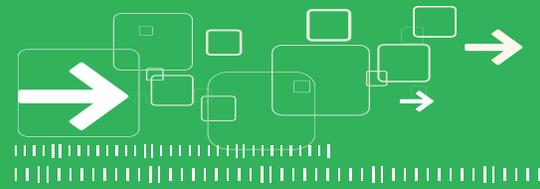




# INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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## City of Long Beach Curbside Recycling Program – Updates

The City of Long Beach has updated the list of acceptable items for the City's Curbside Recycling Program.

These changes largely align with the implementation of China's National Sword Policy, which has resulted in a stark decline in the exports of recyclable materials and continues to have drastic impacts to the global recycling market. After consultation with Potential Industries, Inc., the City's recyclables and

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## Profile: CalRecycle's New Director

Rachel Machi Wagoner was appointed by Governor Gavin Newsom as Director of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in November 2020.

Prior to her appointment, Ms. Wagoner served as Deputy Legislative Secretary in the Office of the Governor beginning in 2019. She also worked as the Chief Consultant for the California State Senate Committee on Environmental Quality from 2009 to 2018, where she advised state

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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 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 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. 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.



# Extended Producer Responsibility Legislative Initiatives 2021

California established an ambitious Statewide waste reduction goal through the enactment of Assembly Bill 341 (2011).

AB 341 requires that not less than 75% of solid waste generated in the State be source reduced, recycled or composted.

Los Angeles County adopted the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future, which aims to achieve 95% landfill diversion by 2045. A crucial strategy to achieve these goals is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

The County's sustainability plan, OurCounty, identifies EPR as a key strategy in achieving the County's sustainability objectives. OurCounty sets waste diversion goals and calls for the County to adopt and advocate for producer and manufacturer responsibility.

EPR is designed to prevent waste that cannot be reused or recycled and requires a producer to be responsible for the management of its product at the end of its useful life. This strategy is effective for products that are hard to collect and manage, such as paint and pharmaceuticals, because the financial cost of end of life management is internalized by producers who financially benefit from product sales and instead of becoming a burden on local governments and tax payers. This incentivizes producers to redesign or optimize products for increased material circularity.

EPR and circularity have significant societal and environmental co-benefits such as massive reductions in carbon emissions and the creation of green jobs.

To further expand EPR implementation, California passed several bills over the years including:

- Senate Bill 212 (2018) establishes minimum convenience standards to help ensure the successful collection of pharmaceuticals and sharps which were a public health threat.
- Assembly Bill 1343 (2010) for paint which is the single largest household hazardous waste stream handled by local governments and now there are over 800 sites collecting and diverting 95 percent or over 3.5 million gallons of postconsumer paint each year.
- Assembly Bill 2347 (2008) for mercury in thermostats, each of which could contaminate a 60-acre lake with this dangerous neurotoxin.

The Task Force supports EPR and looks forward to its successful implementation to help achieve state, county and local goals.



# Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling: Preliminary Policy Recommendations

The Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling (Commission), was created pursuant to the California Recycling Market Development Act, Assembly Bill 1583 (AB 1583, [2019] as amended by AB 2287 [2020]) and is charged with formulating policy recommendations for consideration by the Legislature to develop market and waste reduction goals, and to provide feedback to CalRecycle on public messaging designed to encourage proper recycling and minimizing contamination in curbside recycling programs.

The priorities of the Commission are to develop California markets for processing and re-manufacturing recycled materials; support achievement of the Senate Bill 1383 (2016) targets and the state policy goal that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled or composted; and identify products that are recyclable or compostable as defined by Public Resource Code 42370.2 and regularly collected in curbside recycling programs. AB 2287 required the Commission to issue preliminary recommendations by January 1, 2021, and to issue policy recommendations and identify products that are recyclable or compostable and regularly collected in curbside recycling programs by July 1, 2021. The Commission must provide an opportunity for the public to review and provide comment before finalizing a recommendation or identifying a product, as required.

The Commission includes members from public agencies, environmental organizations, and private solid waste enterprises. The Commission submitted a Preliminary Report with nineteen policy recommendations for the Legislature and CalRecycle on December 21, 2020. The preliminary recommendations focus on reducing the risk of fire and other hazards from discarded batteries; eliminating some packaging that impedes recycling; reconfiguring recycling market development efforts to improve effectiveness; and a commitment to ensure that materials separated for recovery will be processed in a manner that does not contradict environmental and social intent of recovery efforts. The following is a list of the 19 policy recommendations:

1. Extending Producer Responsibilities Framework for Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)
2. Transition from Single-Use Propane to Refillable
3. Precautionary Principle
4. Problem Products - Incentives and Disincentives
5. State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign



6. Recycling Market Development Zone Loan Program
7. Consolidated Permit Process Utilization and Enhancement
8. Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) Enhanced Role
9. CalRecycle Market Development Focus
10. Controls on Plastic Waste Exports
11. Carpet Stewardship and Flooring
12. Food Recovery Policies
13. Right to Repair Proposal
14. Beverage Container Recycling, Changes to the Bottle Bill and Support CalRecycle AB 54 Report
15. What is Recyclable?
16. Design for Recyclability: Plastic Container Labels and Shrink Sleeves
17. Design for Recyclability: Beverage Containers
18. Label Restriction to Stop Plastic Bag/Film Contamination in Curbside Recycling
19. Compostable Products Certification and Approval for Composting or Anaerobic Digestion

The Commission received numerous comments and recommendations from the public, including comments offered by the Task Force in a detailed [letter to the Commission that included ten policy recommendations](#).

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# Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling: Preliminary Policy Recommendations

The Commission addressed some of the Task Force's comments in preliminary recommendations 1, 6, and 7. The Preliminary Report and each of the nineteen policy recommendations is available

through a Commission Documents link on the Commission's website listed below.

As required by AB 2287, the Commission will be making additional policy recommendations by July 1, 2021. Thereafter, the Commission will update the recommendations and list of products at least once a year.

For more information, please visit the Commission's webpage at <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/markets/commission>. The full Commission report and the 19 policy recommendations can be viewed at [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/report and policies](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/report%20and%20policies). To join the Commission's LISTSERV, sign up at <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/Subscribe/166>, and/or contact the "Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling" staff at [AB1583Commission@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:AB1583Commission@calrecycle.ca.gov).

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## City of Long Beach Curbside Recycling Program – Updates

waste hauler, the City of Long Beach decided to make changes to the Curbside Recycling Program to align with the changes in the recycling industry.

The City of Long Beach Curbside Recycling Program only accepts the following items: paper, cardboard, metals, empty paint and aerosol cans, glass bottles and jars, plastics: Polyethylene Terephthalate (PETE 1), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE 2) and Polypropylene (PP 5). Acceptable paper items include computer paper, ledger paper, mail, flyers, telephone books, notecards, newspaper, magazines, file folders, paper bags, catalogs and envelopes. Acceptable cardboard items include cardboard boxes and chipboard, cereal boxes, tissue boxes, dry food boxes, shoe boxes and detergent boxes. Acceptable metal items include aluminum, tin, meat cans, soda cans, juice cans, soup cans, vegetable cans, pet food cans, pie tins and clean aluminum foil. Acceptable glass items include soda bottles, wine bottles, beer bottles, sauce jars and pickle jars. Acceptable PETE 1 items include plastic soda bottles, plastic juice bottles and plastic water bottles. Acceptable HDPE 2 items include milk jugs, laundry detergent and planters. Acceptable PP 5 items include yogurt tubs, plastic bottle tops and margarine tubs. All accepted materials need to be clean and dry for collection.

The City of Long Beach will no longer accept the following items in the Curbside Recycling bins: plastics Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC 3), Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE 4), Polystyrene (PS 6), Other 7 and cartons. Examples of PVC 3 items that will no longer be accepted are plastic food wrapping, children's toys and teething rings. Examples of LDPE 4 items include plastic bags, produce bags, shrink wrap, dry cleaner garment bags, squeezable bottles and plastic bread bags. Examples of PS 6 items include cups, plates, take-out "clamshell" food containers, egg cartons, cutlery/utensils, foam packaging and packaging for peanuts. Other 7 plastics include compostable plastics and any other plastic material that is not a 1-6 types of plastic. Finally, examples of cartons include all aseptic packaging boxes and cartons, such as juice boxes and cartons, dairy, non-dairy boxes and cartons, wine boxes and egg substitute boxes.

For more information, please visit [longbeach.gov/lbrecycles](http://longbeach.gov/lbrecycles)



# Los Angeles County to Transition to an Exclusive Commercial Franchise Waste Collection System

Since 2012, Los Angeles County's existing non-exclusive commercial franchise system has provided trash and recycling services to commercial customers in the County unincorporated communities.

Under this system, private waste haulers can offer services in the unincorporated areas as long as they have a contract with the County and meet minimum performance standards. Commercial customers include businesses and multi-family complexes, as well as single-family residences that request dumpster service. Customers arrange and pay for services directly with any commercial franchise authorized waste hauler. Currently, there are 19 distinct non-roll-off and 7 roll-off only commercial franchise authorized waste haulers providing service to approximately 11,500 commercial accounts in various unincorporated communities.

Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) is proposing to transition to an exclusive commercial franchise system – except for the areas of Acton/Agua Dulce and the Antelope Valley. Those areas will remain under a non-exclusive system until a sustainable waste collection system is established there, such as one or more garbage disposal districts (GDDs). The exclusive commercial franchise will also exclude roll-off only haulers for collection of construction debris, which would still require a non-exclusive contract with the County.

The proposed exclusive commercial franchise system will provide standardized, high-quality trash, recycling and organics collection services to all customers; increase hauler accountability for customer service; require the use of clean alternative fuel vehicles, uniform recordkeeping and reporting, and establish additional recycling, organics, and educational programs. The new collection system will assist the County in implementing programs required for Senate Bill 1383 organic waste regulations. It also would provide a greater level of County oversight and enforcement of the waste haulers' services and their reporting requirements. Additionally, providing secured waste volumes to exclusive haulers would allow them to partner with or develop



new organic waste processing infrastructure. Further benefits include optimizing waste hauling route efficiency by limiting only the exclusive franchise waste haulers to provide service in the designated communities.

Under the proposed system, only one waste hauler would provide service to a designated area or zone. Public Works is currently analyzing and configuring existing customer data to determine the proposed exclusive zones. In December 2020, Public Works hosted a virtual workshop with interested waste haulers to discuss and solicit input on the proposed exclusive zones and key requirements in the proposed scope of services, such as mandatory organic waste collection. A transitional plan will be developed prior to roll out and will include a comprehensive education and outreach plan to inform customers of the benefits of the new services and franchise system. The target date for a full transition to the new exclusive commercial franchise system and expanded organic waste collection services is January 1, 2022.

For more information, please contact Clark Ajwani of Los Angeles County Public Works, at [CAjwani@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:CAjwani@pw.lacounty.gov) or (626) 458-5163, Monday through Thursday, from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.



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## Profile: CalRecycle's New Director

senators on issues related to environmental protection, including waste reduction, environmental justice, pollution prevention and hazardous waste.

Ms. Wagoner's experience includes time as the Research Director at the University of Illinois, Chicago School of Public Health from 2008 to 2009 and an Advisor at the Department of Environment for the City of Chicago in 2008. Ms. Wagoner was a Consultant for the California State Senate Committee on Environmental Quality from 2007 to 2008, a Consultant for the California State Senate Committee on Health from 2004 to 2007, Director of Legislative Affairs at the California Department of Toxic Substances Control from 2002 to 2004 and a Consultant for the California State Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment from 2000 to 2002. Ms. Wagoner

holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy with a minor in History from the University of San Francisco.

As CalRecycle's new Director, Ms. Wagoner's priorities include addressing the bottle redemption issue, cleaning up after wildfires across the state, working closer with manufacturers and producers to better recycle cans, bottles and other containers, and working to bring recycling and manufacturing jobs back to California from China.

"This is an opportunity to bring those jobs back to the state of California. We need to create that economy here. Not only recycling those materials but creating the new, innovative products that can use those recyclable materials," Ms. Wagoner said.

## Infrastructure LA - Sustainable Waste and Recycling Management Subcommittee Promotes Collaborative Engagement

Infrastructure LA is a platform launched by Los Angeles County Public Works in 2020 to promote collaborative engagement and identify policies and initiatives that improve public and private sector infrastructure investments in Los Angeles County and the surrounding regions.

Its Sustainable Waste and Recycling Management Subcommittee (SWARM) also provides a forum for local leaders to discuss current challenges related to sustainable waste management in the Los Angeles Region and opportunities to address, collaborate and identify barriers to the development of regional recycling and organic waste management infrastructure.

Public Works has hosted several SWARM meetings with local jurisdictions to discuss challenges related to the roll-out of the Senate Bill 1383 (2016) organic waste disposal reduction regulations and the impacts of COVID-19. SWARM participants include over 80 local Cities, as well as members of the private solid waste industry and the Task Force.

Notable presenters include Ms. Faith Conley, Legislative Representative for the County of Los Angeles, who provides updates from the County Legislative Office on the status of State legislation. In 2020, many bills not related to the COVID-19 recovery and response were dropped, including Senate Bill (SB) 54 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1080, which aimed to reduce single-use plastic waste, and AB 2612, which was co-sponsored by the County and would have provided funding for organics and recycling infrastructure.

Shari Afshari, Deputy Director with Public Works, provided updates on CalRecycle's SB 1383 progress report and compliance guidance documents. CalRecycle's guidance states that while CalRecycle

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## Infrastructure LA - Sustainable Waste and Recycling Management Subcommittee Promotes Collaborative Engagement

will consider COVID-19 impacts when determining a jurisdiction's compliance. However, the guidance did not identify any meaningful steps by CalRecycle to provide flexibility in SB 1383 implementation and enforcement.

Also discussed was an overview of the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury report titled, "A Diet for Landfills: Cutting Down on Food Waste". The report provided recommendations for the County, the 88 Cities and the school districts to overcome the obstacles of implementing effective food waste recycling programs and improving food waste recycling throughout the County. While the Civil Grand Jury does

not have the authority to mandate jurisdictions to implement its recommendations, every entity who receives a Grand Jury report is required to respond. Ms. Kim Braun, Environmental Programs and Operations Manager for Culver City, was interviewed by the Civil Grand Jury and presented information on Culver City's response.

For more information, please visit [infrastructurela.org/key-initiatives/swarm](https://infrastructurela.org/key-initiatives/swarm).



## Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Regulations Update

Senate Bill 1383 (2016) established targets to achieve a 50% reduction of the statewide landfill disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and 75% reduction by 2025.

The law also established an additional target that not less than 20% of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025. SB 1383 grants the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) the authority to develop regulations to achieve the landfill disposal reduction targets for organic waste. The final SB 1383 regulations were approved by the California State Office of Administrative Law in November 2020. The regulations will become effective on January 1, 2022, at which time local jurisdictions must implement the following regulatory requirements:

- Provide mandatory organic waste collection for residents and businesses.
- Develop edible food recovery programs for large food-generating businesses.
- Secure organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity.

- Procure recycled organic waste products.
- Develop ordinances to enforce the above requirements with mandatory minimum penalties.

Jurisdictions that do not implement the regulatory requirements may be subject to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day imposed by the CalRecycle.

SB 1383 also required CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government and local governments have made in meeting the organic waste reduction targets for 2020 and 2025. The progress report was due on July 1, 2020 but was delayed because of the COVID 19 pandemic. The report, "Analysis of the Progress Toward the SB 1383 Organic Waste Reduction Goals" (Report), was released for public review and comment in August 2020.

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## Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Regulations Update

SB 1383 allowed CalRecycle to include incentives or additional requirements in the regulations to achieve the targets or to recommend revisions to the targets to the California State Legislature if they determined that significant progress has not been made. The draft Report did not recommend changes to the SB 1383 goals or implementation timelines to the State Legislature.

CalRecycle conducted a workshop in August 2020, to present the Report's findings and recommendations and receive public comments. Subsequently, in December 2020, CalRecycle released an updated Report which included an addendum with public comments from dozens of stakeholders, including local jurisdictions and a [letter](#) from the Task Force, expressing concerns about the feasibility of complying with the regulations by January 1, 2022.

The Task Force's concerns include the lack of progress in the development of organics infrastructure, inadequate commitment of State funding, CalRecycle's delay in finalizing the regulations, lack of market development for recycled organic waste products beyond

mandates on local jurisdictions and the severe economic, social and fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Some stakeholders commented that the regulations and the Report do not adequately support the use of anaerobic digestion, biomass conversion or non combustion thermal conversion technologies in reducing landfill disposal of organic waste. Stakeholders commented on the law stating that regulations must come into effect "on or after January 1, 2022." They said CalRecycle should delay the implementation timeline due to these concerns and the COVID-19 pandemic.

CalRecycle has developed several tools to assist local governments with implementation of SB 1383 at the local level, including:

- Tools to educate local leaders.
- Model tools, such as a model franchise agreement, a model mandatory organic waste disposal reduction ordinance, a model procurement policy, and a model edible food recovery agreement, and
- Case studies.

Additional information regarding these resources can be found at <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/SLCP/education>.

For questions regarding the Task Force's concerns, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer at (909) 592-1147 or at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com).



# Sun Valley Recycling Park and Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station

Waste Management's Sun Valley Recycling Park (SVRP) facility began operating in October 2020 after a decade of planning, permitting and construction.

With this new addition, the Southern California region gains a safe, reliable and efficient waste management and recycling facility.

Three operations are housed in a 104,960-square foot building on 14 permitted acres within a 209 acre site: transfer station, organics processing and material recovery facility (MRF). The fully enclosed building is equipped with a ventilation system designed to maintain negative air pressure, forcing dust and odors through the ventilation to the baghouse where dust is collected in super sacks then transported off-site for proper disposal.



## Transfer Station

The transfer station is permitted to receive 4,000 tpd of municipal solid waste (MSW). Public and private waste collection trucks with 40-yard capacity, deliver MSW to the transfer station where the MSW is consolidated and loaded into 22-ton capacity transfer trailer trucks. The transfer trailer trucks then transport the MSW to landfills in or near Los Angeles County for proper disposal.



## Organics Processing

The centerpiece of the organics processing operation at SVRP with a current capacity of 500 tons per shift is Anaergia's patented Organics Extrusion Press (OREX). OREX extracts organics from mixed solid waste and source separated organics, with the capability of handling all contamination levels. The organic fraction generates a clean and highly digestible wet material ideal for conversion to biogas that is converted into three final products at SVRP that are transported to Anaergia's Rialto Bioenergy Facility to create renewable energy: electricity for the state's power grid, electricity for onsite power and pipeline-injected renewable natural gas.



Through this collaboration, Waste Management is able to expand current organics service offerings and support local organic capacity aligned with California's organic waste recycling law, SB 1383, which codified the California Air Resources Board's Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Strategy. As it pertains to CalRecycle, SB 1383 established targets to achieve a 50% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025.

"The OREX at SVRP places Waste Management at the forefront of providing cutting edge solutions to the region's solid waste management planning. Working with

Anaergia, our team ensures that food waste and organics can be turned into a renewable resource for use throughout Southern California," said Doug Corcoran, Director of Public Sector Solutions at WM.

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# Sun Valley Recycling Park and Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station

## Material Recovery Facility

A new MRF line began operations in early 2021. It will process up to 500 tons per day. Recovered recyclable materials will be baled.

Four temperature-controlled sorting rooms minimize the workers' exposure to noise and dust, and keep employees cool during the summer. The MRF is equipped with the latest in sorting equipment, such as optical sorters to positively sort plastics and fibers, and a drum magnet and eddy current to remove metals from the material stream. The MRF also utilizes auger screens that are designed to screen more effectively, reduce cleaning and reduce maintenance and downtime.

Mr. Corcoran can be reached at (818) 252-3147 or [dcorcora@wm.com](mailto:dcorcora@wm.com).

*Anaergia's Rialto Bioenergy Facility is the largest food waste diversion and energy recovery facility in North America.*



## Los Angeles County's Road to Zero Waste

In 2014, Los Angeles County adopted the *Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future*, a planning document that provided a general framework for strategies and initiatives to produce less waste, promote reuse and recycling, and focus on diverting the maximum amount of material from landfill disposal.

Pursuing a circular economy will reduce waste and pollution, while promoting renewable energy generation and creating new green jobs.

Since 2014, numerous new laws have been enacted which impact waste management. Also, recycling markets have undergone major changes, including China's adoption of its National Sword Policy, which drastically decreased the importation of recyclables from the United States. In response to these changes and to refocus its efforts, the County is updating its planning document.

The updated plan will further encourage residents and businesses to prioritize waste reduction through new waste diversion programs.

Residents and businesses can help reduce landfill waste by living a sustainable lifestyle and following the 4R's:

- Reduce - Waste reduction or prevention is key to waste management. If waste is not created, it does not have to be discarded.

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# Los Angeles County's Road to Zero Waste

- Reuse - Items can often be used again for the same or new function. Reusing allows you to get the most out of the products you buy and saves you money. Remember to Bring Your Own (BYO) reusables everywhere you go!
- Recycle - Recycling is an easy and efficient way to keep Los Angeles County clean. Recycle right by ensuring your recyclables are empty, clean and dry before placing them in your recycling bin. You can even put cash in your pocket by recycling CRV eligible beverage containers.
- Rethink - Find ways to reduce the waste you create by purchasing and disposing wisely. Consider if the items can be reused, repaired or recycled.

For more information and resources, visit [CleanLA.com](http://CleanLA.com).



## Los Angeles County Gears Up to Provide Organic Waste Collection Services

The Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) organic waste recycling regulations will go into effect on January 1, 2022, requiring every City and County to enforce organic waste collection services for businesses and residents under their jurisdiction.

According to CalRecycle, the required enforcement mechanism is one of the most critical aspects of the regulations to ensure compliance beginning in 2022 and achievement of the State's organic waste disposal reduction goals.

In anticipation, Los Angeles County Public Works is drafting an organic waste generator enforcement ordinance, to be considered for adoption in Summer 2021. The enforcement mechanism will include individual generator requirements for compliance, edible food generator recovery requirements, and enforcement procedures including remedies for non-compliance and assessment of penalties.



As part of County's groundwork for compliance, in addition to the ordinance, Public Works is developing new residential and commercial hauling contracts or re-negotiating existing contracts to include standard organic waste collection services. Public Works executed multiple new residential hauling contracts in August 2020 to include the new standard organic waste collection service.

The addition of organic waste collection services resulted in rate increases averaging approximately 25 percent. The County expects to incorporate the standard organic waste collection services into all of its seven garbage disposal district contracts and 20 residential franchise contracts by 2022.

Under the new and amended residential contracts, residents would place their food waste in their existing yard waste container for processing at a composting facility. Similarly, the County is developing a new exclusive commercial franchise system to include standard organics collection services, which is also planned to be in operation by January 1, 2022.

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## Los Angeles County Gears Up to Provide Organic Waste Collection Services

The new exclusive commercial franchise system would consider all methods of organic waste management allowed under SB 1383 in addition to hauling services, including the option to self-haul, manage organic material on-site, or use local community composting sites.

Under SB 1383, recordkeeping and data management play a critical role in a jurisdiction's compliance. The County is evaluating waste-specific software to assist with tracking customer service data and other information necessary for SB 1383 compliance, to be in operation prior to 2022. Generators who self-manage their organic waste would be required to register and report on the management of their organic waste. While permitting self-management of organics is not required under SB 1383; jurisdictions must enforce and report on self-haulers, including those that self-manage organics.

The County will host a series of community meetings through 2022, to educate generators regarding the ordinance requirements and new organic waste collection services.

To provide organic waste collection and recycling services to all residents and businesses and ensure compliance with SB 1383, the County is undertaking multiple projects and programs concurrently. This includes a strong community outreach component and, as such, will require constant evolution and adaptation to meet customers' expectations and achieve compliance with SB 1383. There are still numerous challenges, such as the lack of adequate infrastructure, ensuring full public participation, and securing all the resources necessary to implement these projects and programs. The County continues to work towards addressing these challenges and making organic waste recycling part of the daily life of its residents and businesses.

For more information, please visit [BusinessRecycling.com](http://BusinessRecycling.com) or email us at [businessrecycling@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:businessrecycling@pw.lacounty.gov).

## California Climate Action Corps Fellows Assist with Edible Food Recovery Project

Los Angeles County Public Works has teamed up with CivicSpark, a Governor's Initiative AmeriCorps program, to assist with expanding the County's Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP).

CivicSpark assists local government to address community resilience issues such as climate change, water resource management, housing and mobility.

CivicSpark awarded two California Climate Action Corps (CCAC) Fellows, Joslyn Fritz

and Taylor Juleen, to assist with expanding Food DROP. Both Fellows have a background in environmental studies and community engagement experience.

Joslyn graduated with a Master's in Environmental Science and Management

from the University of California, Santa Barbara. She also has experience in planning and research for nonprofit organizations. Joslyn hopes to continue working on climate focused projects.

Taylor has a Bachelor's in Environmental Studies from the University of Southern California. Taylor worked as an intern at the Garden School Foundation and other community organizations where she facilitated environmental science, gardening and nutrition courses for youths. Taylor has a special interest in food justice and food recovery.

Both Joslyn and Taylor joined Public Works for an eight-month fellowship that started January 2021. Their fellowship has focused

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## California Climate Action Corps Fellows Assist with Edible Food Recovery Project



*Joslyn*

on the County's Edible Food Recovery Capacity Assessment Project to assess the amount of surplus edible food that can be donated by commercial edible food generators to local food recovery agencies. They first identified a list of Tier One and Tier Two commercial edible food

generators in the County unincorporated communities, consistent with Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) requirements. They then collaborated with other CCAC Fellows assigned to City of Los Angeles and City of San Jose to create survey questionnaires and education outreach materials for both food generators and food recovery organizations.

Joslyn and Taylor will also work with Fellows from FoodCycle LA, a food recovery agency, to create a database system that contains a list of local food recovery organizations that can be shared among jurisdictions for edible food recovery purposes. These efforts will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and redistribute the recovered food to feed people experiencing food insecurity.

Through this fellowship, Joslyn and Taylor will work under the mentorship and leadership of solid waste management professionals from the County. Also, they will further develop community



*Taylor*

engagement skills communicating with members of the community, as well as expand their knowledge about food insecurity, food recovery and food waste reduction in Los Angeles County.

For more information, contact the County's Food Drop Program at [FoodDROPLA@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:FoodDROPLA@pw.lacounty.gov).

## Update on Los Angeles County Green Zones Ordinance

The Los Angeles County Green Zones Program (Program) seeks to enhance public health and land use compatibility in the County unincorporated communities that bear a disproportionate burden of pollution.

The Program will promote equitable development and reduce neighborhood health disparities by making changes to the County's Zoning Code. These changes consist of updates to the siting and permitting requirements for specific industrial facilities located

near sensitive uses, such as schools and daycare centers and new requirements for recycling and solid waste facilities throughout the County.

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# Update on Los Angeles County Green Zones Ordinance

The Green Zones Program will include the following major revisions to the Zoning Code:

- Identification of 11 Green Zone districts and new development standards for industrial facilities near sensitive uses in those districts.
- County unincorporated area wide recycling and solid waste facility permitting requirements and storage enclosure standards.
- Additional standards for specific industrial uses in the County unincorporated areas.

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (Regional Planning) released a revised draft of the Green Zones Ordinance in December 2020. The revised draft includes new definitions for facilities such as Class III landfills, municipal solid waste landfills, landfill gas-to-energy facilities, transformation facilities and waste-to-energy facilities.

The revised draft also provides clarification on requirements for conversion technology, biomass conversion, anaerobic digestion and

in-vessel composting facilities, including allowable zones, prohibited areas, distance to nearest sensitive uses, minimum lot size and permit requirements. In addition, the revised draft would allow for small-scale accessory composting and anaerobic digestion technologies to be used to process waste produced on-site at commercial and institutional locations such as schools, hospitals, restaurants, supermarkets, plant nurseries and more.

Regional Planning received comments on the ordinance through April 21, 2021, at which time the Regional Planning Commission conducted a public hearing. The draft ordinance is being revised and a final Environmental Impact Report is being prepared based on public feedback. The Program will be presented to the Regional Planning Commission in Summer 2021 and subsequently submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and adoption.

Additional information regarding the County's Green Zones Program can be found at: [planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones](https://planning.lacounty.gov/greenzones).



# Los Angeles County Partners with Businesses to Promote Recycled-Content Products



Los Angeles County continues to partner with CalRecycle and participating cities through the Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program that is administered by CalRecycle.

The RMDZ program combines recycling activities with economic development to fund new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs and divert waste from landfills. The RMDZ program assists businesses that manufacture recycled-content products or process materials to produce recycled feedstock used to create recycled-content products by providing them with technical assistance, product marketing and financial assistance. Businesses may visit <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/BizAssistance/RMDZ/Zones/Details/16>

A great advantage of doing business in Los Angeles County is the abundance of feedstock due to its size, with more than 10 million residents and hundreds of thousands of businesses. Los Angeles County's RMDZ program offers these services to businesses located in the County unincorporated areas and 19 member Cities, which include Azusa, Baldwin Park, Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, Covina,

Culver City, El Monte, Glendale, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Monrovia, Palmdale, Santa Fe Springs, South Gate, Torrance, Vernon, and Whittier.

Program managers facilitate communication and build business relationships between business owners, CalRecycle and local jurisdictions to inform businesses of technical and financial resources available through the program.

Qualifying businesses interested in moving to Los Angeles County or expanding their current operation can take advantage of the assistance provided through the RMDZ program, including low interest loans of up to \$2 million!

For more information on this program, contact Vigen Abramyan at [VAbramyan@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:VAbramyan@pw.lacounty.gov).

## The New Price of Plastic

In 2010, Leon Farahni founded CarbonLITE Recycling (CarbonLITE) based on the Bottle to-Bottle and Closed-Loop recycling philosophies.

CarbonLITE became the largest producer of food-grade post-consumer recycled polyethylene terephthalate (PET) in the world. CarbonLITE's commitment to preserve resources and reduce the carbon footprint from PET bottle production was made possible by its investments in new state-of-the-art facilities, technologies and equipment.

CarbonLITE operates three facilities located in Riverside, California; Dallas, Texas; and Reading, Pennsylvania. These

CabonLITE facilities process over seven billion plastic bottles annually for recycling. In late 2019, CarbonLITE had plans on opening a fourth recycling facility in Muhlenberg Township, Pennsylvania; unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted this development.

The pandemic brought many unprecedented challenges that CabonLITE did not anticipate. In March 2021, they filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The financial repercussions of the

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# The New Price of Plastic

pandemic, including employee illness and the depressed price of new plastic, resulted in a slowdown in production. CarbonLITE also incurred heavy capital expenses from the development of their new facility in Pennsylvania before the pandemic, when its opening was delayed for nine months due to the pandemic. However, the company intends to continue operations of all their facilities with no layoffs anticipated.

CarbonLITE's CEO, Leon Farahni, stated, "We've chosen to take this necessary step during a time of unprecedented challenge and expect to emerge from reorganization even more strongly positioned for the future." – Goldsberry, Clare "PET Recycler CarbonLITE Files for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy" *Plastics Today* 11 March 2021.

## News Article Sources:

Jan 16, 2020 Updated Mar 10, 2021

[https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/berks/carbonlite-to-add-130-jobs-2nd-facility-also-possible/article\\_bfad1e88-38a9-11ea-a091-ef9ee6174117.html](https://www.wfmz.com/news/area/berks/carbonlite-to-add-130-jobs-2nd-facility-also-possible/article_bfad1e88-38a9-11ea-a091-ef9ee6174117.html)

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<https://www.plasticstoday.com/business/pet-recycler-carbonlite-files-chapter-11-bankruptcy>

Mar 10, 2021

<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2021/03/08/carbonlite-files-for-chapter-11-bankruptcy/>





# SPRING 2021 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 2021/2022 Legislative Session.

## 2021/2022 Legislative Session

California State Legislation:			
Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 1</b> Cristina Garcia and Santiago	Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.	This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety within CalEPA with duties which would among other things include reviewing policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; and proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan, every three years and present it to the board for approval. Requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. This bill would repeal the generator fee and would instead require a generator to pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee of \$35.50 for each ton of hazardous waste generated, and would increase the base rate and revise the tiered payment structure for hazardous waste facilities.



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 33</b> Ting</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.</p>	<p>This bill would require the Energy Commission, in administering the account, to provide grants and loans to local governments and public institutions to maximize energy use savings, expand the installation of energy storage systems and expand the availability of transportation electrification infrastructure, including technical assistance, demonstrations, and identification and implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, energy storage, and transportation electrification infrastructure measures and programs in existing and planned buildings or facilities. The bill would make changes to terminology used in the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979.</p>
<p><b>AB 96</b> O'Donnell</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Transportation. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would define for "near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck" and revise the definition for "zero-emission."</p>
<p><b>AB 246</b> Quirk and Mathis</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations.</p>	<p>This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the Contractors' State License Board.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 318</b> Levine</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended (As Amended on March 9th, 2021)</p>	<p>Assembly Floor Inactive File.</p>	<p>This bill would require DTSC in consultation with CalRecycle and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations, on or before January 1, 2023.</p>
<p><b>AB 322</b> Salas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.</p>	<p>This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, bioenergy projects for biomass conversion.</p>
<p><b>AB 332</b> Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste (TWW) to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of TWW. The bill would limit those standards to TWW that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require DTSC to update the Legislature regarding those management standards and changes to the TWW program. The bill would make inoperative all variances granted by DTSC before the enactment of the bill. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to update DTSC, upon request, on trends within the wood preserving</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 21</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 332</b> Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Continued from page 20</p> <p>industry regarding the use of treated wood preservatives and the generation TWW. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with DTSC, maintain an internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of TWW for generators of TWW and for facilities that may receive or handle TWW. 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 DTSC relating to that dissemination.</p>
<p><b>AB 504</b> McCarty</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would, for an amusement park or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 652</b> Friedman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile products.</p>
<p><b>AB 659</b> Mathis</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Public Safety. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000. The bill would also require the fine to be doubled for the 4th or subsequent violation if the prosecuting attorney pleads and proves, or, in an infraction case, if the court finds, that the waste placed, deposited, or dumped includes used tires. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 661</b> Bennett</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of General Services (DGS), to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. Requires CalRecycle and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. Establishes product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022; would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require CalRecycle to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. Requires all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products; would require DGS and</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 24</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 661</b> Bennett</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Continued from page 23</p> <p>CalRecycle to establish a requirement to offer products that meet the SABRC postconsumer minimum percentage requirements to state agencies that utilize their statewide contracts; would, with regard to both the state acquisition of goods and services and the acquisition of information technology goods and services, require the DGS to establish procedures for complying with SABRC, including procedures for meeting the minimum recycled content requirements and for complying with reporting requirements.</p>
<p><b>AB 734</b> Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would revise the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025 by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022.</p>
<p><b>AB 818</b> Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase “Do Not Flush” and a related symbol. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 25</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 818</b> Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Continued from page 24</p> <p>penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. The bill would establish the California Consumer Education and Outreach Program, under which covered entities would be required to participate in a collection study conducted in collaboration with wastewater agencies for the purpose of gaining an understanding of consumer behavior regarding the flushing of premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes and to conduct a comprehensive multimedia education and outreach program in the state until January 1, 2027. The bill would require covered entities to annually report to specified legislative committees and the State Water Resources Control Board on their activities under the program and would require the state board to post the reports on its internet website.</p>
<p><b>AB 842</b> Cristina Garcia and Gray</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and single-use products, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by CalRecycle. Would require producers to individually, or collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce,</p> <p>Continues on page 26</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 842</b> Cristina Garcia and Gray</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Continued from page 25</p> <p>recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter. The bill would require, on or before the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year, and once every 3 months thereafter, a stewardship organization to pay CalRecycle an administrative fee to cover the full costs of administering and enforcing the act.</p>
<p><b>AB 843</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate, pending referral.</p>	<p>This bill would provide that the renewable feed-in tariff would apply to a qualifying electric generation facility that is developed to sell electricity to the electrical corporation or, for a bioenergy electric generation facility, to an electrical corporation or a community choice aggregator (CCA) within the electrical corporation's service territory. This bill would authorize a CCA to submit eligible bioenergy projects for cost recovery pursuant to the BioMAT program, if open capacity exists within the 250-megawatt BioMAT program limit. The bill would additionally require that every kilo watt-hour of electricity purchased from a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward both the CCA's renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements and the</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 27</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 843</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate, pending referral.</p>	<p>Continued from page 26</p> <p>bioenergy project procurement requirements of the electrical corporation whose service territory encompasses the CCA, and that the physical generating capacity of a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward the CCA's resource adequacy requirements.</p>
<p><b>AB 881</b> Lorena Gonzalez, Friedman, Cristina Garcia, and Mathis</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic waste "disposal" for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<p><b>AB 1086</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>	<p>Senate, pending referral.</p>	<p>This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, and in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report, by January 1, 2023, that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state's organic waste, and related climate change</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 28</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1086</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support If Amended</p>	<p>Senate, pending referral.</p>	<p>Continued from page 27</p> <p>and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. The bill would authorize the Natural Resources Agency to contract with outside entities, including the California Council on Science and Technology and the University of California, to prepare the report. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>
<p><b>AB 1200</b> Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Health and Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS beginning January 1, 2023. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define "food packaging," in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. Additionally, the bill would require a manufacturer of cookware sold in the state that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals present on a designated list, include a statement on the product label, in both English and Spanish, regarding the presence of those chemicals of concern in the cookware. The bill would require a manufacturer of this cookware to post on the internet website for the</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 29</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1200</b> Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Health and Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>Continued from page 28</p> <p>cookware a list of chemicals in the cookware that is present on the designated list, among other information. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package or internet website for the cookware, that the cookware is free of any specific chemical if the chemical belongs to a chemical group or class identified on the designated list unless no individual chemical from that chemical group or class is intentionally added to the cookware. The bill would prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, or distributing in California a cookware product that does not comply with these provisions.</p>
<p><b>AB 1201</b> Ting, Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Mathis</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a person from selling a plastic product that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “soil biodegradable” unless the product meets specified standards and criteria. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adopt regulations for plastic product labeling to ensure that plastic products labeled “compostable” or “home compostable” are clearly distinguishable from non-compostable products upon quick inspection by consumers and solid waste processing facilities.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1276</b> Carrillo and Lorena Gonzalez</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate, pending referral.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a food facility or a third-party food delivery platform from providing single-use food accessories to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would require a third-party food delivery platform to provide each of its ready-to-eat food vendors with the option to customize the vendor’s menu, on the online food-ordering platform, regarding the availability of single-use food accessories. The bill would be commencing on January 1, 2023, prohibit a full-service restaurant that has adequate dishwashing capacity to sanitize reusable service ware from providing single-use service ware to consumers except under specified conditions. The bill would exclude certain facilities from these requirements. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before June 1, 2022, to authorize an enforcement agency to enforce these requirements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of the prohibitions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$100 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$1,000. By creating a new crime and imposing additional duties on local governing bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1371</b> Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting</p>	<p>Support and Amend.</p>	<p>Assembly Floor Failed.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit an online retailer that ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023. Requires an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products to provide a collection bin near the lockers for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging; would make the locker collection bin requirement inoperative on January 1, 2025. The bill would make a violation of the foregoing requirements subject to civil penalties and would require penalties collected by the Attorney General to be deposited into the Plastic Packaging Reduction Penalty Account, which the bill would create, for expenditure by the Attorney General to enforce those requirements. This bill would establish the At-Store Recycling Program; requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 32</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1371</b> Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting</p>	<p>Support and Amend.</p>	<p>Assembly Floor Failed.</p>	<p>Continued from page 31</p> <p>to return clean plastic carryout bags and clean durable plastic bags to the store. The bill would require a plastic carryout bag or a durable plastic bag provided by a store to have specified information printed or displayed on the bag, and would require the placement of a collection bin in each store that is visible and easily accessible to the consumer. The bill would make a violation of these requirements subject to civil penalties and would require penalties collected by the Attorney General to be deposited into the At-Store Recycling Program Penalty Account, which the bill would create, for expenditure by the Attorney General to enforce those requirements. The bill would make these requirements, except for the records and civil penalty provisions, inoperative on January 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions.</p>
<p><b>AJR 4</b> Cristina Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.</p>
<p><b>SB 240</b> Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Floor Inactive File.</p>	<p>This bill would extend the authorization for tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027. The bill would extend the requirement of the reports until January 1, 2026.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 244</b> Archuleta</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials and Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in consultation with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for the detection, safe handling, and suppression of fires that originate from discarded lithium-ion batteries or products that contain lithium-ion batteries on or in solid waste or recycling collection vehicles, transfer or processing stations, or disposal facilities. The bill would require a solid waste enterprise after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts collection operations, to adopt a protocol and arrange any necessary training for relevant employees.</p>
<p><b>SB 289</b> Newman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, held under submission.</p>	<p>This bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products. Would require a stewardship organization or producer,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 34</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>SB 289</b> Newman	Support	Senate Committee on Appropriations, held under submission.	<p>Continued from page 33</p> <p>on or before June 30, 2025, to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of batteries or battery-embedded products in the state; requires the plan to include specified elements, including consultation with an advisory body, a collection system for batteries and battery-embedded products with a specified minimum distribution of collection sites and a funding mechanism to provide sufficient funding for implementation of the plan; would provide for review and approval of the stewardship plan by CalRecycle and any other state agency with relevant jurisdiction and would require the stewardship organization or producer to fully implement its stewardship program on or before June 30, 2026. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, to post on its Internet website a list of producers, brands, and batteries and battery-embedded products that are in compliance with the bill; would prohibit a retailer or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a battery or battery-embedded product in or into the state unless the producer of the battery or battery-embedded product is listed as in compliance on that list for that brand and battery or battery-embedded product; would require a stewardship</p> <p>Continues on page 35</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 289</b> Newman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, held under submission.</p>	<p>Continued from page 34</p> <p>organization or producer to quarterly reimburse CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency for their respective reasonable regulatory costs that are directly related to implementing and enforcement. Would require CalRecycle and each state agency to deposit those moneys into the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling Fund, which the bill would establish, and would authorize CalRecycle and any other relevant state agency to expend those moneys to administer and enforce the stewardship program, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty on a stewardship organization, producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, importer, recycler, or collection site in violation of the bill not to exceed \$10,000 per day, unless the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless, then in that case not to exceed \$50,000 per day. The bill would make the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 inoperative as of June 30, 2025, and would repeal those acts.</p>
<p><b>SB 343</b> Allen</p>	<p>Support in Concept</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>The bill would require CalRecycle to update certain regulations to include the types and forms of plastic products and packaging for which a claim of recyclability may be made, on or before January 1, 2023. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, publish and update a list of the material types and forms determined to be recyclable based on specified criteria. The bill would, if a material type and form is not on the list,</p> <p>Continues on page 36</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 343</b> Allen</p>	<p>Support in Concept</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on Judiciary.</p>	<p>Continued from page 35</p> <p>or is removed from the list, would prohibit a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging manufactured 90 days after the list is published or updated if the product or packaging displays a chasing arrows symbol, a chasing arrows symbol surrounding a resin identification code, or any other symbol or statement indicating the product or packaging is recyclable or directing the consumer to recycle the product or packaging. The bill would authorize a producer, or group of producers, that seeks to have a material type and form that does not meet the specified criteria included on the list to submit a plan detailing how and by what date the product type and form will meet the criteria. If CalRecycle determines the product type and form will meet the criteria if the plan is implemented, the bill would require CalRecycle to include that material type and form on the list.</p>
<p><b>SB 605</b> Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, held under submission.</p>	<p>This bill would require an original manufacturer of powered medical equipment used in the treatment, monitoring, or diagnosis of a patient to provide documentation, parts, service access methods, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair powered medical equipment to a hospital and an independent service organization engaged by the hospital for the purpose of providing</p> <p>Continues on page 37</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 605</b> Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, held under submission.</p>	<p>Continued from page 36</p> <p>medical equipment maintenance and repair, on fair and reasonable terms. The bill would exempt from these requirements any trade secret information. The bill would subject an original equipment manufacturer who knowingly violates these provisions to specified civil penalties and would authorize the Attorney General or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney to bring a civil action for this purpose.</p>
<p><b>SB 619</b> Laird</p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>This bill until January 1, 2023, would require CalRecycle to only impose a penalty on local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by CalRecycle, to comply with the regulations.</p>

## **SPRING 2021 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY**

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, [lacountyiswmtf.org](http://lacountyiswmtf.org) or contact Elijah Carder with the County of Los Angeles 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.