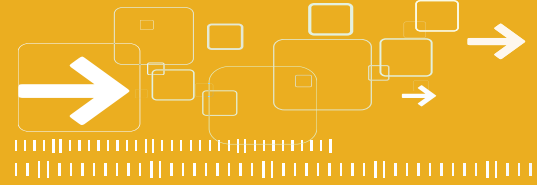




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383, 2016) establishes targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction of the statewide land disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025.

SB 1383 also establishes an additional target requiring at least 20 percent of currently disposed edible food to be recovered for human consumption by 2025. SB 1383 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to develop regulations to achieve these targets.

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CalRecycle Approves Innovative Pilot Programs for Convenient Bottle Redemption

Redeeming bottles and cans will soon get much easier for nearly 900,000 Californians living in San Francisco and the Los Angeles County community of Culver City.

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) just approved two new pilot projects, including "mobile takeback" and "bag-

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Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers



Due to the Safer at Home Order for Control of COVID-19, the Household Hazardous and Electronic Waste (HHW/E-Waste) temporary collection events are postponed and permanent centers are closed. We are currently updating our program procedures and making necessary adjustments to ensure the safety of both staff and the public. We anticipate this will allow us to resume holding HHW/E-Waste events very soon this summer.

In the interim, we ask that residents store HHW/E-Waste items in a box in a safe location away from children and pets until service resumes. Please visit CleanLA.com or call (888) CLEAN LA for updates on the HHW/E-Waste program. You can also sign-up to be notified about upcoming events on the website.

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 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. Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.



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Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update

CalRecycle adopted the SB 1383 regulations at a public meeting on January 21, 2020. The regulatory package was transmitted to the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for their review to ensure CalRecycle met the requirements of the formal rulemaking procedure for the new state regulations. On February 10, 2020, the Task Force submitted [comments](#) on the SB 1383 regulations to the OAL. In the comment letter, the Task Force recommended that the OAL return the adopted regulations to CalRecycle for revisions.

On March 11, 2020, the OAL issued a Decision of Disapproval of Regulatory Action for the SB 1383 regulations. The OAL identified several sections in which CalRecycle must clarify the regulatory language or eliminate unnecessary text. Although these edits do not affect the scope

or primary requirements of the regulations, the changes were substantial enough to require a public comment period. CalRecycle revised the regulations and released them for a 30-day public comment period which ended on May 20, 2020. When the revised regulations are approved, they will become effective on January 1, 2022, including the enforcement provisions including penalties for noncompliance issued by the State. CalRecycle will post a final response to stakeholder comments after OAL has approved the rulemaking package because the responses are required to be in alignment with the final version of the text.

By July 1, 2020, as required by state law, CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), will 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. If CalRecycle determines that significant progress has not been made in meeting the targets, they may include incentives or additional requirements in the regulations to facilitate progress toward achieving the organic waste disposal reduction targets. CalRecycle may recommend revisions to the targets to the California State Legislature.

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

Senate Bill 212 Pharmaceutical and Sharps Waste Stewardship

On September 2018, SB 212 was enacted to provide local safe and convenient disposal options for home-generated pharmaceutical drug and sharps waste.

SB 212 established a stewardship program under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps. Covered entities can be manufacturers, distributors, re-packagers or the owner of a licensee covered product.

SB 212 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

to adopt regulations for the administration of the bill's provisions, with an effective date of no later than January 1, 2021. The rulemaking process initiated by CalRecycle included four informal workshops, followed by a formal rulemaking process. CalRecycle directed staff to submit the regulatory packet to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to initiate the formal rulemaking process at the October 15, 2019 monthly meeting. Based on comments from the OAL on the draft regulations, CalRecycle initiated a 45-day comment period which ended on February 17, 2020.

CalRecycle is currently compiling stakeholder comments received and evaluating potential changes to the proposed regulations.

As required by SB 212, stewardship plans must be submitted to CalRecycle by July 1, 2021, and organizations must submit their first annual report by March 31, 2022.

For more information, please contact Jason Smyth at pharmasharps@calrecycle.ca.gov.

CalRecycle Workshop “The Truth About Textiles”



On December 3, 2019, CalRecycle conducted “The Truth About Textiles” Workshop in Sacramento.

The purpose of the workshop was to receive input from stakeholders on potential mechanisms to divert organic textiles from land disposal consistent with the provisions of Senate Bill 1383 (2016) implementing regulations.

The workshop which consisted of three panels began with a textiles overview focusing on the environmental and social impacts of fast fashion by Tracey Harper, CalRecycle’s Textiles Program lead. Ms. Harper stated that the decrease in clothing costs makes it easier for consumers to purchase more items made of lower quality materials resulting in large amounts of discarded textiles.

The first panel, Sustainable Manufacturing and Design, began with Trini Gantner, of Textile Exchange, discussing the extensive resources needed to produce textiles, including fossil fuels to produce synthetic fibers, fertilizers to grow cotton and chemicals to produce dye to finish fibers and textiles. According to CalRecycle, the United States is the largest importer of new clothing with \$220 billion in sales in 2016.

The second panel, Textile Collection Methods, included Alice Koehler of WasteZero. Ms. Koehler stated that textile collection programs should be easy to access and use. Sevilla Granger of Textile Exchange stressed the importance of educating and encouraging consumers to purchase quality textiles that are easier and more profitable to recycle.

The third panel, “Reduce, Reuse, Repair and Recycle,” included Nima Pauline of Eco Culture Manufacturing. Ms. Pauline discussed that the best way to prevent environmental impacts is to reduce the amount of textiles purchased. Purchasing second-hand items, wearing garments multiple times and properly caring for and repairing garments will maximize their lifespan and reduce the environmental impacts of purchasing new textiles. Textiles no longer being used should be donated, sold or returned to retailers hosting “take back” programs instead of being discarded.

In addition to the panel discussions, Joanne Brasch of California Product Stewardship Council, hosted a discussion on textile

policy, emphasizing the need to incentivize Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which requires producers, importers and distributors to be responsible for end-of-life management of textile products. She also stated that CalRecycle should develop regulations and enforcement mechanisms, such as fines, to improve textile recycling. The workshop ended with recommendations to help reduce the burden on taxpayers and nonprofits to manage textile waste, including supporting the reuse of textiles for a new purpose, minimizing the purchase of new textiles and making repair and reuse mainstream.

CalRecycle recommended that a potential solution for collecting and recycling textiles includes requiring constituents to separate textiles into their recycling bin. However, this would not only require extensive education and outreach but also specialized Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) with proper equipment to separate textiles for recovery. Developing local facilities with the capabilities to recycle textiles will be costly and would require markets for recycled textiles to be developed within California to ensure the economic viability of the facilities. Nevertheless, CalRecycle’s cost analysis for the SB 1383 implementing regulations (i.e., the Initial Statement of Reasons Appendix, released to the public on November 26, 2019), did not consider the cost of developing textile recovery infrastructure and textile recycling facilities. Additionally, the Final Environmental Impact Report for the SB 1383 implementing regulations prepared and released by CalRecycle on December 17, 2019, did not consider the environmental impact of increased vehicle miles to transport textiles to recycling facilities.

In accordance with SB 1383 regulations, textile recycling is the only feasible option that would be considered a reduction in landfill disposal. The proposed regulations should be revised to allow non-combustion thermal conversion technologies (CTs) to be considered for landfill disposal reduction technology due to the lack of textile recycling facilities and local markets for recycled textile products. Non-combustion thermal CTs could convert textiles into renewable energy and contribute to the statewide landfill disposal reduction of organic waste.



COUNTY ROADMAP 2020 KICKOFF MEETING

The Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future was adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on October 21, 2014.

The Roadmap established the general framework for the strategies and initiatives the County can implement to maximize the recovery of products, materials and energy from waste.

Since adopting the Roadmap in 2014, there have been significant changes in the waste management system due to climate change, new organics recycling laws and mandates as well as China National Sword policy. Los Angeles County Public Works will update the Roadmap in 2020 to address these changes in alignment with the state of the waste industry and the County's new Sustainability Plan.

Public Works held a kickoff meeting at its Headquarters in Alhambra, CA on December 5, 2019, to provide an overview of the Roadmap and to discuss what should be included in the updated version. The meeting also covered County lead waste diversion programs and accomplishments, the impacts of the China National Sword on recyclable markets, solutions to declining markets and the challenges and possible solutions to address the impacts of the new organics regulation (Senate Bill 1383). The meeting was attended by government agencies, cities, waste industry companies, environmental organizations and community groups.

The County asked the participants to identify the topics of most interest to them to discuss at future Roadmap meetings. The following were the seven topics offered by Public Works: Education and Outreach; Illegal Dumping; Markets; Organics; Policy and Legislation; Problematic Waste Streams and Recycling. Organics topped the list of interested topics.

The meeting included a review of the timeline to update the Roadmap and the discussion on the structure of future meetings. Since then, the County has conducted two additional, well-attended meetings, including a meeting via Webinar on April 30, 2020. Roadmap 2020 is scheduled to be completed by late 2020 and will then be submitted to the County Board of Supervisors for approval.

This effort includes an ambitious timeline and a robust stakeholder engagement plan, that includes transparency, working with County Board offices, the County Chief Sustainability Office, County departments, businesses, residents, the waste industry, environmental organizations, community groups and other County stakeholders to develop a plan to maximize the amount of waste and natural resources that are diverted from County landfills.



Patrick Holland, Assistant Division Engineer, Environmental Programs Division, discusses the Roadmap and County waste diversion programs during the Roadmap 2020 Kickoff meeting.



CWRA

CA WASTE & RECYCLING ASSOCIATION

SUBJECT: Interrelated Challenges Will Reduce California Recycling Rates and Increase Recycling Costs and Local Garbage Rates – “Big Picture” 2020 Policymaking Is Needed.

The challenges that face the recycling and solid waste industry are interrelated, and so too must be the solutions. For example, we cannot meet aggressive pending organics mandates without addressing the role of facility infrastructure, lack of markets and the use of Renewable Natural Gas (RNG). The packaging bills, and potential funding mechanisms, cannot be successful without accounting for impacts to the Bottle Bill and how policymakers can help create recycling markets to address China Sword. *It is preferable for policy leaders to step back and legislate the “big picture” of these interrelated issues, instead of piecemeal policymaking issue by issue.*

A combination of SB 1383’s 75% organic waste diversion goal and China’s National Sword policy has created an environment where all stakeholders must work together to find comprehensive and long-term solutions that provide adequate funding to modernize and expand the state’s domestic recycling infrastructure.

Interrelated Challenges

- **Lack Of Recyclable Commodities Markets And Significant Cost Increases:** Beginning in 2013, China tightened restrictions on recycled materials, including plastics, mixed paper, cardboard, and some metals. This culminated in March 2018 with the National Sword policy. China has announced a 2020 goal to stop accepting recycled materials, so millions of tons a year of California curbside recyclables must find a new home. Additionally, nearly all foreign markets have now adopted severe restrictions on contamination in recycling loads resulting in increased processing costs for material recovery facilities.

With the lack of domestic markets, materials that once went to China for value are now being shipped to other foreign markets

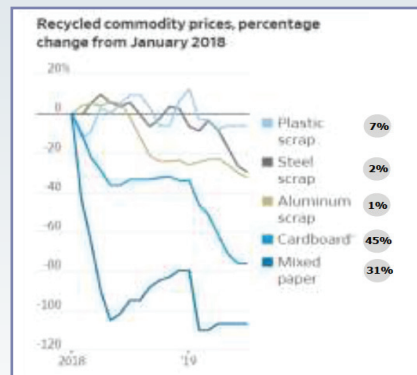
at a loss or landfilled or stockpiled hoping for the market to improve. The most recent data available from CalRecycle shows that in 2016 California was recycling only 44% of its waste stream, down from 50% in 2014 – far below the State’s diversion targets. This diversion rate today likely is 40% or lower.

In the past two years commodity prices have fallen dramatically. Recycled materials – particularly mixed paper – now are plummeting in value. For example, mixed paper once worth \$75 per ton now has negative value and costs the hauler or recycler \$20 to \$40 a ton if it can be marketed at all. What was once a source of revenue for local governments and their haulers is now a black hole draining local revenues and forcing significant increases in local garbage rates.

Due largely to faltering foreign markets, a collapsed commodities market and the AB 1594 Alternative Daily Cover restrictions that start January 1, 2020, local garbage rates to consumers are increasing in many jurisdictions by as much as 30%.

In addition, SB 1383 (discussed below), pending packaging bills SB 54/AB 1080 and a possible ballot initiative to phase out single use plastic will create additional stress on solid waste collection and processing – driving local rates even higher unless a source of state funding is identified.

Plunging Commodity Prices



Source: Wall Street Journal 9/9/19

● = % of Republic Services material sold

- Glut of material oversupplies markets
- Oversupplied markets further drive down commodity prices
- Cardboard, mixed paper and aluminum at all-time lows
- Bottle Bill Revenues Sustained Recycling



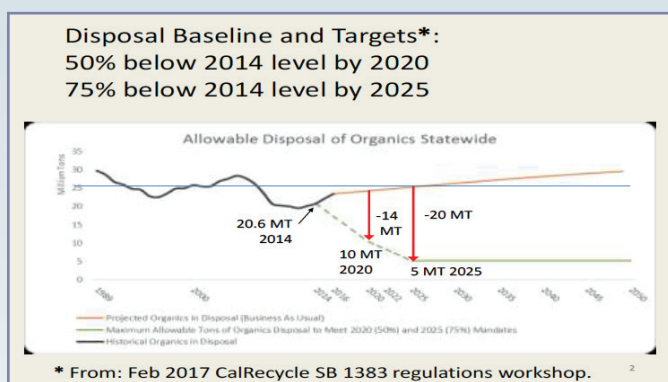
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- Huge State Organics Recycling Mandates:** SB 1383 sets a state level methane reduction goal and an organics disposal reduction target. The bill imposes a “double-whammy” of a 50% organic waste disposal reduction goal by 2020 and a 75% goal by 2025. To accomplish the goal and target of SB 1383, CalRecycle is proposing an extremely prescriptive 150+ page SB 1383 Organics Regulations to be finalized in early 2020. To meet this target, it is predicted that an additional, new 200 green and food waste recycling facilities must be built to meet these organic waste recycling mandates. To fully implement these regulations, CalRecycle estimates an overall program cost of more than \$40 billion.

The current grants and financial incentives available through CalRecycle, CEC and CARB are not nearly enough to incentivize companies to invest and build the needed infrastructure to meet the current mandates. This 2020 goal of 50% will not be attained. In addition, it is extremely difficult to permit new facilities, especially in urban areas and given local air district restrictions.



- Bottle Bill Problems:** The convenience zone mechanism in the Bottle Bill has collapsed in many areas, culminating with closure of over 250 RePlanet locations and lack of confidence in CalRecycle oversight. On the other hand, given the crisis in commodity markets, the processor payment in the Cal. Redemption Value (CRV) program in some cases is the only thing keeping many MRFs and processors in business. The

5 and 10 cent rebates have not been adjusted for years and need to be reviewed.

- Conflicts Between Use of Renewable Natural Gas and Electrification.** The waste industry was an early regulatory adopter of natural gas powered fleets. Billions proudly have been spent on natural gas trucks and fueling infrastructure in the solid waste industry, including closed loop systems that run fleets on RNG from landfills and organics processing facilities. Yet, despite these tremendous investments in natural gas fleets infrastructure – including to meet CalRecycle organics recycling mandates – some argue before CARB and PUC that RNG (even in-state generated) should give way now to electric fleets and that pipeline injection of RNG generated by organics recycling should be halted.

“Big Picture” Policymaking Focusing On Interrelated Solutions

- Market Reality in Meeting Diversion Targets:** China’s National Sword has a dispositive impact on efforts to meet State recycling objectives. California’s local jurisdictions must get flexibility (at least in the short to medium term) from CalRecycle to meet diversion goals (for curbside mixed paper, plastics and organics). The amount of new legislation, timelines and CalRecycle regulation of haulers and jurisdictions is staggering. The State is way behind its targets. We need a reality check – including extended timelines for likely unrealistic SB 1383 organics goals – given market conditions. CalRecycle is required to conduct a review of SB 1383 progress in 2020, and this will provide an opportunity to make appropriate revisions to the law this year.
- Additional Funding That Helps Infrastructure and Market Development:** Far more significant and stable funding (including new or increased fees, bottle bill CRV increases, pro rata hauler reimbursements, processor fee payments, green infrastructure bonds, grants and low/no-interest loans) is needed to address the China Sword market disruption and the need for new recycling and organics

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infrastructure necessary to achieve the state goals under SB 1383. If the State of California does not follow through with public policies to appropriately fund the modernization of the state's recycling infrastructure and lack of markets, California jurisdictions will be left with unpopular local rate increases as the sole mechanism for funding. Such a piecemeal funding approach will not only put the State's recycling goals in jeopardy but would also not be a reliable, consistent and efficient means of building statewide infrastructure and in-state markets.

- **The Bottle Bill Must Be Protected:** Recycling rates for plastics and glass under the bottle bill remain high. According to CalRecycle bottle bill recycling rates have fallen below 80% but still remain high at around 76%. The processor payment component of the CRV program is working well and is key to the balance sheets of many MRFs and processors. We must ensure that pending packaging reforms and convenience zones fixes do not undermine the Bottle Bill, and instead should strengthen it. Consideration must be given to an increase in the CRV.
- **Solid Waste RNG Fleets and In-State Infrastructure Have A Role:** Policymakers must reconcile the State's enormous organics diversion requirements with the role of generating and using in-state RNG. The industry must be treated reasonably with regard to amortizing billions in existing natural gas fleets and infrastructure, and relying on RNG fuel generation to pencil out our huge investments in "closed loop" new organics technology such as anaerobic digesters. Moving to electric trucks will make it very difficult to use the RNG off-take of organics processing plants.
- **Assistance With Facility Permitting:** More state help is needed to assist local jurisdictions in the permitting of new facilities. Current laws do not assist enough and we will fall

short of the needed infrastructure to process the amount of organics (especially greenwaste) required by SB 1383 – particularly in Southern California. Strong consideration should be given to designating recycling and composting facilities as an Essential Public Service (EPS) for purposes of local air district regulation. The Legislature and CalRecycle adopt mandates, but do not give locals the tools to site the needed facilities, infrastructure and market outlets.

- **Producer Responsibility Must Respect Waste Franchises and Infrastructure:** Packaging mandates cannot fall only on haulers and jurisdictions – the reality is we have our hands full already with aggressive State timelines and mandates. Producers and retailers have to take responsibility. However, any stewardship or Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs in pending bills cannot undermine our existing infrastructure and programs, and should: 1) be limited to products that truly are not recyclable, 2) be required to first use existing recycling facilities and 3) respect existing franchises and franchise rates.

The [California Waste & Recycling Association](http://CaliforniaWasteRecyclingAssociation.com) is a trade association in the waste and recycling industry with operations in Southern California. Our members believe that a competitive marketplace delivers high service levels to customers and municipalities at fair rates. The Association has been working for over three decades with elected and appointed officials at all levels of local, regional and state government. We promote best business practices, environmental sustainability and its members are on the front lines working towards "zero waste" communities.

For more information, please contact California Waste & Recycling Association Chief Executive Officer David Fahrion at davidf@fahriongroup.com or 714-323-2194.

The preceding paper was printed with permission from the California Waste and Recycling Association (cawasterecyclingassn.com). The paper was written just prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted solid waste management activities, the concerns and recommendations expressed therein take on a greater urgency to address current structural deficiencies in California's waste management and recycling system, protect public health, help stimulate the State's economy, and create green jobs.



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CalRecycle Approves Innovative Pilot Programs for Convenient Bottle Redemption

drop collection” programs, as the state explores new models to boost consumer access to recycling California Redemption Value (CRV) bottles and cans. Successful projects could serve as new models for more convenient redemption statewide.

“California takes consumer redemption convenience very seriously, and these local pilot programs are tailored to address community needs like high rent costs and profit declines due to volatile scrap markets,” CalRecycle Acting Director Ken DaRosa said. “The state responded to the sudden closure of 281 recycling centers last August by increasing enforcement and legislating funds for this program to support innovative new redemption options for underserved communities.”

The Beverage Container Recycling Pilot Program, created by [Senate Bill 458 \(Wiener, Chapter 648, Statutes of 2017\)](#), authorizes CalRecycle to approve up to five pilot projects proposed by local jurisdictions to explore innovative, new models for CRV redemption in underserved areas. [Assembly Bill 54 \(Ting, Chapter 793, Statutes of 2019\)](#) made changes

to the pilot program to allow for greater flexibility and to provide up to \$5 million in funding for approved projects.

The law grants pilot projects more flexible operating requirements compared to traditional certified recyclers. In addition to these two projects, CalRecycle can approve and provide funding for three more pilot projects before 2022 for other California communities who want to innovate CRV redemption models to fit their specific needs.

Using the criteria prescribed in regulations, CalRecycle has approved the following projects:

San Francisco: San Francisco’s pilot project combines a traditional recycling center site with a bag-drop collection program that will utilize collection bins at various locations throughout the city. Consumers will be able to locate collection bins using their mobile phone, drop their tagged bag of empty beverage containers in the bin, and receive electronic payment for their materials within 72 hours after the material is processed. San Francisco currently has 59 unserved [convenience zones](#)

with 622 CRV beverage retailers operating within those zones.

Culver City: Culver City’s pilot project features a mobile redemption center that will rotate between two selected locations six days a week for a total of 43 hours. The city and pilot project recycler may add additional locations in the future. Culver City currently has 16 unserved [convenience zones](#) with 90 CRV beverage retailers within those zones.

Pilot project start dates will vary based on the application approval of pilot project recyclers. Once pilot programs commence, all convenience zones within the program area will be considered served, relieving [CRV retailers of their obligation to either redeem containers in-store](#) or pay a \$100-per-day fee.

Approved pilot projects will operate until July 1, 2022. Jurisdictions interested in applying for one of the three allowable pilot projects left before the approval deadline of January 1, 2022 can find [application instructions online](#).

The preceding article was printed with permission from CalRecycle. (2020, February 13). “CalRecycle Approves Innovative Pilot Programs for Convenient Bottle Redemption” [Press Release]. Retrieved from <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/newsroom/2020/02feb/03>





(Left to right) Priscilla Deng, Kawsar Vazifdar, Coby Skye – Assistant Deputy Director of LACPW Environmental Programs Division, Mark Pestrella – Director of LACPW, Shari Afshari – Deputy of LACPW Environmental Services, Gracy Noriega, Suk Chong

Los Angeles County Public Works Food Donation and Food Waste Recycling Initiative

According to Los Angeles County Public Works, residents and businesses in Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 1.9 million tons of food waste in 2018.

Considering its population, Los Angeles County also has the largest food insecure population in California. To help address this issue in the County unincorporated areas, Public Works developed the Food Donation and Food Waste Recycling Initiative. The Initiative includes the Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP), the Commercial Food Waste Recycling Pilot Program and the Scrape Your Plate Program. These programs focus on providing essential and nutritious food to those in need while diverting the remaining spoiled, inedible food to County Sanitation Districts facilities to be recycled into renewable electricity and fuels. Businesses and food recovery agencies are all key players in reducing food waste by recovering excess edible food and redirecting it back to the communities to feed those experiencing food insecurity.

In October 2019, the Food Donation and Food Waste Recycling Initiative was honored by the Los Angeles County Quality and Productivity Commission. The Initiative was selected as one of the Top Ten from the 33rd Annual Productivity and Quality Awards for its impressive productivity and quality improvement efforts. The Food Donation and Food Waste Recycling Initiative also received a 2019 Merit Award from California State Association of Counties — among 33 recipients and a total of 284 entries throughout California.

For more information on the County's Food Donation and Food Waste Recycling Initiative, contact Jennifer King of Los Angeles County Public Works at (626) 458-3554.



Los Angeles County Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan

As California awaits the adoption of the final SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395 of 2016 State Statutes) organic waste recycling regulations, Los Angeles County Public Works continues to work with the 88 cities in the County to plan for the organic waste recycling infrastructure that is necessary to achieve organic waste disposal reduction targets of SB 1383.

As part of its planning efforts, Public Works prepared updated projections of organic waste generation and disposal, which are contained in the Los Angeles County Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan 2018 Annual Report. The Report updates the data in the Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan to reflect a planning period that began in 2018.

The Report also includes data that satisfies the planning and reporting requirements of Assembly Bill 876, which requires a county or regional agency to:

- (1) Estimate the amount of organic waste that will be disposed in the County;
- (2) Estimate the amount of additional organic waste capacity needed to recycle that waste; and
- (3) Identify locations for new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities.

According to the 2018 Annual Report, it is estimated that Los Angeles County disposed of **4.2 million** tons of organics waste. Approximately **1.9 million** tons was food waste, 0.9 million tons was green waste, **0.7 million** tons was nonhazardous wood waste and the remaining **0.7 million** tons was compostable paper.



The Report also analyzed the net available capacity at organic waste recycling facilities in 2018. Net available capacity is the capacity that is not currently being utilized at a facility but is available to process additional organic waste. The analysis shows that there is a significant shortfall of in-County recycling capacity for all the organic material types analyzed, with food waste recycling capacity having the most significant deficit at approximately **1.9 million** tons.

When net available organic waste recycling capacity located outside Los Angeles County is factored in, the analysis shows there would still be a deficit in recycling capacity to manage food waste and compostable paper waste originating in Los Angeles County. However, net available recycling capacity in the adjacent counties may be able to accommodate excess green waste and nonhazardous wood waste from Los Angeles County.

The analysis assumes that all net available capacity located outside of the County is accessible to Los Angeles County. However, Public Works understands there will be vigorous competition to secure available out-of-County organic waste recycling capacity. Therefore, potential use of out-of-County organics recycling capacity will be subject to availability.

Overall, the Report's analysis reveals that Los Angeles County will continue to have a significant deficit in organic waste recycling capacity unless jurisdictions in Los Angeles County make efforts to:

- Establish a robust organic waste collection and processing infrastructure;
- Secure and develop new organic waste recycling capacity, in and out-of-the County, manage the various types of organic waste

¹ "Organics" means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste. For the purposes of this analysis, compostable paper (which includes food-soiled paper) was analyzed in place of food-soiled paper.



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Los Angeles County Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan

material generated; and

- Develop strong end-use markets for the recycled organics.

Following CalRecycle's final adoption of the SB 1383 organic waste recycling regulations and approval by the California Office of Administrative Law, Public Works, in concert with Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste

Management Task Force, will be reaching out to the 88 cities in the County to collaborate in the development of regional organic waste management infrastructure to meet the individual needs of its jurisdictions.

For more information, please contact Martins Aiyetiwa at MAIYET@pw.lacounty.gov.

Senate Bill 1383 Local Services Rate Analysis Draft Report

On January 24, 2020, CalRecycle released Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383, 2016) Local Services Rates Draft Report for public review and comment.

The purpose of the report is to provide information about the cost impacts of the SB 1383 regulation to local jurisdictions, which are tasked with enforcing most provisions of the law. The report provides options and recommendations so jurisdictions can use to fund and implement organic waste collection systems to support the development of organics recycling facilities.

The Local Services Rates Draft provides several recommendations regarding waste collection rates, such as jurisdictions should conduct rate reviews and establish appropriate rates for residents and businesses before January 1, 2022, which is when the SB 1383 regulation is scheduled to take effect. In addition, the report advises jurisdictions to consider establishing other sustainable funding mechanisms, such as an SB 1383 fee. The report recommends that jurisdictions consider establishing bundled rates for trash, recycling and organics collection services, which provide a financial incentive for residents and businesses to participate in organics collection programs.

The report includes recommendations on organics recycling infrastructure, stating that jurisdictions should begin securing adequate capacity. The report acknowledges that developing infrastructure can take up to five years to complete. It also suggests that jurisdictions consider collaborating with other jurisdictions in the region to develop sufficient infrastructure capacity to keep costs low and minimize increases in waste collection rates for residents and businesses.

The report advises jurisdictions to implement ordinances and revise waste collection agreements and contracts before January 1, 2022. It further states that jurisdictions should educate elected officials, residents and businesses about the costs to collect and recycle organic waste.

The Task Force is concerned the report oversimplifies the processes necessary for jurisdictions to comply with the SB 1383 regulations, such as assuming that jurisdictions and businesses are already in

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Senate Bill 1383 Local Services Rate Analysis Draft Report

compliance with the Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Law, Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826, 2014). However, AB 1826 does not require local jurisdictions to adopt ordinances, raise waste collection rates and implement new data collection and management systems. AB 1826 also did not include enforcement provisions applicable to businesses that fail to recycle. Even jurisdictions that are in full compliance with the requirements of AB 1826 will likely need more than two years to meet the requirements contained in the SB 1383 regulations.

Although the regulation would not take effect until January 1, 2022, the recommendations in the report suggest that CalRecycle is expecting local jurisdictions to implement the regulation well before it becomes effective. The report acknowledges potential delays and challenges toward compliance, but gives no indication that CalRecycle will consider jurisdictions "good faith effort" to comply with the regulations.

The report recommends collecting organic waste by placing food waste into yard waste bins. It does not acknowledge facilities that accept

commingled organics, such as some composting facilities, may not be available to all jurisdictions. This is especially true in urbanized jurisdictions such as Los Angeles County where composting facilities that accept food waste are extremely challenging to site and permit.

The report assumes that all organic waste is compostable and can be processed by composting or anaerobic digestion facilities. It neglects to account for the cost impact of developing advanced facilities capable of recycling non-compostable organics such as carpets and textiles, as required by the regulations. The significant costs to develop these facilities will result in substantial increases in waste collection rates, which are not accounted for in the report. It also fails to acknowledge that SB1383 regulation requires local jurisdictions to procure recovered organic waste products such as compost, mulch, renewable fuels and electricity. This requirement is imposed only on counties and cities. The costs to procure recovered organic waste products are an unfunded state mandate that will

cause waste collection rates to increase. However, the cost impacts of the procurement requirement are not incorporated into the report. The Task Force submitted comments on February 13, 2020.

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



Los Angeles County Waste Characterization Study

Los Angeles County contracted Cascadia Consulting Group to conduct a solid waste characterization study to collect samples and analyze the materials being generated, recycled and disposed throughout County Unincorporated Areas (CUAs).

This study will evaluate how generation, disposal and diversion has changed over the past decade. It will also track the County's overall progress to meeting CalRecycle benchmarks and achieving the County's sustainable waste management goals.

The study will examine more than 7,000 samples of discarded solid waste containing trash, recyclables and green waste originating from residential, multi-family complexes, commercial and self-haul sectors in the CUAs in 2020. In addition, the study will analyze generation, disposal and recovery rates across the 21 franchise areas, seven garbage disposal districts and seven open market areas within the CUA. The study will also collect qualitative data around source separation programs being implemented outside of traditional hauler contracts.

Nearly 1,400 single-family households will be randomly selected at curbside to be part of the study. Samples from

multi-family and commercial sectors will also be randomly selected at waste processing facilities.

For the study to be successful, businesses and multi-family property owners will need to participate in the study to:

1. Determine characteristics (e.g., weight, composition, divertible, etc.) of specific material types generated in the CUA business waste stream.
2. Identify key opportunities and resources to use less, recycle more and take resource conservation to higher levels.

The results of this study will enable the County to better understand the trends in solid waste disposal and diversion to effectively design programs that meet or exceed State requirements.

For more information, visit SmartBusinessRecycling.com or email BusinessRecycling@pw.lacounty.gov.



CLIPPERS ARENA IN INGLEWOOD



The 28-acre Clippers Arena project will be located near the corner of Century Boulevard and Prairie Avenue it includes an 18,000 seat world class arena, a full-time team headquarters building, team training facility, sports medicine clinic, community spaces, restaurants, shops and a hotel.

The facility is set to open in 2024.

CLIPPERS ARENA – PROJECT DETAILS

- ✓ One-hundred percent privately financed, NO use of public funding
- ✓ Construction is scheduled to begin in 2021 and completed in 2024
- ✓ 7,000 union construction jobs with a 30% local hire goal
- ✓ 1,500 permanent operation jobs with 35% allocated for Inglewood residents
- ✓ Goal of employing 30% minority-owned and disadvantaged businesses during construction
- ✓ More than \$100 million in estimated tax revenue from 2020 to 2045 to fund a range of critical city services
- ✓ \$100 million Community Benefits package with \$75 million for affordable housing programs, \$5 million in support of first-time home buyers and renters and \$20 million for youth and family programs
- ✓ A traffic mitigation program to reduce project vehicle trips by 15% and improve traffic flow on event days, including road and traffic signal timing improvements

SPORTS VENUE SPECIFICATIONS

- ✓ One million on-site kilowatt hours a year from rooftop solar panels
- ✓ Water saving of at least 40%
- ✓ Zero-waste program with recycling and composting
- ✓ 330 on-site electrical vehicle charges
- ✓ 1,000 new trees planted in Inglewood
- ✓ One thousand EV chargers for residents in Inglewood and surrounding communities
- ✓ Providing zero-emission buses for local transit system
- ✓ Replacement of 10 Inglewood municipal fleet vehicles with zero emission vehicles

For more information, please contact Ms. Angela Williams, Environmental Services Manager, City of Inglewood Public Works Department, at (310) 412-5333 or at awilliams@cityofinglewood.org.

Los Angeles County Materials Exchange (LACoMAX)

Los Angeles County offers a free materials exchange service website, LACoMAX.com, to reduce waste and encourage the reuse of items.

LACoMAX aims to conserve landfill space by connecting Los Angeles County residents who no longer need items with anyone seeking these items. LACoMAX provides businesses, residents, organizations and institutions with an alternative to disposing valuable materials. Website visitors can browse available items or post listings of items they no longer need. Interested parties contact the poster directly and arrange the exchange.

Examples of materials listed include:

- Construction material/equipment
- Electronics
- Household goods
- Textiles
- Unused paints

Help conserve landfill space and save money by posting your unwanted items on LACoMAX.com. Your trash could be another person's treasure!

In compliance with the Safer at Home Order for Control of COVID-19, the Los Angeles County Materials Exchange (LACoMAX) program is temporarily suspended until further notice. For more information, visit LACoMAX.com or call (888) CLEAN LA.





SPRING 2020 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 2019/2020 Legislative Session.

2019/2020 Legislative Session

California State Legislation:

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.</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 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</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>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 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 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>AB 1506 McCarty</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize such a facility subject to the organic waste</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1506 McCarty</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>recycling services requirement to alternatively implement a process for recycling organic waste from customers that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin or container. The bill would also make other revisions to these provisions, including revising the definition of “full-service restaurant” deleting obsolete provisions, and making conforming changes. This bill would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>
<p>AB 1509 Mullin and Berman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program within CalRecycle that requires manufacturers of lithium-ion batteries to provide convenient collection, transportation, and disposal of lithium-ion batteries. This bill requires a covered entity, 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 establish a stewardship program for 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</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1509 Mullin and Berman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>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>AB 1567 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules. 2nd Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report 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>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1672 Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules. 2nd Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided. 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>AB 1770 Frazier</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. 2nd Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>
<p>AB 1839 Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California COVID-19 Recovery Deal. The bill would make a series of legislative findings and declarations pertaining to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and various economic, environmental, and social conditions in state. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopt a policy framework with principles and goals committed to accomplish specified economic, environmental, and social objectives and priorities as part of the state's COVID-19 recovery spending. The bill would state that the Legislature establishes various spending rules for the COVID-19 recovery, including adopting spending measures that prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1839 Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>public funds for any long-term projects that prolong the emission of greenhouses gases or lead to the expansion of fossil fuel projects and ensuring that recovery spending includes specific measures for California populations and communities most negatively impacted by COVID-19.</p>
<p>AB 1840 Ting</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.</p>
<p>AB 2287 Eggman and Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, would authorize the use of agricultural mulch film plastic labeled “soil degradable” if it meets specified standards formulated by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). As proposed, CalRecycle would be required to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with the labeling requirements for compostable plastic, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. Furthermore the bill authorizes CalRecycle to adopt the European Committee for Standardization’s standard specification 17033:2018, Plastics – Biodegradable mulch films for use in agriculture and horticulture – Requirements and test methods, and authorizes a person to sell commercial agricultural mulch film labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if CalRecycle has adopted the standard and it meets the standard.</p>



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2612 Maienschein</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.</p>	<p>This bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste.</p>
<p>AB 2959 Calderon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>This bill seeks to clarify that Public Resource Code 40059.4 is limited in application and only applies to certain byproducts from agricultural and industrial sources that have historically not entered the municipal waste stream. This will ensure that restaurants and grocery stores, for example, are not considered “industrial sources” and somehow excluded from exclusive local agency franchise agreements.</p>
<p>AB 3163 Salas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor.</p>	<p>This bill would define “biomethane” for the Public Utility Commission’s procurement targets and goals for each gas corporation as methane produced from an organic waste feedstock, rather than biogas, that meets those specified standards and is either produced from the anaerobic decomposition of organic material or produced from the non-combustion thermal conversion of specified materials. Organic waste feedstock is further expanded to include both livestock waste, and sewage sludge or biosolids.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 54 Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener</p>	<p>Support if Amended / Oppose Unless</p>	<p>Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>Same as AB 1080. Please see AB 1080.</p>
<p>SB 424 Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization & Committee on Health. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>(1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in the state a cigarette utilizing any single-use filters, plastic devices, electronic cigarettes, and vaporizer devices meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product. 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 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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 25</p>



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 424 Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization & Committee on Health. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>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>SB 667 Hueso</p>	<p>Support If Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</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, the department, 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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 26</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 667 Hueso</p>	<p>Support If Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.</p>	<p>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 the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials.</p>
<p>SB 1191 Dahle</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those regulations, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to those regulations, to consider specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction's ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those regulations. This bill would require CalRecycle, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to issue a waiver from a requirement imposed pursuant to those regulations to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 27</p>



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 1191 Dahle</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.</p>	<p>all or part of the local jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. The bill would establish an alternative organic waste management program that a local jurisdiction may comply with instead of those regulations until specified dates. The bill would require a local jurisdiction that chooses to implement an alternative organic waste management program to submit a notification to CalRecycle that contains specified information.</p>
<p>United States Federal Legislation:</p>			
<p>HR 4050 Omar</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 28</p>

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>HR 4050 Omar</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.</p>
<p>HR 5115 Cardenas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>(1) To establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes. The EPA may establish a program, to be known as the Recycling Infrastructure Program, to award financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments, on a competitive basis, to support and expand the recycling infrastructure and recycling programs in such States, local governments, and tribal governments. (2) In awarding financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments under the Recycling Infrastructure Program, the Administrator shall give priority to States, local governments, and tribal governments that propose to use the assistance to expand recycling access and collection of recyclable materials to underserved areas; modernize existing</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 29</p>



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>HR 5115 Cardenas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>technology; use innovative technology; enhance curbside recycling and other collection; or reduce contamination of recyclable materials. (3) The amount of the Federal financial assistance used for a project or program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project or program. (4) The EPA may use for the administration of this Act such funds as the EPA determines necessary for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.</p>
<p>HR 5845 Lowenthal</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce; House Committee on Ways and Means; House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and House Committee on Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Requiring Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials (B) Create Nationwide Container Deposits (C) Source Reduction and Phase-Out Top Polluting Products (D) Carryout Bag Fee (E) Create a Minimum Recycled Content Requirement (F) Standardize Recycling and Composting (G) Review Effects of Plastic Tobacco Filters, Electronic Cigarettes and Derelict Fishing Gear (H) Prevent Plastic Waste from Being Shipped to Developing Countries that Cannot Manage It



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>S 2941 Portman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>	<p>This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.</p>
<p>S 3263 Udall</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Finance</p>	<p>Same as HR 5845. Please see HR 5845.</p>

SPRING 2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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