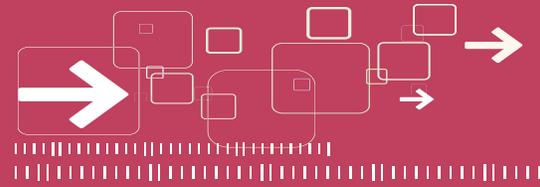




# INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



## TOP STORIES

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## China's National Sword Policy Impacts Recycling Industry

Since China's National Sword came into effect in January 2018, the recycling industry has been impacted as statewide recycling facilities make changes in their operations.

The policy limits imported scrap materials, increase inspections, and limits contamination to no more than 0.5 percent.

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## Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Issues

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

The Landfill is owned and operated by Republic Services Inc. and is currently disposing an average of 6,800 tons per day.

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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

## Los Angeles County 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 and 4th Saturday of 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

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Mike Mohajer

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For information, call

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



Visit [www.lacountyiswmf.org](http://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 Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528, [volivas@dpw.lacounty.gov](mailto:volivas@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!

# Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts Food Waste Processing Infrastructure

Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (Districts) commissioned a new food waste receiving and processing facility located at the Puente Hills Material Recovery Facility (MRF).

The food waste processing facility was completed in April 2018 and is a key component in the Districts' food waste recycling program. The DODA bio-separator food waste pre processing technology takes in food waste through a hopper, and is passed through two bio-separator screens to remove any contaminants, such as plastic bags. Contaminants that are too large to pass through the two screens are rejected into separate piles. While the facility has a capacity to process 165 tons of food waste per day, an average of 35 tons per day is currently being processed.

Once the food waste is screened for contaminants, it is processed into a slurry and stored in tanks until it is transported to the Districts' Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP). The slurried food waste materials are then delivered by 15 to 20 5,000-gallon truckloads per week to the liquid waste disposal system at JWPCP. The current capacity of the liquid waste disposal system is 335 tons per day. The loads are tested for pH, electrical conductivity, total solids and volatile solids at JWPCP, then co-digested with sewage sludge to increase the production of biogas

from anaerobic digestion. The Districts plan to design an upgraded food waste receiving facility at JWPCP, which will allow direct injection into five sludge digesters. In the future, the Districts expect to have a capacity of 550 tons per day of food waste, with 310 tons per day going to the back-end food waste receiving facility, and 240 tons per day going to the liquid waste disposal station.

The biogas produced from food waste anaerobic digestion is currently used to produce renewable electricity on-site at the Total Energy Facility. In the future, the facility plans to convert the digester gas to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicle fueling. The Districts expect to produce about 2,300 to 3,500 gasoline gallon equivalents of CNG per day when the new biogas upgrading and fueling facility is completed in July 2020.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mark McDannel, Energy Recovery Division Engineer of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, at (562) 908-4288, extension 2442 or [mmcdannel@lacsds.org](mailto:mmcdannel@lacsds.org).



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## China's National Sword Policy Impacts Recycling Industry

In 2017, China notified the World Trade Organization of its intent to restrict 24 types of waste materials from entering China. As one of the major recipients of recyclable materials from around the world, including California, China's ban has caused many countries to look for other outlets for recyclable materials. Several countries in Southeast Asia as well as other countries such as India, Canada, and Mexico, have started to accept these recyclable materials that are now banned in China. The oversupply and demand for higher quality products have resulted in lower commodity prices. The prices for mixed paper, mixed rigid plastics, and cardboard experienced the biggest impacts since the policy was first announced in February 2017. The prices for bales of mixed paper and mixed rigid plastics decreased from a little under \$100 and \$50, respectively, to less than \$20. The price for cardboard bales was cut in half from \$150 to less than \$75.

Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) in California have been affected by the National Sword and increased their efforts to produce bales of recyclable materials meeting the contamination limit. The first steps MRFs are taking are to slow down the belt speeds and reduce the amount of material loaded on the belt to allow for better processing to reduce contamination. MRFs are also increasing their labor costs by adding sorters to thoroughly remove contamination. The type of materials selected for recycling has narrowed

due to market conditions; wet and contaminated cardboard or plastics and glass with oil and residual food can no longer be separated for recycling. MRFs are also investing in advanced sorting technologies that will help decrease the amount of contamination and reduce costs.

Being more selective in the materials recovery process and sending less material to China for recycling has resulted in more waste ending up at local landfills. For jurisdictions to continue to comply with the 50 percent waste diversion mandate (Assembly Bill 939, 1989) and for the state to achieve its 75 percent recycling goal (Assembly Bill 341, 2011), new recycling infrastructure and markets for recycled products will need to be developed in the state.

The changes to the recycling industry resulting from the National Sword have made now the opportune time to take action in our own local jurisdictions. Municipalities and their haulers should continue educating businesses and residents on how to properly sort their waste and recyclables. Placing clean materials into the recycling bin and disposing of contaminated items before they reach the MRF saves time and money. It is important to remember that not only are we recycling to divert materials from landfills, but to create a commodity that can be recycled into a new product.

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## Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Issues

The Landfill has generated over 11,000 odor complaints from the surrounding communities. Since 2009, over 200 Notices of Violation 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.

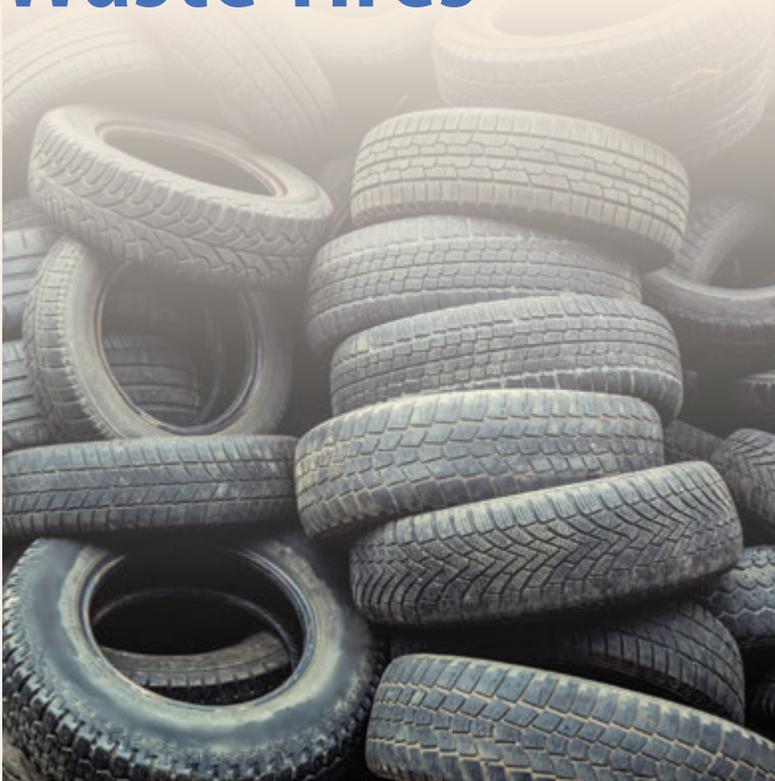
To control and mitigate landfill generated odors, the Landfill has been operating under a Stipulated Order for Abatement (Order) issued by the SCAQMD's Hearing Board since January 2017. The Order required the Landfill to abate odor by implementing corrective measures such as

changing morning hours of operation when trash is accepted; using an Alternative Daily Cover and intermediate cover enhancements; repairing and expanding gas control and collection systems; and improving workforce odor management practices.

On November 8 and 9, 2017, the Hearing Board held a status report hearing of the Order and passed a motion to continue the discussion in June. At the June 26, 2018 hearing, the Hearing Board reviewed the compliance status and found a decrease in odor complaints and overall improvements made at the Landfill. No modifications were made to the Order at the hearing. The Hearing Board collectively agreed to hold another status hearing scheduled on December 12, 2018.

For more information regarding other solid waste disposal facilities, please visit the Solid Waste Information Management System website (SWIMS link) or contact Task Force staff member, Martins Aiyetiwa at (626) 453-3553 or <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/>, Monday through Thursday, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

# Waste Tires



Los Angeles County Public Works partnered with the City of Santa Clarita to host two scrap tire and mattress drop-off events at Via Princessa Metrolink Station in Fall 2017 and Spring 2018.

STATISTICS	Event 1	Event 2
Date	10/7/17	6/9/18
Tires Collected in tons (Passenger Equivalent Tires)	11.50 (1,150)	11.18 (1,180)
Mattresses Collected	60	42

Los Angeles County Public Works partnered with the City of Santa Clarita to host two scrap tire and mattress drop-off events at Via Princessa Metrolink Station in Fall 2017 and Spring 2018. The city also partnered with the Mattress Recycling Council to divert further waste from entering landfills. In addition, a local State Assemblyman assisted crews with loading items for recycling. Tires received during the event were recycled into crumb rubber and civil engineering applications. Public Works' Tire Recycling Program hosts free tire collection events each year in various communities. Recently, Public Works collaborated with Vector Control Districts and LA County Public Health to raise awareness for the proper

disposal of tires, which are potential breeding grounds for disease-carrying mosquitoes in ponded water.

To learn more about the Tire Recycling Program, visit [CleanLA.com](http://CleanLA.com). Jurisdictions wanting to conduct similar waste tire collection events may apply for a grant offered by CalRecycle. It's Local Government Waste Tire Amnesty Grant offers up to \$40,000 per grant cycle. Grants are funded through a Tire Management Fund, which collects a one-dollar consumer fee on the purchase of new tires.



## Seeking Solutions: Task Force Dialogue with CalRecycle to Meet the Challenge of New Organic Waste Recycling Senate Bill 1383 (2016)

The draft SB 1383 regulations developed by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) propose to require jurisdictions to (1) **Verify, quantify and substantiate** that organic waste diversion programs are being implemented by organic waste generators (programs selected by the state and/or the jurisdiction); (2) **Develop** measures to ensure the development/adequacy of needed infrastructure (such as changes in the local zoning, land use decision, etc.); (3) **Implement** measures to assist in making available funds for the development of needed infrastructure; and (4) **Plan and develop** various tools to ensure the availability of markets for the recycled organic waste products.

The proposed regulations would also require jurisdictions to impose **monetary penalties** on residents, businesses and other entities that fail to fully implement the selected organic waste recycling programs.

With the enactment of SB 1383, the state of California embarked on a new solid waste management strategy encompassing recovery of discarded organic waste by 50 percent by 2020 and 75 percent by 2025. Current organic waste disposal tonnage is estimated to be over 25 million tons per year and is projected to increase in future years due to various factors such as population. The new law also designates CalRecycle as the state administrative/implementing agency with authority to impose penalties

of up to \$10,000 per day for a jurisdiction's failure to comply, implement programs, and/or accomplish the stated requirements/mandates.

SB 1383's new mandates are significantly higher than those set by Assembly Bill 939.

The Task Force believes that there is a great need for CalRecycle to work closely with local jurisdictions, allowing for open communication in the development of potential solutions which may include, but are not limited to, **legislative and regulatory** actions. As such, at its July 19, 2018 meeting, the Task Force directed Mike Mohajer to contact and invite CalRecycle's

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lead managers to participate at an upcoming Task Force meeting with the goal of working cooperatively in addressing the SB 1383 draft implementing regulations as well as identifying legislative fixes to be recommended that should be forwarded to the state legislature.

In response to the Task Force's invitation, Howard Levenson, Deputy Director for Materials Management and Local Assistance of CalRecycle attended the August 2018 meeting of the Task Force, along with two other CalRecycle representatives: Hank Brady, SB 1383 Manager, and Cara Morgan, Local Assistance and Market Development Branch Chief.

### Task Force Current Concerns

CalRecycle began preparation of the SB 1383 implementing regulations over a year and half ago. The draft regulations describe the selected programs, technologies and enforcement activities that CalRecycle expects local jurisdictions implement to use in complying with the SB 1383 mandates. Unfortunately, CalRecycle's expectations have been far reaching and extremely difficult, if not impossible, for jurisdictions to implement without significant financial assistance from the State, as well as a number of changes in existing state law and regulations.

At the August 2018 meeting, Task Force members asked numerous questions and offered comments to CalRecycle, which focused on the need for CalRecycle to increase engagement with cities and counties which recognize the difficulties they will face to comply with the regulations as currently drafted. CalRecycle needs to consider the lack of influence jurisdictions have over local organics recycling markets, the significant need for infrastructure and funding, jurisdictions' concerns with the spreading of quarantined materials, (such as diseased trees), prioritizing the recycling of food waste over other organics that are harder to recover, and the need for CalRecycle to not prohibit technologies (such as thermal, chemical, biological, and mechanical conversion technologies) that can provide equal or greater greenhouse gas reductions than anaerobic digestion (AD) and composting processes while protecting public health and safety.

According to CalRecycle estimates, Los Angeles County currently has the largest organic waste processing capacity shortfall of any county in the state. The 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities currently have an organic waste composting and AD processing capacity of approximately 0.5 million tons per year and a chipping and grinding capacity of approximately 1.4 million tons per year. However, it is estimated that, due to lack of adequate processing capacity, jurisdictions in Los Angeles County currently dispose of over 3.5 million tons per year of organic waste.

CalRecycle has estimated that \$2 to \$3 billion in investment will be needed statewide to meet the 2020 goal, with additional investments needed in subsequent years for new infrastructure development. The previous year's grant awards from CalRecycle of \$25 million for organics recycling projects and \$9 million for food waste prevention and rescue fall significantly short of the \$2 to \$3 billion needed to develop adequate organic waste processing capacity.

The Task Force recognizes CalRecycle's offer to assist project developers with understanding solid waste permitting requirements. However, projects will need to obtain local land use permits as well as comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and potentially other state, local, and regional agencies that do not coordinate the needed permits (e.g. air quality permits). The permitting process often takes several years to complete. Without assurance that projects can be developed, constructed, and begin operation by 2022, jurisdictions will be unable to comply with CalRecycle's proposed regulations.

To address the lack of adequate markets for recycled organic waste products, the proposed SB 1383 regulations **require** each local jurisdiction to procure compost based on the number of its employees. The Task Force is extremely concerned that CalRecycle-**required** procurement by local jurisdictions to create "markets" for the massive volumes of compost and other products that will be created from 20 million tons per year of organic waste that would be directed from landfills cannot be the sole solution. According to the Association of Compost Producers, the California compost industry already produces over 16 million cubic yards of compost per year. The Southern California region already has half of the state's composting capacity. Doubling or tripling this capacity to comply with the proposed regulations will be extremely challenging without significant market improvements and removal of legislative and regulatory barriers.

As previously mentioned, the proposed regulations require recycling of organic waste to be done through composting, anaerobic digestion, or biomass conversion (for select feedstocks) in order to qualify as reductions in landfill disposal. However, composting is clearly preferred over other methods. Incentives and zero grant funding from CalRecycle for much needed biomass conversion facilities are minimal. Incentivizing biomass conversion facilities would facilitate the removal and recycling of numerous dead trees that contribute to one of the worst greenhouse gas and short-lived climate pollutant emitting activities – wildfires.

### CalRecycle Activities

Howard Levenson, Hank Brady and Cara Morgan discussed the development of the SB 1383 proposed regulations, including coordination with local

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governments and other stakeholders to develop new programs to comply with the regulations and answered questions from the Task Force members.

They stated they understand the difficulties of funding and developing such a significant amount of needed infrastructure and the required capacity. According to Mr. Levenson, CalRecycle is offering limited low-interest loans in addition to grants allocated by the Legislature for new facilities (approximately \$30M) and providing incentives to encourage markets for compost and renewable fuels produced from organic waste. CalRecycle can also connect facility developers to GO-Biz, the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, and banks, as well as provide information on tax benefits. Additionally, Mr. Levenson stated that CalRecycle can help developers understand the solid waste permitting requirements for new facilities, but that developers will need

to seek guidance from other entities with additional permitting and regulatory requirements that are not under CalRecycle’s purview.

### Conclusion/Areas of Cooperation and Potential Solutions

The Task Force appreciates CalRecycle representatives’ time and effort in attending the meeting and addressing the challenges local jurisdictions will face in complying with the SB 1383 regulations. At the end of the meeting, the Task Force and CalRecycle agreed to maintain an ongoing dialogue to develop local solutions for the issues discussed, including, but not limited to, lack of organic waste recycling infrastructure and funding.

For more information regarding SB 1383 and its draft regulations, please contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or (909) 592-1147.

## CalRecycle Grants Help!

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) offers various grants to enhance solid waste management programs.

Below are grant opportunities offered by CalRecycle and the application due dates. Some application due dates have not been confirmed.

- Tire-Derived Aggregate (TDA) Grant Program – Due dates for Fiscal Year 2018-19, are August 1, 2018; November 1, 2018; and January 31, 2019.
  - \$850,000 total grant - \$350,000 per individual grant award.
- Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup and Amnesty Grant Program – Application materials for Fiscal Year 2019-20, will be available winter 2018.
  - \$1,600,000 total grant - \$40,000 per individual application and \$90,000 per regional application (2017-18 Data).
- Tire-Derived Product Grant Program – Application materials for Fiscal Year 2019-20, will be available spring 2019.
  - \$1,000,000 total grant - \$150,000 per application (2017-18 Data).
- Rubberized Pavement Grant Program – Due date for Fiscal Year 2018-19, is October 3, 2018.
  - \$7,750,000 total grant - \$350,000 per individual application and \$500,000 per regional application.
- Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program – Application materials for next cycle is TBD.
  - \$9,000,000 total grant – up to \$3,000,000 per application (2016-17 Data).
- Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program – Due dates for Fiscal Year 2018-19, are August 23, 2018; November 8, 2018; and February 7, 2019.
  - \$1,063,000 total grant – up to \$200,000 per grant with maximum of \$50,000 per site or clean-up project.
- Illegal Disposal Site Abatement Grant Program – Application materials for Fiscal Year 2018-19, will be available summer 2018.
  - \$1,000,000 total grant - \$500,000 per application.
- Legacy Disposal Site Abatement Partial Grant Program – Application materials for Fiscal Year 2018-19, will be available summer 2018.
  - \$1,500,000 total grant - \$750,000 per application.
- Local Enforcement Agency Grant Program – Application materials for Fiscal Year 2019-20, will be available winter 2019.
  - \$1,404,000 total grant – Distributed to applicant on pro-rata basis (2017-18 Data).
- Organics Grant Program – Application materials for next cycle is TBD.
  - \$33,611,491 total grant (2017-18 Data).

# SEPTEMBER 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><b>AB 327</b> Gipson</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles to purchase the cleanest commercially available vehicles, that will meet the operator's operational needs; to require the replacement of no more than 15% of existing vehicles per calendar year; and to require those cleanest commercially available vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district.</p>
<p><b>AB 444</b> Ting and Gray</p>	<p>Watch (See SB 212)</p>	<p>Dead</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>
<p><b>AB 509</b> Frazier</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Dead</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>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 920</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Dead</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>
<p><b>AB 1250</b> Jones-Sawyer</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1933</b> Maienschein</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would define activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling include food rescue, waste prevention, and organic waste recycling. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions include the expansion of facilities for processing recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials.</p>
<p><b>AB 2115</b> Santiago</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2020, the driver of a vehicle passing a waste service vehicle to pass at a safe distance and at a speed no faster than 15 mph while the waste service vehicle is being used to perform services. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<p><b>AB 2211</b> Limon</p>	<p>Support if Amended - Oppose unless Amended</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would establish the California Green Business Program within the Cal EPA. The bill would require the California Green Business Program to develop baseline, beyond compliance environmental standards for green business certification programs operated by local governments. The bill would also provide for the establishment of these local programs, which would certify small- and medium-sized businesses and public agencies as California green businesses for voluntarily adopting environmentally preferable business practices, including, but not limited to, increased energy efficiency, pollution prevention, reduced greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water conservation, and waste reduction practices. The bill would delete an existing authorization for the Department of Toxic Substances Control to create a similar program.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 2277</b> Mathis</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would vest CalRecycle with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the CalRecycle, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified. This bill would define the term “home-generated pharmaceutical waste” for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and would specifically exclude, from the definition of medical waste and thus from coverage under the act, home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>
<p><b>AB 2660</b> Quirk</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to receive from a retailer or manufacturer a surplus household consumer product to evaluate the product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes; and to transfer the product for recycling or disposal only after first evaluating the product for all of the other specified purposes. The bill would provide that a surplus household consumer product transferred or shipped to a reverse distributor is not a waste and that the retailer or manufacturer transferring or shipping the surplus household consumer product to the reverse distributor is not required to make a waste determination for that surplus household consumer product.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 2779</b> Mark Stone, Calderon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p>
<p><b>AB 2832</b> Dahle</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2022, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end-of-life in a safe and cost-effective manner. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 2908</b> Berman</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would 1) require a retail seller of new tires to pay a California tire regulatory fee, not to exceed \$1 per new tire sold, for deposit into the California Tire Recycling Management Fund until January 1, 2024, and require CalRecycle to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund; 2) extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to January 1, 2020, and enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act and require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to eligible entities that purchase tire products processed in the state from waste tire material for sale to end users or for use in local public works projects, and that no less than 50% of the total annual value of incentive payments be made available to those local entities; 3) declare that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste tires generated be source reduced or recycled in the state annually; and 4) revise the Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest provisions to require a waste and used tire hauler to submit an electronic manifest within seven days of the date of the pickup or delivery for each load of waste or used tires transported.</p>
<p><b>AB 3178</b> Rubio</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Vetoed</p>	<p>The bill would require CalRecycle, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider, until January 1, 2022, whether China's National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat. The bill would also require the CalRecycle to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 3232</b> Friedman</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Chaptered Chapter 373 (2018)</p>	<p>This bill would require the commission by January 1, 2021, to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's residential and commercial building stock by at least 40% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2030. The bill would require the commission to include in the 2021 edition of the integrated energy policy report and all subsequent integrated energy policy reports a report on the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the supply of energy to residential and commercial buildings.</p>
<p><b>SB 100</b> De León</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered Chapter 312 (2018)</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, and CARB should plan for 100 percent of retail electricity to be from renewable resources by December 31, 2045.</p>
<p><b>SB 168</b></p>	<p>Support if Amended - Oppose unless Amended</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish minimum content standards for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof. The bill would require CalRecycle on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 212</b> Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would establish a stewardship program under which each manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, would be required to establish and implement a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps. The bill would require a stewardship plan for covered drugs to contribute to meeting specified minimum requirements for authorized collection sites in the county, including a minimum of 5 collection sites. The bill would require a program operator that does not meet those minimum requirements, to establish either a mail-back program or alternative collection program for covered products, and require a retail pharmacy to make a reasonable effort to have at least 15% of its store locations serve as authorized collectors. A stewardship program for home-generated sharps waste shall be a mail-back program that provides or initiates distribution of a sharps waste container and mail-back materials at the point of sale, at no cost to the ultimate user, and the program will reimburse local agencies for sharps collected at local household hazardous waste facilities. The bill would require each covered manufacturer, to pay all administrative and operational costs associated with establishing and implementing its stewardship program, and to pay a quarterly administrative fee in the amount adequate to cover regulatory costs incurred by CalRecycle.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 1335</b> Allen</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to publish and maintain on its Internet Web Site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list. The bill would require CalRecycle to regularly evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging, add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to require a manufacturer of a type of food service packaging or material to submit data for purposes of this evaluation.</p>
<p><b>SB 1440</b> Hueso</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>On Governor's Desk</p>	<p>This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation. The bill would require the PUC, if the PUC adopts those targets or goals, to take certain actions in regards to the development of the targets or goals and the procurement of the biomethane to meet those targets or goals.</p>
<p><b>HR 2853</b> Kind</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	<p>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.</p>

## SEPTEMBER 2018 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, [www.lacountyiswmtf.org](http://www.lacountyiswmtf.org) or contact Elijah Carder with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-2543, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or (909) 592-1147.