for 56 percent or 42.7 million tons of material, while 33.8 million tons of material were diverted from landfills. These figures correspond to a per-capita disposal rate of 6.0 pound-per-person, per-day (ppd), and a diversion rate of 44 percent. The majority of disposed material could have been diverted for higher and better uses to meet the 75 percent statewide recycling goal. To achieve the 75 percent recycling goal, disposal must drop to an average of 2.7 ppd by 2020.

Some factors that may contribute to the increase in disposal and decrease in recycling include: relatively low disposal costs, improvements in the economy, and insufficient State infrastructure to manage the diverse flow of waste materials.

For example, the relatively low disposal rates in California serve as an incentive for businesses and individuals to dispose of materials rather than recycle them. In contrast, solid waste policies in Europe encourage higher landfill fees and landfill taxes as a strategy to deter disposal and make source-reduction, environmental product design, composting and recycling more competitive. The economic indicator of increase in wages shows a strong correlation with an increase in disposal. Current economic projections for California forecast continued increase in wages, which may result in an increase in disposal unless policy and program changes are implemented to halt this trend.

The State currently lacks the infrastructure to properly handle all generated organic waste. The public's acceptance, siting, permitting, and cross regulatory requirements present challenges to building new organic materials management facilities in the State. Furthermore, biomass conversion facilities have a fixed intake capacity meaning these facilities accept and process woody biomass (forest residues, agricultural waste, urban wood waste, and mill residue) utilized to produce energy.

The State's continuing tree mortality crisis, and the capacity limitations at the facilities may have contributed to trees being disposed of instead of being



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converted into biomass materials. Between 2014 and 2016, the amount of biomass waste sent to facilities declined by 50 percent, while the amount of recyclable material exported to external markets decreased in 2016.

The Report also reviews key issues such as obstacles to increase diversion of waste from landfills, which includes the decrease in global scrap values for recyclable commodities, a decline in the number of beverage container centers, multiple biomass conversion facility closures, and the lack of local and global markets to accept recyclable materials.

In response to the continued increases in disposal, CalRecycle is working to strengthen existing programs and develop new waste diversion programs.

CalRecycle is considering additional measures that require mandatory action from local jurisdictions, the waste industry, and product and packaging manufacturers, since voluntary participation in waste diversion programs by stakeholders has not resulted in achieving the goal of decreasing waste disposal rates.

These measures build on the strategies identified in the AB 341 Report to the Legislature and include focused implementation of SB 1383 (Mandatory Organics Recycling), developing mandatory packaging requirements, additional waste characterization studies, new reporting requirements, stronger local requirements, procurement requirements, and a renewed focus on construction and demolition waste.

CalRecycle projects focusing on organic waste will target as much as two-thirds of the current disposal stream, in support of achieving the 75 percent diversion goal by 2020.

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

State of Disposal and Recycling in California 2017 Update
AB 341 Report to the Legislature

Environmental Benefits

The City of Los Angeles has become an environmental pioneer committed to implementing trailblazing initiatives for the greater good of Angelenos and the global community.

In 1985, Los Angeles was the first city in the United States to pilot recycling initiatives and is now further solidified its role as a champion of change by being the largest city in the country to create a commercial franchise agreement.

RecyclLA is a part of Mayor Eric Garcetti's first-ever Sustainability City Plan which sets forth a roadmap for a sustainable future in the City of LA. This new waste and recycling program was implemented with the vision of LA becoming the first major American city to achieve zero waste and recycle and reuse most waste locally. Through higher landfill diversion rates and local recycling efforts, recyclLA will provide many environmental benefits in the journey to making Los Angeles one of the leading sustainable cities in the world.

The City of LA and the Sanitation District recently launched, recyclLA, a new waste and recycling program that will provide recycling services to over 80,000 multi-families and business accounts in the LA area. The program aims to increase recycling in the City to divert 90 percent of waste going to landfills by 2025.

- **Clean Fuel Trucks**

The new waste and recycling program requires newer, clean fuel vehicles to reduce toxic air emissions to keep with the City's strong commitment to mitigating the impact of climate change.

Under the current waste collection system, there were multiple private waste haulers servicing neighboring businesses or multi-family complexes throughout the City. Under recyclLA, each of the exclusive 11 service zones is managed by a single service provider that will handle all business and large multifamily customers in that zone. The transition will streamline the collection process and make truck routes more efficient reducing the number of vehicles on City streets.

- **Universal Recycling Services Throughout Los Angeles**

Recycling is currently only automatically available to single-family homes in the LA area. As of today, only 19 percent of waste from multifamily units and businesses gets recycled. By making recycling services 100 percent available to all LA residents, there will be less trash going to landfills.

- **Reduced Dependence On Landfills**

With the implementation of recyclLA, LA will divert 1.1 million tons of waste from landfills annually, eliminating more than two million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. That is the equivalent of taking 440,308 cars off the road annually.

- **Availability of Organics Collection**

In addition to universal recycling services, organics collection will also be made available through the new waste and recycling program. Organic materials include, but are not limited to: food scraps, food soiled boxes, paper grass, leaves, tree branches and wood (clean and free of any paint, nails, or treatment).

- **Compliance with Environmental Mandates**

The implementation of recyclLA is also compliant with statewide environmental efforts for a more sustainable California. Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill 1826 requiring commercial customers to sign up for composting or anaerobic digestion, creating a demand for compost and the facilities and investments needed to increase its collection and use.

Based on CalRecycle's 2016 "State of Disposal in California," California's 2014 recycling rate was 50 percent. Assembly Bill 341 established a new statewide goal of 75 percent recycling through source reduction, recycling and composting by 2020.

For the latest updates and information, visit: lacitysan.org/recyclLA If you have questions about recyclLA, please call our 24-hour Customer Care Center at 1-800-773-2489





Recycling program comes of age in City of Los Angeles

In July 2017, City of Los Angeles and City of LA's Bureau of Sanitation (LA Sanitation) launched the first phase of a new six-month business and multi-family waste collection program, "recyclA."

This trailblazing program provides waste and recycling services to 80,000 commercial and multi-family accounts in the City of Los Angeles, many of which have never had the opportunity to recycle.

Since becoming the first city in the United States to pilot recycling initiatives in 1985, Los Angeles has now become the largest city in the country to create a commercial franchise agreement. The new program solidifies the City's role as environmental pioneers. Under the expanded waste collection and recycling system, landfill diversion rates will reach a landmark 90 percent by 2025, allowing other major cities to use the recyclA program as a blueprint.

The new system divides the City into 11 zones that will be served exclusively by a single service provider, meaning there will be fewer trucks congesting neighborhoods and less wear and tear on streets. It will also ensure strong customer services, predictable and protected rates, and much needed infrastructure and equipment improvements.

Clean fuel-burning trucks, and less waste going to landfills will result in better air quality and less greenhouse gas emissions, which is consistent with the City's strong commitment to mitigate the impact of climate change. Los Angeles continues to position itself as a leader on environmental issues that not only impacts city residents, but extends to national and global levels.

"LA Sanitation and the City of Los Angeles continue to champion environmental and climate change efforts, and we are excited to implement recyclA throughout the City," said Commissioner Heather Repenning. "It is more vital

than ever that the City of Los Angeles step up to the plate and lead by example in the global fight against climate change."

"LA Sanitation takes our role as environmental stewards for the City very seriously," said Enrique C. Zaldivar, P.E., General Manager and Executive Director of City of LA's Bureau of Sanitation, "We are committed to developing programs and projects that are sustainable and promote public health and a cleaner, greener environment for all. With recyclA we are moving even closer to having zero waste right here in Los Angeles through pioneering waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery programs."

July 2017 marked the launch of a six-month business and multi-family waste collection program throughout City of Los Angeles. Each month, anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 accounts will be transitioned to the new system. During the transition phase, account holders will be visited by a representative of their new service provider to learn about the new program and get an evaluation of their current usage, trash and recycling bin needs, as well as determine the frequency of collection services. Blue bins are provided as part of the base service; however, customers will continue to pay for trash bins and collection. The payments serve as incentive to recycle more and generate less trash. Customer will also receive an estimate of their monthly billing rates.

To learn more about when your neighborhood will transition to the new program or for more information, please call LA Sanitation at (800) 773-2489.





Update: Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Issues

Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill), is a Class III landfill located in both the City of Los Angeles and the unincorporated County area of Sylmar.

The Landfill is owned and operated by Republic Services Inc. (Republic).

The Landfill has generated nearly 11,000 odor complaints from the surrounding communities. Since 2009, over 200 Notice of Violation (NOV) have been filed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for violating Rule 402 (Nuisance), and California Health and Safety Code Section 41700.

To control and mitigate landfill generated odors, the Landfill has been operating under a Stipulated Order for Abatement (Order) issued by the SCAQMD's Hearing Board since January 10, 2017. The Order required the Landfill to abate odor by implementing corrective measures such as changing the Landfill's

morning hours of operation during which trash is accepted; using an Alternative Daily Cover; intermediate cover enhancements at the Landfill; repair and significant expansion of the Landfill gas control and collection systems, and improving odor management practices at the working face.

On November 8 and 9, 2017, the SCAQMD Hearing Board (Board) held a status report hearing and reconsideration of the Order. At the hearing, Republic reported on their scheduled milestone accomplishments based on the conditions set forth in the Order. In addition, Republic petitioned for a modification to a condition in the Order, to remove the prohibition on the disposal of waste during the hours of 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., weekdays

and Saturdays. After reviewing the report and hearing from the Landfill neighboring community and other stakeholders, the Board determined that more data is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures as they respond to odor complaints during the prohibited time. Consequently, the Board passed a motion to continue the discussion of the petition for modification until the next Board meeting, tentatively scheduled for June 26, 2018.

For more information, contact Task Force staffer Martins Aiyetiwa at MAIYET@dpw.lacounty.gov, or (626) 453-3553, Monday – Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Update: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Landfill), is an existing Class III landfill located in the unincorporated Los Angeles County area of Castaic.

The Landfill is owned and operated by Waste Connection who applied for expansion of the Landfill, including development of on-site composting facilities. On June 27, 2017, the County Board of Supervisors considered Waste Connections request and certified the project's Environmental Impact Report (EIR). They instructed County Counsel to prepare final findings and modified conditions for the Board's consideration. The modified conditions addressed concerns about tonnage intake, air quality monitoring, parks and open space plans for closed portions of the Landfill, and other mitigation fees and measures. On July 25, 2017, the Board approved the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Landfill. The CUP became effective on July 28, 2017.

The new CUP now limits the Landfill's amount of incoming solid waste to an average of 6,616 tons-per-day and limits all incoming material, including beneficial use, to an average of 8,974 tons-per-day until the end of 2024. From 2025 through 2047, the amount of incoming solid waste will be limited to an average of 3,411 tons per day and the amount of all incoming materials, including beneficial use, is limited to an average of 5,769 tons-per-day. The CUP also includes more stringent mitigation measures than the previous expired permit, including measures on odor, prohibited materials, operating hours, vehicles and traffic, out-of-area fees, and end use of the land.

As provided by the Countywide Siting Element and Condition No. 100 of the new CUP, the Landfill has applied for a new Finding of Conformance (FOC) from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force to demonstrate full compliance with the FOC requirements. The Task Force has reviewed the application and found it incomplete. The Landfill owner/operator is currently working with the Task Force staff to provide all necessary documents required for their consideration in granting an FOC.

Since the effective date of the CUP, County has been served with a lawsuit by environmental and community groups alleging the prepared EIR was inadequate and did not comply with the California Environmental Quality Act. The Landfill has also filed a lawsuit against the County, challenging various conditions in the CUP, specifically on the fees and exactions, tonnage limits, closure requirements, and restrictions on materials and other requirements. The status of both lawsuits is currently pending.

For more information regarding the expansion of the Landfill, please contact Richard Claghorn, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, at (213) 974-6443, Monday through Thursday, from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.



The City of Santa Monica's Resource Recovery and Recycling department partners with residents and businesses to reach Zero Waste

Resource Recovery and Recycling provides services to local businesses and residents to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills every year.

By providing free events, community outreach, and cost-effective services, the City of Santa Monica educates those within Santa Monica on what is required to attain Zero Waste.

Reaching Zero Waste requires more than separating recyclables from trash, so the City of Santa Monica provides composting services to separate food waste to reduce the amount of food going to landfills. Resource Recovery and Recycling provides composting bins for residents

that wish to compost at home and green organics carts to make the composting process simpler for residents and businesses. As a result of the efforts to reduce food waste from entering landfills, the City of Santa Monica's logo has been added to the Live It section of SaveTheFood.com! The partnership with SaveTheFood.com helps increase awareness for the reduction of food waste and helps the City of Santa Monica get one step closer to Zero Waste!

Document Shredding and Mulch Giveaway Event in Rancho Palos Verdes

On Saturday October 14, 2017, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes' hosted a Fall 2017 shredding event at Rancho Palos Verdes City Hall.

By the end of the day more than 740 cars dropped off enough documents to fill three industrial-sized certified shredding trucks. Drivers patiently lined up as early as 30 minutes before the 8 a.m. event as special traffic control measures were set up to streamline the ingress and egress to the City Hall drop-off site. The event was generously sponsored by EDCO Transfer Services, whose 25 to 30 staff members ensured the event ran smoothly and received many positive comments for their help from attendees. The successful event resulted in the safe disposal and recycling of more than 20,000 pounds of shredded paper, 8,000 pounds of Electronic Waste, as well as 45,000 pounds of free, high-quality mulch given away to area residents. (reprint)





EDCO Household Hazardous E-Waste Center

In an effort to decrease improper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) and electronic waste (E-Waste) the County, EDCO Transfer Services, LLC (EDCO), County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County (CSD), and the City of Long Beach entered an Agreement for the financing and operation of an EDCO HHW and E-Waste (Center) at the EDCO Recycling and Transfer Station in the City of Signal Hill.

This new service is offered to all residents of Los Angeles County. This critical service promotes sustainability by offering a free-drop off location at which residents can properly dispose of their HHW and E-Waste, while reducing the likelihood of illegal and improper disposal.

The EDCO HHEW Center was opened on March 13, 2013, to provide LA County residents with a safe, efficient and convenient way to properly dispose of HHW and E-Waste, free of charge. Prior to opening the Center, the County conducted mobile collection events at temporary locations in the City of Long Beach and surrounding areas.

During the first two years of operation at the EDCO Recycling and Transfer Station,

the Center was open for one Saturday every month, but attracted over 13,000 participants who safely disposed of over 757,000 pounds of HHW and over 289,000 pounds of E-Waste, which equates to over a million pounds of HHW and E-Waste. Each month, the Center collected an average of 21 tons of HHW and E-Waste materials. Initially, the operations contract was set up for the Center to accommodate approximately 250 carloads per event. However, after the first two years of operations, the average number of cars per event was 543 and then increased to an average of 726 cars by summer 2017.

The Center has proven to be very popular and is highly utilized by community members. The success of the HHW and E-Waste drop-off events increased the demand for access

to the facility and created some logistical challenges. Wait times to dispose waste often exceeded one hour, creating traffic congestion that blocked residential streets and inconvenienced area neighbors.

To address the growing demands upon the Center, all partners agreed to double the Center's collection events to two Saturdays each month to improve the convenience, accessibility and safety of all attendees. Since August 2017, the Center now offers collection events on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, which has eased traffic congestion and concerns from local neighbors.



- 100% Emissions, Energy and Nutrient Capture
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- Over 90+ Plants in Operation Worldwide
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Annual Waste Management Forum Comes to Southern California

The Southern California Waste Management Forum hosted its Annual Conference and Exhibit on November 8, 2017 at the Sheraton Fairplex Hotel and Conference Center in Pomona.

The conference, entitled, *Waste 2017: A New Horizon*, gave attendees and presenters the opportunity to learn and discuss future possibilities for the waste industry in light of recent and upcoming changes to local, state, and international waste management policies and practices.

After welcoming remarks from the Forum Chair Susanne Passantino, CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline delivered the keynote presentation to discuss what recycling currently means in California. Smithline stated that, with the passage of new state legislation, the definition of recycling is shifting. Older laws such as Assembly Bill (AB) 2020 (the "Bottle Bill" of 1986), AB 939 (The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989), AB 341 (California's Mandatory Commercial Recycling Law, 2011), and AB 1826 (Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling, 2014) designate all material that is not disposed of to be "recycled" with no obligation on the State to prove that the material, especially exported material, is in fact recycled. According to Mr. Smithline, this definition of "recycling" has led California to become over-reliant on a single export market, — China. However, this market will no longer be readily accessible due to the Chinese government recently enacting a maximum contamination threshold of 0.5 percent for various materials, including scrap plastics and paper, a standard which will be nearly impossible for typical materials recovery facilities (MRFs) to meet.

Smithline praised newer legislation for pushing the State to take greater accountability for so-called "recycled" materials and ensure that they are put to better use. As examples, he cited AB 901 (2015), which requires

increased reporting by recycling and disposal facilities, and SB 1383 (2016), which requires source reduction of edible food, tracking of organic waste, and integrates a methane reduction target along with a disposal reduction target. Smithline stated that CalRecycle's new packaging policy model, a mandatory policy which will give CalRecycle statutory authority to manage all packaging such as film plastics, expanded polystyrene, and certain cardboard, will also help the State more effectively manage its recyclable materials.

The conference's morning sessions included presentations on organics composting and processing solutions, as well as presentations on how to educate regulated entities on complying with organics laws, such as AB 1826. The afternoon conference sessions included presentations on energy recovery from solid waste through technologies such as anaerobic digestion and gasification. The afternoon sessions also included presentations on international perspectives on solid waste management, including advanced waste processing technologies used in other countries and the relationship between first and third world countries in managing waste.

The conference concluded with a round table discussion on the long-term future of the environment. The discussion centered on the impacts of climate change and the actions that can be taken to mitigate these impacts, such as implementing the Sustainable Communities Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through coordinated transportation and land use planning.



JANUARY 2018 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) continuously monitors and analyzes legislation that may impact solid waste management in Los Angeles County. Below are bill summaries of legislation the Task Force has taken a position on during the second year of the 2017/2018 Legislative Session.

2017-2018 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 151 Burke and Cooper</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to seek direction from the Legislature prior to implementing the State's Scoping Plan, as well as any regulations aimed at achieving the State's 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets as established by Senate Bill 32. Additionally, this bill would establish the Compliance Offset Protocol Task Force to approve new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism (Cap and Trade).</p>
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Holden, and Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Floor</p>	<p>This bill would authorize ARB to extend their cap and trade program to 2030. Among other things, the bill would also require ARB to consider and account for the social costs of the emissions of GHG when adopting rules and regulations to achieve GHG emissions reductions.</p>
<p>AB 444 Ting and Gray</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would authorize California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop a statewide and state-funded program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 509 Frazier</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would require tire retailers to pay a California tire regulatory fee, on a quarterly basis, at an amount to be determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) not exceeding \$1.00 per tire for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act, and require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30 million annually in the program.</p>
<p>AB 655 O'Donnel</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste (MSW) is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits. The bill applies specifically to facilities that operate, on an annual basis, at least 20 percent below pollutant concentration limits in the facility permit, and that have reported emissions data to the local air district for at least five years.</p>
<p>AB 920 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would define the term "diverse and balanced portfolio of resources" to include an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. Among other things, the bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1147 Salas</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>This bill would subject an “unauthorized person” to civil penalties for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises.</p>
<p>SB 53 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would authorize a heavy-duty natural gas vehicle (NGV) to exceed the state limit on total gross weight for on-road vehicles by up to 2,000 pounds in order to allow an equivalent fuel system to diesel fuel trucks. Additionally, this bill requires the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, or the Department of Transportation to estimate by October 1, 2018, the damage caused by heavier vehicles.</p>
<p>SB 100 De León</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy</p>	<p>This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent by December 31, 2030. Among other things, this bill would also declare that the CPUC, California Energy Commission (CEC), and ARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable resources by December 31, 2045.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
SB 705 Allen	Support	Senate Floor	This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017, which would prohibit a chain restaurant starting January 1, 2020, and all other food vendors, starting January 1, 2022, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene (EPS) food service container. Additionally, this bill would authorize a local government to grant a food vendor an exemption, upon request, if the food vendor demonstrates that compliance would impose an economic hardship.
HR 2853 Kind	Support	U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. Among other things, this bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.





JANUARY 2018 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 Clark Ajwani with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-4991, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.