

V. CONSIDERATION OF PHASE II CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY REPORT

This item will be rescheduled for a later date.

VI. CITY OF LOS ANGELES' CODE REVISIONS TO ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE FACILITY STANDARDS

Mr. Miguel Zermeno, Project Manager for the City of Los Angeles' Alternative Technologies Program, provided an update on the City's efforts to develop standards for the program ([see attachment](#)).

As part of the City's efforts, a Request for Proposals (RFP) was sent on February 5, 2007, for two types of alternative technology facilities: a commercial facility capable of processing between 200 to 1,000 tons per day and an emerging technology facility capable of processing between 22 to 200 tons per day.

Mr. Zermeno provided a brief background on the RFP. Part of the City's RENEW LA plan is to eventually have one facility in each of the six watershed districts. Currently, the Los Angeles Municipal Code (Code) only permits alternative technology facilities to be sited in an M3 Zone, and not all watershed districts have an M3 Zone. The City is trying to amend the Code to allow alternative technology facilities to be built in M2 and Public Facility Zones. The City Planning Commission scheduled a public hearing on Thursday, August 23, 2007, for the public and other stakeholders to voice their concerns.

Questions ensued. Mr. Zermeno added that the RFP specifies for the potential contractor to purchase the land where the facilities will be built on. He mentioned other potential public sites including City yards, storage facilities, and Department of Water and Power yards that are not close to residential or school areas. The City has been conducting public outreach, by meeting with residents, homeowner associations, and neighborhood councils to educate and inform them about the process. Feedback was positive.

VII. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Mr. Skye noted that there was little to report due to the Legislature currently working on the budget. As a result, many Bills would probably become two-year Bills, including Senate Bill 826.

Mr. Skye discussed the following Legislative Bills ([see attachment](#)):

X. NEXT MEETING DATE

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, September 20, 2007, at 1 p.m.

XI. OPEN DISCUSSION/PUBLIC COMMENT

Ms. Clark raised a question regarding what the City of Los Angeles would do if opposition arose from residents living near the proposed alternative technology facility sites.

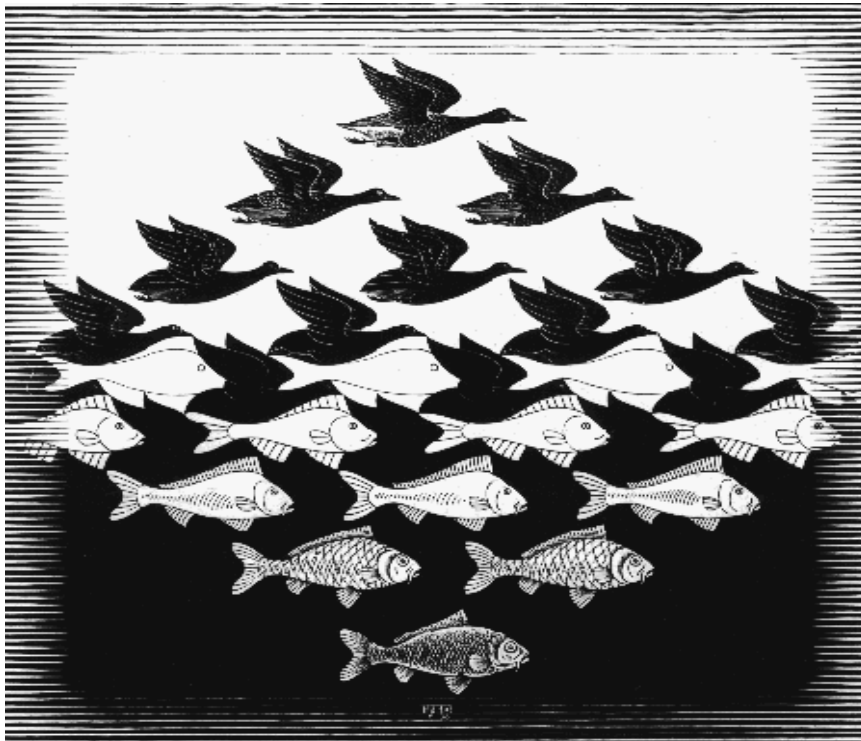
Mr. Smith indicated that the City would establish a community efforts fund and use it to improve those neighborhoods and communities based on their need. The City also has a Recycling Ambassador Program, which provides door-to-door outreach and offers rewards of up to \$500 to those residents who are doing well at recycling. Mr. Smith mentioned the City has imposed a new monthly residential trash collection fee of \$28 per house. The City charges fees for additional black cans and green waste cans requested by households, but provides unlimited free bulky item pickup services. Importantly, the City provides free recycling services to multi-family residential buildings which represent 60 percent of the City's housing units.

Mr. Mohajer stated that he and several other members, including some County staff, would be attending the annual Southern California Waste Management Forum on November 15, 2007. A motion to cancel the November meeting was made. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.



Conversion Technology Phase II Evaluation Report



Mr. Coby Skye

**Los Angeles County
Department of
Public Works**





Overview

- CT Summary
- Phase II process
- The Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project
- Phase II Report Recommendations
- Conclusion



What are Conversion Technologies?

- Conversion technologies are an array of emerging processes capable of converting post-recycling residual solid waste into useful products and chemicals, green fuels like ethanol and biodiesel, and clean, renewable energy
- These technologies may be thermal, chemical, or biological, but are not incinerators – there's *no combustion* of the waste
- Conversion technologies are successfully used to manage MSW throughout Europe and Japan, but commercial developments in the U.S. are still in design stage



Benefits of Conversion Technologies

1. Ability to manage excess biomass and organic wastes (up to 80% of landfilled material)
2. Reduce dependence on landfills and waste exporting, maintaining local control
3. Locally produce renewable energy and green fuels, including ethanol, biodiesel, & electricity
4. Promote energy independence from foreign oil
5. Create high quality “green collar” jobs
6. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, from disposal and transportation avoidance as well as fuel/electricity offsets
7. *Turn a liability (solid waste) into a valuable resource*



How Did We Get Here?

- On Aug. 18, 2005, the L. A. County Solid Waste Task Force adopted the Phase I *Conversion Technology Evaluation Report*, which evaluated hundreds of technologies
- This Report detailed a step-by-step plan to develop a Conversion Technology **Demonstration Facility**



Phase II Evaluation Process

- Phase II of the Project began July 2006
- Phase II focused on shortlisting and closely evaluating the most viable conversion technology suppliers and MRFs
- Also worked to identify permitting pathways and funding sources
- Goal was facilitating development of a demonstration project between the top tier MRFs and technology suppliers



Phase II Evaluation Process

- Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee and technical consultants closely scrutinized technologies, and found conversion technologies hold significant promise
- Following preliminary evaluations, five technology vendors made it to the County's short list
 - Arrow Ecology
 - Changing World Technologies
 - Integrated Waste Technologies
 - International Environmental Solutions
 - NTech



Southern California Demonstration Project

- The **Demonstration Project** creates a ripple of regional benefits:
 - Concrete performance data for various technologies with respect to emissions, byproducts and marketability of products
 - A rigorous analysis of the **technical**, **economic** and **environmental** feasibility of technologies
 - Forging permitting and legislative pathways for future projects
 - A catalyst for private sector investment, especially by validating the technologies and reducing development risk (*bridging the "Valley of Death"*)
 - Impetus for development of conversion technologies throughout the region

Southern California Demonstration Project

- **MRF co-location** would have numerous benefits, including:
 - Land for development
 - Readily available feedstock
 - Pre-processing capacity
 - Appropriate zoning
 - Environmental benefits
 - Feedstock is material that would otherwise have been disposed
 - Transportation avoidance



Southern California Demonstration Project

The Phase II Report recommended **four** conversion technology suppliers for consideration for the final demonstration project.

Vendor	Technology Type
Arrow Ecology	Anaerobic Digestion
International Environmental Solutions	Pyrolysis
Interstate Waste Technologies	Pyrolysis/ Gasification
Ntech Environmental	Gasification



Southern California Demonstration Project

The Phase II Report also recommended **four** Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) for partnership with the chosen technology supplier.

MRF	Location
Del Norte Regional Recycling and Transfer Station	Ventura County
Perris MRF/Transfer Station	Riverside County
Rainbow Disposal Co., Inc. MRF	Orange County
Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and MRF (RANT)	Riverside County



Southern California Demonstration Project

**Project is a
true Public-
Private
Partnership**

**MRF
Operator**

Provide feedstock and location with adequate space for technology

**CT
Demo.
Project**

Facilitate partnering & permitting

**L. A.
County
DPW**

Obtain operational data for future support of CT facilities

Procure supplemental grant funds

**Tech.
Supplier**

Provide technology for demonstration facility

Finance construction, Build/Own/Operate facility (as negotiated with MRF)



Reference Facility Tours

- Requirement of participation in the County's process was to have an operating reference facility:
 - pilot scale or larger
 - utilizing MSW or closely related feedstock
 - proven track record of operation
- Visiting and evaluating these reference facilities is a critical due diligence step and provides a greater level of confidence for all parties



Reference Facility Tours: Value

First hand visits provide a wealth of tangible benefits to a project and are a crucial step prior to development of a full scale facility.

Benefits include:

- Independent verification of technology
- Assessment of regulatory/policy differences
- Feedstock composition and pre-processing evaluation
- Direct meetings with regulators, community members and other stakeholders



Key Report Findings

Phase II Efforts found:

- Four technology suppliers have demonstrated technical capabilities and are ready for development in Southern CA
- Four MRFs are technically and environmentally suitable for co-location with a CT facility
- Estimated tipping fees of \$50 - \$70/ton for conversion technologies, directly competitive with landfill disposal within 5-10 years
- Technology suppliers are capable of financing projects, provided a guaranteed waste stream



Key Report Findings

Phase II Efforts found:

- The teams assembled include technology suppliers and experienced team members in key roles, incl. finance, design, construction, and operations, and are capable of developing a successful project
- Conversion technologies co-located with MRFs can have a net **reduction** of emissions, including GHG emissions, NOx and dioxins, due to landfill diversion, renewable energy generation, and transportation avoidance



Report Recommendations

Phase II Report recommends establishing a **competition**:

- Solicit formal, site-specific offers from the acceptable technology suppliers in partnership with MRFs
- Requires approval from Board of Supervisors
- Will identify necessary incentives for project success
- Subcommittee will develop key project standards as a condition of providing incentives



Conclusion

- Conversion technologies can be used to stretch limited landfill capacity, reduce greenhouse gases, generate valuable products, renewable electricity and green fuels, & transition to a less polluted, more sustainable world.
- We have the potential to revolutionize the way solid waste is managed, transforming waste that is currently an economic, environmental and political liability into a valuable commodity and resource.



Questions?

Copies of the Report and other conversion technology info is available at:

www.SoCalConversion.org

- **Sign up for future updates, including data and findings from our demonstration project, on our [e-Notify system](#), linked from the website above.**

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2007-2008 SESSION
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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 6	Houston	Introduced 12-04-06 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: California's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32, 2006 Statutes) requires the State Air Resources Board (SARB) to develop regulations to achieve the Act's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. SARB has the discretion to incorporate market-based options. Proposed Law: This bill would require SARB to adopt market-based options.	
AB 35	Ruskin	Amended 8-27-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would require a state agency that constructs or renovates a state building on or after July 1, 2010, to meet a minimum gold standard for the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.	
AB 48	Saldana	Amended 9-07-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee Reintroduced from 2006 Legislative Session (AB 2202)	Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). State law requires DTSC to adopt regulations by January 1, 2007 prohibiting the sale of CEDs if they are banned in the European Union. Proposed Law: This bill prohibits electronics producers from manufacturing electronic devices for sale in California that are prohibited from sale in the European Union by the reduction of hazardous substances directive, effective January 1, 2010.	
AB 118	Nunez	Amended 9-07-07 In Senate Transportation and Housing Committee	Existing Law: Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Proposed Law: This bill enacts the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, funded through fees on vehicle owners and electric utility ratepayers, which would pay for various programs intended to improve air quality and to increase the use of alternative fuels and advanced vehicle technology.	
AB 258	Krekorian	Amended 8-27-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: The California Coastal Commission, in partnership with local governments, plans and regulates development and natural resource use along the coast. Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Water Board and other regional boards to implement a program by January 1, 2009 for the control of discharges of preproduction plastics from point and nonpoint sources, including waste discharge, monitoring, and reporting requirements that targets plastic manufacturing, handling, and transportation facilities.	

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AB 484	Nava	Amended 9-05-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, and any other state agency that provides construction and repair services, to contract for construction items that utilize recycled materials used in paving or paving subbase.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit CalTrans, or any contractee with the department, from disposing of asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete in a solid waste landfill, unless the department makes a specified determination that no other means of using or disposing the material is feasible or that it will be used for beneficial reuse in the construction or operation of a solid waste landfill.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would have required CalTrans to increase the use of recycled aggregate base to at least 50 percent by January 1, 2008, and at least 75 percent by January 1, 2009, unless it determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-21-07 for 2-20-07 version
AB 501	Swanson	Amended 6-21-07 In Assembly Health Committee	<p>Existing Law: It is prohibited for a person to dispose of home-generated sharps waste after September 1, 2008.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require sharps manufacturers to supply a container for the safe disposal of home used sharps with a toll free number supplying information on safe disposal methods.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this law would have required pharmaceutical manufacturers by January 1, 2008, to make available paid mail return for patients to safely dispose of prefilled syringes, pen needles, or other injection devices.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-21-07 for 4-30-07 version
AB 546	Brownley	Amended 9-10-07 To Enrollment	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Beginning July 1, 2008, this bill would require a retailer that sells a covered electronic device to provide a customer through either a sign, written material, or on the sales receipt with the Waste Board's Internet website, which describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of a covered electronic device, as well as the locations for its collection or return.</p>	Watch

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AB 548	Levine	Amended 6-19-07 To Enrollment	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would require on or after July 1, 2008, that an owner of a multifamily dwelling consisting of five or more units, provide recycling services that are consistent with any other state or local law or requirement governing the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.	Watch
AB 656	Plescia	Introduced 2-21-07 In Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	Existing Law: Effective February 8, 2006, households can no longer dispose universal waste into the trash. Universal waste includes electronic waste, household batteries, fluorescent tubes, mercury waste, and aerosol cans. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board and Water Resources Control Board to prepare and forward a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2008 on whether the incidental disposal of alkaline batteries at landfills cause any environmental impacts.	Watch
AB 679	Benoit	Amended 8-28-07 To Enrollment	Existing Law: Current law carries various penalties, including fines and/or imprisonment for littering or illegal dumping. Proposed Law: This bill would require the court to impose an assessment in addition to any other penalty or fine, in the amount of \$100 for an infraction or \$200 for a misdemeanor, for use by the City or County for illegal dumping enforcement. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have required the court system to impose a civil assessment on violators that is equal to the actual cost of cleanup incurred by the city or county that results from littering or illegal dumping offenses.	Letter of Support for 5-03-07 version sent 6-11-07
AB 712	De Leon	Amended 7-12-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law requires each operator of a solid waste disposal facility to pay a quarterly fee to the State Board of Equalization. Proposed Law: This bill would impose a new tipping fee of \$0.50/ton of waste disposed in California beginning April 1, 2008, in order to fund air quality compliance for off-road diesel vehicles that dispose, transfer, or process solid waste or recyclable materials. This bill would also provide up to four million dollars in grants for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills through organic material diversion (excluding "thermal technologies").	Letter of Opposition sent 6-12-07 for 5-02-07 version

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AB 722	Levine	Amended 6-04-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: Starting July 1, 2010, this bill would phase in minimum energy efficiency requirements for general purpose light bulbs over a six-year period. It would require that after the phase-in, most general purpose lights achieve 50 lumens per watt standard. <i>Previously,</i> this bill would have prohibited the sale of incandescent light bulbs and halogen lamps beginning January 1, 2012.	Watch
AB 729	Mullin	Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to develop regulations for authorized CED collectors to legally donate CEDs to non-profit organizations for reuse.	
AB 769	Aghazarian	Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would exempt all fuel used to transport biomass, including the organic fraction of municipal solid waste, from the State's Sales and Use Tax.	
AB 800	Lieu, Brownley and Krekorian	Amended 6-6-07 To Enrollment Related bill AB 1391	Existing Law: State law requires the State Office of Emergency Services to be immediately notified when hazardous substances or sewage is discharged into the waters of the State. Proposed Law: This bill would expand the notification requirements and associated penalties for discharging hazardous substances, sewage, or other wastes into the waters of the State.	Watch
AB 820	Karnette	Amended 4-09-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the selling, use, or distribution of polystyrene food containers at University of California campuses, State Mental Hospitals, and California prisons on condition it is approved by the Board of Regents or the Department of Corrections.	Letter of Support sent 5-17-07

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AB 904	Feuer	Amended 6-01-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: Enacts the Plastic and Marine Debris Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act, which prohibits a food service provider from distributing disposable food packaging unless the packaging is recyclable or recovered for composting at a 25% rate statewide.	Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 6-11-07
AB 1018	Emerson	Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly	Existing Law: Any unauthorized discharge of waste into the waters of the State must be abated in compliance with the local Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board requirements. Proposed Law: This spot bill would make technical non-substantive changes relating to the above issue.	
AB 1023	Desaulnier	Chaptered 7-27-07	Existing Law: Manufacturers of specified plastic trash bags (excluding grocery bags) must incorporate post consumer plastic material in their bags (10% of the bag weight) or in all its plastic products (30% of the total weight). Proposed Law: Exempts manufacturers of compostable and biodegradable trash bags from California's recycled-content requirements for plastic trash bags.	
AB 1058	Laird	Amended 9-07-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law sets forth various requirements for energy and design efficiency in the construction and renovation of state buildings. Proposed Law: This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and promote green building standards for residential occupancies and submit them to the Building Standards Commission for review, adoption, approval and publication by July 1, 2009,	
AB 1075	Cook	Amended 3-28-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Up to 10% of the 50% diversion requirement can be met through biomass conversion provided certain conditions are met, including sending hazardous waste ash to a Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility. Proposed Law: This bill would redefine that term "solid waste conversion" as a technology that produces a net reduction in the discharges of air contaminants or emissions. It would define the terms gasification as "solid waste conversion" and transformation as "incineration". <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have specified that the Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility must be classified as such by the State Water Resources Control Board.	Watch

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AB 1109	Huffman and Feuer	Amended 8-31-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would create the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act which would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2010, a person from manufacturing or selling specified general purpose and incandescent lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union.	Watch
AB 1150	Lieu	Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: "Transformation" is defined as incineration, pyrolysis, distillation or biological conversion other than composting. Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "transformation" to mean incineration of solid waste, or the processing of solid waste through a non-combustion thermal, chemical, or biological process.	Watch
AB 1183	Hancock	Amended 6-21-07 In Senate	Existing Law: DTSC regulates hazardous waste in California. Proposed Law: This bill updates the means by which information maintained by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board on contaminated sites throughout the state is made available to the public.	
AB 1193	Ruskin	Amended 3-29-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, or distributing for promotional purpose a mercury-added thermostat. Proposed Law: This bill would require manufacturers to create a collection and recycling program for mercury added thermostats.	
AB 1195	Torricono	Amended 8-01-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: The Waste Board administers a used oil recycling incentive program which provides used oil collection centers/programs \$0.16/gallon for recycling used oil, and electric utilities \$0.16/gallon for generating electricity from used oil. Proposed Law: This bill would require a used oil generator, transporter, or transfer facility to analyze the oil by an accredited laboratory prior to shipment or recycling, and ship the oil only to a recycling facility certified by the Waste Board. The bill would prohibit the Board from paying a recycling incentive for any used oil that is burned or used for energy recovery that does not meet the purity standards for recycled oil. It would establish, as of January 1, 2013, a recycling incentive of \$0.045 per quart for used oil recycled into re-refined lubricating oil. <i>Previously, this bill would have given the Waste Board discretion not to extend the used oil recycling incentive program to electric utilities.</i>	

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AB 1207	Smyth	Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: The State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates the land application of biosolids. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop regulations for the land application of biosolids by July 1, 2009. Local jurisdictions are prohibited from enacting any ordinance or restriction contrary to the Waste Boards regulations.	Letter of Opposition sent 6-4-07
AB 1237	Hancock	Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: The Local Enforcement Agency and the Waste Board are required to conduct regular inspections of solid waste facilities. In addition, the Waste Board has 60 days to determine whether to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. If the Waste Board objects, it must state its reasons for objecting based on substantial evidence in the record. No action taken is considered tacit concurrence. Proposed Law: This bill would require the LEA and Waste Board inspections to be unannounced. In addition, the Waste Board's 60-day review period would be extended to 90-days. No action taken would be considered tacit objection.	Letter to Oppose unless Amended sent 5-17-07
AB 1391	Brownley	Amended 4-09-07 In Assembly Env. Safety & Toxic Materials Comm. Related Bill: AB 800	Existing Law: State law requires the State Office of Emergency Services to be immediately notified when hazardous substances or sewage is discharged into the waters of the State. Proposed Law: This bill would expand the notification requirements and associated penalties for discharging hazardous substances, sewage, or other wastes into the waters of the State.	
AB 1428	Galgiani	Amended 6-26-07 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	Existing Law: Under existing law, electrical corporations are required to provide eligible biogas digester customer-generators with net energy metering under a pilot program. Proposed Law: This bill would replace the existing pilot program for eligible biogas digester customer-generators with a net energy metering program for eligible customer-generators, which use agricultural residues, animal wastes, or animal renderings (excluding municipal waste) to generate electricity. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have expanded an existing pilot project allowing net energy metering for customer-owned electric generation projects fueled by manure methane production (biogas digestion) by allowing an additional 20 megawatts (MW) statewide from manure-fueled projects using thermal decomposition, anaerobic digestion, or other means of conversion.	

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AB 1447	Calderon	Amended 6-12-07 To Enrollment	<p>Existing Law: No person, other than a certified appliance recycler, can remove materials that require special handling from major appliances, or transport/sell discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, unless specific conditions are met.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill makes several changes to provisions governing the handling of hazardous waste and other materials removed from a major appliance before recycling or disposal of the appliance. It would allow appliance service technicians to remove refrigerants from major appliances, and expand the requirements for a certified appliance recycler.</p>	
AB 1473	Feuer	Amended 9-06-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: A solid waste facility cannot operate without a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. If the LEA determines that a facility is in violation of this requirement, the LEA must issue a cease and desist order.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the CIWMB to adopt emergency regulations to authorize an enforcement agency, upon CIWMB's concurrence, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to an operating solid waste transfer or processing station or a composting facility, which, as of January 1, 2008, is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill sunsets July 1, 2010.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would authorize the LEA to stay their cease and desist order if the solid waste facility receives material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt and is in operation on or before January 1, 2007. The bill sunsets January 1, 2012.</p>	Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 5-17-07
AB 1535	Huffman	Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Related Bill: AB 546	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand the definition of CEDs to include a personal computer (e.g., a computer hard drive), and impose a \$6 recovery fee on each personal computer sold beginning July 1, 2008.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-21-07

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AB 1610	Nunez	Amended 9-06-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Waste Board currently imposes a \$1.40 per ton fee (maximum rate authorized by law) on each solid waste disposed to fund most of their activities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an owner or operator of an oil refinery facility in the state to submit information to the Energy Commission relating to the capacity and operational status of the facility.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have authorized the Waste Board to increase the fee to \$2 per ton beginning July 1, 2007.</p>	Letter of Opposition for 2-23-07 version sent 4-19-07

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 55	Florez	Amended 4-30-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to submit certification to the regional water quality control board regarding any sewage sludge that is transferred from a facility for disposal or further processing; • Require the sludge be certified to meet the requirements and standards for any pollutants listed in the waste discharge requirements for the POTW issued by the regional board; • Require any POTW to submit additional certification to sludge haulers certifying that the waste product is non-hazardous; and, <p><i>Previously</i>, the bill also required the POTW to indemnify the receiving party for any liability for remediation costs associated with sludge disposal or processing.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 5-23-07
SB 74	Florez	Amended 5-02-07 In Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt, through January 1, 2014, Sales and Use taxes related to the sale, storage, use, or other consumption of biodiesel fuel wholly or partly derived from agricultural products, vegetable oils, recycled greases, or animal fats, or the wastes of those products or fats.</p>	
SB 140	Kehoe	Amended 8-31-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Air Resources Board is required to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of any regulations that establish a specification for motor vehicle fuel.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB to develop regulations requiring all diesel fuel sold to contain at least 2% renewable diesel (derived from vegetable oils, waste grease, or animal fat) no later than one year after a specified determination is made by the state Air Board. Within two years of the effective date of the regulations, at least 5% of all diesel fuel sold or offered for sale in the state for use in internal combustion engines would be required to contain renewable diesel fuel.</p>	Letter of Support for 5-01-07 version sent 5-23-07

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 410	Simitian and Perata	Amended 5-31-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Utilities are required to obtain 20% of their delivered power from renewable sources by 2010. The Energy Commission administers a renewable energy program that provides “supplemental energy payments” to renewable energy producers to make renewable energy sources more competitive with nonrenewable sources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the California Energy Commission (CEC), in making awards from the Existing Renewable Resource Account to establish a specified production incentive and to make payments depending upon the availability of funding. Deletes the requirement that an existing facility generating electricity from biomass is eligible for funding only if it reports certain information on fuel usage to the CEC.</p>	
SB 411	Simitian	Amended 7-17-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Utilities are required to obtain 20% of their delivered power from renewable sources by 2010. The Energy Commission administers a renewable energy program funded by a surcharge on consumers’ energy bills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require retail sellers of electricity, as specified, to increase their total procurement of eligible renewable energy so that at least 33% of retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than December 31, 2020.</p>	
SB 429	Ducheny	Introduced 2-21-07 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Cal-EPA, the Waste Board, Water Board, each regional water quality control board, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to maintain a list of all instruments and agreements restricting land uses imposed by those agencies and would require the list to provide specified information.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require state agencies, including Cal EPA, various local agencies, including a local solid waste enforcement agency, to notify the building, planning, or engineering department in the affected city or county if it takes certain actions with regard to approving a remedial action, removal action, closure, corrective action, or any other type of environmental cleanup action. The bill would authorize that department to refuse to issue a building, land use, or development-related permit unless the applicable entity reviews the permit application and approves the proposed activity, or proposes measures necessary to protect the public.</p>	
SB 470	Ashburn	Enrolled 9-07-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law provides that any person who has the care or control of any animal that dies from any contagious disease shall immediately cremate or bury the animal.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to convene a working group to draft regulations for the emergency disposal or rendering of animal carcasses/livestock during a state of emergency, which would be adopted no later than July 1, 2009</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 585	Lowenthal	Introduced 2-22-07 In Senate Transportation and Housing Committee	Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the use of recycled concrete if the user has been fully informed that the concrete may contain recycled concrete materials.	
			Proposed Law: The bill would require the CalTrans to annually report on the amount of recycled concrete materials they used in the prior fiscal year. The bill would also require CalTrans to conduct workshops for public works professionals on using recycled concrete materials.	
SB 660	Perata	Amended 7-18-07 In Senate Unfinished Business Committee	Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board (state board) to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases.	
			Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Strategic Research Investment Council, which would prepare and adopt a strategic research, development, and demonstration plan that establishes priorities and key expenditure categories for clean technologies.	
SB 697	Yee (Prev. Wiggins)	Amended 9-07-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: State agencies are required to purchase specified recycled-content products, including mulch and recycled compost. In addition, the Department of General Services, in consultation with the Waste Board, develops the specifications for the purchase of compost by State agencies.	Letter of Support for 4-07-07 version sent 6-21-07
			Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a health care service provider from seeking reimbursement for covered services furnished to a person enrolled in the Healthy Families Program or the Access for Infants and Mothers Program from other than the participating health plan covering that person. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have required CalTrans and all persons contracting with the department to be use compost produced within the State.	
SB 735	Wiggins	Amended 9-04-07 To Enrollment	Existing Law: Existing law requires the Director of Transportation, in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, to review and modify bid specifications related to the purchase of paving materials, and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, using recycled materials.	
			Proposed Law: This bill would require CalTrans to track the use of recycled and virgin materials for subbase, base and lean concrete base. It would require that CalTrans report to the Legislature on January 1, 2010 and biennially thereafter on the use of recycled materials that it is required to track.	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 826	Padilla	Amended 9-06-07 In Assembly Education Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Waste Board establishes the State's minimum standards for solid waste facilities, including the design, operation, maintenance, and reuse of these facilities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would request the Regents of the University of California to carry out various projects with respect to Native American education assigned to the State Librarian under existing law.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would have required the Waste Board to adopt state minimum standards to identify and mitigate environmental justice impacts in disproportionately affected communities in which solid waste facilities are located.</p>	Letter of Concern with 4-12-07 version sent on 5-23-07
SB 842	Scott	Introduced 2-23-07 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: "Gasification" is the non-combustion thermal processing of waste using heat, pressure, and steam to convert materials directly into a gas for electricity generation.</p> <p>To qualify for diversion credit, a gasification facility must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not use air or oxygen in the conversion process • Not discharge air contaminants or emissions • Not discharge to surface or groundwater • Not produce hazardous waste • Remove all recyclable materials and marketable green waste materials to the maximum extent feasible • Be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances • Any jurisdiction using the facility must have a 30% diversion rate <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a gasification facility's discharge of air contaminants or emissions to be regulated by the State Air Resources Board or Air Quality Management Districts rather than having an absolute zero threshold.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-17-07
SB 898	Simitian	Amended 9-06-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Personal Income Tax Law provides for individual contributions to support specified funds.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the sunset dates for two voluntary contribution funds contained on the personal income tax return.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would have clarified that the public entity would have conducted a program to prevent the recurrence of solid waste disposal into municipal storm sewers.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 899	Simitian	Amended 3-26-07 In Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	Existing Law: Current law generally prohibits the manufacture, processing or distribution of products containing more than a specified amount of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDES). Proposed Law: This bill would phase out the use of plastic products that contain toxic materials such as styrene, bisphenol-A, perfluorocotanoic acid, vinyl chloride, nonylphenols, and alkylphenols. It would prohibit a person by June 1, 2008 from manufacturing, processing or distributing a product containing perfluorinated compounds or chemicals that degrade in the environment.	
SB 966	Simitian and Kuehl	Amended 9-05-07 To Enrollment	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to implement a plan to manage household hazardous waste, including unwanted pharmaceutical drugs. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to develop model programs for the collection and proper disposal of pharmaceutical drug waste. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have authorized every drug retailer to conduct projects for the collection of drugs for proper disposal. If by January 1, 2011, less than 80 percent of the state's population has access to a collection opportunity within one mile of a retailer, the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall require every retailer to have a system in place for the acceptance and collection of drugs for proper disposal.	Letter of Support for 4-30-07 version sent 6-21-07
SB 1016	Wiggins	Amended 4-10-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. In determining compliance with AB 939, the State's diversion rate measurement system is used. The System has been found to be inaccurate, often resulting in non-representative diversion rates for jurisdictions. Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Waste Board, if it determines that a city or county has diverted more than 50% of solid waste from landfill disposal to submit biennially information required in the Waste Board's annual report. If either the city or county subsequently fails to divert 50% of the solid waste, or if the Board rescinds the authorization, the city or county would be required to submit the report annually.	Comment Letter on draft revisions sent 7-11-07
SB 1020	Padilla	Amended 6-26-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Failure to comply may subject the jurisdiction to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day. Proposed Law: Requires the Waste Board to adopt policies, programs, and incentives to ensure that the state achieves a 60% solid waste diversion rate by 2012 and a 75% diversion rate by 2020.	Letter of Opposition for 4-09-07 sent 4-18-07

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 1021	Padilla	Amended 9-07-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Conservation to implement a Statewide beverage container recycling program, including providing grant funding to local governments and non-profit agencies.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, for calendar year 2008, make available \$15 million in grant funding to place source separated beverage container recycling containers at multifamily homes.</p>	Watch
SB 1036	Perata	Amended 7-12-07 In the Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Energy Commission to certify eligible renewable energy resources and to award production incentives and allocate and award supplemental energy payments from the New Renewable Resources Account to cover above-market costs of purchasing electricity from eligible renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would eliminate the CEC administration of funds available for award to new renewable energy facilities in the form of supplemental energy payments (SEPs) pursuant to the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). This bill would authorize the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow recovery of future above-market costs pursuant to its ratemaking authority.</p>	

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 1020
AS AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 26, 2007

Amendment 1

In line 1 of the title, after "add" insert:

Sections 40103, 40113, 41783.4, 41783.5, 41783.6, and 42649 to, and to add

Amendment 2

On page 2, before line 1, insert:

SECTION 1. Section 40103 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:
40103. "Anaerobic digestion" means the production of methane fuel or chemical feedstock from the bacterial breakdown of biodegradable organic and biomass derived material from urban waste, agricultural residues, and forestry sources. The process involves the natural biodegradation of organic materials in the absence of oxygen to produce methane and carbon dioxide in an engineered and controlled environment. Anaerobic Digestion is not a form of transformation as that term is defined pursuant to Section 40201.

SEC. 2. Section 40113 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

40113. "Lignocellulosic ethanol processing" means the production of ethanol fuel or chemical feedstock from lignocellulose, a structural material comprised primarily from cellulose, hemilose and lignin, contained in organic and biomass-residue-streams found in urban waste, agricultural residues, organic materials, and forestry sources. The process involves in-vessel enzymatic or chemical hydrolysis of cellulose to produce free sugars, which in turn are biologically fermented to produce ethanol in an engineered and controlled environment. Lignocellulosic ethanol processing is not a form of transformation as that term is defined pursuant to Section 40201.

SEC. 3. Article 4 (commencing with Section 40520) is added to Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

Article 4. Statewide Recycling

40520. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Since the enactment of this division, local governments and private industry have worked jointly to create an extensive material collection and recycling infrastructure and have implemented effective programs to achieve a statewide diversion rate above 50 percent.

(b) Although the state now leads the nation in waste reduction and recycling, the state continues to dispose of more than 40 million tons of waste each year, which is more than the national average on a per capita basis. Additional efforts must be undertaken to divert more solid waste from disposal in order to conserve scarce natural resources.

(c) Solid waste diversion and disposal reduction requires the availability of adequate waste processing and composting capacity. Existing capacity represents a



valuable asset that must be sustained and expanded to provide the additional processing infrastructure necessary to meet the needs of a growing population.

(d) To meet the objectives of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), there is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all aspects of solid waste handling through increased source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and those new emerging technologies that the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Legislature determine to be appropriate in meeting California's environmental and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

(e) The siting of solid waste processing and composting facilities would benefit from life-cycle and multimedia analyses that identify both environmental impacts and the benefits of proposed projects. It is a primary purpose of this legislation to encourage the development of the additional waste processing and composting capacity that is needed to meet state objectives for decreasing disposal by identifying incentives for local governments to locate and approve facilities that meet and exceed their capacity needs.

(f) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board:

(1) Work with stakeholders to refine a disposal reduction measurement system in order to reduce administrative burdens on the board and local governments and to provide an improved measurement system for accurately determining the state's progress in reducing disposal.

(2) Work with stakeholders to develop a mechanism for recognizing local agencies that make significant contributions to the state's overall waste reduction and recycling objectives through the siting of facilities for the processing, recycling, and composting of materials diverted from the solid waste stream.

(3) Continue to encourage all commercial generators to work with their service providers to increase recycling and discourage illegal scavenging.

(4) Develop state disposal-reduction requirements that cap disposal at 2006 levels until 2012, and then reduce disposal from 2006 levels so that by 2013 the state's disposal is 25 percent lower (equivalent to 60 plus percent) and by 2020 the state's disposal is 50 percent lower (equivalent to 75 percent) than 2006 disposal levels.

(g) The provision in existing law that confers broad discretion on local agencies to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern has significantly contributed to the statewide diversion rate exceeding 50 percent, and further progress toward decreasing disposal requires that this essential element of local control be preserved. By setting new statewide disposal reduction requirements in Section 40522, the Legislature does not intend to limit the rights afforded to local governments pursuant to Section 40059, nor does it intend to modify or abrogate in any manner the rights of either party to any solid waste handling franchise or contract previously granted.

(h) The state is dedicated to the wise use of public funds and the conservation of natural resources. In order to lead the way for local governments, private industry, and California's citizens, state agencies shall achieve the waste reduction, recycling, and composting requirements at least three years in advance of the dates set forth in Section 40522.

40522. (a) At least 60 percent of all solid waste generated in this state shall be source reduced, recycled, or composted by December 31, 2012.

(b) It is the objective of the state to ensure that adequate capacity is available so that at least 75 percent of all solid waste generated in this state shall be source reduced, recycled, or composted by January 1, 2020, and thereafter.

SEC. 4. Section 41783.4 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

41783.4. For any city, county, or regional agency source reduction and recycling element updated and submitted to the board after January 1, 2008, the 50 percent diversion requirement specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 41780 may include anaerobic digestion, as defined in Section 40103. Anaerobic digestion shall not be considered disposal under a future disposal based compliance system.

SEC. 5. Section 41783.5 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

41783.5. (a) For any city, county, or regional agency source reduction and recycling element updated and submitted to the board after January 1, 2008, the 50 percent diversion requirement specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 41780 may include lignocellulosic ethanol processing, as defined in Section 40113, if the board finds both of the following:

(1) The lignocellulosic ethanol processing facility will advance the demonstration of commercially viable bioenergy processing technologies to produce renewable transportation fuels or other renewable value-added products consistent with California's greenhouse gas reduction targets and the July 2006 Bioenergy Action Plan for California.

(2) The organic feedstock for any lignocellulosic ethanol processing facility is derived from one or more of the following waste materials:

(A) Material that was previously used as noncomposted mulch.

(B) Material that was previously disposed or used for beneficial reuse at a solid waste landfill, including the use as alternative daily cover, which constituted diversion through recycling pursuant to Section 41781.3.

(C) Material that is approved for this use by the board.

(b) Lignocellulosic ethanol processing that complies with this section shall not be considered disposal under a future disposal based compliance system.

SEC. 6. Section 41783.6 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

41783.6. For purposes of meeting the statewide requirements set forth in Section 40522, the board shall include anaerobic digestion, as defined in Section 40103, and lignocellulosic ethanol processing, as defined in Section 40113, if the lignocellulosic ethanol processing projects meet the requirements of Section 41783.5.

SEC. 7. Section 42649 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

42649. (a) On or before January 1, 2010, the owner or operator of a business that contracts for solid waste services or generates more than four cubic yards of total solid waste and recyclables per week, and is located in a county with a population of 200,000 or more shall implement a recycling program in accordance with a recycling ordinance lawfully adopted by a city, county, city and county, regional agency, or solid waste authority, or other joint powers authority.

(b) Commercial recycling ordinances adopted pursuant to this section shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) Enforceable requirements to source separate specified recyclable materials from solid waste.

(2) Enforceable requirements requiring commercial generators to subscribe to a basic level of recycling service that includes, at a minimum, the collection of recycling materials or specific provisions for authorized self-hauling.

(3) Education, implementation, and enforcement provisions.

(c) On or before July 1, 2008, the board shall make one or more model commercial recycling ordinances available to local agencies to facilitate compliance with this section.

(d) On or before July 1, 2009, each city, county, city and county, solid waste authority, or other joint powers agency located within counties with a population of 200,000 or more shall have an adopted commercial recycling ordinance that is consistent with this section.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "business" means a commercial entity operated by a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint stock company, corporation, or association that is organized for profit or nonprofit. "Business" does not include multifamily dwelling units.

(f) This section does not apply to owners or operators of businesses that meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Meet specific exemption criteria or criteria contained in a local commercial recycling ordinance for an alternative type of recycling service due to space constraints for recycling containers.

(2) Are subject to a locally adopted commercial recycling ordinance that is equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements prescribed by this section.

(g) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of local agencies to adopt, implement, or enforce local commercial recycling ordinances that are more stringent or comprehensive than the requirements of this section or limit the authority of local agencies in counties with a population of less than 200,000 to require commercial recycling.

(h) Nothing in this section modifies or abrogates in any manner either of the following:

(1) Any franchise previously granted or extended by any county or other local government agency.

(2) Any contract, license, or permit to collect solid waste previously granted or extended by a city, county, city or county, or other local government agency.

SEC. 8. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

Amendment 3

On page 2, strike out lines 1 to 19, inclusive, and strike out pages 3 to 6, inclusive

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 26, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 9, 2007

SENATE BILL

No. 1020

Introduced by Senator Padilla
(Coauthors: Senators Perata and Romero)

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Sections 41780, 41820.5, and 41820.6 add Article 4 (commencing with Section 40520) to Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1020, as amended, Padilla. Solid waste: diversion.

~~(1) The~~

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

~~This bill would increase that requirement to require, on and after January 1, 2012, with exceptions, that a city or county divert from landfill disposal or transformation no less than 75% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to the management of solid waste.~~

~~This bill would also make nonsubstantive technical changes.~~

~~(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.~~

~~This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

~~The bill would require the board, by July 1, 2009, to develop a strategic and comprehensive plan to achieve, on or before January 1, 2020, a diversion of 75% of solid waste statewide from landfill disposal or transformation.~~

~~The bill would require the board to adopt policies, programs, and incentives to ensure that on or before December 21, 2012, 60% of all solid waste generated in the state is source reduced, recycled, or composted and to ensure that on or before January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or composted.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: ~~yes~~-no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Article 4 (commencing with Section 40520) is
2 added to Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources
3 Code, to read:

4

5

Article 4. Statewide Diversion

6

7 40520. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

8 (a) Since the enactment of this division, local governments and
9 private industry have worked jointly to create an extensive material
10 collection and recycling infrastructure and have implemented
11 effective programs to achieve a statewide diversion rate above 50
12 percent.

13 (b) Although the state now leads the nation in waste reduction
14 and recycling, the state continues to dispose of more than 40
15 million tons of waste each year, which is more than the national
16 average on a per capita basis.

17 (c) To meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solution
18 Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of
19 the Health and Safety Code), there is an urgent need to reduce

1 *greenhouse gas emissions from all aspects of solid waste handling*
2 *through increased source reduction, reuse, and recycling.*

3 *(d) The purpose of this article is to build on the successful efforts*
4 *of local governments and private industry to achieve a statewide*
5 *diversion rate of 75 percent by January 1, 2020, through strategic*
6 *statewide initiatives developed and implemented by the board.*

7 *40521. On or before July 1, 2009, the board shall develop a*
8 *strategic and comprehensive plan to achieve, on or before January*
9 *1, 2020, a diversion of 75 percent of solid waste statewide from*
10 *landfill disposal or transformation. The plan developed by the*
11 *board shall include all of the following:*

12 *(a) Place primary emphasis on programs that minimize the*
13 *generation of solid waste, maximize diversion from landfills, and*
14 *manage materials to their highest and best use in accordance with*
15 *the waste management hierarchy specified in Section 40051 and*
16 *in support of the California Global Warming Solution Act of 2006*
17 *(Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health*
18 *and Safety Code).*

19 *(b) Include specific statewide strategies for promoting producer*
20 *responsibility, increasing commercial recycling, expanding the*
21 *recovery of construction and demolition debris, increasing the*
22 *diversion of organics, and increasing recycling opportunities for*
23 *multifamily housing.*

24 *(c) Identify opportunities to update and expand the source*
25 *reduction and recycling elements of the local integrated waste*
26 *management plans prepared pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing*
27 *with Section 41000) or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section*
28 *41300) of Part 3, to include cost-effective opportunities to advance*
29 *waste management practices that increase diversion and reduce*
30 *greenhouse gas emissions.*

31 *(d) Include specific strategies that would enable each state*
32 *agency to achieve a diversion rate of 75 percent on or before*
33 *January 1, 2015.*

34 *(e) Identify incentives, investments, and environmentally sound*
35 *processing technologies that will be needed to achieve a 75 percent*
36 *diversion rate.*

37 *40522. The board shall adopt policies, programs, and*
38 *incentives to ensure that solid waste generated in this state is*
39 *source reduced, recycled, or composted, in accordance with the*
40 *following schedule:*

1 (a) On or before December 21, 2012, ensure that 60 percent of
2 all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or
3 composted.

4 (b) On or before January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter,
5 ensure that 75 percent of all solid waste generated is source
6 reduced, recycled, or composted.

7 ~~SECTION 1. Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code is~~
8 ~~amended to read:~~

9 ~~41780. (a) Each city or county source reduction and recycling~~
10 ~~element shall include an implementation schedule that shows both~~
11 ~~of the following:~~

12 ~~(1) For the initial element, the city or county shall divert 25~~
13 ~~percent of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation~~
14 ~~by January 1, 1995, through source reduction, recycling, and~~
15 ~~composting activities.~~

16 ~~(2) Except as provided in Sections 41783 and 41784, for the~~
17 ~~first and each subsequent revision of the element, the city or county~~
18 ~~shall divert 50 percent of all solid waste by January 1, 2000, and~~
19 ~~75 percent on and after January 1, 2012, through source reduction,~~
20 ~~recycling, and composting activities.~~

21 ~~(b) Nothing in this part prohibits a city or county from~~
22 ~~implementing source reduction, recycling, and composting~~
23 ~~activities designed to exceed these requirements.~~

24 ~~SEC. 2. Section 41820.5 of the Public Resources Code is~~
25 ~~amended to read:~~

26 ~~41820.5. (a) The board may, after a public hearing, grant a~~
27 ~~time extension from the diversion requirements of Section 41780~~
28 ~~to a city if both of the following conditions exist:~~

29 ~~(1) The city was incorporated pursuant to Division 3~~
30 ~~(commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5 of the Government~~
31 ~~Code after January 1, 1990, and before January 1, 2001.~~

32 ~~(2) The county within which the city is located did not include~~
33 ~~provisions in its franchises that ensured that the now incorporated~~
34 ~~area would comply with the diversion requirements of Section~~
35 ~~41780.~~

36 ~~(b) The board may authorize a city that meets the requirements~~
37 ~~of subdivision (a) to submit a source reduction and recycling~~
38 ~~element that includes an implementation schedule that shows both~~
39 ~~of the following:~~

1 ~~(1) The city shall divert 25 percent of its estimated generation~~
2 ~~amount of solid waste from landfill or transformation facilities~~
3 ~~within three years from the date on which the source reduction~~
4 ~~and recycling element is due pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section~~
5 ~~41791.5, through source reduction, recycling, and composting~~
6 ~~activities.~~

7 ~~(2) The city shall divert 50 percent of its estimated generation~~
8 ~~amount of solid waste from landfill or transformation facilities~~
9 ~~within eight years from the date on which the source reduction~~
10 ~~and recycling element is due pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section~~
11 ~~41791.5, through source reduction, recycling, and composting~~
12 ~~activities.~~

13 ~~SEC. 3. Section 41820.6 of the Public Resources Code is~~
14 ~~amended to read:~~

15 ~~41820.6. (a) The board may, after a public hearing, grant a~~
16 ~~time extension from the diversion requirements of Section 41780~~
17 ~~to a city if both of the following conditions exist:~~

18 ~~(1) The city was incorporated pursuant to Division 3~~
19 ~~(commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5 of the Government~~
20 ~~Code on or after January 1, 2001.~~

21 ~~(2) The county within which the city is located did not include~~
22 ~~provisions in its franchises that ensured that the now incorporated~~
23 ~~area would comply with the diversion requirements of Section~~
24 ~~41780.~~

25 ~~(b) The board may authorize a city that meets the requirements~~
26 ~~of subdivision (a) to submit a source reduction and recycling~~
27 ~~element that includes an implementation schedule that shows that~~
28 ~~the city shall divert 50 percent of its estimated generation amount~~
29 ~~of solid waste from landfill or transformation facilities, within~~
30 ~~three years from the date on which the source reduction and~~
31 ~~recycling element is due pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section~~
32 ~~41791.5, through source reduction, recycling, and composting~~
33 ~~activities.~~

34 ~~SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to~~
35 ~~Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because~~
36 ~~a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service~~
37 ~~charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or~~

- 1 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
- 2 17556 of the Government Code.

O

LA County Pharmacy Sales of Sharps: The Program & the Need for Disposal Solutions

Meghan Ralston
Syringe Access
Pharmacy Coordinator
Drug Policy Alliance





The Disease Prevention Demonstration Project (DPDP)

- Voluntary program allows enrolled California pharmacists to sell up to 10 sharps to adults without a prescription
- Signed by Gov. Schwarzenegger 2004
- Implemented by LA County Dept. of Public Health, February 2007



Goals of the DPDP

- Reduce spread of HIV and hepatitis C throughout LA County
- Reduce paperwork burden on pharmacists; eliminates need for keeping a log of sharps sales
- Facilitate HIV and hepatitis C testing and drug treatment for drug users



The Role of the County Department of Public Health

- Enrollment forms & enrollment process
- Printed materials: accessing drug treatment and HIV/hepatitis C testing
- Printed materials: safe disposal of sharps
- Maintain database of participating DPDP pharmacies in LA County



The Role of Pharmacies

- Register with Dept. of Public Health
- Agree to provide written or verbal drug treatment & HIV/hepatitis C testing information and safe sharps disposal options to customers
- Make sharps containers available for purchase & keep sharps behind counter



The Role of Pharmacies (cont'd)

- Agree to provide for safe disposal of sharps by either:
 - Onsite collection & disposal program OR
 - Sell mail-back sharps disposal containers OR
 - Sell personal sharps disposal containers meeting state & federal standards



The Role of Drug Policy Alliance

- Funded by the California Endowment
- Monitor implementation of the DPDP
- Educate citizens of Los Angeles County
- Educate and encourage pharmacy enrollment
- Partner with groups addressing disposal issues



What Have We Accomplished?

- 181 pharmacies enrolled throughout Los Angeles
- Community acceptance and support
- Educated and informed over 1700 pharmacists
- Los Angeles Pharmacists Disease Prevention Summit (March 2008)



Safe Disposal of Sharps

- DPA serves as a resource, support, advocate and partner for all groups working on solutions
- DPA educates community members and pharmacists about current disposal options
- Program Expansion/Coordination-Mike Mohajer

Additional Resources



- www.helpstopaids.com
- www.syringeaccess.com
- www.lapublichealth.org/php/dpdp
- Meghan Ralston (213) 201-4787
- Email: mralston@drugpolicy.org

Chang, Erayna

From: Mike Mohajer [mikemohajer@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 04, 2007 4:52 PM
To: Garcia, Bobbie; Brown, Bridget
Cc: Orr, Bill; Vlach, Bernie; Amerine, Myron; Adams, Garth; Castle, Richard; Wochnick, Michael; jmello@waterboards.ca.gov
Subject: RE: Financial Assurances Contract: Task 6, Step 2, Draft Risk Factors
Attachments: Task 6 Risk Factors Matrix_Final Draft_August 24.doc

Hi Bobbie and Bridget,

We have reviewed the draft table of risk factors prepared by the contractor and recommend the following.

A. The list of risk factors should be expanded to include:

1. Proximity to immobile population and schools
2. Proximity to major aquifer recharge areas
3. Proximity to aqueducts and reservoirs
4. Proximity to wetlands
5. Proximity to active or potentially active faults
6. Location in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges
7. Location in areas subject to subsidence and/or liquefaction
8. Age of the Landfill

B. Draft Table - Please see the attached draft risk factors table for additional comments.

Thank you,

MIKE MOHAJER

mikemohajer@yahoo.com
 Member, LA Co IWM Task Force
 PH: 909-592-1147

-----Original Message-----

From: Garcia, Bobbie [mailto:bgarcia@CIWMB.ca.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2007 4:32 PM
To: Garcia, Bobbie; Brown, Bridget
Cc: Orr, Bill; Vlach, Bernie; Amerine, Myron; Adams, Garth; Castle, Richard; Wochnick, Michael; jmello@waterboards.ca.gov
Subject: Financial Assurances Contract: Task 6, Step 2, Draft Risk Factors

AB 2296 Consulting Group Representative - Attached is a draft table of risk factors identified by the contractor that could end up being used in the risk screening methodology. Please review this table and email your comments to us in Microsoft Word and not PDF **no later than COB September 5, 2007**. We ask that all comments be directed to the contract managers, who will forward them to the contractor.

If you have questions or comments, because both Bridget and I will be out of the office next week, please contact Richard Castle at rcastle@ciwmb.ca.gov.

Thank you.

Bobbie and Bridget
 Contract Managers

09/05/2007

Task 6. Risk Factors

General Categories of Factors:

1. Site geotechnical
2. Impact on receptors
3. Landfill design, construction, maintenance, and compliance

Factor	Potential Impact Magnitude/Probability	Controls/Mitigations	Quantitative Parameter(s)	Primary Resource Potentially Impacted/ Problem(s)
Proximity to Urban Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-large • Out-small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inside urban area • Outside urban area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides • Air quality • Humans
Amount of Waste in Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large tonnage-large • Small tonnage-small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design • Relocate waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tons in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides • Air quality
Type of Waste in Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C&D-low • Monofill-medium • MSW-high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design • Relocate waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted types of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Air Quality (odor)
Hydrogeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permeable and high groundwater-high • Low permeability and low groundwater-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depth to first groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water
Seismic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent, high ground acceleration-high • Infrequent, low ground acceleration-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground acceleration, safety factor • On-site accelerometer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides

Factor	Potential Impact Magnitude/Probability	Controls/Mitigations	Quantitative Parameter(s)	Primary Resource Potentially Impacted/ Problem(s)
Rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rainfall-large • Low rainfall-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average rainfall • Rainfall intensity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides
Potential for Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent potential-high • Infrequent-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design • Relocate waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding frequency (yrs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High: <100 ○ Low: >100 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration
Proximity to Sensitive Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close-large • Far-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance from LF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biota
Compliance Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noncompliant-high • Compliant-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency/Severity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High = current CA, cleanup or abatement orders ○ Medium = past history of CA or ongoing/repeat violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides • Air quality • Humans • Biota • Economics
Engineering Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor design-large • Conservative design-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservative engineering design criteria and construction • 3rd party QAQC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type/design of cover and bottom liner • Type/design of LFG control • Leachate control • Factor of safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides • Air Quality • Humans • Biota

Factor	Potential Impact Magnitude/Probability	Controls/Mitigations	Quantitative Parameter(s)	Primary Resource Potentially Impacted/ Problem(s)
Waste Fill Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canyon-higher • Above ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of fill method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Canyon ○ Area ○ Trench ○ Side-Hill ○ Pit/Quarry Fill ○ Combination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG control
Presence of LF Bioreactor Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstabilized (low stability)-high • Stabilized (high stability)-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioreactor System In-place? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yes ○ No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration
Slope Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor design-high • Conservative design-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease slope • Improve drainage • Improve landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known slope failures • No known slope failures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water • LFG migration • Landslides • Air quality
Fire (intrusion from off site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fire hazard areas-high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addition of buffer area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to high fire hazard areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater • Surface water