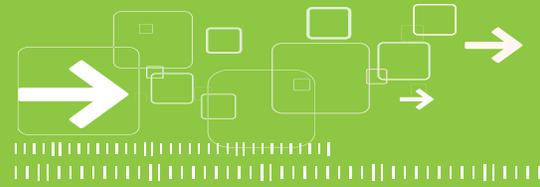




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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CalRecycle Developing Organics Disposal Reduction Regulations

CalRecycle is currently in the process of developing regulations to reduce organic waste disposal, pursuant to Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383), signed by Governor Jerry Brown on September 19, 2016.

The bill codifies California Air Resources Board's (Board) Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Strategy, established pursuant to Senate Bill 605, which was signed by Governor Brown on September 21, 2014.

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Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill

In 2008 Republic Services, Inc., owners and operators, of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill) received a permit to operate the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County landfills as a combined landfill.

Since 2009, the Landfill has generated over 10,700 odor complaints from nearby residents and community members and received over 210 Notices of Violation (NOV) from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for violating Rule 402 (Nuisance), and California Health and Safety Code Section 41700.

Story continues on page 3

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

County of Los Angeles 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

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Visit www.lacountyiswmtf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes, and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. JOIN THE TEAM: If you are interested in participating on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Mike Kaspar at (626) 458-4088, mkaspar@dpw.lacounty.gov, or Tranette Sanders at (626) 458-3562, tsanders@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at the County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters. If you want to be involved or contribute, please join the Subcommittee!



Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill

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In an effort to reduce landfill odors, an Interagency Working Group comprised of the SCAQMD, Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency (SCL-LEA), City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, and the Los Angeles County Public Works (County Public Works) among other agencies / departments, developed a set of recommendations to supplement previous and ongoing odor reduction measures at the Landfill.

As one of the regulatory agencies over the landfill, County Public Works has required the operators to take immediate action to abate the odor nuisance affecting the surrounding community, as well as to provide specific information to enable the county to evaluate the effectiveness of its gas collection and other odor control practices.

Due to Republic's incomplete and untimely responses to request, and based on County Public Work's referral, Los Angeles County Regional Planning Department issued a \$174,000 Notice of Violation, under Condition 11 of Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 00-194, to Republic on May 2, 2017.

On November 9, 2016, the County of Los Angeles Public Health as the County Health Officer issued an Order to Abate pursuant to Condition

45N of the Landfill's Conditional Use Permit after determining that the landfill generated odor represents a nuisance affecting the health and wellbeing of residents.

The order directs Republic to abate conditions that attribute to the odor nuisance by March 2017. Although Republic implemented some mitigation measures by March 2017, significant odor issues remained and several key measures had not been implemented by the compliance date. Based on these findings, County Public Health determined that Republic did not comply with the Order of Abatement as of the March 31, 2017. Consequently, Public Health has requested that Regional Planning issue a to NOV to Republic based on odor violations.

To protect the health of the community county departments will continue to use their collective authorities with SCAQMD and other regulatory agencies to bring the Landfill into compliance and will be taking other necessary action to abate the odor problem.

For more information, contact Martins Aiyetiwa, staff to the Task Force, at MAIYET@dpw.lacounty.gov, or (626) 453-3553, Monday – Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.





CalRecycle Developing Organics Disposal Reduction Regulations

SB 1383 establishes a target to reduce statewide emissions of methane, a potent SLCP, by 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the Board, to adopt regulations to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75 reduction by 2025.

The bill states that these regulations must include a requirement that not less than 20 percent of edible food currently being disposed is recovered for human consumption by 2025. The bill's regulations may require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators and impose penalties for non-compliance.

Over one-third of California's waste stream is composed of organic waste. The decomposition of organic waste in landfills is a significant source of methane. According to CalRecycle, food waste alone accounts for approximately 17 to 18 percent of total landfill disposal.

The organic waste regulations are scheduled to take effect on or after January 1, 2022. Any penalties imposed by CalRecycle for non-compliance will not take effect until two years after the effective date of the regulations.

No later than July 1, 2020, CalRecycle, in consultation with the Board, must analyze the progress that the waste sector, state governments, and local governments have made in achieving the organic waste disposal reduction goals. The analysis will include the status of new organics recycling infrastructure development, efforts to reduce regulatory barriers to siting organics recycling facilities, and the status of markets for products generated by organics recycling.

CalRecycle is hosting informal stakeholder workshops to solicit feedback on the creation of regulations related to SB 1383. The first two workshops were held last February in Sacramento and Diamond Bar. During the workshops, CalRecycle staff provided draft definitions for organic waste,

edible food, and organic waste generator, as well as data on organic waste generation in 2014. That data will help provide baseline for determining the disposal reduction needed to achieve the 2020 and 2025 targets.

CalRecycle officials also asked stakeholders for feedback on how to establish a baseline for measuring the amount of edible food currently disposed so that the amount of edible food recovery needed to achieve the 2025 target can be determined as well.

In addition, CalRecycle asked for feedback on concepts and strategies for organic waste disposal reduction, including organic waste collection services, infrastructure capacity and planning, edible food recovery, reporting, compliance and enforcement, and market development. CalRecycle representatives offered that regulations will include that all generators, including residences and commercial entities, must have local organic waste collection services.

More recent CalRecycle hosted workshops in Sacramento and Oceanside in May 2017, which included panel discussions on existing edible food recovery, organic waste collection programs, and how regulations could enhance such programs.

CalRecycle staff shared draft language on what activities will qualify as reducing landfill disposal of organics, which are composting, anaerobic digestion, biomass conversion, organics recycling, and any other operations or facilities that reduce SLCPs as determined by the Board. According to the draft language disposal or beneficial reuse of organic materials at landfills would not be considered reducing landfill disposal of organics.

During the workshop, Board staff shared methane generation models showing that composting or digesting organic waste instead of disposing it in a landfill results in net methane reductions.



Los Angeles County Organic Waste Management Plans

Los Angeles County Public Works, in collaboration with the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future Working Group have prepared three plans describing the County's organic waste management strategies to comply with the requirements of Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826) and Assembly Bill 876 (AB 876).

AB 1826 requires businesses, including County facilities, that generate certain thresholds of organic waste per week to arrange for organic recycling services including food scraps.

AB 876 requires counties and regional agencies to provide the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) with an estimate of organic waste generation, the additional organic waste recycling capacity needed, and potential locations for new or expanded facilities that could provide the needed capacity in their annual report.

In preparing the Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan, County Public Works sent surveys to facility operators, located both in and out of the county, to determine the current available organic waste processing capacity at their facilities. The current in-County organic waste processing capacity is not sufficient to meet the needs of the residents and businesses over a 15-year period. Therefore, the plan recommends reducing organic waste at the source and developing additional organic waste processing facilities within the County. The plan also recommends augmenting the current in-County capacity by utilizing available out-of-County organic waste processing facilities.

As part of the Organics Management Plan, County Public Works has identified businesses in the county unincorporated communities generating over 4 cubic yards of organic waste per week, which were required to comply with AB 1826 by January 1, 2017 for its Organics Management Plan.

LA County has also deployed initiatives to help businesses and multi-family units meet the the new AB 1826 requirements, including free assistance to businesses, multi-family units, and schools. Last year, County Public Works launched the Smart Business Recycling Program and website (www.businessrecycling.com) to provide additional information and resources. County Public Works also completed a yearlong pilot program to collect food waste from commercial facilities located in two County garbage disposal districts and initiated a pilot commercial food waste collection program in the impacted communities.

County Public Works has identified county facilities that could be generating over 4 cubic yards of organic waste per week. With assistance from the County's Internal Services Department, Public Works continues to refine and expand this list. Last year, County Public Works sent letters to all County departments informing them of AB

1826 requirements for County facilities, options to comply, and a list of waste haulers who can provide organic recycling services. County Public Works worked with Internal Services to help solicit a new waste hauling contract to include provisions for organic recycling services.

County Public Works has overseen site visits at several county facilities to make recommendations for the increased diversion of organic waste. County Public Works will continue to assist other facilities in implementing pilot food waste diversion program, such as the one at County Public Works headquarters and a potential in-vessel composting and/or anaerobic digestion project at the Pitchess Detention Center in Castaic.

In May 2017, County Public Works Environmental Programs hosted a workshop on organic waste management with attendees that included representatives from CalRecycle, the waste collection industry, other County departments, and thirty-seven cities, including the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Clarita, and Palmdale.

Staff presented information on the Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan. Representatives from Tetra Tech BAS provided information on an options analysis of various organic waste collection programs as well as the markets for end products of organic waste. The workshop also included a discussion on Environmental Program's efforts in the county unincorporated communities, that include education, outreach, and monitoring to businesses on AB 1826 compliance, and information about the food waste pilot programs.

Update to the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

In early April 2016, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill reached its approved 23 million ton fill capacity and was granted a “Clean Hands Waiver” from the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP) to continue its landfill operation while obtaining a new Conditional Use Permit for expansion of the site.

Chiquita Canyon Landfill, is a Class III landfill located in the unincorporated area of Castaic.

As part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, the Department of Regional Planning (DRP) released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed expansion for public comments on July 10, 2014, which was later extended to October 23, 2014. Due to newly clarified information, the DRP recirculated four chapters of the DEIR in November 2016 and subsequently released the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), published by the DRP in February 2017.

On April 19, 2017, the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission held a hearing on the proposed landfill expansion project and subsequently certified that the Environmental Impact Report was completed in accordance with CEQA as well as state and county guidelines. The Commission certified that the Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program are adequately designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures and approved a new Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the site.

Balancing the need for disposal capacity in Los Angeles County and the health and safety of the surrounding communities, the new CUP was developed with stringent conditions designed to achieve their stated goals of health, safety and increased capacity. The conditions

limited the maximum site life, fill capacity and elevation; placed restriction on operational hours, daily, weekly and yearly maximum solid waste and beneficial tonnages; imposed fees for incoming wastes from outside Santa Clarita Valley and outside Los Angeles County. It also requires the relocation of the existing site entrance to a new location to prevent queueing on State Route 126 which would result in lesser traffic impact to the surrounding community.

The new CUP also conditioned the operator to develop a household hazardous waste facility and set aside land for a potential future conversion technology facility. Most importantly, the new CUP allowed DRP to conduct a 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25-year periodic review of the permit with the objectives to ensure that the landfill is operating as efficiently and effectively as possible and that any potential adverse impacts are minimized and that the site is not causing a nuisance in the surrounding communities.

Since the April 19 hearing, the DRP has received 5 appeals on the project and the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors had scheduled to hear the appeal on June 27, 2017.

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





AB 901: New Reporting Requirements for Recyclers, Composters and Solid Waste Facilities

After months of informal input, and a May 2017 public meeting, CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline indicated that he intends to approve staff's request for approval of AB 901 (2015).

Once approved, Smithline has said that he will direct staff to submit the regulatory packet to the Office of Administrative Law in order to initiate the formal rulemaking process under the California Administrative Procedures Act. Stakeholders will be able to comment on the proposed regulations during a 45-day comment period which could begin in late July to early August 2017. CalRecycle anticipates that reporting will begin the first quarter of 2019.

AB 901 provides for CalRecycle to electronically collect information from recycling and composting operations and facilities on the types and quantities of materials that are sold, transferred, disposed, or exported. AB 901 also authorizes CalRecycle to collect disposal information

directly from solid waste facilities. The new reporting regimen will give CalRecycle a clearer picture of the infrastructure surrounding solid waste and recycling in California, as well as the flow of materials through solid waste, composting and recycling facilities.

The data will also assist CalRecycle in determining the progress being made on several state goals and programs, including the 75% recycling goal, mandatory commercial recycling, and organics diversion programs. This data will allow CalRecycle to implement improvements in areas such as increased responsiveness to changes in the recycling landscape, operational efficiencies, and targeting of state resources to recycling infrastructure.

Update on the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act

In 1986 the California legislature passed and Governor George Deukmejian signed the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill).

The new law encouraged consumers and businesses to recycle and reduce litter. Since its passage the administrative agency overseeing the program, Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), reports that more than 300 billion beverage containers have been recycled.

The Bottle Bill implemented the California Redemption Value (CRV) program which adds a 5 or 10 cent deposit or surcharge to the cost of beverage containers. Consumers can collect the deposit when they recycle their containers at recycling centers and other designated businesses. Beverages packaged in aluminum, glass, plastic and bi-metal containers are covered by CRV program. Containers for milk, wine and distilled spirits are not included.

The CRV program establishes convenience zones that cover a half-mile radius around supermarkets where beverage containers can be redeemed. If there is no collection center in a convenience zone, the supermarket is responsible for redeeming covered containers or paying a daily fee to opt out. Handling fees are paid to the operators of supermarket redemption sites only, to help cover the costs of operating a redemption system at those locations. Processing payments, determined annually based on scrap market prices, are paid to all redemption centers and to curbside programs to help cover the costs of recycling materials. However, most beverage container recycling in California occurs at recycling centers.

In recent years, California has experienced a growing level of recycling fraud. Individuals buy empty cans and bottles out-of-state at scrap value and then truck them to California to collect the CRV. Recycling fraud threatens the recycling program which is funded by the unredeemed deposits. The State has worked hard to resolve the issue but it hasn't been enough to



make up for lost redemption money and low commodity prices.

The Container Recycling Institute (CRI), reported that declining scrap prices coupled with problematic compensation formulas have produced payment processing shortfalls that have resulted in the closure of hundreds of redemption centers in California. CRI stated that payment processing practices are based on outdated scrap prices that have experienced a prolonged decline, and prolonged shortfalls put redemption centers at risk. CRI recommended to re-evaluate the payment processing calculation formula, evaluate the program going forward, and provide structural reform as needed.

A few months ago, the California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) published a web post comparing California's Bottle Bill to other states. The LAO pointed out that other states make beverage distributors responsible for container recycling, provide a fixed handling fee to recyclers, and give recyclers more operating flexibility. The LAO recommended that legislature consider making beverage manufacturers and distributors responsible for their material, which includes making changes to the handling fee structure to address unexpected economic changes and eliminating requirements that are costly or not effective.

Earlier this year, CalRecycle and the Governor's office held a series of meetings related to the Bottle Bill. CalRecycle sees it has a structural deficit which is paying out more than anticipated, specifically for glass and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and is searching for ways to change the program. The Governor laid out three priorities: improving recycling and remanufacturing, sharing responsibility, and enhancing adaptability and sustainability.

In the current legislative session, Senator Bob Wieckowski introduced Senate Bill 168 (SB 168) which he indicates, "provides the restructuring that is needed to make the Bottle Bill program more effective, stable, and flexible". Just recently, the Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review gutted and amended Senate Bill 102 (SB 102) as a temporary fix to the Bottle Bill. SB 168 faced opposition and has stalled this year, but it may be reintroduced next year.

After 30 years and many attempts to amend an outdated statute it's time to renovate the current system. For more information regarding the Bottle Bill, contact Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.



BYO

Facilitating sustainable practices is one of 12 priority issues identified in the Los Angeles County Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future (Roadmap).

The Roadmap Working Group is reviewing current programs and developing new programs to facilitate waste reduction and recycling to further increase diversion rates.

In an effort to promote and encourage reusables over single use items, the Working Group developed messaging with the tagline, "Anywhere you go . . . BYO!" The tagline uses the acronym BYO for Bring Your Own. By creating a tagline that is easy to remember, the messaging can reach more people. Internal outreach for this effort include posted flyers in breakrooms, email

blasts to employees, and signage in County facilities where appropriate. Outreach to the public is being conducted at community events and plans are underway for a media campaign in both English and Spanish.

BYO is something that anyone can do at a party, school, work, or at play. It's an easy concept to understand and practice. Why create trash when there is an alternative that will save you money and help the environment? So, the next time you stop by to grab a cup of joe at that popular coffee shop, bring your own cup.



JULY 2017 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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

2017-2018 State Legislative Session (Except as noted)

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 151 Burke and Cooper</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Floor, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to seek direction from the Legislature prior to implementing the State's Scoping Plan, as well as any regulations aimed at achieving the State's 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets as established by Senate Bill 32. Additionally, this bill would establish the Compliance Offset Protocol Task Force to approve new offset protocols for a market-based compliance mechanism (Cap and Trade).</p>
<p>AB 332 Bocanegra</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled June 19, 2017</p>	<p>This bill would allow local governments to temporarily close a highway, through-street, or alley within its jurisdiction to curb a serious nuisance, including illegal dumping.</p>
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Holden, and Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Floor, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would authorize ARB to extend their cap and trade program to 2030. Among other things, the bill would also require ARB to consider and account for the social costs of the emissions of GHG when adopting rules and regulations to achieve GHG emissions reductions.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 444 Ting and Gray</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>AB 509 Frazier</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>AB 655 O'Donnel</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would provide that a facility engaged in the transformation of municipal solid waste (MSW) is an eligible renewable energy resource, and can earn renewable energy credits. The bill applies specifically to facilities that operate, on an annual basis, at least 20 percent below pollutant concentration limits in the facility permit, and that have reported emissions data to the local air district for at least five years.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 954 Chiu</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Health</p>	<p>This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to publish guidelines to encourage voluntary uniform quality and safety dates on food labels.</p>
<p>AB 1132 Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would authorize the air pollution control districts to issue an interim order for abatement for endangerment to the public health or environment, pending an abatement hearing. Among other things, the bill would also require the air pollution control districts to make reasonable efforts to agree with the violator on a stipulated interim order and to include in the notification the grounds for the order and procedures for challenging the order.</p>
<p>AB 1147 Salas</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, 2 year bill</p>	<p>This bill would subject an “unauthorized person” to civil penalties for collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste generated by another person on residential, commercial, or industrial premises.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1158 Chiu</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would establish a multi-stakeholder advisory committee and require that carpet stewardship organization(s) include in their stewardship plan(s) a process to respond to the recommendations made by the committee. Among other things, this bill would also establish a 24% carpet recycling rate goal by January 1, 2020 and prohibit the carpet stewardship organization(s) from expending any funds for activities related to the incineration or disposal of postconsumer carpet, and litigation against the State.</p>
<p>AB 1219 Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Health</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to expand those provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, and include donations of food directly to end recipients. Among other things, this bill would provide that donation of food that is mislabeled or exceeds the recommended shelf life date is subject to liability protection. Such immunity is not applicable to injuries resulting from gross negligence or willful act.</p>
<p>AB 1294 Berman and Acosta</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Floor</p>	<p>This bill would extend indefinitely an existing requirement for manufacturers or suppliers of plastic food container products to maintain documentation supporting their recycled content claims.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1572 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would extend the sunset date of CalRecycle’s conditional review from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2022 to review a local jurisdictions’ recycling compliance plans every four years instead of every two years for those jurisdictions consistently meeting the State’s requirements.</p>
<p>AB 1659 Low</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would enact, the Food Service Plastic Packaging Recovery and Recycling Stewardship Act, and would require manufacturers of food service packaging to form one or more food service plastic packaging stewardship organizations for plastics resins 1-7 and submit a plastic packaging stewardship plan for each plastic resin distributed, sold, or used in the state. Additionally, this bill would authorize local governments to establish and implement a residential curbside collection program for the collection and recycling of food service packaging products labeled with plastics resins 1-7.</p>
<p>SB 53 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would authorize a heavy-duty natural gas vehicle (NGV) to exceed the state limit on total gross weight for on-road vehicles by up to 2,000 pounds in order to allow an equivalent fuel system to diesel fuel trucks. Additionally, this bill requires the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, or the Department of Transportation to estimate by October 1, 2018, the damage caused by heavier vehicles.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 100 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 at least 50 percent of their electricity from renewable resources by Dec. 31, 2026, and 60 percent renewable by Dec. 31, 2030. The bill would also require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish a goal for 100 percent of retail electricity to be from renewable resources by Dec. 31, 2045.</p>
<p>SB 448 Wieckowski</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Local Government</p>	<p>This bill would establish new audit requirements for special districts. Additionally, this bill would require the State Controller to publish a comprehensive list of special districts by 2019 and update annually. This bill would also define an inactive district and require a local agency formation commission to dissolve any special district that is inactive.</p>
<p>SB 705 Allen</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Floor, 2 Year Bill</p>	<p>This bill would enact the Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 2017, which would prohibit a chain restaurant starting January 1, 2020, and all other food vendors, starting January 1, 2022, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in an expanded polystyrene (EPS) food service container. Additionally, this bill would authorize a local government to grant a food vendor an exemption, upon request, if the food vendor demonstrates that compliance would impose an economic hardship.</p>

JULY 2017 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, www.lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Caren Alvarez with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-3582, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.