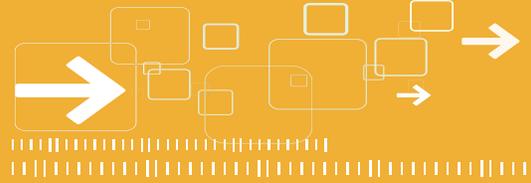




# INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



## TOP STORIES

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- 13 China's National Sword Initiative



## CalRecycle Releases Second Formal Draft of Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

In September 2016, Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016), establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy including the waste management sector.

SB 1383 requires the State to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the 2014 level of statewide landfill disposal of organic waste by the year 2020

Story continues on page 4



## Commercial Green Waste Collection

Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826) enacted in 2014 requires commercial businesses or multifamily complexes with five units or more to recycle green waste, which includes vegetative trimmings (shrubs, bushes, trees) and grass cuttings from lawns and gardens.

Green waste diverted from the solid waste stream undergo decomposition processes at composting or anaerobic digestion

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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 (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 through 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 of 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

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 medicines except for 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 and Information Subcommittee

CHAIR

Mike Mohajer

For information, call

Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528

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



Visit [lacountyiswmtf.org](http://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 LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education and 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@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:volivas@pw.lacounty.gov). Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.



# Commercial Outreach Programs

Los Angeles County provides an array of outreach materials to expand public awareness of commercial recycling and reducing organics disposed in landfills.

Every year, Public Works prepares and mails over 14,500 educational flyers to commercial accounts in the Los Angeles unincorporated areas. The flyers include information on Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341), enacted in 2011, and Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826), enacted in 2014, as well as information on how to arrange for recycling and organic services with their authorized commercial waste hauler. In addition, Public Works prepares a biannual newsletter template called the Commercial Franchise Newsletter for waste haulers to customize and distribute to their commercial customers. Public Works also developed a customizable trifold brochure for haulers to provide new commercial accounts. These flyers, newsletters, and brochures contain information on the State laws, what items can be recycled, and how to receive additional recycling consultation services. Example flyers, newsletters, and outreach brochures can be found on [LACountySWIMS.org](http://LACountySWIMS.org).

Public Works' Smart Business Recycling (SBR) Program provides resources to businesses, multifamily properties and schools looking to establish or expand their recycling activities. SBR consultants provides commercial accounts with on-site recycling consultations. Consultants conduct surveys, evaluate existing solid waste disposal and recycling practices, and prepare customized "Recycling and Waste Reduction Report" with information on how property manager/owners can reduce waste and implement recycling including organics. To encourage recycling and reduce single use plastics, SBR Program consultants

distribute a variety of promotional items such as blue and green recycling bins and reusable shopping bags, utensils, and much more. To learn more about the Los Angeles County Smart Business Recycling Program, please visit [BusinessRecycling.com](http://BusinessRecycling.com).

To appraise outreach programs effectiveness, Public Works collects information on commercial accounts such as trash and recycling service levels. Currently, over sixty percent of the commercial accounts in the unincorporated areas subscribe to recycling collection services through their waste hauler, by donating/selling recyclables to recycling centers, or participating in green procurement programs. Non-franchised third-party recycling companies provide carts/dumpsters for commercial accounts to discard recyclables such as cardboard, plastics, metals, etc. The third-party recyclers transport recyclables to recycling facilities or factories that directly process the recyclables.

In the unincorporated areas of the County, a few businesses currently subscribe to food waste collection services including

four supermarkets that are currently enrolled in the County's pilot food waste diversion program. In 2018, Smart Business Recycling Consultants visited over 130 large food service establishments to survey how they currently manage organics and recyclables and to connect these businesses with local charities to donate edible excess food. Twenty-six businesses indicated that they donate edible food.

In 2018, Public Works launched the Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program Food DROP website ([www.FoodDROPLA.com](http://www.FoodDROPLA.com)) to provide resources for businesses in the unincorporated communities to safely donate excess edible food and reduce food waste. A food donation toolkit on the website provides businesses with information about AB 1826 and Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383), enacted in 2016, Los Angeles County Public Health's food safety guidelines, an interactive map to search for organizations that accept edible food, and other helpful information so businesses can start donating excess edible food. To learn more about the program and other resources available, please visit [FoodDROPLA.com](http://FoodDROPLA.com).



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# CalRecycle Releases Second Formal Draft of Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

and a 75 percent reduction by the year 2025. It also requires 20 percent of edible food currently being disposed to be recovered for human consumption by the year 2025.

To achieve these State-mandated “Organic Waste Landfill Disposal Reduction” targets, California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is developing regulations requiring local jurisdictions to develop and implement various types of organic waste collection and recycling programs as well as edible food recovery programs. The draft regulations impact every jurisdiction and all organic waste generators, including residents and businesses, waste haulers, waste management facility operators, and other public and private entities (i.e. school districts, the movie industry, multi-family residential dwellings, etc.). The proposed regulations also mandate that jurisdictions identify sites for the needed infrastructure and develop markets for organic waste by-products.

The proposed regulations will have a major economic impact of over twenty billion dollars Statewide on all organic waste generators and affected stakeholders. The proposed regulations will significantly change solid waste management collection and recycling programs from what we have been used to seeing in Los Angeles County for the past decades.

CalRecycle released the first formal draft of the SB 1383 regulations on January 18, 2019, for a 45-day public comment period. After considering stakeholder comments, CalRecycle released a second formal draft of the regulations on June 17, 2019. CalRecycle hosted a public workshop on June 18, 2019, in Diamond Bar to present the second formal draft of the proposed regulations and receive stakeholder comments on the regulatory revisions.

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has been closely monitoring

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# CalRecycle Releases Second Formal Draft of Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

the development of these regulations and has been communicating with CalRecycle during the workshops and public comment periods, with most recent correspondence being on July 16, 2019. For a copy of the letter, please click on the link.

As written, the proposed regulation would control and regulate every aspect of municipal solid waste collection, recycling and other management activities, as detailed in the July 16, 2019, Task Force comment letter to CalRecycle. The second formal draft of the proposed regulations would continue to impose significant requirements on organic waste generators and jurisdictions as well as waste haulers and solid waste facility operators. Among other things, the proposed regulations:

- Define “Organic Waste” as, “solid wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges.”

While reducing methane emissions from the landfill disposal of organic waste is critical to achieve statewide climate goals, the definition of organic waste, as proposed, includes materials that do not generate significant methane emissions, such as textiles, carpets, paper products, and lumber. Jurisdictions should allocate their resources to diverting materials that generate the most methane emissions, such as food waste and green material, instead of attempting to collect and divert all organic materials.

- Require jurisdictions to provide mandatory solid waste collection services for all types of organic waste and recycle these materials. The proposed regulations specify the required color of each waste collection container that a jurisdiction is allowed to select. For example, organic waste, such as food waste, green waste, and food-soiled paper products, is to be collected in a green container. A brown container may be used for source-separated food waste if a jurisdiction chooses not to collect it in the green container. Non-organic recyclables and certain organic wastes not designed for the green container,

such as paper products, printing and writing paper, wood, and dry lumber and textiles, are to be collected in the blue container. Non-organic waste is to be collected in a gray container. Jurisdictions are not required to replace existing containers that do not conform with the color requirements until January 1, 2036, or sooner if a damaged container is to be replaced with a new one. However, jurisdictions are required to label each container indicating the primary materials that are accepted and prohibited in the container by January 1, 2022.

- Allow jurisdictions to use fewer than three containers to collect waste, but these jurisdictions will be subject to additional requirements to ensure that organic waste is recycled. For example, jurisdictions can use a two-container system with a green container and a gray container. If the gray container is used to collect any organic waste designated for the green container, the contents of the gray container must be transported to a high-diversion organic waste processing facility capable of recovering at least 50 percent of the organic waste contained in the mixed waste by January 1, 2022 and at least 75 percent by January 1, 2025. Jurisdictions can also use a single gray container system which must be transported to a high-diversion organic waste processing facility with an organic waste recovery rate of 50% by January 2022, and 75% by January 2025.
- Require organic waste generators, including residents, businesses, multi-family properties, and local government facilities, to subscribe to the organic waste collection services provided by their jurisdiction and comply with the requirements to properly separate organic waste, or self-haul organic waste to a facility that processes source-separated organic waste. Generators that are commercial businesses are required to provide containers for the collection of organic waste and non-organic recyclables in all areas where disposal containers are provided for customers, except for restrooms. The collection containers provided by each business must comply with the same color and labeling requirements as the containers provided by the jurisdiction. If a commercial business does not generate any of the materials that would be collected in a certain container (e.g. food waste), the commercial business

# CalRecycle Releases Second Formal Draft of Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

does not have to provide that container. Business owners and multi-family property owners are required to educate employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about the proper sorting of organic waste.

- Require jurisdictions to conduct annual outreach to organic waste generators. Among other things, the jurisdictional education/outreach programs must provide information on proper separation of organic waste materials and placement in appropriate waste containers.
- Require jurisdictions to monitor the waste containers to minimize prohibited container contaminants. A jurisdiction may meet this requirement by conducting route reviews for prohibited container contaminants on randomly-selected containers in a manner that results in all collection routes being reviewed annually. Upon finding prohibited container contaminants in a container, the jurisdiction shall contact or provide written notice to the waste generator informing the generator of the requirement to properly separate and place waste materials into the appropriate containers. Alternatively, a jurisdiction may meet its container contamination minimization requirement by conducting waste composition studies for each container type, except the gray container, every six months. The proposed regulations specify the minimum tonnage and number of samples that must be analyzed in the waste composition studies. If the weight of the prohibited container contaminants exceeds 25 percent of the measured sample for any container type, the jurisdiction shall notify all generators on the sampled collection routes of the requirement to properly separate materials into the appropriate containers or perform a targeted route review of containers on the routes sampled to determine the sources of contamination and notify only those generators.
- Require each jurisdiction, by January 1, 2022, to adopt enforceable ordinances or similarly enforceable mechanisms to mandate that entities (i.e. organic waste generators) that are subject to the jurisdiction's authority, such as residents, business owners, property owners, or waste haulers, comply with the organic waste collection and recycling regulatory

requirements. The proposed regulations also require jurisdictions to impose mandatory minimum penalties on entities that violate the said regulatory requirements. The mandatory minimum penalties range from \$50 to \$500 per offense.

The proposed regulations also impose penalties ranging from \$500 to \$10,000 per day for failure by a jurisdiction to adopt the above required ordinances.

- Require jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products. As proposed, only the procurement of compost, renewable gas from anaerobic digestion, or electricity from biomass conversion counts toward a jurisdiction's procurement target.
  - Require counties, in coordination with cities and regional agencies located within the county, to conduct organic waste capacity planning and provide regular reports to CalRecycle. Each county in concert with the cities within and the local task force must estimate the amount of organic waste that the county and the cities within will dispose and quantify the existing organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity. If new or expanded capacity is needed, the county and/or jurisdictions within that lacks sufficient capacity must submit implementation schedules via the county of origin to CalRecycle demonstrating how they will ensure there is enough available capacity to recover the organic waste currently disposed by generators within their jurisdictions. Counties must submit the first capacity planning report to CalRecycle by August 1, 2022, with subsequent reports due in 2024, 2029, and 2034.
- It should be noted that a county and/or a city within the county that fails to comply with the said organic waste capacity planning requirement may be subject to a penalty ranging from \$500 to \$10,000 per day by CalRecycle.
- Authorize local jurisdictions, in lieu of implementing certain provisions related to monitoring, enforcement, education, outreach, and reporting, to implement a performance-based source-separated organics collection service. The performance-based service authorizes a local jurisdiction to

# CalRecycle Releases Second Formal Draft of Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

provide a three-container organic waste collection service to 90 percent of its organic waste generators and transport all source-separated organic waste to a facility that recovers 75 percent of the organic content, in addition to demonstrating that less than 25 percent of waste collected in the gray containers is organic waste.

- Authorize CalRecycle to take enforcement actions on a jurisdiction violating the SB 1383 regulatory requirements, such as failing to enforce the requirements on organic waste generators, haulers, and other entities, failing to provide an organic waste collection service, failing to monitor containers, or failing to provide education and outreach materials to generators. The proposed regulations specify that the penalties will range from \$500 to \$10,000 per day. Further, SB 1383 requires CalRecycle to consider “good faith effort” in determining a jurisdiction’s progress in complying with the law, but the proposed regulations do not include the “good faith effort” compliance model.

SB 1383 specifies that the goal of the statewide targets is to reduce the landfill disposal of organic waste. However, the proposed regulations limit “reductions in landfill disposal” to specified activities, such as composting, anaerobic digestion, recycling, biomass conversion, land application, and animal feed. Activities such as non-combustion thermal conversion technologies, other than biomass conversion, are considered landfill disposal under the proposed regulations, even though processing organic waste through these technologies actually reduces the landfill disposal of organic waste and reduces methane emissions. Furthermore, diverting organic waste materials other than food waste and green waste from landfill disposal will only be feasible using non-combustion thermal conversion technologies. The proposed regulations effectively limit local jurisdictions to a few technologies, such as composting, anaerobic digestion, and biomass conversion, that are not suitable to divert many components of the organic waste stream.

In addition to the barriers formulated by the proposed regulations, there are many other barriers to diverting organic waste from landfill

disposal. These barriers are exacerbated by the lack of organics recycling infrastructure. SB 1383 limits landfill disposal of organic waste to no more than 5.7 million tons per year in the year 2025 and every year thereafter. Currently, an estimated 20 to 23 million tons of organic waste are disposed by Californians each year. CalRecycle prepared an Infrastructure and Market Analysis Report estimating that the state currently uses 6 million tons per year of existing composting and anaerobic digestion capacity and has an additional 4 million tons per year of available, but not permit verified, composting and anaerobic digestion capacity. Under the best scenario, this means that the state will need a minimum of 10.3 to 13.3 million tons per year of additional organics recycling capacity, as well as additional facilities in future years to accommodate population growth. In addition to development of needed infrastructure, there is also a great market need for “recycled organic waste products” and to be successful, the State needs to take the lead role in development of the needed markets.

This article only summarizes the impact of the proposed regulations on organic waste generators and jurisdictions. The proposed regulations would also impose significant requirements on solid waste facilities, waste haulers, edible food generators, food recovery organizations, and other entities. The Task Force anticipates that jurisdictions and organic waste generators, along with the other entities, will experience significant issues and challenges in complying with the proposed regulations.

On July 30, 2019, CalRecycle released the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the proposed regulations with a comment period ending September 13, 2019. CalRecycle also plans to release a third and final formal draft of the regulations for a 15-day public comment period in September 2019.

Should you have any questions regarding the proposed regulations, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or at (909) 592-1147.

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## Commercial Green Waste Collection

facilities. The compost or byproduct can be used for agriculture applications such as a fertilizer and soil amendment. Green waste can also be converted into biofuel and other types of renewable energy. Woodchips from branches, stumps, and untreated wood waste can be used as mulch for landscaping, dust control, erosion prevention, and weed suppression.

Through the Commercial Solid Waste collection franchise and Garbage Disposal Districts agreement with Public Works, franchise waste haulers provide green waste collection for commercial accounts in the unincorporated county areas. Many franchise waste haulers offer separate collection and recycling services for green waste. Some waste haulers offer one solid waste bin for mixed refuse. The mixed waste is hauled to a material recovery facility where the green waste is recovered from the waste stream destined for disposal in a landfill. In addition, many landscapers deliver green waste generated from their operation to processing facilities that specifically recycle green waste. Currently, there are over 100 facilities in Los Angeles County and nearby counties that accept green waste generated in Los Angeles County.

AB 1826 requires multifamily dwellings with five or more units to arrange for green waste recycling. In 2018, Public Works consultants visited over seventy multi-family complexes in the county unincorporated areas with twenty or more units and or subscribed to more than eight cubic yards per week. The survey revealed that only a few of the multi-family properties visited generated more than one cubic yard of green landscape waste per week. Regardless of the amount of green waste generated, consultants prepared individual customized reports and sent them to the management of the complexes visited. Each report identified existing green waste diversion activity, challenges and opportunities to increase recycling, and recommendations/best practices. Plans are underway to visit additional multifamily complexes.

Public Works continues to offer various programs to encourage public participation in recycling and waste reduction. Businesses and multi-family complexes can also take advantage of these programs to manage green and vegetative organic waste onsite or at nearby community gardens. Since 1991, Public Works, on a Countywide basis, has offered smart Gardening workshops at permanent Learning Centers and special events where County residents can purchase various types of compost bins and receive hands-on instruction on composting, conserving water and energy, and learning water-wise gardening practices. In 2018, Public Works participated in forty events and held ninety-six workshops. To learn more about the program and other resources available, please visit [smartgardening.com](http://smartgardening.com).





# Buford Elementary Going Sustainable

In 2015, on behalf of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County Public Works received a State Urban Greening Grant to build a garden sanctuary at Buford Elementary School in Lennox.

The project aimed to transform a strategic corner of the campus into a living model that promotes environmental stewardship and sustainability.

In January 2019, the project was constructed by the Los Angeles Conservation Corps under contract with the County. A large quadrant of asphalt was replaced with drought-tolerant landscaping and trees. It included outdoor seating for students to congregate and enjoy activities outside the classroom. The trees

help dampen the noise and pollution generated by airplanes from the adjacent LAX airport.

A raised-bed garden was installed, and fruit trees planted giving students the opportunity to grow their own food and learn how fun and easy it is to eat healthy. The permeable landscaping and garden also capture storm water run-off that would have washed onto the street. Teachers and students at Buford Elementary are enjoying the new multifunctional addition to their school.



# Proposed Athens Irwindale Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station

Athens Services is proposing a new Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station (MRF/TS) to be located at 2200 Arrow Highway in the City of Irwindale.

The proposed project would be located on a 17.2 acre site at the northwestern intersection of Live Oak Avenue and Arrow Highway. The site is located in a heavy manufacturing zone surrounded by mixed industrial, commercial, residential and recreational land uses.

The proposal includes a fully enclosed 265,000 square foot MRF/TS facility, including a fueling facility and a convenience store located on site. The proposed facility would be able to receive, process and transfer mixed municipal solid waste, green waste and construction and demolition waste from local communities in the San Gabriel Valley. The facility would accept up to an average of 6,000-tons-per-day of mixed waste delivered by commercial waste haulers and self-haulers to process through the state-of-the-art facility

for recovery. The facility would create 350 new jobs and provide regional training opportunities for high school and intermediate students in the field of science and recycling technology. It would also have the latest robotic and high-end sorting instruments, as well as new organics waste technology.

The Irwindale City Council approved the project on October 11, 2017. The project is currently under design and construction is expected to begin as early as 2020.

For more information, please contact Task Force staff, Martins Aiyetiwa, at (626) 453-3553 or [MAITEY@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:MAITEY@pw.lacounty.gov), Monday through Thursday, 7a.m. to 5 p.m.

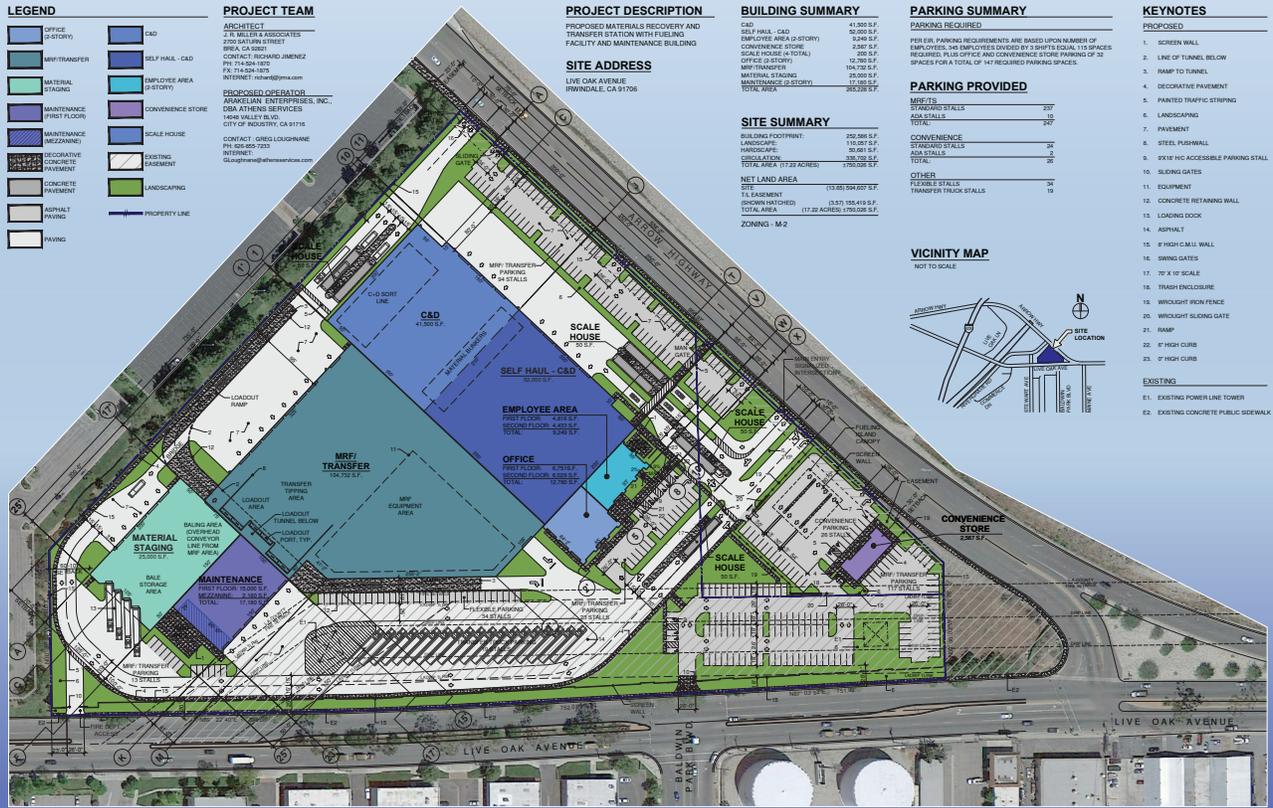


Rendering of Revised Site Plan - Aerial view west-northwest from above the intersection of Arrow Highway and Live Oak Avenue – Main building is the MRF/TS with the administration office incorporated in front center, and convenience store at lower right; adjusted driveways and parking.

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City of Irwindale: Addendum No. 1 – MRF/TS Project

# THE GREEN ECONOMY

Are you thinking about starting a new Green Business?

The California Green Business Network (CAGBN) offers tools, training, and funding to start new Green Business Programs. CAGBN is also offering a \$30,000 first year funding for a new Green Business idea. This strategy is simple, put together enough funding to cover a small pilot program. The initial pilot program can gain metrics to measure the success. You may then use these successful metrics to request funding from investors or apply for additional loans and grants to expand the business. Currently CAGBN is limited to a small number of cities within Los Angeles County. However, the entire County of Los Angeles is where they are headed next. However, they are looking to expand to other cities in the County. For more information on the CAGBN and their funding opportunities, visit: [greenbusinessca.org/](http://greenbusinessca.org/).



## A DAY WITHOUT HUNGER

Each year in Los Angeles County, approximately 3.5 billion pounds of food is wasted and thrown into the trash, eventually making its way to landfills.

Meanwhile, 1 in 7 individuals, or about 1.5 million County residents, are suffering from food insecurity. Food insecurity is defined as having limited access to obtain a sufficient quantity of affordable nutritious food to lead an active and healthy lifestyle. This can affect anyone from adults to children, women to men, perhaps even someone you know, and it is an issue Los Angeles County has been dedicated to solving.

Los Angeles County Public Works, under its Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP), launched a year-long campaign tagged “A Day Without Hunger” in March 2019. The County will collaborate with nonprofit organizations to host a series of food distribution and community outreach and engagement events at food recovery facilities throughout Los Angeles County. The Campaign and events will raise awareness of food insecurity in Los Angeles County, support the Homelessness Initiative efforts, educate residents about the value of food and encourage food donation instead of disposal. Public Service announcements are broadcast on ESPNLA, AM 710. Kyle Kuzma, Los Angeles Lakers forward, is the spokesperson.

On Friday, March 29, 2019, Public Works held the first A Day Without Hunger Event at Interfaith Food Center, a nonprofit charity organization located in Santa Fe Springs, providing regular food distribution service to the communities in need. Public Works partnered with Food Forward, one of the largest food recovery agencies in Southern California, who supplied the event with four pallets of additional fresh produce, including pears, lettuce, squash, and carrots. A total of 14,000 pounds of food was redistributed to approximately 180 families at the event.

The event was also comprised of information booths and free giveaways from Public Works and the Food DROP program, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), and Interfaith Food Center. Public Works provided educational information on how residents can effectively prevent and reduce food waste, food donation safety tips for businesses, and LA Homeless Service Authority’s list of local shelters for homeless people. The DPH partnered with Champions for Change to demonstrate a healthy food preparation in a simplistic and creative way and educate on

food safe meal prep tips and storage guide to keep food fresher longer. DPSS offered on-site Medi-Cal and CalFresh enrollment assistance, and Interfaith Food Center enrolled and renewed membership applications for the upcoming year.

A Day Without Hunger events are open and free to all residents in the County, regardless of eligibility of the nonprofit’s requirements or food insecurity status. Everyone is highly encouraged to participate at the events to show support and raise awareness of food insecurity in Los Angeles County. Together we can demonstrate change by redirecting our surplus edible food to a place where it would be most beneficial for those in need.

Join Los Angeles County in the fight against hunger. For more information on A Day Without Hunger and future events, visit [FoodDROPLA.com](http://FoodDROPLA.com).





## Update on China's National Sword Initiative

More than one year after imposing severe restrictions on imported plastic and paper recyclables with its “National Sword” policy, China’s imports of plastic recyclables have dropped by as much as 99 percent, while imports of mixed paper have fallen by one-third.

The policy places limits on the amount of pollution allowed in plastic and paper recyclables so restrictive that it effectively bans most plastics from entering the country. As the major importer of recyclable materials in the world, China’s National Sword Policy caused a major disruption in the global recycling industry, forcing many countries, including the United States, Germany and Japan to look for new ways to manage their surplus discarded materials. Chinese imports of scrap plastic went from 12.6 billion pounds in 2017 to 110 million pounds in 2018, while paper fiber imports fell from 28.4 million tons in 2017 to 18.8 million tons in 2018.

Exporters of recyclable materials looked to other markets such as Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, India and Turkey. These countries took some of the materials that could no longer go to China, only to be overwhelmed by the volume. Some of them are now

pushing back, such as Malaysia, which announced in May 2019 that it was sending 3,000 metric tons of contaminated plastic recyclables back to the countries of origin. The Philippines intends on sending 2,400 tons of “illegal” exported waste back to Canada. The market for scrap plastic and paper has become a global issue that is causing major political waves around the world.

In the United States, municipalities with recycling collection programs that relied on export of their recyclables to China have been hit hard. Larger Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) have had some success in modifying their sort lines to process cleaner, higher quality feedstock by using new technology and adding more workers, at a higher cost. Unfortunately, smaller jurisdictions have had to close or severely limit their recycling programs. For example, the City of Sacramento has stopped accepting plastics

#4 through #7 via curbside collection and is asking residents to dispose of these items in the trash. For California to reach the 75 percent recycling goal (AB 341, 2011) by 2020, developing infrastructure and markets for recycled paper and plastics will be crucial.

On a positive note, these hardships have also created new opportunities for domestic recycling. There is renewed interest in investing in recycling infrastructure and the issue of plastics recycling has become an important topic at international trade conferences. Government agencies have launched public education campaigns to help residents avoid contamination at the source; thus, more states are considering bans on single-use plastics. China’s National Sword is changing the national paradigm to focus less on recycling and more on reducing the amount of waste we create in the first place.



## Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill – South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Stipulated Order for Abatement.

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

The Landfill is owned and operated by Republic Services Inc. (Republic) and is currently receiving almost 9,000 tons of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) each day.

After the start of the joint City/County Landfill operation, there was a substantial increase in the number of odor complaints by nearby residents, reaching a total of over 11,300 reported to the SCAQMD since 2009. During this period the Landfill also received over 210 Notices of Violation (NOVs) issued by SCAQMD for odor related issues.

As a result, on December 15, 2016, the SCAQMD Hearing Board and Republic entered into a Stipulated Order for Abatement (OA) requiring the Landfill to take corrective actions to abate odor emissions from the Landfill at the earliest but no later than June 30, 2019. Some of the OA requirements included changing operational hours when trash is accepted, implementing alternative daily cover and intermediate cover enhancement measures, and repairing and expanding the Landfill gas control, and collection, and monitoring systems.

Since March 2017 to June 2019, the Hearing Board has held a series of status hearings regarding the OA. At the last hearing held on June 6, 2019, the Hearing Board reviewed the Landfill's overall compliance status with the OA and discussed whether the Hearing Board has the authority to maintain the OA's receipt of trash during the hours of 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. beyond the OA expiration date, as it was requested by neighboring residents and schools. At the conclusion of the hearing on June 6, the Hearing Board decided that the Board does not have the authority to continue to regulate the landfill if there is no present or continuing nuisance and that the Landfill is in compliance with all of the conditions of the OA. Consequently, the Board decided to let the OA expire on June 30, 2019.

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



As of August 28, 2019

# SUMMER 2019 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 first year of the 2019/2020 Legislative Session.

## 2019/2020 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status as of 8/28/2019	Summary
<p><b>AB 142</b> Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>(1) This bill would, on and after April 1, 2022, increase the amount of the manufacturer battery fee to \$2 and would provide that the fee would continue indefinitely. The bill would require California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) on or before January 1, 2022, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any adopted regulations or policies for purposes of ensuring compliance related to the manufacturer battery fee. The bill also clarifies roles and liability to pay the fee under certain circumstances between a manufacturer, importer, and dealer. The bill would authorize CDTFA to disclose the name, address, account number, and account status of a person registered to pay the manufacturer battery fee. The bill would provide that account status does not include the amount of the manufacturer battery fee paid by any person. (2) This bill would provide, on and after January 1, 2020, if a new motor vehicle dealer sells or leases to a person a used vehicle into which the new motor vehicle dealer has incorporated a replacement lead-acid battery, that the California battery fee does not apply to the person with regard to that replacement lead-acid battery. The bill would make a purchaser who subsequently sells or uses the lead-acid battery, such that no exception to the requirement to pay the applicable fee or fees applies, liable for the payment of any applicable fees. (3) This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish a Lead-Acid Battery</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status as of 8/28/2019	Summary
<p><b>AB 142</b> Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program, or LABRIC Program, which would be responsible for identifying areas of the state that are eligible for expenditure of moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund for certain purposes. The bill would provide that expenditure from the fund for purposes of further investigation or evaluation for a site is no longer authorized if, within 2 years of a public notice of the initiation of the investigation or evaluation, DTSC is unable to designate a site as determined with reasonable certainty to have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. (4) This bill would revise the authorization for expenditure from the fund to permit expenditure for cleanup, remedial action, removal, monitoring, or other response actions to address contamination directly attributable to releases from a facility known to have been a lead-acid battery recycling facility at any area of the state with reasonable certainty was contaminated by releases from the operation of that lead-acid battery recycling facility. The bill would authorize expenditure of moneys from the fund for the repayment of the loans described above only after the other specified activities have been fully funded.</p>





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<p><b>AB 144</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state’s median household income. This bill would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>
<p><b>AB 161</b> Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would require a business that accepts payment through cash, credit or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to be provided to a consumer only at the consumer’s option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of that provision would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce the provision. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022.</p>



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<p><b>AB 187</b> Cristina Garcia and Bigelow</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would revise and recast provisions of the act, including requiring the organization to review the plan and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary every 5 years. The bill would require the organization to include additional specified information and goals in the plan, the budget, and the annual reports, and would require the advisory committee to prepare written recommendations for the organization. The bill would prohibit, commencing with the 2027–28 fiscal year, the organization’s financial reserve from exceeding 60% of its annual operating expenses. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for specified purposes. The bill would also require CalRecycle to establish a process and schedule for an orderly transition of responsibility from a decertified mattress recycling organization to a successor organization.</p>
<p><b>AB 257</b> Mathis</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by CalRecycle, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require CalRecycle to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.</p>



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<p><b>AB 293</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose unless Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered July 12, 2019.</p>	<p>This bill would require the Compliance Offsets Protocol Task Force (COPTF) to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands. The bill would require the COPTF to develop recommendations for the state board on the inclusion of methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop natural and working lands offset projects under the approved offset protocols.</p>
<p><b>AB 296</b> Cooley</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the Council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill would allow an individual to designate on their tax return that a specified amount in excess of their personal income tax liability be transferred to the Climate Innovation Voluntary Tax Contribution Account, which would be created by this bill. The bill would repeal these provisions as of the sooner of December 1 of the year that the minimum contribution amount of \$250,000 is not met or by a specified repeal date.</p>



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<p><b>AB 614</b> Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill, would expand the credit to apply to the donation of qualified donation items, defined as raw agricultural products or processed foods. The bill would expand the definition of qualified taxpayer to also include the person responsible for growing or raising a qualified donation item, or harvesting, packing, or processing a qualified donation item but would exclude a retailer from that expanded definition. The bill would apply these provisions to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>
<p><b>AB 619</b> Chiu</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Chaptered July 12, 2019.</p>	<p>This bill would instead provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency. This bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to allow a temporary food facility to use multiuse utensils that are cleaned, rinsed, and sanitized at either the temporary food facility or an approved food facility.</p>



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<p><b>AB 729</b> Chu</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations..</p>	<p>(1) This bill would, among other things, require a carpet stewardship organization to include in the carpet stewardship plan a contingency plan should the carpet stewardship plan expire without approval of a new carpet stewardship plan or should the carpet stewardship plan be revoked. The bill would require a carpet stewardship organization to set up a trust fund or an escrow account, into which the bill would require the organization to deposit all unexpended funds and ongoing consumer assessments, for use in the event that the carpet stewardship plan terminates or is revoked. The bill would require, if a carpet stewardship plan is revoked or terminated, the trustee or escrow agent to accept carpet stewardship assessment payments directly from manufacturers and to make payments from the trust fund or escrow account as the CalRecycle directs to implement the most recently approved carpet stewardship plan. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, if a new carpet stewardship plan has not been approved within one year after termination or revocation, to make modifications to the previously approved plan and continue to direct payments from the trust fund or escrow account to implement the modified plan. (2) This bill would repeal the prohibition on the total amount of the administrative fees to be paid to CalRecycle. (3) This bill would increase the former penalty amount to \$5,000 per day. (4) This bill would also make conforming changes and repeal obsolete provisions.</p>



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<p><b>AB 792</b> Ting</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>(1) This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain no less than 75% postconsumer recycled plastic content on and after January 1, 2030. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to enforce these provisions and would authorize CalRecycle to conduct audits and inspections of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature. (2) This bill instead would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container to report to CalRecycle, under penalty of perjury, in pounds and by resin type the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in the plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by the beverage manufacturer in the previous year that are sold in the state. By requiring that the information be submitted under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would specify that the above labeling requirement does not apply to rigid plastic containers or rigid plastic bottles that are medical devices, medical products that are required to be sterile, prescription medicine, and packaging used for those products.</p>



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<p><b>AB 815</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor.</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle to consider whether the jurisdiction has implemented a dual stream recycling program when considering if the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element.</p>
<p><b>AB 827</b> McCarthy</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Floor.</p>	<p>This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants from its requirements. The bill would also require CalRecycle to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial and organic waste generators may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers.</p>



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<p><b>AB 1080</b> Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products, (2) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the California market are recyclable or compostable, and (3) to collectively achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging, and a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from priority single-use plastic products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require producers to annually report specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize a scoping plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use plastic products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use plastic packaging, single-use poly lined paper packaging, and single-use poly lined paperboard packaging and priority</p>

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<p><b>AB 1080</b> Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations.</p>	<p>single-use plastic products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to create, update, and post on its internet website a list of recycling rates. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 2 years its progress in implementing the bill's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of, its provisions, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day on a producer that is not in compliance with the bill's requirements.</p>
<p><b>AB 1156</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill instead would require the Treasurer, in consultation with the State Air Resource Board (ARB), to develop and implement no later than January 1, 2021, a pilot financial mechanism to reduce the economic uncertainty associated with the value of environmental credits. The bill would no longer require the state ARB to make recommendations to the Legislature for expanding this program to other sources of biogas and instead would authorize the Treasurer, in consultation with the state ARB, to expand this mechanism to other sources of very low carbon transportation fuel. This bill would establish the Environmental Credit Insurance Program, to be administered by the Treasurer in consultation with the state board, to increase the price certainty of the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard credit market, for very low or negative-carbon transportation fuel development projects</p>

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<p><b>AB 1156</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>by providing payments to project applicants, for the difference between the strike price, and environmental credit price, if the environmental credit price drops below the contracted strike price. The bill would create the Environmental Credit Insurance Fund in the State Treasury with moneys in the fund to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Treasurer for the purposes of the Environmental Credit Insurance Program.</p>
<p><b>AB 1228</b> Calderon</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.</p>	<p>This bill would allow food service businesses a credit against taxes for each taxable year from January 1, 2020 and before January 1, 2025 to a qualified taxpayer in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>
<p><b>AB 1236</b> Lackey and Flora</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>(1) This bill, no later than January 1, 2022, would require the state ARB for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to investigate the potential for a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing. (2) This bill would authorize \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the fund to be subsequently appropriated to CalRecycle for the department's Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program. (3) This bill would require CalRecycle, no later than January 1, 2023, to prepare a program environmental impact report for organic waste composting facilities. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with CalRecycle, to identify and report to the</p>



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<p><b>AB 1236</b> Lackey and Flora</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the regulatory barriers and opportunities to streamline local and state approval processes to help facilitate the achievement of the state’s recycling and renewable energy generation goals. (4) This bill would establish the Recycled Materials Innovation Grant Program to be administered by CalRecycle in collaboration with the Office of Planning and Research, to offer competitive grants to create innovative uses for recyclable materials that have not historically been recycled domestically, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to award no more than 5 grants of \$20,000,000 each, with moneys made available from the General Fund upon appropriation. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop administrative guidelines and other requirements for the administration of the program.</p>
<p><b>AB 1509</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to CalRecycle and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for</p>

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<p><b>AB 1509</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle's, and any other state agencies', full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.</p>
<p><b>AB 1583</b> Eggman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would: (1) delete the prescribed description of that triangle. (2) require CalRecycle to convene a Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling and would require the commission to, among other things, issue policy recommendations to achieve specified market development goals and waste reduction goals and provide regular feedback to CalRecycle on public messaging designed to encourage proper recycling and to minimize contamination in curbside recycling programs. (3) extend the inoperative date of these provisions to July 1, 2031. (4) extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects to January 1, 2031 and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to January 1, 2031.</p>



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<p><b>AB 1672</b> Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require nonflushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>
<p><b>SB 54</b> Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>Same as <b>AB 1080</b>. Please see <b>AB 1080</b>.</p>
<p><b>SB 68</b> Galgiani</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), maintain and internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the DTSC relating to that dissemination. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse</p>

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<p><b>SB 68</b> Galgiani</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the DTSC, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require DTSC to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list. The bill would also delete outdated provisions and make other nonsubstantive changes.</p>
<p><b>SB 162</b> Galgiani</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would require, by January 1, 2022, and January 1 of each year thereafter, a local agency to transmit specified data related to the issuance of any bonds by that local agency pursuant to the authorization of any local bond act, as defined, to the State Board of Equalization, including the amount of debt authorized by the local bond act. The bill would require, by December 31, 2022, and by December 31 of each year thereafter, the board to aggregate the data received in a report to the Legislature and make the report available on the board's internet website. This bill would require the board to hold an annual public meeting at which local oversight committees are required to appear and report on progress, problems, or other concerns related to the bond issuances that those committees oversee. The bill would require the board to issue a report by December 31, 2022, and by December 31 every two years thereafter, to the Legislature and the Little Hoover Commission on the findings of the board from the public meetings and identify within that report best practices and recommendations for future local bond</p>

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<p><b>SB 162</b> Galgiani</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>oversight. By imposing new reporting duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.</p>
<p><b>SB 424</b> Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization &amp; Committee on Health.</p>	<p>(1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste</p>

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<p><b>SB 424</b> Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization &amp; Committee on Health.</p>	<p>recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p>
<p><b>SB 457</b> Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>This bill would require the commission to extend the program until December 31, 2026, or until all available program funds are expended, whichever occurs first.</p>



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<p><b>SB 667</b> Hueso</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, CalRecycle, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with CalRecycle,</p>
<p><b>SB 724</b> Stern and Glazer</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>(1) This bill, would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require CalRecycle to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. (2) This bill would revise these convenience zone redemption duties and exempt from those duties dealers with gross annual sales of less than \$2,000,000</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status as of 8/28/2019	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SB 724</b> Stern and Glazer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Support and Amend</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Senate Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>and dealers that are not supermarkets and that have less than 5,000 square feet of interior retail space. The bill, until January 1, 2022, would also exempt certain other dealers from these requirements. (3) This bill would require CalRecycle to offer a handling fee payment from the fund to certain certified recyclers within unserved convenience zones. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which CalRecycle is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund. The bill, until July 1, 2022, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, until July 1, 2022, to annually expend \$3,000,000 from the fund for specified supplemental handling fee payments to low-volume recycling centers. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop and submit to the Legislature recommended revisions to the handling fee provisions. (4) This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2020, to convene a public hearing, as specified, for purposes of discussing and receiving public testimony on the development of guidelines for evaluating the circumstances that might prompt CalRecycle to withhold beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities payments to any city, county, or city and county that has restricted or prohibited the siting of a supermarket site. (5) This bill would delay the inoperative date of these provisions from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2023. This bill would additionally authorize CalRecycle to expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund for those purposes for the 2022-23 fiscal year, thereby making an appropriation. (6) This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2022, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status as of 8/28/2019	Summary
<p><b>SB 724</b> Stern and Glazer</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>effect on December 30, 2015, adjusted as specified. The bill would provide that the processing fees established by CalRecycle between the effective date of the bill and December 31, 2019, inclusive, shall not be higher than they would be absent these new provisions. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend usage of surveys and calculations of recycling costs until at least January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to redirect any contract funds for cost surveys and calculations to provide for a specified assessment and to utilize any contract funds available for the development of amendments to be recommended to the Legislature regarding specified provisions of the act. (7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>
<p><b>SB 726</b> Caballero</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>This bill would define “materials exchange program” for these purposes to mean a program conducted at a HHW collection facility that makes reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients. The bill would additionally authorize a public agency’s contractor to conduct a materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide the same instructions to a recipient. The bill would revise the requirements for the preparation and implementation of a quality assurance plan to require, among other things, a quality assurance plan prepared by a public agency, or its contractor, to be implemented at each HHW collection facility operated by the public agency, or its contractor, at which a materials exchange program is operated. The bill would impose additional requirements</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status as of 8/28/2019	Summary
<p><b>SB 726</b> Caballero</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>on certain recipients that are commercial entities, including, among other requirements, that those commercial entities sign a statement certifying the accuracy of certain information under penalty of perjury. Because the bill would expand the application of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a public agency or its contractor, to immediately discontinue providing reusable household hazardous products or materials to a commercial entity if the commercial entity cannot verify its compliance with the additional requirements. This would additionally authorize a permanent HHW collection facility to transport hazardous waste.</p>

## **SUMMER 2019 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 Los Angeles County Public Works, at (626) 458-2543, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:30 pm or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or (909) 592-1147.