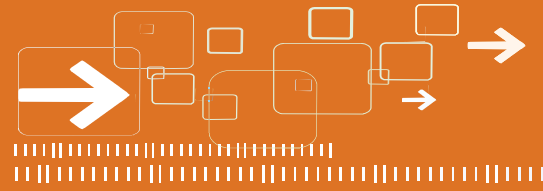




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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China to Impose Restrictions on Recycled Material Imports Beginning 2018

In July 2017, the Chinese government notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of its intent to restrict and/or altogether prohibit imports of 24 types of waste materials from entering China, beginning December 31, 2017.

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Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Project Update

Chiquita Canyon Landfill is a Class III landfill located in the Los Angeles County unincorporated community of Castaic.

Earlier this year, Chiquita Canyon Landfill reached its land-use permitted elevation, which caused the landfill's Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to expire. In early April 2016, the LA County Regional Planning (Regional Planning) granted the landfill a Clean Hands Waiver to be able to continue its operation while applying for a new CUP).

Story continues on page 4

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

Task Force Public Education & Information Subcommittee

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

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 LA 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 LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters. If you want to be involved or contribute, please join the Subcommittee!



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China to Impose Restrictions on Recycled Material Imports Beginning 2018

The material to be restricted and/or ultimately prohibited include the following:

- Eight types of post-consumer plastic scrap
- One type of unsorted scrap paper
- Eleven types of used or scrap textile materials
- Four types of metal slag that contain vanadium

The move comes as an extension of China's Operation Green Fence, an aggressive policy initiative from 2013 aimed at restricting imports of contaminated recyclable materials, including e-waste. Additionally, the Chinese government references the proposed ban as an effort to comply with the 1989 Basel Convention, an international treaty adopted to reduce and combat the impacts of hazardous waste imported by developing nations (Edwards, 2016, Basel Convention 2011).

China has been a significant recipient of a variety of recyclable material from around the world for decades, and recycling industry leaders have raised serious concerns over the impact of the proposed ban. Notably, the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) and Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI) have each filed comments arguing the new policy affords exporters very little time to prepare for how they will adapt to these new restrictions. The industry also cites

concerns over the proposed requirements for contaminants being reduced to 0.3 percent for all commodities given that the current contamination standards for paper and plastics varies from 1 percent to 5 percent.

The notice to the WTO indicates that at least part of the motivation is focused on quality control and pollution reduction, as Chinese recycling companies have been sharply scrutinized during inspections over the summer that found several in violation of international environmental rules. The boosted inspections are due to the recently launched enforcement campaign, China's National Sword, aimed at reducing smuggling operations and importers using illegal permits to ship scrap materials into the country.

However, there is speculation that China's objective with the new policy is also economics based, with the ban allowing it to build up its own domestic materials recovery infrastructure while cutting out others including the United States.

It is not yet clear how China's announcement stands to impact the recycling industry in LA County. Based on the State's annual recycling reports, it appears that jurisdictions will need to undergo major shifts in their management of recyclables. China's new policy on recyclable imports is particularly pressing, given that as much as 60 percent of California's recyclables are exported to China. Some industry leaders have speculated that these restrictions could mean more recyclables being disposed in landfills or an increase of these exports to other countries, but more optimistic views see it as an opportunity to expand and invest in the development of in-state infrastructure for recyclable materials. With California's ongoing waste diversion mandates, notably 2011's AB 341, which calls for a minimum of 75 percent of the State's waste to be recycled, composted, or source reduced, adapting to China's sudden announcement by 2020 could prove to be a particularly challenging order for County, California, and the recycling industry.



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Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Project Update

The following is a recap of recent actions on Chiquita Canyon by the LA County Board of Supervisors and Regional Planning.

On April 19, 2017, the LA County Department of Regional Planning Commission (Regional Planning) held a hearing on the proposed landfill expansion project and subsequently certified that the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), state and county guidelines, and confirmed approval of a new CUP for the site. Since the April 19 hearing, Regional Planning has received five appeals on the project and the LA County Board of Supervisors (Board) scheduled a public hearing for the appeals.

On June 27, 2017, the Board held its duly-noticed public hearing on the appeals of the Regional Planning and subsequently certified the EIR, adopted the CEQA findings and indicated its intent to deny the appeals. The Board also instructed County Counsel to prepare final findings and modified conditions for the Board's consideration at its July 25, 2017 meeting. The modified conditions were to address concerns about tonnage intake, air quality monitoring, parks and open

space plans for closed portions of the landfill, and other mitigation fees and measures.

On July 25, 2017, the Board adopted the new CUP for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, effective July 28, 2017.

As provided by the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and the new CUP, the Landfill owner/operator must obtain a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the CSE from the LA County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) and fully comply with the FOC's requirements. Currently, the Landfill owner/operator is in the process of obtaining the required FOC from the Task Force.

For more information regarding the landfill expansion and the new CUP, please contact Richard Claghorn, LA County Regional Planning, at (213) 974-6443, Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For information regarding the FOC, please contact Martins Aiyetiwa, Task Force staff, at (626) 458-3553, Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m..





Update on Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Issues

Public records show that the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill), partially located in the City of Los Angeles and the County unincorporated community of Sylmar.

The Landfill has been the object of nearly 11,000 resident and regulatory agencies generated odor complaints. Since 2009, 215 Notices of Violation (NOV) have been filed by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) against Sunshine Canyon for violating Rule 402 (Nuisance), and California Health and Safety Code Section 41700.

In an attempt to address the odor emanating from the Landfill, County Public Works' has required the operators, Republic Services Inc. (Republic) to provide detailed information on the Landfill's gas collection and control system, as well as other odor control practices.

Because of Republic's incomplete and untimely responses to the requested information, Public Works has submitted a referral to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (Regional Planning) to issue a NOV to Republic. Based on the Regional Planning Hearing Officer's determination, issued May 2, 2017, Republic received a \$174,000 NOV, under Condition 11 of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 00-194.

On May 11, 2017, Republic paid the penalty fee to the County, under protest and without waiver of their right to seek judicial review of the Hearing Officer's decision. On July 19, 2017, Browning-Ferris Industries of California Inc., a subsidiary of Republic, filed a judicial lawsuit against the Los Angeles County seeking to vacate the NOV.

On November 9, 2016, the Los Angeles County Public Health (Public Health), pursuant to Condition 45N of the Landfill's CUP, issued an Order to Abate to Republic, directing them to abate conditions that attribute to the odor nuisance by March 2017. Based on their findings, Public Health determined Republic did not comply with the Order of Abatement, and requested Regional Planning issue an NOV to Republic. Currently the NOV referral is under review.

As mentioned above, the Landfill is also in violations of the SCAQMD regulations for failure to control and mitigate landfill generated odors and has been operating under a Stipulated Order For Abatement issued by the SCAQMD's Hearing Board which is currently scheduled to be reconsidered by the Hearing Board on November 8 & 9, 2017.

The Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill is owned and operated by Republic and in 2008 received a permit to operate the City and County landfills as a combined landfill.

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

Food Waste Recycling Services at LA County Public Works Headquarters

“Scrape Your Plate Program”



In October 2015, the California Dining staff at LA County Public Works headquarters cafeteria began separating unused food, such as fruits, vegetables, eggshells and coffee grounds from the trash into containers so they could be used in the worm composting bins for use in the garden located outside the Headquarters Annex building.

The option of separating food waste and leftovers into a designated container is now available for headquarter staff and visitors.

With the introduction of this program known as “the Scrape Your Plate,” Public Works has established a new food waste collection program for everyone visiting the Headquarters cafeteria. The dining area will soon have a number conveniently located food waste bin to recycle their left-overs.

Instead of having food waste decompose in landfills and producing the greenhouse gas (GHG), the materials will be sorted and recycled into valuable products like transportation fuel and biogas for generating

electricity. Whatever cannot be used for creating biogas and fuel will continue to be converted into compost.

For the past 50 years, the average global temperature has increased at a rate faster than ever recorded. The dumping of huge amounts of food waste into landfills has contributed to an increase in GHG emission methane gas, which is as a major contributor to climate change.

Over the last few years, California has enacted a number of laws mandating more aggressive recycling and reduction of organic waste disposal. Recycling organic food and green waste will preserve scarce landfill space for materials that cannot be recycled, thereby reducing the effects of climate change caused by solid waste disposal.

The LA County Board of Supervisors had this in mind back in October 2014 when they adopted a plan called The Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future. The goal of the Roadmap is to divert waste from landfills and maximize the recovery of products, materials, and energy

from waste by establishing the following landfill disposal reduction targets:

- 80 percent of solid waste from landfills by 2025
- 90 percent of solid waste from landfills by 2035
- 95 percent or more solid waste from landfills by 2045

With close to 4,000 employees, Public Works staff has a sizeable impact on our local environment. Now that we can recycle our organic waste at work, there is even more potential for change. When eating in the courtyard and cafeteria, please be sure to scrape your food waste into the food-waste-only bin, recycle all beverage containers, and put trash in the trash-only bin. Together, we will make a difference!

For additional information regarding the program, please contact Kawsar Vazifdar kvazifdar@dpw.lacounty.gov.



Dodgers Foundation Beverage Container Recycling Challenge

“It’s time for Dodger baseball,” which signals the start of every home game for Los Angeles men in blue.

For the third consecutive season, that gentle exhortation to enjoy America’s pastime has also signaled the start of the LA County Public Works campaign encouraging LA County residents to recycle their beverage containers. The multi-media campaign partners iHeart Media, the Dodgers and the County in an effort to reduce and eliminate the plastic, glass and aluminum containers otherwise destined for landfills.

This year’s campaign consisted of web banners, outdoor digital billboards, in-stadium infographic messaging that rolled on “DodgerVision” screens during games, social media, radio spots and an animated Public Service Announcement featuring Dodger third baseman and National League All Star Justin Turner.

Outreach efforts were led by the Dodgers Foundation’s RBI Recycling Challenge, and offered community-based Little League baseball teams the opportunity of a lifetime for one of their players to throw out the ceremonial first pitch at a Dodger home game.

In order to qualify for the honor of standing on the field, prior to the game the teams had to recycle the most beverage containers. The recycling challenge resulted in the collection of thousands of pounds of beverage containers and more than \$68,000 in California Redemption Value payouts for their respective organizations.

In conjunction with the Little Leaguer’s recycling challenge, Public Works embarked on its own sustainability project, the Employee Beverage Container Recycling Challenge which resulted in staffer Aracely Lasso of the Watershed Management Division taking her place alongside Public Works Director Mark Pestrella, after collecting more than 550 pounds of plastic, glass and aluminum beverage containers.

Nearly 200 Public Works staff and family spent the rest of an exciting evening at Chavez Ravine cheering the Dodgers on to a 3-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS DAY**
at
Dodgers
Stadium

Friday, August 25, 2017

Join Public Works Director Mark Pestrella and Dodgers third baseman Justin Turner as they celebrate the winner of the annual Dodgers Foundation Little League Recycling Challenge. Discount tickets are available for all Public Works employees.

Public Works Employee Recycling Challenge

The employee who recycles the most beverage containers (verified by CRV recycling receipts) by **August 17, 2017**, will win two FREE game tickets and join the Director and Justin Turner on the field.



For more information:
Please contact Tranette Sanders (x3562) or Theresa Hernandez (x7825)

Update on the State of Recycling and Disposal in California - 2017

In August 2017, CalRecycle released its State of Disposal and Recycling in California 2017 Update.



The report analyzes trends in disposal, recycling, and the factors influencing those trends, particularly with respect to the implementation of AB 341 (2011), the law that established a statewide recycling goal of 75 percent by 2020.

CalRecycle currently determines progress toward the 75 percent recycling goal by using the amount of disposal relative to a calculated base generation of solid waste. Thus, the analysis in the report assumes that waste not disposed is source-reduced, recycled, or composted. In 2016, an estimated 76.5 million tons of waste were generated statewide; disposal and disposal-related activities accounted for 56 percent or 42.7 million tons of material, while the remaining 33.8 million tons of material were diverted.

These figures correspond to a statewide per capita disposal rate of 6.0 pound per person per day (ppd), and a diversion rate of 44 percent, the lowest diversion rate since the 75 percent goal, was established in 2011 (diversion rates for 2014 and 2015 were at 50 and 47 percent, respectively). To achieve the 75 percent recycling goal, however, disposal must drop to a per capita average of 2.7 ppd by 2020.

The report identifies several factors that may contribute to the increase in disposal and corresponding decrease in recycling, including relatively low disposal costs, improvements in the economy, declines in global values for recyclable commodities, and limited in-state infrastructure to manage a diverse flow of waste materials. The report also evaluates additional measures that may be necessary to reverse the current disposal/diversion trends to achieve the 75 percent diversion recycling goal.

The report notes that relatively low disposal costs in California create an incentive for businesses and individuals to dispose of otherwise divertible material. By contrast, solid waste policies in Europe encourage higher landfill fees and taxes as a strategy to deter disposal and make source reduction, environmental product design, composting, and recycling more competitive

In addition, economic indicators, such as wages, show a strong correlation with total disposal. Current projections for California show continued increase in wages, which will result in an increment in disposal unless policy and programmatic changes are implemented to decouple economic growth from growth in disposal.

The report also highlights the slow domestic development and international decline of markets for recyclable materials as a factor for the increase in disposal. Recent decline in global demand and value for recyclable commodities has contributed to the closure of several processing facilities and many recycling centers that handle beverage containers. In-state management options for organic material also present a challenge. While managing of organic materials is not tied to global markets, it nevertheless requires local markets and adequate infrastructure that California does not yet have. Siting, permitting, and cross regulatory requirements also present a challenge to building new organic materials management facilities in the state.

The report indicates that in response to the continued increases in disposal, CalRecycle may need to evaluate additional measures that require mandatory action from local jurisdictions, the waste industry, and product and packaging manufacturers. These measures build on the strategies identified in the August 2015 AB 341 Report to the Legislature, and include the focused implementation of SB 1383, developing mandatory packaging requirements, additional waste characterization studies, new reporting requirements, stronger local requirements, and a renewed focus on construction and demolition waste.

For additional information on these reports, please use the links below:

State of Disposal and Recycling in California 2017 Update
AB 341 Report to the Legislature, August 2015



CalRecycle Proposes Mattress Recycling Baseline and Goals for California

The passage of SB 254, California's Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, in September 2013 mandated CalRecycle to establish mattress recycling baseline amounts and goals, reduce illegal dumping, and increase recycling and lower public agency costs

In August 2017, CalRecycle conducted its first Mattress Recycling Baseline and Goals Workshop to get input from the various public and private industry stakeholders on establishing SB 254 objectives.

CalRecycle has since proposed the following recycling baseline amounts and goals:

- (1) A baseline of 150,000 units for renovated mattress with a goal of maintaining this amount through 2020.
- (2) A baseline of 955,059 units for recycled mattresses with goals of increasing the baseline amounts by 30 percent in 2017, 15 percent in 2018, 9 percent in 2019 and 2020.
- (3) A baseline of 43 out of 58 California counties that have access to recycling facilities and mattress drop-off locations with goals of increasing the number of counties to 49 in 2017, and 58 in 2018.

The Task Force believes these recycling baselines and goals are consistent with current and upcoming recycling regulations; however, CalRecycle should also implement a robust education and enforcement program for mattress organizations, recyclers, and renovators. The Task Force estimates that up to 60 percent of mattress organizations who are required to report sales and recycling numbers under SB 254 do not report.

In August 2017, CalRecycle reported that out of the 13 recyclers, 56 renovators, and 509 solid waste facilities that were identified as potential reporters only 11 recyclers, 6 renovators, and 332 solid waste facilities submitted their annual reports. These numbers do not include mattress organizations that have not been identified or notified of their duties under SB 254. The Task Force also believes that most of the carpet industry is further behind in the development and implementation of post-consumer carpet recycling programs. As a result, the number of post-consumer recyclers within the carpet industry have continuously remained in single digit.

The Task Force supported Assembly Bill 1158 by Assembly Member Chu, which was signed by the Governor in October 2017. AB 1158 provides for a multi-stakeholder advisory committee to be responsible for making recommendations to the carpet stewardship organization(s) on their stewardship plan(s) and requires the stewardship organization(s) to respond to the advisory committee's input. Among other things, AB 1158 also established a 24 percent carpet recycling rate goal by January 1, 2020. It further prohibits the carpet stewardship organization from expending any assessment funds for activities related to engineered municipal solid waste conversion (as defined in Section 40131.2 of the Public Resource Code), cement kilns to burn carpet, penalties imposed by regulatory agencies, and litigation against the State.



While the Task Force appreciates Assembly Member Chu's efforts in authoring AB 1158, there is a need to address the amount of latex foam, memory foam, and wood going to landfills and the lack of secondary facilities and markets for these materials. The Task Force also hopes CalRecycle will recommend legislation that will encourage the development of secondary markets for those materials and move to improve the collection and recovery rate for used mattresses.

Additionally, the Task Force strongly believes local governmental agencies need to be fully reimbursed for the full collection costs of illegally dumped mattresses, box springs and delivery to an authorized collection facility. Further, the State should regulate the vehicles used to transport mattresses by ensuring that they are properly licensed by the State. The Task Force informed CalRecycle of these concerns via a formal letter on September 1, 2017. For a copy of the letter, please click on the following link: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/tf/pdf/AttachmentDSitePlan.pdf>



OCTOBER 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 (Last amended on May 2, 2017)</p>	<p>This bill would require the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to seek direction from the Legislature prior to adopting guidelines and regulations implementing the State's Scoping Plan 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>Chaptered June 28, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will allow local governments to temporarily close a highway, through-street, or alley within its jurisdiction to curb illegal dumping.</p>
<p>AB 378 Garcia, Holden, and Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Floor, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended May 30, 2017)</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, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended Feb 13, 2017)</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 Appropriations, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended June 22, 2017)</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 (Last Amended March 23, 2017)</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 920 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2-Year Bill Last Amended July 17, 2017)</p>	<p>This bill would define the term “diverse and balanced portfolio of resources” to include an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. Among other things, the bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>
<p>AB 954 Chiu</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered October 14, 2017</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, will require the Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), by July 1, 2018, to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates, and alternatives to “sell-by dates”.</p>
<p>AB 1132 Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered August 7, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will authorize the air pollution control districts to issue an interim order for abatement to any person causing an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or environment, pending an abatement hearing before the Hearing Board. Among other things, the bill will also require the air pollution control districts to make reasonable efforts to meet and confer with the person and make a good faith effort 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>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1147 Salas</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, 2 Year bill (Introduced Feb 17, 2017)</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>
<p>AB 1158 Chu</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered October 14, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will formalize a multi-stakeholder advisory committee and require the stewardship organization(s) to respond to the committee’s input. 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, penalty fees, and litigation against the State.</p>
<p>AB 1219 Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered October 9, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will enact the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to expand those provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, and authorize food facilities to donate food directly to end recipients. Among other things, this bill will provide that donation of food that is fit for human consumption and exceeded the labeled shelf life date is subject to liability protection; however, for perishable food the person distributing the food to the end recipient makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. Such immunity is not applicable to injuries resulting from gross negligence or intentional misconduct.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1294 Berman and Acosta</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered October 11, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will extend indefinitely an existing requirement for manufacturers or suppliers of plastic food container products to maintain documentation supporting their recycled content claims.</p>
<p>AB 1572 Aguilar-Curry</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Chaptered July 31, 2017</p>	<p>This bill will 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 (Last Amended April 4, 2017)</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>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 35 Wiener</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Chapters September 29, 2017</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, will authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that meets specific objective standards which will allow for a streamlined, ministerial approval process, and exempt from a conditional use permit.</p>
<p>SB 53 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended April 26, 2017)</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>
<p>SB 100 De León</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended Sept 11, 2017)</p>	<p>This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent by December 31, 2030. Among other things, this bill would also declare that the CPUC, California Energy Commission (CEC), and ARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable resources by December 31, 2045.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
SB 705 Allen	Support	Senate Floor, 2 Year Bill (Last Amended May 26, 2017)	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.
HR 2853 Kind	Support	U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. Among other things, this bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.

OCTOBER 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.