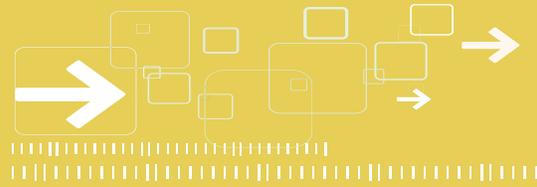




# INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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## Los Angeles County RMDZ Leads the State in Loans to Green Businesses

The Los Angeles County Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) continues to lead the state in number of loans made to green businesses.

The RMDZ is a state program led by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, which provides financial, technical, and marketing

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## Update: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

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

On July 25, 2017, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Landfill, which became effective on July 28, 2017.

The new CUP limits the Landfill's amount of all incoming material, including beneficial use, to an average of 8,974 tons-per day until the end of 2024. From 2025 through 2047, all of the incoming materials, including beneficial use,

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# Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers

## City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E Permanent Collection Centers

Open Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

Services suspended during rainy weather.

For information, call 1 (800) 98-TOXIC (988-6942).

### Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street San Pedro, CA 90731

### Hyperion Treatment Plant

7660 W. Imperial Highway, Gate B Playa Del Rey, CA 90293

### Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021

### Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street Sun Valley, CA 91352

### UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

550 Charles E. Young Drive West Los Angeles, CA 90095

Open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

### Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center

4600 Colorado Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90039

## Los Angeles County Permanent Collection Centers

### Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

Antelope Valley Public Landfill, 1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551

Open 1st and 3rd Saturday each month 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

### EDCO Environmental Collection Center

EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center, 2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755

Open 2nd Saturday each month 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

## About Household Hazardous Waste

Common items accepted: paint and solvents, used motor oil and filters, anti-freeze and other automotive fluids, cleaning products, pool and garden chemicals, aerosol cans, all medicine except controlled substances, auto batteries, household batteries, computers, monitors, printers, network equipment, cables, telephones, televisions, microwaves, video games, cell phones, radios, stereos, VCRs, and electronic toys. **Not accepted: business waste, ammunition, explosives, radioactive material, trash, tires and bulky items such as furniture, refrigerators, washing machines/dryers, and stoves.**



# SWMC

## Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education & Information Subcommittee

CHAIR

Mike Mohajer

STAFF WRITERS

LA County Public Works

For information, call

Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528

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



Visit [www.lacountyiswmf.org](http://www.lacountyiswmf.org) to find agendas, meeting minutes, and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. **JOIN THE TEAM:** If you are interested in participating on the LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528, [volivas@dpw.lacounty.gov](mailto:volivas@dpw.lacounty.gov). Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters. If you want to be involved or contribute, please join the Subcommittee!



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## Los Angeles County RMDZ Leads the State in Loans to Green Businesses

assistance to businesses that manufacture products from reused or recycled materials. The program's goal is to grow California's markets for recycled materials, keep usable materials out of landfills, and create green jobs.

The importance of growing California's recycling infrastructure has become even more important after China's National Sword policy, a set of prohibitive new import restrictions on recyclable materials announced in July 2017. States and jurisdictions that historically sent large amounts of recyclables to China must find new outlets now that the Chinese government has placed strict limits on contamination. The RMDZ is one way that the state can build up local recycling markets to address this issue. Three businesses within the LA County Zone have recently received low-interest loans to help them open or expand their business and increase the use of recyclables in their manufacturing.

U.S. Corrugated, a corrugated cardboard packaging manufacturer in Santa Fe Springs, CA received a \$2,000,000 RMDZ loan in 2015. The company, which produces corrugated cardboard packaging from recycled containerboard, used the funding to install new equipment

in their new corrugated packaging manufacturing facility. As a result of the RMDZ loan, the company has diverted 15,000 tons of fiber material annually from California and created 100 new jobs.

In 2016, rPlanet Earth received a \$2 million loan to help fund a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) recovery and manufacturing facility in Vernon, CA. rPlanet Earth will use the funds to purchase equipment for its new facility, which is the company's first location. The company will begin recycling 35,000 tons of PET each year, some of which will be used for bottle-to-bottle recycling. According to CalRecycle, the company will "process post-consumer plastic from its plastic bottle feedstock to create recycled plastic products including bottle preforms, extruded sheets, and thermoformed containers."

Earlier this year, Princess Paper, a paper products company in Vernon, CA that makes tissues, napkins, towels, and other household paper products from recycled paper received its sixth RMDZ loan. The company will use the \$1.9 million to purchase and install new equipment to expand its production. The expansion is intended to increase efficiency and help the company consume an additional 2,200 tons of scrap paper each year.

"For the past 25 years, CalRecycle's RMDZ loan program has been an important tool to help California develop more recycling infrastructure in our state," says CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline. "Supporting these types of private infrastructure investments help insulate California from global market fluctuations—like we currently see as a result of China's National Sword policy—while making progress toward achieving the state's greenhouse gas reduction and 75 percent recycling goals."

For more information on the Los Angeles County RMDZ, please visit <http://www.RMDZLA.com>.

### FREE Assistance for Businesses that Manufacture Products from Recycled Materials



# RMDZ

Los Angeles County

Recycling Market Development Zone

Low Interest Loans • Technical Assistance • Marketing Assistance



**(626) 458-3517**



# CalRecycle Releases Second Draft Regulatory Language for Senate Bill 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Law)

On May 1, 2018, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) released the second draft of the Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) regulations, which is geared towards the goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions; diverting organic waste from disposal, and implementing mandatory organic waste collection and edible food donation.

This regulation would require that all generators (both commercial and residential) reduce the amount of organic waste being generated and disposed. One significant change that was introduced to the second draft regulatory language was the requirement for jurisdictions to procure minimum amounts of recovered organic waste products, which is meant to create a sustainable market for processed organic material.

## Update

The revised draft regulations are an update to the initial proposed regulations, which were released on October 24, 2017. The updated draft regulations saw the inclusion of new requirements such as:

- Procurement requirements for jurisdictions, with minimum purchase levels of compost and renewable natural gas being calculated based off of the number of jurisdictional employees
- Significantly more stringent and information-intensive reporting, during both initial implementation of programs and throughout the life of reporting process
- Penalty tables—which per SB 1383 draft regulations must be adopted by jurisdictions—clarifying the monetary range of penalties to be imposed on generators (residential, commercial, self-hauler), food recovery agencies, and jurisdictions for non-

compliance. Fines are not to be assessed for state agencies, state facilities, or local education agencies.

- Requirements for standardized collection container colors will be mandatory
- Revised types of waivers which can be granted by either jurisdictions or the state
- Requirements for non-local entities and local education agencies

Updates also included requirements, such as:

- Removal of sunset date for mixed-waste collection services that meet recovery standards
- Allowance of three-container, two-container, and single-container collection systems, provided that mixed-waste collection meets recovery standards
- Addition of acceptable organic recovery activities: land application, animal feed, and community composting
- Delayed edible food recovery implementation standards for smaller generators.

## Looking Ahead

The final informal stakeholder workshops were held on May 7 and May 8, 2018. In the months ahead, CalRecycle will begin the formal rulemaking process, with adoption of the regulations targeted for late 2018 or early 2019.

SB 1383 Draft Regulatory Language: Comment Letters

In response to the final informal stakeholder workshops, CalRecycle accepted written comments on the second draft regulatory language if these comments were submitted by May 16, 2018 at 5:00 PM.

Below are links to letters which were sent by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, as well as other related parties.

Integrated Waste Management Task Force:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works:

## RECAP: REDUCTION GOALS OF

SB 1383 (2016, Lara) directs CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board, to develop and adopt regulations to achieve:

- **By 2020**, 50% reduction\* in statewide disposal of organic waste
- **By 2025**, 75% reduction\* in statewide organic waste disposal
- **By 2025**, recovery of minimum 20%\*\* of edible food for human consumption

*\*Based on 2014 disposal level*



## The City of Santa Monica and UCLA Environmental Students Investigate Waste at the Santa Monica Pier

Recent efforts by the City of Santa Monica to achieve zero waste goals by 2030 has shed light on a variety of technical, social, operational and logistical problems associated with diverting solid waste materials from the Santa Monica Pier.

While throwing materials away is not a new activity, the perception of what is traditionally regarded as trash, has changed. According to CalRecycle, organics comprised of yard trimmings, food scraps, wood waste, paper and paperboard products account for more than one-third of California's solid waste stream and is the largest component of material landfilled. [1] Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the decomposition of organic material in landfills have been identified as a major source of emissions contributing to global climate change.[2] Reducing the amount of organic material sent to landfills is essential to

achieving waste diversion goals while protecting the environment, human health and the future Santa Monica Pier.

This year's UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability practicum project addresses complex issues stemming from the presence of trash disposal and diversion needs where appearance, sanitation, energy conservation and efficiency are priorities. The world-famous Santa Monica Pier features shops, restaurants, arcade, theme park, and an annual foot traffic estimated to be around seven million. The Pier is a unique

environment and the materials generated and disposed from these businesses create a solid waste management challenge. Through the use of interdisciplinary modeling, students will help city staff understand the severity of the waste problem and its impacts on the pier structure and activities.

To gather data for the project, staff from the Resource Recovery and Recycling Division and the students investigated waste at the Pier and weighed all the materials discarded from pier restaurants, stores, public cans, attractions

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# The City of Santa Monica and UCLA Environmental Students Investigate Waste at the Santa Monica Pier

and sampled bags from each generator. For additional information, please contact Chanel Kincaid, City of Santa Monica Zero Waste Coordinator, (310) 458-2223.

Staff from the Resource Recovery and Recycling Division is working with the individual businesses on the Pier to divert their material from the landfill. The first business to start

diverting organics is The Albright. Since inception of program an estimated 6,000 pounds of organics has been diverted.

[1] CalRecycle (website linked)

[2] CalRecycle (website linked)

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## Update: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

is limited to an average of 5,769 tons-per-day. The CUP also includes more stringent mitigation measures and fees than the previous expired permit, which included measures on odor, prohibited materials, operating hours, traffic, out-of-area fees, and end use of the land.

As required by the Countywide Siting Element and Condition No. 100 of the new CUP, the Landfill has applied for a new Finding of Conformance (FOC) from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force to demonstrate full compliance with the FOC requirements. The Task Force is currently reviewing the FOC application for consistency and accuracy.

Currently, the Landfill is actively working with State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) as well as the Local Enforcement Agency to obtain a new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit and a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) respectively, due to its expansion. The new WDR permit will likely be approved by Nov. 2018, while the SWFP will potentially be approved by the end of this year.

Since the effective date of the CUP, the County has been served with a lawsuit by environmental and community groups alleging the prepared EIR was inadequate and did not comply with the California

Environmental Quality Act. The Landfill Operator has filed a lawsuit against the County, challenging various conditions in the CUP, specifically on the fees and exactions, tonnage limits, closure requirements, and restrictions on materials and other requirements. Recently, the Landfill has filed another lawsuit against the County for the Notice of Violation that was issued to the Landfill on Dec. 11, 2017, for accepting treated auto-shredder, which is a prohibited material under the new CUP, and for not paying the fees as required by the CUP. The statuses of these lawsuits are currently pending.

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





## Limited Residential Organics Collection Program – Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills and its residential solid waste and recycling collector, Waste Management, have collaborated to provide limited residential organics collection program for the residents of Agoura Hills as part of their normal residential solid waste and recyclables collection.

The program entails the placement of limited food items: bread, fruits, vegetables, tea bags, coffee grounds, fish and meat in the resident's regular green waste cart. The combination of green waste and organics are then collected as part of the normal residential weekly collection. The program is offered at no additional cost to the residents. Waste Management collects the combined products, and the comingled items are

picked up and taken to a local processing center. The end product of this program is compost which is sold to area agricultural users.

The city is pleased with this wonderful partnership with Waste Management as they continue to assist the city in solid waste reduction efforts.



## Making it Work: The Mechanics of Organics

The Southern California Waste Management Forum hosted its Annual Business Meeting on May 9, 2018 at the Los Coyotes Country Club in Buena Park, California.

The keynote speaker for the event was Ms. Tania Ragland of Republic Services who gave a presentation entitled, "Making it Work: The Mechanics of Organics." Ms. Ragland described Republic's food recovery program in the City of Los Angeles. RecyclA, the City of Los Angeles' exclusive commercial franchise solid waste collection system, requires franchise service providers to establish a Food Rescue Program to collect edible food fit for human consumption. Republic coordinates with commercial food generators in the South Los Angeles and Northeast San Fernando Valley franchise zones to assist them with implementing edible food donation practices. Republic has partnered with Food Finders, a non-profit organization, to deliver donated food to non-profit shelters, missions, senior and youth centers, recovery homes, and other agencies.

To contact potential donors, Republic has created two-way outreach materials. Haulers will place notices on commercial waste bins containing large amounts of pre-consumer food. The notices include information about

food donation and encourage customers to contact Republic Services for assistance. The haulers will also leave notices for customers to encourage them to begin donating food.

In the first quarter of 2018, Republic recovered over 50 tons of surplus food. However, Republic has encountered many challenges on the road to developing a successful food recovery program. Because donating food is strictly voluntary, Republic must invest significant time and effort to build relationships with commercial generators before they begin participating in the food donation program. Many generators are reluctant due to perceived liability issues, and some companies even have specific policies against donating edible food. Inconsistent labeling of expiration dates also creates uncertainty when donors are evaluating whether to donate food items. To protect themselves from liability and to ensure the integrity of their brand, companies who donate often do not want their products to be associated with the donated items, so identifying information needs to be removed.

To dispel misconceptions and promote food donation, Republic informs customers about the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act, a federal statute that protects donors from civil or criminal liability when donating. In addition, Republic provides information to customers about the tax benefits associated with donating edible food.

Republic is also partnering with World Harvest Social Supermarket to pilot a food reuse program. The supermarket donates any surplus product that cannot be distributed to people to the Los Angeles Zoo to feed animals. The zoo receives approximately ten tons of food per month, which has saved the zoo approximately \$16,000 per month.

For additional information, please contact Ms. Tania Ragland of Republic Services at (818) 262-7388 or at [Tragland@republicservices.com](mailto:Tragland@republicservices.com).



Food is the largest single source of organic waste in Los Angeles County. In fact, over 40 percent of food produced is never consumed and goes to waste.

Donating surplus food to charitable organizations has the potential to reduce food insecurity and protect natural resources required to cultivating uneaten food, including the land, water, labor, capital, chemicals, and energy.

In addition, in Oct. 2014 Governor Brown signed AB 1826 (Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Law), requiring businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. Going forward, CalRecycle released the second draft of SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Law) on May 1, 2018, which will require that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered by human consumption by year 2025.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has been working with other County departments to partner with local charities to

provide businesses a food donation option through the Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP). In late Jan. 2018, Public Works launched the Food DROP webpage ([www.FoodDROPLA.com](http://www.FoodDROPLA.com)) on the Smart Business Recycling Program website ([www.businessrecycling.com](http://www.businessrecycling.com)). The Food DROP program's main objective is to provide resources for businesses operating in the County unincorporated communities to safely donate their excess edible food to fight hunger and effectively reduce food waste in Los Angeles County. At the Food DROP program website, visitors will find information on state and federal Good Samaritan laws, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health's food safety guidelines, and a tool to search for a food recovery agency, as well as a tracking form to record food donations, and other helpful information to start donating excess edible food.

In the coming months, Public Works will be visiting large food service establishments located in the unincorporated County communities to recruit businesses to donate their excess edible food. Public Works also plan to meet with stakeholders to garner feedback on Food DROP and identify ways to expand participation to more food generators. This could include a large education and outreach event to bring awareness to the issue of food insecurity and how redirecting surplus food can help to feed thousands of hungry people. The event will include elements of community education, outreach, food recovery activities, and recognition of business and non-profit organizations which are participating in Food DROP.





The Bring Your Own (BYO) single-use reduction and recycling program encourages the use of reusable items such as plates, cups, utensils, bags, and water bottles. The program is alignment with the Board-approved Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future, which includes intermediate and long-term disposal reduction targets.

According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) it takes 80-100 years to for aluminum to break down, plastic bottles about 700 years, and glass bottles around one million years. By using reusables instead of single-use items, we reduce the need to continuously manufacture new products from raw materials, in turn reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses that affect the environment.

To promote the program, the Roadmap Working Group created outreach materials and developed a toolkit to increase awareness of the environmental impacts of single-use items and encourage BYO regionwide including County Operations. The toolkit includes flyers, banners, tip sheets, and a Public Service Announcement.

The bilingual (English and Spanish) BYO media outreach campaign consisted of on-air messaging, digital banners and social media through iHeartMedia, and reached over 10,000 Los Angeles County residents.

You can further help promote BYO by:

- Encouraging co-workers, friends, and family to BYO
- Using reusable utensils, plates, and mugs instead of disposable ones
- BYO reusable bags when you go shopping
- BYO mug when going to a coffee shop
- Using a reusable lunch bag instead of a plastic bag to carry your lunch.

To learn more about BYO, visit <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/drp/byofiles.cfm>.



# JUNE 2018 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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

## 2017-2018 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 327</b> Gipson	Watch	Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing	This bill would authorize the governing board of the south coast district to adopt rules and regulations that require specified operators of public and commercial fleet vehicles consisting of 15 or more vehicles to purchase the cleanest commercially available vehicles, that will meet the operator's operational needs; to require the replacement of no more than 15% of existing vehicles per calendar year; and to require those cleanest commercially available vehicles to be operated, to the maximum extent feasible, in the south coast district.
<b>AB 444</b> Ting and Gray	Watch (See SB 212)	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	This bill would authorize California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop a statewide and state-funded program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.
<b>AB 509</b> Frazier	Oppose	Senate Committee on Appropriations  In committee: Held under submission	This bill would require tire retailers to pay a California tire regulatory fee, on a quarterly basis, at an amount to be determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) not exceeding \$1.00 per tire for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act, and require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30 million annually in the program.

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 920</b> Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations  In committee: Held under submission</p>	<p>This bill would define the term “diverse and balanced portfolio of resources” to include an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. Among other things, the bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>
<p><b>AB 1250</b> Jones-Sawyer</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules</p>	<p>This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 1933</b> Maienschein</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations with recommendation to Consent Calendar</p>	<p>This bill would specify that activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling include food rescue, waste prevention, and organic waste recycling. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions include the expansion of facilities for processing recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials.</p>
<p><b>AB 2115</b> Santiago</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>The bill would require the driver of a vehicle passing a waste service vehicle to pass at a safe distance and at a speed no faster than 15 mph while the waste service vehicle is being used to perform services. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<p><b>AB 2211</b> Limon</p>	<p>Support if Amended - Oppose unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would establish the California Green Business Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency to provide support and assistance to green business certification programs operated by local governments that certify small- and medium-sized businesses that voluntarily adopt environmentally preferable business practices, including, but not limited to, increased energy efficiency, pollution prevention, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, water conservation, and waste reduction.</p>

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



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 2779</b> Mark Stone, Calderon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Ordered to inactive file at request of Assembly Member Stone</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p>
<p><b>AB 2832</b> Dahle</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that 90% of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>AB 3178</b> Rubio</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Appropriation Committee</p>	<p>This bill would make findings, including that under China’s National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, when evaluating a jurisdiction’s good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider whether China’s National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat. The bill would also require the department to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction.</p>
<p><b>AB 3232</b> Friedman</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would require the commission by January 1, 2021, to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state’s residential and commercial building stock by at least 40% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2030. The bill would require the commission to include in the 2021 edition of the integrated energy policy report and all subsequent integrated energy policy reports a report on the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the supply of energy to residential and commercial buildings.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 100</b> De León</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy</p>	<p>This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent by December 31, 2030. Among other things, this bill would also declare that the CPUC, California Energy Commission (CEC), and ARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable resources by December 31, 2045.</p>
<p><b>SB 168</b></p>	<p>Support if Amended - Oppose unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish minimum content standards for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof, except as specified in the existing postfilled glass requirement. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to certify that it is in compliance with the new minimum content standards and would provide that each day a beverage manufacturer fails to meet the new minimum content standards constitutes a separate violation. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to report for each month the amount of beverage containers sold in California by the beverage manufacturer and the amount of postconsumer recycled content used in the manufacturing of those containers. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 212</b> Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety &amp; Toxic Materials</p>	<p>This bill would establish a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship program, under which each manufacturer of covered drugs or sharps in the state would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered manufacturers through membership in a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship organization, a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship program. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered manufacturer or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting an initial stewardship plan, and an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the State Department of Public Health, the state board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and other state agencies with authority or expertise relative to pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship, as determined by CalRecycle, to accept and verify specified information from program operators and retail pharmacies under the program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 1335</b> Allen</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to publish and maintain on its Internet Web Site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list. The bill would require the department to regularly evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging, add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list. The bill would authorize the department to require a manufacturer of a type of food service packaging or material to submit data for purposes of this evaluation.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p><b>SB 1440</b> Hueso</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the PUC, to establish a requirement that all gas corporations with over 100,000 customers, except publicly owned gas utilities, procure biomethane consistent with specified conservation requirements and policies in current law and other requirements. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the PUC, to update the biomethane procurement program's requirements, and report to the Legislature on the progress toward meeting those requirements, every 5 years. This bill would revise the definitions of biogas and biomass conversion for these purposes. This bill would require a gas corporation that offers electrical or natural gas service and accepts an interconnection application from a private energy producer to provide the private energy producer with a sourced line-item justification, for the overall estimated cost of the interconnection. By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned utilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<p><b>HR 2853</b> Kind</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. Among other things, this bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.</p>



## JUNE 2018 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, [www.lacountyiswmtf.org](http://www.lacountyiswmtf.org) or contact Ben Cortez with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-5115, 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.