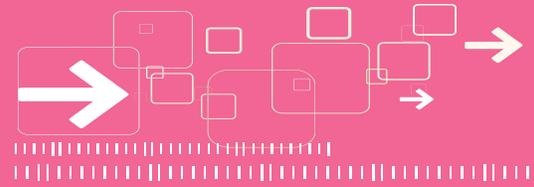




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



TOP STORIES

- 1 Update: Woolsey Fire Debris Removal
- 3 NBCUniversal Recycling Program
- 8 Threats Posed By Lithium Battery Fires
- 11 Summary: California Carpet Stewardship



Woolsey Fire Debris Removal Update

The fire started on November 8, 2018, burning nearly 97,000 acres, including thousands of acres of Santa Monica Mountains open space.

The fire destroyed or damaged more than 2,000 structures. The removal of fire debris from burned structures, damaged foundations, and impacted soils resulting from the Woolsey, Hill, and Camp Fires is a monumental task and a County priority. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), the California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling

Story continues on page 4



Update on Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Chiquita Canyon Landfill is an existing Class III landfill in Los Angeles County unincorporated area of Castaic.

The Landfill is owned and operated by Waste Connections, Inc. On July 25, 2017, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for expansion of the Landfill's footprint and elevation.

Story continues on page 5

Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers

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

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

Services suspended during rainy weather.

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

Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street San Pedro, CA 90731

Hyperion Treatment Plant

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

Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021

Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street Sun Valley, CA 91352

UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

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

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

Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center

4600 Colorado Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90039

Los Angeles County Permanent Collection Centers

Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

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

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

EDCO Environmental Collection Center

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

Open 2nd and 4th Saturday of 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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LA County Public Works

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



Visit www.lacountyiswmf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes, and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. **JOIN THE TEAM:** If you are interested in participating on the LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528, volivas@dpw.lacounty.gov. 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!



NBCUniversal Expands Recycling Program at Universal City

Universal City is home to three distinct NBCUniversal businesses – the Universal Studios Hollywood theme park, CityWalk shops and restaurants and Universal City Studios film and TV production studios.

With a diverse community, recycling is a challenge. Universal City is currently working to achieve a jurisdictional waste diversion target of 65 percent, but the new 2015 recycling acceptance standards have made the task difficult. With dozens of independent tenant and contractor operations, a changing employee base, and a seasonal workforce of thousands, the existing recycling programs need to be expanded.

To tackle the challenge, NBCUniversal established a Waste Reduction Task Force that includes representatives from each of the three businesses and their shared waste hauler. Meeting regularly, the Task Force uses a data-driven approach that examines waste diversion metrics and routinely performs audits of waste streams. With this approach, they are able to identify opportunities to implement new programs and improve existing ones. While each business has unique elements, the Task Force has found commonalities between

the businesses and sharing best practices has become an integral part of their work.

Universal City's recycling programs include, separately collecting food waste, recyclables and mixed waste. Recycling awareness has improved among employees, and cleaner waste streams have resulted in higher diversion from landfills. Specialized collections are set up at operations that generate unique materials like scrap metal, wood and textiles. Landscape waste is collected using reusable burlap sacks to reduce plastic bags and is sometimes mulched to use onsite.

Additional creative solutions from the Task Force include: exchanging materials between businesses such as wood pallets, furniture, paint buckets and overstocked janitorial supplies; saving and reusing materials from seasonal events such as Halloween Horror Nights; expanding the recovery of edible food for donation at Universal City Studios, including a year-round production

fridge program and source reduction via purchasing practices. Additionally, in 2018 park operations reduced employee plastic water bottles by 90 percent, by distributing reusable water bottles, and installing water refilling stations.

Another component of the program is outreach which includes employee engagement through signage, training and videos. Operations management also worked closely with tenants on CityWalk to sort pre-consumer waste, achieving 100 percent tenant participation in the property's recycling and composting collection programs.

These combined efforts have paid off. NBCUniversal is exceeding its diversion target and staying ahead of local and state recycling and organics requirements. For those on the Waste Reduction Task Force, the greatest reward comes from providing a cleaner and greener experience for those that work and play at Universal City.





continued from page 1

Woolsey Fire Debris Removal Update

(CalRecycle), and local agencies within the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties are working together to provide programs for residents to remove debris in an efficient and safe manner.

CalOES and CalRecycle have deployed 30 crews to remove the debris for residents who have opted to participate in the Government-Sponsored Program in Los Angeles County. The pace of debris removal has been greatly impacted by the weather. Heavy rains and winds temporarily impacted the progress of these efforts. For safety reasons, crews must wait for rain and/or wind to subside to safely remove debris.

More than 900 properties in Los Angeles County have been assessed by CalOES for debris removal and 810 properties have been cleared of debris as of May 27, 2019.

Property owners who elected to clear fire debris themselves have applied for the County's Local Fire Debris Removal Program (opt-out)

which provides the key components to manage a fire debris removal activity in an efficient and safe manner. A total of 429 property owners have applied to conduct debris operations themselves or with a contractor.

Overall, in Los Angeles County, 927 applications have been received for the Government Sponsored Program (opt-in), while another 429 properties will be cleared by the property owners (opt-out), totaling 1,356 properties participating in debris removal efforts as of May 27, 2019.

For more detailed information regarding the debris removal programs or other recovery programs available, please refer to <https://www.lacounty.gov/LACountyRecovers/> or call the Woolsey Fire hotline at (626) 979-5370 for additional information and guidance.



continued from page 1

Update on Chiquita Canyon Landfill

The new CUP provides a maximum disposal capacity of 60 million tons, subject to several restrictions and limitations including, but not limited to, a maximum operational life of 30 years and a maximum elevation of 1,430 above mean sea level. The new CUP also provides for development and operation of an enclosed composting facility with a maximum daily capacity of 560 tons.

As required by the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and Condition No. 100 of the new CUP, the Landfill has applied for a new Finding of Conformance (FOC) from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) to demonstrate full compliance with the CSE requirements. After consideration, the Task Force granted the FOC to the Landfill on July 19, 2018.

With respect to the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) revision, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health acting as the State-approved Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), issued a SWFP for the landfill on October 19, 2018. Regarding the Waste Discharge Requirements permit (WDR) for the Landfill, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the revised WDR on December 13, 2018.

Since the effective date of the CUP, Los Angeles County has been challenged with a lawsuit by environmental and community groups. The lawsuit alleged that the Environmental Impact Report was inadequate and did not comply with the California Environmental Quality Act. To date, this lawsuit is ongoing and pending litigation.

Los Angeles County also faces a lawsuit from the landfill operator challenging various conditions in the CUP, specifically conditions imposing fees and exactions, tonnage limits, closure requirements, restrictions on materials, and other requirements. In July 2018, the Los Angeles County Superior Court struck down the challenges to the operational conditions of the CUP by the operator and did not resolve the challenges to the CUP fee provisions. The operator appealed this decision to the Court of Appeal, which referred the matter back to the lower Court.

The landfill operator filed another lawsuit against Los Angeles County for the Notice of Violation issued to the landfill operator for accepting treated auto-shredder waste, which is a prohibited material under the CUP, failure to properly post required notices regarding prohibited materials, and for not paying some of the required fees. This litigation is still pending.



CalRecycle Initiates Formal Rulemaking for Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383)

SB 1383 (2016) requires the State to achieve a 50 percent organic waste reduction statewide disposal by the year 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025

It also requires 20 percent of edible food to be diverted by 2025. To help achieve the SB 1383 goals CalRecycle was delegated to develop regulations for jurisdictions. Since the introduction of SB 1383, CalRecycle initiated the formal rulemaking process for SB 1383 regulations on January 18, 2019, by releasing the draft of the regulations for a 45-day public comment period.

The proposed regulations will require local jurisdictions to provide mandatory organic waste collection services for all organic waste generators, including residents, businesses and local government facilities within their jurisdiction. Jurisdictions will also be required to implement edible food recovery programs for commercial food generators and develop inspection and enforcement programs to ensure compliance with the regulations, including passing ordinances and imposing mandatory minimum penalties for non-compliance. Jurisdictions are required to procure a minimum amount of renewable transportation fuel or compost created from recovered organic waste based on the jurisdiction's population. Counties are required to work with cities and regional agencies to conduct capacity planning to ensure sufficient organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity.

CalRecycle will begin enforcing regulations on January 1, 2022 and imposing penalties of up to \$10,000 per day per violation to jurisdictions for non-compliance. The regulations will also require jurisdictions to begin imposing penalties for non-compliance on regulated entities subject to their authority on January 1, 2024.

On March 12, 2019, CalRecycle hosted a formal hearing in Sacramento, California, to provide an overview of the regulations and the rulemaking process, as well as to receive public comments on the draft regulatory text. CalRecycle will incorporate stakeholder comments into the regulatory text and release at least one additional draft for a 15-day comment period later this year and expects to finalize the regulations in November 2019.

In December 2018, CalRecycle released the Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment (SRIA), which considers the statewide costs, impacts, and benefits of the regulations. The

estimated statewide cost of implementing the regulations is \$20.9 billion from 2019 to 2030. The total cost for all local jurisdictions statewide is estimated to be \$400 million in 2022, tapering down to \$96 million by 2025 and each year thereafter. Costs for local jurisdictions include capacity planning, education and outreach, adjustment of franchise agreements, enforcement, procurement of renewable transportation fuel and compost, coordination of edible food recovery and reporting. The average annual cost to businesses is estimated to be \$662 per year and the average annual cost per household is estimated to be \$17 per year. The SRIA estimates that an additional 80 to 90 new composting and anaerobic digestion facilities each with a throughput output of 100,000 tons per year will be needed statewide to process organic waste diverted from landfill disposal. The SRIA estimates the total capital cost of these facilities will be over \$2 billion.

CalRecycle prepared a Draft Infrastructure and Market Analysis Report (Draft Report) summarizing their research and analysis of organics recycling and diversion infrastructure, barriers to infrastructure development and the status of markets for products generated by organics recycling. The Draft Report concluded that California currently has more than 160 permitted compost facilities and more than a dozen anaerobic digestion facilities that accept a total of about 6 million tons of organic materials per year. To achieve the SB 1383 organic waste disposal reduction targets, California will need to divert at least 14 million tons of additional organic waste. The Draft Report states that there is approximately 4 million tons of existing permitted capacity currently available to process additional organic materials, with over 3 million tons located in the Southern California region. However, these facilities may need to seek new or adjusted air district permits to accept additional organic material, which may be a barrier to utilizing this capacity. Although California has a robust infrastructure to process wood and green wastes, the infrastructure for processing food scraps is limited because less than 50 percent of composters accept food scraps. Food waste alone comprises 18 percent of the disposed waste stream, which means about 5 to 6 million tons of food waste will need to be diverted from landfill disposal to achieve the SB 1383 organic waste disposal reduction targets.

Story continues on page 7



continued from page 6

CalRecycle Initiates Formal Rulemaking for Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383)

As required by SB 1383, CalRecycle will work with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) no later than July 1, 2020, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government and local government have made in achieving 2020 and 2025 organic

waste disposal reduction targets. The results of the Draft Report will be included and incorporated into the analysis prepared by CalRecycle and CARB.

CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations for Assembly Bill 901 (AB 901) (Recycling and Disposal Facility Reporting)

On March 5, 2019, the AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS) regulations were approved by the State of California Office of Administrative Law and went into immediate effect.

The proposed regulations include changes in solid waste reporting to the state and are an expansion of the current organics and recyclable material reporting, as a result of the new statewide waste management and recycling laws.

The Disposal Reporting System (DRS) which has been in place following the implementation of the landmark Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), focused on reporting disposal tonnages but lacked the ability to track and enforce the proper management of recyclable materials which are collected, sorted and processed at non-disposal facilities.

In response to these issues the State Legislature passed AB 901, designed to enhance recyclable material metrics and reporting to improve the ability of CalRecycle and local jurisdictions to measure and achieve compliance with mandated goals and programs.

Changes to Reporting

The changes that the proposed regulations would enact are as follows:

- Require disposal facility operators to submit disposal tonnage information directly to CalRecycle, and to counties upon request.
- Require recycling and composting operations to submit tonnage information directly to CalRecycle.
- Eliminate the requirement for counties to submit tonnage information from facilities to cities, regional agencies and CalRecycle.
- Replace the existing DRS with a new RDRS.
- Require exporters, brokers and transporters of recyclables or compost to submit periodic information to CalRecycle on the types, quantities and destinations of materials that are disposed, sold or transferred inside or outside the state.
- Make aggregated information, other than that aggregated by the company, public information.
- Provide that CalRecycle may impose civil penalties administratively after first allowing entities an opportunity to comply.
- Specify the types of waste disposal records that are subject to inspection by CalRecycle.
- Prohibit a government entity from disclosing the name of a waste hauler using a specific landfill unless necessary as part of an administrative or judicial proceeding; and specifies that jurisdictions may inspect records beginning with information from July 1, 2015.
- Specify that any quantity of solid waste, including green material, that is transported to another state and/or foreign country by a transporter/processor will be deemed disposal

Story continues on page 8

continued from page 7

CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations for Assembly Bill 901 (AB 901) (Recycling and Disposal Facility Reporting)

unless the jurisdiction of origin can substantiate and provide documentation(s) to CalRecycle that the material was recycled and/or composted.

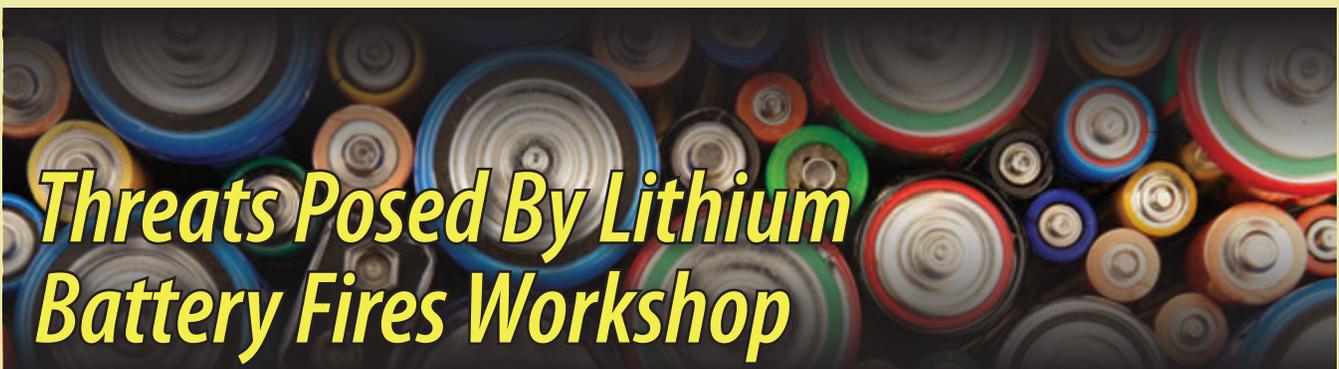
Looking Ahead

During the regulatory development process CalRecycle allowed opportunities for public comment. The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) has been extensively involved with the process and has been in communication with CalRecycle. As it stands, the proposed regulations would be extremely burdensome and costly to implement. For a copy of the Task Force's most recent

written communication with CalRecycle, please refer to the letter dated November 15, 2018.

Currently, CalRecycle is providing outreach to stakeholders and is requiring compliance with the new electronic reporting system by July 1, 2019. Solid waste facility reporting would continue through the second quarter of 2019 and reporting entities would begin to submit online RDRS for the third quarter of 2019.

For more information on the proposed regulations and the status, please contact Steven Sander of CalRecycle at AB901.Reporting@CalRecycle.ca.gov.



CalRecycle hosted a workshop to share the increase occurrence of battery related fires at waste management facilities, address threats posed by lithium batteries fires and discuss existing tools and development of potential solutions.

The National, Local, Recycler and Manufacturer offered feedback and Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) provided information on current programs and existing laws.

Lithium ion batteries require special handling when it comes to disposal because of their properties and potential risks to public health and the environment. They are easily damaged by dropping, crushing, ripping, puncturing and can easily start a fire. They can also pose a danger to workers and costly damages to equipment. However, consumers are demanding more light weight and energy efficient devices making these batteries become more pervasive in

the waste streams and identifying if there is a lithium battery in a device is a challenge.

It is estimated that 44 million batteries are consumed in California, between 800 to 2,000 tons end up in the waste stream through trash cans or recycling residual streams and 250 thousand batteries are being recycled, data presented by Teresa Bui of CalRecycle.

Hilary Gans, Senior Contracts and Operations Manager with RethinkWaste shared his experience in battling a battery fire at the Shoreway Environmental facility, the Manufacture Recycling Facility

Story continues on page 9



continued from page 8

Threats Posed By Lithium Battery Fires Workshop

he operates. RethinkWaste is a group of 12 public agencies in San Mateo County and is a leader in the delivery of waste reduction and recycling programs. After the fire at the center, they conducted a study and determined that 25 percent of lithium batteries are collected through the blue recycling bin, 40 percent come from the curbside battery collection program and 34 percent come from the facility public drop-off. The study also showed that the labeling on the batteries are misleading to the public by adding a recycling symbol on the batteries.

JD Lindeberg, Principal and President for the Consulting firm Resource Recycling Systems (RRS), presented on the national perspective on lithium batteries. Compared to 2010, lithium batteries are now 60 percent more powerful, 55 percent lighter and 40 percent cheaper. He advocated for community education, proper labeling on the batteries, and increased recycling enforcement.

Ryan Fogelman, VP of Strategic Partnerships, presented on FireRover, a fire suppression system, highlighting the importance of developing a Fire Safety Plan covering fire prevention, evacuation and emergency response to lower the operational risk profile.

Erin Blum, Co-founder Chief compliance office and operator in Electronic Recycler International (ERI) one of the largest electronic recycling firms, provided the recycler's perspective. The company's focus is to bring in old electronics to refurbish, resell, or recycle down to the smallest commodity. His first approach to the lithium battery risks was to have engineers and safety personnel train employees on proper packaging, sorting and to be aware of potential damage or smoke. His second approach was to add more employees to the e-waste shredders sort line to pick out the lithium batteries. This presented a rise in labor cost.

Carl Smith, CEO and President of Call2Recycle, provided the manufacturer's perspective. He shared an overview of the lithium battery market's current issues, such as finding more non Original Equipment Manufacturer and/or counterfeit batteries, more products using batteries with increasing energy density and difficulty identifying its chemistries. He reiterated the importance of proper battery management, including safe handling of damaged/defective/recalled units, taping or bagging

for protection, refraining from removing non-removable batteries, finding a dedicated collection site, and being aware that a spent battery is underutilized compared to lithium batteries which can often maintain more than 80 percent of their original charge.

Will Scheffler, Sacramento County, presented on Title 14 Regulations, which includes BurningWastes and Open Burning, Load Checking, Fire Fighting Equipment and Training. Valetti Lang from the Department of Toxic Substances Control, which oversees the management of Household Hazardous Waste, gave a brief presentation on the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act. This act bans all household batteries from solid waste landfill disposal and requires retailers to take back rechargeable batteries for recycling at no cost to consumers. Elliot Block, of CalRecycle, gave an overview on the Dry Cell Battery Management Act enacted in 1993, which included definitions on rechargeable batteries, rechargeable consumer product, requirements for the sale of such, and requirements for the packaging of rechargeable battery consumer products.

To conclude, it was agreed that lithium batteries and electronic device manufacturers play a significant role in proper management of lithium batteries and new policies are needed to address the issue. In the meantime, consensus was that continued education and discussions are needed to find solutions to the issue.

To address a resolution to this public health and safety dilemma, on February 22, 2019, Assembly Members Mullin and Berman introduced Assembly Bill 1509 (AB 1509), which is co authored by Assembly Members Bloom and Eggman and Senator Hill as the principal co-author. The bill was subsequently amended on April 1, 2019 and again on May 1, 2019. The proposed legislation, if enacted, establishes the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in CalRecycle. Among other things, the bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide (a) a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to CalRecycle, (b) the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and (c) to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The Bill would further require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill also requires CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the Bill's provisions.

Pharmaceutical and Sharps Waste Stewardship Senate Bill 212 (SB 212) Informal Rulemaking Workshop

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) hosted two Informal Rulemaking Workshops to adopt regulations for Senate Bill 212 (SB 212), Pharmaceutical and Sharps Waste Stewardship Program.

Stakeholders were invited to discuss and solicit feedback on necessary statutory terms and processes within Articles 1-7 of the CalRecycle draft regulatory concepts outline.

SB 212 Jackson, Chapter 1004, signed on September 30, 2018, provides local safe and convenient disposal options for home-generated pharmaceutical drug and sharps waste by requiring statewide stewardship by manufacturers and “covered entities” responsible to operate and fund collection programs for their products at the end of life. As a minimum, the Stewardship Program must provide at least one drug collection site for every 50,000 residents and a free mail back container for sharps waste at time of purchase. CalRecycle is also required to develop and adopt SB 212 implementing regulations. The process to adopt final regulations includes four Informal Rulemaking workshops, followed by a Formal Rulemaking process scheduled to begin in October 2019 with the Final Regulations adopted by January 1, 2021.

The first informal workshop on January 2019 presented and requested stakeholder input regarding Articles 1-3.

- Article 1: Covered entity, administrative and operational costs, significant, homebound, technically feasible, good faith negotiations and reasonable effort.
- Article 2: Covered entities and stewardship organizations, including submittal of manufacturer product list, criteria for determining covered entity and education and outreach.
- Article 3: Stewardship plans, submittal of proposed pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship plan(s) to Board, and other applicable agencies, agency determinations, timeline for proposed plans, certification that plan meets laws and regulations, pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship plan submittal to Department, plan Requirements for covered drugs and criteria for plan approval of home-generated sharps waste.

The second informal rulemaking workshop held on February 2019, solicited stakeholder feedback on Articles 4-7.

- Article 4: Reports, budgets and records
- Article 5: Financial provisions
- Article 6: Potential tools for enforcement
- Article 7: Miscellaneous provisions, stewardship and organization collaboration, how to avoid stewardship organizations from repeatedly providing inadequate plans and creating delays and suggestions on necessary outreach and education logistics.

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/ Integrated Waste Management Task Force participated in the two workshops and provided comments to CalRecycle on its draft regulatory concept. For a copy of the Task Force comments, click [here](#):





Summary

Revised California Carpet Stewardship Plan 2018-2022

On March 16, 2018, Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) submitted their 2018-2022 California Carpet Stewardship Plan (Plan).

The Plan was rejected by California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) for not meeting the requirements in the Product Stewardship for Carpets law outlined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 42970-42983. CalRecycle determined that the subsidies and grants allocated to the recycling of postconsumer carpets did not give priority to carpets with higher recyclable material content. The Plan also did not provide the required incentives or grants for state-approved apprenticeship programs and economic analysis for achieving the proposed 24 percent and 26 percent carpet recycling rates by January 1, 2020, and January 31, 2022. Further, the Plan did not provide any analysis to justify the proposed \$0.40 per square yard subsidy including the required maintenance reserve balance.

In response, CARE revised the Plan and added a new chapter, called Chapter 0, which addressed the economic analysis and

financial models validating the subsidy and cost of the program. On December 15, 2018, CalRecycle approved the revised Plan contingent upon, CARE accomplishing all tasks outlined in Chapter 0 by September 1, 2019.

Changing Markets Foundation, a nonprofit environmental organization, urged CalRecycle to reject the revised Plan because CARE did not complete the actions outlined in Chapter 0 and delayed until September 1, 2019. The nonprofit also believes the proposed subsidies will not achieve the recycling goals because the subsidies were not prioritized based on the recyclability of the materials used to manufacture the carpets.

For more information, visit CalRecycle Public Notice: Consideration of Chapter 0 of the Revised California Carpet Stewardship Plan 2018-2022 at 2.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicNotices/Details/3572.

Update on City of Los Angeles Exclusive Franchise System

In July 2017, the City of Los Angeles launched RecycLA, a new public-private partnership expansion of waste and recycling services, with the goal of creating efficient customer service responsiveness to single-family and multi-family residences, institutions and commercial and industrial businesses.

RecycLA ensures predictable and protected rates, as well as infrastructure and equipment improvements. The program also helps the city meet state-mandated recycling laws and achieve the city's 2025, 90 percent landfill diversion goal.

Since the program launched, more than 65,000 accounts have transitioned to the new program and over 9 million cubic yards of recyclables have been collected that would have otherwise gone to landfills. Following a challenging start, service efficiency is now at 99.9 percent and missed collections are down from a peak of 6,158 in December 2017 to 336 in the month of September 2018.

The program is also enhancing the overall quality of life in the City of Los Angeles by improving air quality and local roadways. The program divides the city into 11 zones, each served exclusively by one RecycleLA Service Provider (RSP), which means fewer truck congested neighborhoods and less deterioration on city streets. RSPs are also required to use clean-fuel burning trucks and as of August 2018, nearly 500 new clean-fuel burning trucks are servicing recycLA customers.

More recently, the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works approved a new facility certification plan for RecycLA, giving Los Angeles City Sanitation authority to conduct monthly inspections to assess safety, recycling and performance standards at any facility accepting material from RSPs. The new standards also require certain facilities to be enclosed. Moving away from outdated, potentially dangerous facilities into high-tech, clean and enclosed facilities means cleaner air and safer jobs in the fifth most dangerous job industry in the United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016).

The next phase in the program is expanding organics diversion in late 2019. The program has already rescued and diverted approximately 1,200 tons of food waste and is already making a difference in the lives of community members and their families by setting the City on a path to a healthier, more sustainable future.

For more information, please visit www.recycLA.com.





Left to right: Gideon Kracov, Sam Shammass, Jason Aspell, Mike Mohajer, Margaret Clark, Ronald Saldana, Samuel Pedroza, Charles Tripp, and Carlos Ruiz.

Task Force Says “Thank You”

At the November 15, 2018, Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) meeting, Mr. Ronald Saldana with the California Waste and Recycling Association and Mr. Samuel Pedroza with the California League of Cities, announced they were both leaving the Task Force due to their respective career changes.

Mr. Saldana was involved with the Task Force since 1994 and has extensive experience working in the solid waste industry since 1991. He has performed duties such as assisting with creating Los Angeles County area grass roots group, Californian’s Against Regulatory Excess, and served as Executive Director for California Disposal Association, representing haulers, waste facilities owners/operators and industry product and service providers.

As Mayor of the City of Claremont, Mr. Pedroza was appointed by the League of Cities in 2015. Mr. Pedroza earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Public Administration from San Diego State University and a Master of Science degree in Urban Planning from the University of California, Los Angeles. He served on the staff to Los Angeles County Supervisor Hilda L. Solis while she served in the State Legislature.

At the November 15, 2018 Task Force meeting, both Mr. Saldana and Mr. Pedroza announced their departure. Mr. Saldana would no longer

be working with the California Waste and Recycling Association. Mr. Pedroza stated he was finishing his third and final term in the Claremont City Council and would be joining the City of Industry as a Public Affairs Manager in November. Collectively, with over 25 years of experience in the solid waste industry, their contributions to the Task Force were exemplary as they both brought great ideas and recommendations to address environmental issues that the Task Force continuously seeks to find solutions for.

At the January 17, 2019, Task Force meeting, Ms. Margaret Clark, Chair, presented Mr. Saldana and Mr. Pedroza with Certificates of Appreciation on behalf of the Task Force for their outstanding excellence and diligence in the service of residents, businesses, and communities of Los Angeles County.

The Task Force thanks Mr. Saldana and Mr. Pedroza for their contributions, dedication, and service.

MAY 2019 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 2019/2020 Legislative Session.

2019/2020 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 142 Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Senate Pending Referral to Policy Committee.</p>	<p>This bill would, effective April 1, 2022, among other things, increase the California Battery Fee on purchase of a replacement lead battery from a \$1.00 to \$2.00. Funds from fees are currently allocated to the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for investigation, site evaluation, cleanup, remedial action, removal, monitoring or other response actions at any areas in the State that may have been contaminated by the operation of a lead-acid battery recycling facility. The bill would require DTSC to establish a Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facility Investigation and Cleanup Program, or LABRIC Program, which would be responsible for identifying areas of the state that are eligible for moneys from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund. The bill would also create a grant program that would provide funding to qualified industry associations for the implementation a lead-acid battery recycling awareness plan that includes the creation of a program to develop and implement a public education program to inform consumers regarding the availability of lead-acid battery recycling, promote the safe and environmentally sound collection of lead-acid batteries by retailers in the state, and promote the safe and environmentally sound recycling of lead-acid batteries collected by retailers and others in the state. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 for the 2019–20 fiscal year from the Lead-Acid Battery Cleanup Fund to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for purposes of funding the grant program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 144 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file.</p>	<p>This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit a report to the California Legislature that provides a scoping plan to help meet the state's organic waste reduction, Short-Lived Climate Pollutant, air quality mandates, and other goals and targets. Currently there is no comprehensive state organic waste plan nor a funding plan to achieve the requirements of Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, 2016). AB 144 would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>
<p>AB 187 Cristina Garcia and Bigelow</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>In Senate Pending Referral to Policy Committee.</p>	<p>This bill would revise and recast provisions of the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, including requiring the organization to review the plan and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary every 5 years. The bill would require the organization to include additional specified information and goals in the plan, the budget, and the annual reports, and to consider and respond in writing to the advisory committee's recommendations for the organization. The bill would prohibit the organization's financial reserve from exceeding an unspecified amount and would prohibit the organization from reducing the mattress recycling charge unless the organization is meeting all goals and requirements of the program. The bill would prohibit the revenue from the charge from being expended for specified purposes.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 619 Chiu</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Health</p>	<p>This bill would provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse, as specified. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency. This bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to allow a temporary food facility to use multiuse utensils that are cleaned, rinsed, and sanitized at either the temporary food facility or an approved food facility</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 729 Chu</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>In Senate Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, would require a stewardship organization to include in the carpet stewardship plan a contingency plan for if the carpet stewardship plan expires without approval of a new carpet stewardship plan or if the carpet stewardship plan is revoked. The bill would also require a carpet stewardship organization to set up a trust fund or an escrow account, into which the bill would require the organization to deposit sufficient funds to implement the programs in the carpet stewardship plan for a period of one year, in the event that the carpet stewardship plan terminates or is revoked. The bill would require the trustee or escrow agent to make payments from the trust fund or escrow account as by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) directs, to implement the most recently approved carpet stewardship plan. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, if a new carpet stewardship plan has not been approved within one year after termination or revocation, to make modifications to the previously approved plan, as it deems necessary, and continue to direct payments from the trust fund or escrow account to implement the modified plan. This bill would authorize the department to increase administratively imposed civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$10,000 per day.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 792 Ting</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>In Senate Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require a plastic beverage container filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the beverage container to contain no less than 75% postconsumer recycled plastic content on and after January 1, 2030. The bill would impose administrative penalties on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and inspections of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to assess additional administrative penalties, if violations are found, based on the audits and annual report submitted to CalRecycle by beverage manufacturers. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 815 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle to consider whether a jurisdiction has implemented a dual stream recycling program when considering if the jurisdiction has made a “good faith effort” to implement its source reduction and recycling element (SRRE) to meet the state’s diversion goals. This bill defines “dual stream recycling program” as a program in which fiber materials to be collected for recycling must be separated from containers or from glass. A dual stream recycling program includes, but is not limited to, split cart collection, separate collection containers for fiber and containers, or alternating collection weeks for single collection containers containing only fiber or only containers.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Floor</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish the policy goal of the state that, by 2030, manufacturers and retailers achieve a 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require by CalRecycle, before January 1, 2023, to adopt regulations that require manufacturers and retailers to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products, and to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products in the California market are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require manufacturers and retailers to annually report specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would require the department, before adopting the regulations, to develop a scoping plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use plastic products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a manufacturer of single-use plastic packaging or priority single-use plastic products to demonstrate a recycling rate of not less than 20% on and after January 1, 2024, not less than 40% on and after January 1, 2028, and not less than 75% on and after January 1, 2030, as a condition of sale, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate as a condition of sale. 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.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 1156 Eduardo Garcia</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file</p>	<p>This bill instead would require the Treasurer, in consultation with the State Air Resource Board (or ARB), to develop and implement no later than January 1, 2021, a pilot financial mechanism to reduce the economic uncertainty associated with the value of environmental credits. The bill would no longer require the state ARB to make recommendations to the Legislature for expanding this program to other sources of biogas and instead would authorize the Treasurer, in consultation with the state ARB, to expand this mechanism to other sources of very low carbon transportation fuel. This bill would establish the Environmental Credit Insurance Program, to be administered by the Treasurer in consultation with the state board, to increase the price certainty of the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard credit market, for very low or negative-carbon transportation fuel development projects by providing payments to project applicants, for the difference between the strike price, and environmental credit price, if the environmental credit price drops below the contracted strike price. The bill would create the Environmental Credit Insurance Fund in the State Treasury with moneys in the fund to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Treasurer for the purposes of the Environmental Credit Insurance Program</p>
<p>AB 1228 Calderon</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation</p>	<p>This bill would allow food service businesses a credit against taxes for each taxable year from January 1, 2020 and before January 1, 2025 to a qualified taxpayer in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 1236 Lackey and Flora</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, no later than January 1, 2022, would require the state Air Resources Board for a market-based compliance mechanism applicable from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2030, to investigate the potential for a carbon offset compliance protocol for recycled product manufacturing. The bill would authorize \$200,000,000 from the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CalRecycle for the department’s Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program. The bill would require CalRecycle, no later than January 1, 2023, to prepare a program environmental impact report for organic waste composting facilities. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with CalRecycle, to identify and report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the regulatory barriers and opportunities to streamline local and state approval processes to help facilitate the achievement of the state’s recycling and renewable energy generation goals. The bill would establish the Recycled Materials Innovation Grant Program to be administered by CalRecycle, in collaboration with the Office of Planning and Research, to offer competitive grants to create innovative uses for recyclable materials that have not historically been recycled domestically, to award no more than 5 grants of \$20,000,000 each, with moneys made available from the General Fund.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 1509 Mullin and Berman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Senate Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the CalRecycle. The bill would require a covered entity on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to CalRecycle and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay CalRecycle an administrative fee, set by CalRecycle at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover the department’s, and any other state agency’s, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>AB 1583 Eggman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Assembly Floor</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, would (1) delete the prescribed description of the triangle on all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state labeled with a code that indicates the plastic resin used to produce the bottles or containers. (2) require CalRecycle to convene a State-wide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling and would require the commission to, among other things, issue policy recommendations to achieve specified market development goals and waste reduction goals and provide regular feedback to the department on public messaging designed to encourage proper recycling and to minimize contamination in curbside recycling programs. (3) extend the inoperative date of these provisions to July 1, 2031. (4) extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects to January 1, 2031, and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to January 1, 2031.</p>
<p>AB 1672 Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file</p>	<p>This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require non-flushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they ought not be flushed. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 54 Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Floor</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish the policy goal of the state that, by 2030, manufacturers and retailers achieve a 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and products offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require by CalRecycle, before January 1, 2023, to adopt regulations that require manufacturers and retailers to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products, and to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products in the California market are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require manufacturers and retailers to annually report specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would require the department, before adopting the regulations, to develop a scoping plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use plastic products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a manufacturer of single-use plastic packaging or priority single-use plastic products to demonstrate a recycling rate of not less than 20% on and after January 1, 2024, not less than 40% on and after January 1, 2028, and not less than 75% on and after January 1, 2030, as a condition of sale, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate as a condition of sale. 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.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 68 Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, would delete the repeal provision, thereby extending the operation of previous provisions indefinitely. The bill would require the current required message that wholesalers and retailers of treated wood and treated wood-like products must post at or near the point of display, sale or selection of these products, to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found.</p>
<p>SB 162 Galgiani</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>In Assembly Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill would extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects until January 1, 2030. The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA). The act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 424 Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Assembly Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill would also require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize the department to impose an administrative penalty on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions.</p>
<p>SB 457 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Assembly Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to extend a 5-year monetary incentive program for the in-state production and distribution of biomethane from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2026.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 667 Hueso</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>In Assembly Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year investment strategy to drive innovation and support technological development and infrastructure, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, CalRecycle in coordination with the Treasurer, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including loans and incentive payments, to fund organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would create the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the Treasurer. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with CalRecycle, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. It is the purpose of the act to provide an alternative method of financing for the establishment of facilities needed to develop organic waste diversion technologies.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 724 Stern and Glazer</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations suspense file</p>	<p>This bill's intent is to stabilize the recycling marketplace and infrastructure by providing relief to California's retailers and grocers affected by the recycling center closures, and ensure consumers have local redemption opportunities for CRV beverage containers. (1) This bill would, among other things, increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require CalRecycle to review exemptions every 5 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. (2) This bill would revise convenience zone redemption duties and exempt from those duties, among others dealers with gross annual sales of less than \$2,000,000 and dealers that are not supermarkets and that have less than 5,000 square feet of interior retail space. (3) This bill would require CalRecycle to offer a handling fee payment from the fund to certain certified recyclers within unserved convenience zones. The bill, until July 1, 2022, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, until July 1, 2022, to annually expend \$3,000,000 from the fund for specified supplemental handling fee payments to low-volume recycling centers. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop and submit to the Legislature recommended revisions to the handling fee provisions. (4) This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before July 1, 2020, to convene a public hearing for purposes of discussing and receiving public testimony on the development of guidelines for evaluating the circumstances that might prompt CalRecycle to withhold beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities payments to any city, county, or city and county that has restricted or prohibited the siting of a supermarket site. (5) This bill would delay the inoperative date of these provisions from July 1, 2022, to July 1, 2023. This bill would additionally authorize CalRecycle to expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund for market development payments to reclaimers and product manufacturers for the 2022–23 fiscal year. (6) This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2022, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015. (7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Summary	Summary
<p>SB 726 Caballero</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Assembly Pending Referral to Policy Committee</p>	<p>This bill, among other things, would authorize, additionally, a public agency's contractor to conduct that materials exchange program and requires that contractor to provide those same instructions to a recipient. The bill authorizes the operation of a hazardous waste collection facility for the additional purpose of accepting reusable household hazardous products or materials and providing those products or materials to recipients. The bill requires reusable household products or materials to be transported by those same entities and additionally authorizes a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to transport hazardous waste or reusable household products or materials. The bill prohibits an individual from transporting reusable household hazardous products or materials that exceed existing maximum volume and weight limits. The bill requires, additionally, a recipient of a household hazardous product or material be responsible for using the product or material in conformance with its label, using appropriate personal protection, and managing unused products or materials as required by applicable state laws.</p>

MAY 2019 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 Elijah Carder with the Los Angeles County Public Works, at (626) 458-2543, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:30 pm or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.