

INSIDE SOLID WASTE



FALL 2021

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



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Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers



SWMC

Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education and Information Subcommittee

CHAIR
Mike Mohajer

For information, call
Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528
Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.



Visit lacountyiswmtf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. If you are interested in participating on the LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education and 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@pw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.

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 (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 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 of 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

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 medicines except for 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.**



The Circular Economy package also provides \$25 million in revolving loans for the Recycling Market Development Zone Program and \$10 million for incentive payments to curbside recycling for the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction program.

Furthermore, the budget includes Cap-and-Trade appropriation of \$850 million which appropriates \$130 million to CalRecycle for Waste Diversion/Recycling Infrastructure.

Investments needed in Los Angeles County to comply with Senate Bill 1383 regulations

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) established a statewide goal to reduce landfill disposal of organic waste by 75% no later than 2025 and to increase edible food waste recovery by 20%.

CalRecycle has estimated the Statewide cost of implementing SB 1383 at \$40 billion through 2030, which requires investments in new programs, staffing and infrastructure. CalRecycle also estimated that achievement of SB 1383's organic waste landfill disposal reduction goals will require an additional 250 new composting and anaerobic digestion facilities statewide by 2030, necessitating capital investments of \$1.7 to \$3.7 billion.

Los Angeles County has estimated between \$500 million and \$1 billion in capital investments needed to plan and build new organic waste processing facilities in the region to provide enough capacity to process nearly 5 million tons organic waste generated in the County each year.

Solid and organic waste recycling loans and grants as allocated in the State budget are cost-effective ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is critical for the State to further provide capital investment for infrastructure in order to achieve the State's 75% recycling goal and the organic waste landfill disposal reduction goals of SB 1383.

Additional details on the Enacted Budget are available at ebudget.ca.gov.

2021-22 State Budget

On June 28, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed the Budget Act of Fiscal Year 2021-2022 into law following negotiations with the Legislature, additional funding allocations are being made available through budget trailer bills. The 2021 Budget Act spends \$262.5 billion in total state funds, consisting of approximately \$196.4 billion from the General Fund, \$61.2 billion from special funds and \$4.9 billion from bond funds. The budget (utilizing State surplus funds and federal relief monies) aims to speed up California's recovery and address its challenges; including immediate relief for those hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic, confronting homelessness, investing in infrastructure and combating wildfires and climate change.

Proposed Investments

The 2021-22 budget proposal included financial assistance to several programs such as the \$140 million two-year Circular Economy package which appropriates \$75 million to CalRecycle for the current budget year. The package specifies the following amounts for various organic waste management programs:

- \$20 million for Organics grants.
- \$10 million for Co-digestion at Wastewater Treatment Plants.
- \$5 million for Community Composting to create and expand community composting opportunities that create jobs in underserved and disadvantaged communities.
- \$3 million for Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grants to establish new or expand existing food waste prevention projects.
- \$2 million for Circular Economy Development.

CalRecycle's Development of Plastic Beverage Container Minimum Content Standards Assembly Bill 793 (AB 793)



On April 29, 2021, the Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle) hosted a Plastic Beverage Container Minimum Content Workshop to consult with the public to beverage manufacturers, plastic reclaimers, the regulated community and other interested persons on the developing regulatory language to implement AB 793 (Ting and Irwin, 2020).

AB 793 (2020) establishes recycled content standards for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Refund Value (CRV). The law requires a post-consumer plastic recycled content standard of 15 percent beginning January 1, 2022, increasing to 25 percent by 2025 and 50 percent by 2030. The Task Force took a support position on AB 793 as it would establish minimum levels of post-consumer recycled content and create a phased approach that supports the economic implementation of recycled content standards into the beverage container market.

The purpose of the workshop was to provide language for preliminary definitions, reporting, recordkeeping, penalty reduction and submittal of petitions to adjust the minimum content and corrective action plans. CalRecycle staff presented various sections of the proposed regulations.

Some proposed definitions include "Postconsumer Recycled Material" and "Post-Industrial Recycled Material" which would be added to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §2000. Definitions.

Recordkeeping requirements are covered in Section §2235 and include requiring documentation of minimum recycled plastic content of beverage containers sold in the State. A beverage manufacturer would also have to provide legal documentation showing the post-consumer recycled material content of their beverage containers.

The requirements for the reporting section listed under §2240 include preparing a Plastic Beverage Container Virgin and Postconsumer Resin Report. This report must include manufacturer information and the amount of virgin plastic, by resin type and in pounds, used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the CRV.

Section §2250 would include a process for petitioning to the Director of CalRecycle to adjust the minimum postconsumer recycled content percentage as required to meet the minimum specified in this law.

(continued from page 4)

CalRecycle's Development of Plastic Beverage Container Minimum Content Standards Assembly Bill 793 (AB 793)



Section §2260 and §2265 cover enforcement of the regulations and include procedures for corrective action plans and reductions in administrative penalties. CalRecycle will consider a manufacturer's corrective action plan for meeting the requirements of the law before granting any reduction in administrative penalties. All penalties will be collected in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account.

The key dates for implementing AB 793 are as follows:

On January 1, 2022, beverage manufacturers are required to utilize at least 15 percent recycled plastic.

Beginning January 1, 2023, beverage manufacturers that do not meet the minimum content requirements are subject to annual administrative penalties. Penalties will be assessed beginning March 1, 2024, for non-compliance.

On January 1, 2025, beverage manufacturers are required to utilize at least 25 percent recycled plastic.

On January 1, 2030, beverage manufacturers are required to utilize at least 50 percent recycled plastic.

Additional resources are available from CalRecycle on their website regarding the new program calrecycle.ca.gov/bevcontainer/bevdistman/plasticcontent/. The Public is encouraged to provide comments and additional language suggestions for the proposed regulations and email them to: MarketInformation@calrecycle.ca.gov

Please be sure to subscribe to CalRecycle's listserv for the latest updates: calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/Subscribe/132

CalRecycle Senate Bill 1383 Implementation Tools

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383, 2016) establishes targets to achieve a 50% reduction of the statewide landfill disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction by 2025. SB 1383 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), in consultation with the California Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve specified Statewide organic waste reduction goals. The regulations were approved by the State Office of Administrative Law in November 2020 and will go into effect on January 1, 2022. Senate Bill 619 (2021) would suspend certain penalties for violation of SB 1383 requirements until January 1, 2023. The regulations also require local jurisdictions like counties and cities to implement edible food recovery programs as well as organic waste collection and diversion programs.

CalRecycle has published the SB 1383 formal rulemaking comments and responses on the webpage for the California's Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy: calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp. CalRecycle has also published guidance and implementation tools on the webpage, including:

- Detailed sampling guidance for measuring organic waste in source separated organic and mixed waste organic collection streams at transfer/processing facilities and operations.
- Detailed sampling guidance for organic waste collection service options.
- Detailed implementation guidance for standard collection service versus performance-based collection service.
- A calculator for procurement of recovered organic waste products, including a presentation and webinar recording.



CalRecycle will be updating the webpage periodically with new resources for jurisdictions, local education agencies and non-local entities. CalRecycle has released the following resources:

- A web-based organic waste capacity planning calculator.
- A customizable food recovery capacity survey to collect information from food recovery organizations and food recovery services.
- An Excel-based tool designed to help counties and each of the jurisdictions located in the county produce estimates for food recovery capacity planning.
- Guidance documents, including best management practices on how to identify commercial businesses required to donate edible food.

If you have questions about CalRecycle's Short-Lived Climate Pollutant program, please contact the "Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)" staff at SLCP.Organics@calrecycle.ca.gov.



Maine and Oregon Leading the Implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility Laws



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a policy that requires manufacturers, producers and distributors of certain products including packaging to share the responsibility for managing recycling systems for the collection and disposal of non-recyclable products and packaging. EPR programs often require modulated fees and financial incentives for producers to redesign their packaging and products to be recyclable.

During the 2021 legislative session, a dozen proposals in seven states were introduced with the intention to pave the way towards producer responsibility implementation. Two EPR laws in Maine and Oregon have recently passed. These laws target most types of consumer packaging, require producers to pay into stewardship organizations and holds consumer brand companies, distributors, retailers and importers responsible for the financial burden to recover and recycle covered products and packaging.

On July 12, 2021, Maine enacted Legislative Document (LD) 1541, an Act to Support and Improve Municipal Recycling Programs and Save Taxpayer Money. LD 1541 proposes to adopt rules by summer of 2024 and will require producers to pay into a stewardship organization that allocates funds to manage and recycle packaging waste. The state would enter a contract with a stewardship organization which would be responsible for implementing the program. The law allows the Maine Department of Environmental Protection to set producer fees based on net weight reported from collection and processing of packaging material. Fees would go towards reimbursing municipalities for operational costs of managing covered packaging materials.

On August 6, 2021, Oregon enacted Senate Bill (SB) 582, Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act, which requires producers to join a producer responsibility organization (PRO) for packaging, paper for printing and writing and food serviceware. Like Maine's law, it allocates funds to upgrade recycling facilities. The Act specifies changes to the recycling rate, size of a small producer and adds exemptions for some toxic or hazardous packaged products. Producers are required to implement a producer responsibility plan, either individually or as a PRO. SB 582 also directs the Department of Environmental Quality to establish a statewide collection list for recyclable materials. SB 582 intends to expand access to recycling services, upgrade the facilities that sort recyclables and create environmental benefits while reducing social and environmental harms caused by plastic pollution. The Department of Environmental Quality is working on an implementation plan. The new law becomes effective January 1, 2022, and the recycling program will start in July 2025.

Both EPR laws aim to increase collection, reduce litter, promote packaging innovation and packaging reuse including to increase post-consumer recycled content in packaging. In Oregon, producers will be required to cover about a quarter of the costs related to recycling in the state, whereas producers in Maine are responsible for all recycling costs. These EPR laws will provide indispensable funding and assistance to municipalities, recyclers, haulers and small businesses that have shared a disproportionate burden of the cost of managing non-recyclable products and packaging.

The SB 1383 Coalition Advocates for More Funding



On May 24, 2021, the Senate Bill (SB) 1383 Coalition, which consists of members from the solid waste industry, local government agencies and advocacy associations, sent a budget letter to the California State Administration requesting a \$200 million funding increase for SB 1383 implementation for organic waste recycling infrastructure. They also supported the California State Senate's proposal to allocate \$200 million to cities and counties to develop and implement SB 1383 organic waste recycling programs. The Governor's enacted budget includes \$65 million in funding for the circular economy.

Under SB 1383, the state must achieve a 75 percent reduction from the 2014 levels of the amount of organic waste disposed in landfills by 2025. Implementing these regulations is an undertaking which requires significant recycling infrastructure to effectively transform how organic waste is managed.

CalRecycle has estimated the Statewide cost of implementing SB 1383 at \$40 billion through 2030, which requires major investments in new programs, staffing and infrastructure. CalRecycle has also estimated that achievement of SB 1383's organic waste landfill disposal reduction goals will require an additional 250 new composting and anaerobic digestion facilities statewide by the year 2030, necessitating capital investments of \$1.7 to \$3.7 billion. Infrastructure funding will offer economic relief to families across the state by offsetting the increase in rates for waste collection and

processing services that would otherwise be needed to fund SB 1383 infrastructure. Without this funding, local governments and ratepayers would bear the brunt of these costs in the midst of an economic recovery.

Los Angeles County has an estimated infrastructure capacity shortfall of nearly 5 million tons per year of organic waste processing capacity. An estimated 80 new anaerobic digestion and composting facilities, each processing 150 to 200 tons per day, will be needed to recycle organic waste generated in LA County. Developing this capacity would require a capital investment of at least \$0.5 billion to \$1 billion. CalRecycle has estimated that the first year of implementation will cost local governments \$400 million including the cost of \$20 billion to implement over ten years. Funding for local governments will assist them with implementing SB 1383.

While the investments in the Governor's enacted State Budget are certainly welcome, they fall short of the investments needed Statewide to support recycling, including organic waste recycling and edible food recovery to achieve the State's 75 percent recycling goal and the organic waste landfill disposal reduction goals of SB 1383. While solid and organic waste recycling loans and grants are cost-effective ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is critical for the State to provide capital investment for infrastructure.

Update - County's Long-Term Solid Waste Management Plan and Countywide Siting Element

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires each county to prepare a Countywide Siting Element that describes how they plan to manage its solid waste for a 15-year planning period.

The existing Countywide Siting Element for the Los Angeles County was approved by CalRecycle in 1998, which pertains to all 88 cities within the County and the unincorporated areas.

The Countywide Siting Element is currently being updated as required by State law. A preliminary draft of the document was recently prepared by Los Angeles County Public Works, under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force and its Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee. The draft updates solid waste facility information, goals and policies to be consistent with current solid waste industry practices and technologies.

The Preliminary Draft of the revised Countywide Siting Element includes the following changes: (1) removal of Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from the list of future potential landfill sites; (2) closure of Puente Hills Landfill in October 2013; (3) no new or expansions of existing landfills in the County; (4) updates to the goals and policies in accordance with the new solid waste management paradigm and to be consistent with current regulatory standards and industry practices; (5) identification of potential sites for alternatives to landfill technology facilities and (6) discussion regarding the development of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management system.

On July 1, 2021, Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the lead agency, released the Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for public review. A Notice of Availability and Notice of Public Information Meetings were published in local newspapers. The Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR have been available for public review since July 1, 2021. The comment period ended on November 15, 2021. These documents are available on the website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement.



For more information, contact Martins Aiyetiwa of Los Angeles County Public Works at maiyet@pw.lacounty.gov or (626) 458-3553, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., or contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

Task Force 2021 Legislative Update

During the first half of the 2021-22 legislative session, the Task Force continued to prioritize their efforts to take a position on bills concerning solid waste, recycling, renewable energy, and environmental impacts and recommend amendments, if necessary. The Task Force took a position on about 30 bills this year, of which four bills have gone to the Governor for his signature, four bills have died and will not be moving forward this session, and six bills have been placed as second year bills to be picked up during the second year of the 2021-22 legislative session. The following is the status of the 30 bills and the Task Force's position.

Chaptered bills:

AB 246 (Quirk and Mathis) Contractors: disciplinary actions. Position: **Support**

AB 332 (Salas) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass. Position: **Support and Amend**

AB 332 (Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards. Position: **Support**

AB 478 (Ting, Lorena Gonzalez, Irwin) Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic: commingled rates. Position: **Support**

AB 652 (Friedman) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Position: **Support**

AB 707 (Quirk) Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. Position: **Support**

AB 818 (Bloom) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. Position: **Support**

AB 843 (Aguilar-Curry) CA Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: renewable feed-in tariff: Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff program: community choice aggregators. Position: **Support**

AB 881 (Lorena Gonzalez, Friedman, Cristina Garcia, and Mathis) Plastic waste: diversion: recycling: exports. Position: **Support If Amended**

AB 1200 (Ting) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals. Position: **Support**

AB 1201 (Ting, Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Mathis) Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability. Position: **Support**

AB 1276 (Carrillo and Lorena Gonzalez) Single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments. Position: **Oppose Unless Amended**

AB 504 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins. Position: **Support**

AJR 4 (Cristina Garcia) Basel Convention: ratification. Position: **Support**.

SB 343 (Allen) Environmental advertising: recycling symbol: recyclability: products and packaging. Position: **Support**

SB 619 (Laird) Organic waste: reduction regulations. Position: **Support In Concept**

Bills Moving Forward:

AB 1 (Cristina Garcia and Santiago) Hazardous waste. Position: **Oppose Unless Amended**

AB 363 (Medina) Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program. Position: **Support if Amended**

AB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion batteries: illegal disposal: fire prevention. Position: **Support**

2-Year Bills

AB 96 (O'Donnell) CA Clean Truck, Bus and Off-Road Vehicle Equipment Technology Program. Position: **Support**

AB 659 (Mathis) Dumping. Position: **Support**

AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials. Position: **Support If Amended**

AB 734 (Eduardo Garcia) Organic waste: reduction goals: edible food. Position: **Support**

AB 842 (Christina Garcia and Gray) CA Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act. Position: **Support and Amend**

SB 240 (Eggman) Income tax: credits: food banks. Position: **Support**

Dead Bills

AB 1086 (Aguilar-Curry) Organic waste: implementation strategy: report; Position: **Support If Amended** — bill died in Senate Appropriations

AB 1371 (Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting) Recycling: plastic: packaging and carryout bags. Position: **Support and Amend** — bill died in Assembly

SB 289 (Newman) Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products. Position: **Support** — bill died in Senate Appropriations

SB 605 (Eggman) Medical Device Right to Repair Act. Position: **Support** — bill died in Senate Appropriations

If you have any questions regarding the subject matter, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

Fulcrum BioEnergy Completes Waste-to-Biofuel Facility in Nevada



In July 2021, Fulcrum BioEnergy Inc., a waste-to-fuel company based in California, announced the completion of the Sierra BioFuels Plant, a commercial-scale facility that will convert municipal solid waste (MSW) into renewable aviation fuel, diesel fuel and renewable gasoline in Reno, Nevada.

The new facility has the capacity to convert 175,000 tons of MSW into 11 million gallons of syncrude, which would then be upgraded to a drop-in transportation fuel that can be used for planes, cars and trucks. Fulcrum BioEnergy has entered into fuel offtake agreements with BP, United Airlines, Cathay Pacific, Japan Airlines, World Fuel Services and Marubeni. Fulcrum BioEnergy's future programs will particularly focus on supplying the airline industry with zero-carbon aviation fuel. This facility will demonstrate the technical and financial viability of MSW conversion and may also lead to the development of similar facilities within the State of California.

Start-up and commissioning on the plant is in progress and Fulcrum BioEnergy will start fuel production in the fourth quarter of 2021. Fulcrum BioEnergy has identified eight more locations in the United States that have the capacity to produce over 400 million gallons of transportation fuel every year.

Fulcrum BioEnergy's next project is the Centerpoint BioFuels Plant in Gary, Indiana. The Gary biorefinery site will have three times the capacity of the Reno facility, producing approximately 35 million gallons of transportation fuel annually.

For more information, please visit fulcrum-bioenergy.com



County's Smart Gardening Webinars Celebrates Two Major Milestones

Los Angeles County Public Works has teamed up with CivicSpark, a Governor's Initiative AmeriCorps program, to assist with expanding the County's Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP).



Los Angeles County reached two special milestones in April 2021 for its Smart Gardening program webinars and commemorated with prize drawings during two designated webinars. The program reached over 2,000 attendees for the year of 2021 and held over 100 webinars since first being made available. The County began webinars in June 2020, switching over from in-person workshops that were suspended in March due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The free Smart Gardening webinars proved to be popular, about doubling the average attendance of the workshops. Generally, the webinars were capped at 150 registration, resulting in attendance of 50 or so participants which helped keep questions and answers manageable.

To celebrate the occasions and show appreciation, the Smart Gardening program hosted two separate opportunity drawings for attendees to win gardening supplies. At its Small-space Gardening bilingual webinar on April 10th, 2021, attendees were entered to win 100 seed packets to commemorate the program's 100th webinar. Registration was doubled resulting in double the attendance. Ten randomly selected winners won 10 seed packets each. Participants also had the opportunity to learn how to grow plants in containers and set up a small-space worm composting system at home.

Having reached its 2,000th attendee in mid-April for 2021, the program hosted a drawing at its May 1st, 2021, Introduction to Composting webinar featuring either a worm or backyard compost bin of choice to two winners. Again, registration and attendance doubled, and the live webinar taught residents about backyard and worm composting to create a rich soil amendment to nourish their gardens.

The Smart Gardening Program aims to teach residents sustainable practices in improving their lawns/garden and reducing organic waste by offering free live webinars on: Introduction to Composting, Small-space Gardening, Organic Gardening and Water-wise Gardening. The County is in the process of coming up with more ideas to promote the program. One such idea is to create a photo contest for participants to post pictures on the program's social media platforms showing residents practicing what they learned. This sharing of photos will help to promote the program and introduce others to smart gardening techniques. To learn more about smart gardening and to register for free webinars, visit smartgardening.com. For any questions, email the program managers at smartgardening@pw.lacounty.gov.



Recycling Market Development Zone – Los Angeles County

As the largest county in California, Los Angeles is a vital part of the state's economy with approximately 250,000 businesses and 10 million residents. As you may imagine, with all those businesses and residents, LA County generates a lot of trash!

To encourage sustainability and to divert waste from landfills, CalRecycle's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program was implemented. The RMDZ program offers low interest loans and technical assistance to qualifying businesses who recycle materials or who make products out of recycled content. RMDZ's resources may be used for brand new businesses or existing ones who intend to expand their current operations.

nationwide online Facebook marketing campaign to attract more sustainable businesses to Los Angeles County. The ad reached over 440,000 unique individuals. Almost 7,000 individuals clicked on the ad and over 7,000 individuals shared or liked the ad.

The County looks forward to interacting with these individuals or businesses and provide them with assistance.

Public Works serves as the Zone Administrator and liaison between businesses and CalRecycle. Recently, Public Works launched a



**RELOCATING OR STARTING A NEW BUSINESS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY?**

\$2,000,000

**Low interest loans are available for qualifying recycling
facilities and manufacturers who use recycled content!**

CLICK HERE FOR DETAILS.

  

FALL 2021 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 half of the 2021/2022 Legislative Session.

California State Legislation:

Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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AB 1

Cristina Garcia and Santiago

Oppose Unless Amended

Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and
Committee on Judiciary.

This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety within CalEPA with duties which would among other things include reviewing policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; and proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan, every three years and present it to the board for approval. Requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. This bill would repeal the generator fee and would instead require a generator to pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee of \$35.50 for each ton of hazardous waste generated and would increase the base rate and revise the tiered payment structure for hazardous waste facilities.

AB 96

O'Donnell

Support

Assembly Committee on Transportation.
2nd Year Bill.

This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety within CalEPA with duties which would among other things include reviewing policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; and proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to prepare a state hazardous waste management plan, every three years and present it to the board for approval. Requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a fee task force to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on a fee system for the Hazardous Waste Control Account and a funding structure for the Toxic Substances Control Account. This bill would repeal the generator fee and would instead require a generator to pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration a generation and handling fee of \$35.50 for each ton of hazardous waste generated and would increase the base rate and revise the tiered payment structure for hazardous waste facilities.

AB 246

Quirk and Mathis

Support

Chaptered
Approved by Governor July 9, 2021.

This bill would add illegal dumping to the list of violations that constitute a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor by the Contractors' State License Board.

**Bill Number / Author****Task Force Position****Status****AB 318**

Levine

Oppose Unless Amended

Assembly Floor Inactive File.
2nd Year Bill.

This bill would require DTSC in consultation with CalRecycle and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide guidance to certified unified program agencies on how to characterize cannabis waste, under the hazardous waste control laws and regulations, on or before January 1, 2023.

AB 322

Salas

Support and Amend

Chapters
Approved by Governor September 23, 2021.

This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, bioenergy projects for biomass conversion.

AB 332Committee on Environmental Safety and
Toxic Materials

Support

Chapters
Approved by Governor August 31, 2021.

This bill would require a person managing treated wood waste (TWW) to comply with the hazardous waste control laws or the management standards established in the bill, including standards for the reuse, storage, treatment, transportation, tracking, identification, and disposal of TWW. The bill would limit those standards to TWW that is hazardous only because of a preservative present in or on the wood, and that is not subject to the existing exemption for certain wood waste or to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law. The bill would require DTSC to update the Legislature regarding those management standards and changes to the TWW program.

AB 363

Medina

Support If Amended

Senate Committee on Transportation.

This bill would require CARB, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop project grant criteria and guidelines for a new On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Incentive Program (VIP2) that shall provide additional incentives for projects eligible for program funding that are deployed in disadvantaged communities provided, and in low-income communities. The bill would authorize, for purposes of the VIP2, CARB to allow existing engines or existing vehicles regardless of model year, and all on-road heavy-duty vehicle types, regardless of vehicle type or application, to participate in the VIP2, among other VIP2 components.

AB 478

Ting, Lorena Gonzalez, and Irwin

Support

Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers, sold by a producer, or purchased in a certain quantity, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030.

Bill Number / Author

Task Force Position

Status

AB 504

McCarthy

Support

Chaptered

Signed by Governor July 9, 2021.

This bill would, for a theme park, amusement park or similar facility, restrict the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants. The bill would authorize those facilities to implement a process for recycling organic waste that yields results comparable to or greater in volume and quality to results attained by providing an organic waste recycling bin.

AB 652

Friedman

Support

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

This bill would prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals in a juvenile product.

AB 659

Mathis

Support

Assembly Committee on Public Safety.

2nd Year Bill.

This bill would make dumping waste matter on private property, including on any private road or highways, without the consent of the owner, punishable by a fine between \$250 and \$1,000 for a first conviction, between \$500 and \$1,500 for a 2nd conviction, and between \$750 and \$3,000 for a 3rd conviction. The bill would make a 4th or subsequent conviction a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days and by a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000.

AB 661

Bennett

Support If Amended

Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

2nd Year Bill.

This bill would require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, without regard to cost. The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Department of General Services (DGS), to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter. Requires CalRecycle and the DGS to incorporate the updated list of products and minimum recycled content requirements into the State Contracting Manual, the Financial Information System for California, and the financial system of any department not utilizing the Financial Information System for California. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements. Establishes product categories and minimum content and recyclability requirements, effective January 1, 2022; would delete the DGS review and recommendation process for unmet requirements and, instead, would require CalRecycle to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS.

**Bill Number / Author****Task Force Position****Status****AB 707**

Quirk

Support

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 8, 2021.

This bill would recast the program, as part of the state's hazardous waste control laws, as the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021. The bill would require each manufacturer of mercury-added thermostats, or group of manufacturers on or before March 1, 2022, to contract with or retain a qualified third party, to develop and implement a convenient, cost-effective, and efficient program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill would require the qualified third party to perform specified functions, including, but not limited to, develop, implement, and update on or before July 1, 2022, an educational and outreach campaign sufficient to inform appropriate entities about the importance of safe out of service mercury-added thermostat collection and recycling or disposal opportunities, create and distribute informational materials about the program, and make available to a consumer, an out-of-service mercury-added thermostat collection incentive of no less than \$30 per out-of-service mercury-added thermostat returned to an established collection location.

AB 734

Eduardo Garcia

Support

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.

2nd Year Bill.

This bill would revise the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025 by authorizing recovery for animal or livestock consumption, in addition to recovery for human consumption, in order to recover, by 2025, not less than 20% of edible food that is disposed of as of January 1, 2022.

AB 818

Bloom

Support

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 6, 2021.

This bill would require certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol. The bill would prohibit a covered entity from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions. The bill would establish the California Consumer Education and Outreach Program, under which covered entities would be required to participate in a collection study conducted in collaboration with wastewater agencies for the purpose of gaining an understanding of consumer behavior regarding the flushing of premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes and to conduct a comprehensive multimedia education and outreach program in the state until January 1, 2027.

AB 842

Cristina Garcia and Gray

Support and Amend

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.

2nd Year Bill.

This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme for producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and single-use products, made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by CalRecycle. Would require producers to individually, or collectively form or join a stewardship organization that will develop, finance, and implement a convenient and cost-effective program to source reduce, recover, and recycle single-use packaging and single-use products discarded in the state, and develop and submit to the department a stewardship plan, annual report, and budget. The bill would require the stewardship plan to include funding to support mechanisms necessary to achieve a 75% recycling rate of single-use packaging and single-use products by 2032 and annually thereafter.

Bill Number / Author

Task Force Position

Status

AB 843

Aguiar-Curry

Support

Chaptered

Approved by Governor September 23, 2021.

This bill would provide that the renewable feed-in tariff would apply to a qualifying electric generation facility that is developed to sell electricity to the electrical corporation or, for a bioenergy electric generation facility, to an electrical corporation or a community choice aggregator (CCA) within the electrical corporation's service territory. This bill would authorize a CCA to submit eligible bioenergy projects for cost recovery pursuant to the BioMAT program, if open capacity exists within the 250-megawatt BioMAT program limit. The bill would additionally require that every kilo watt-hour of electricity purchased from a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward both the CCA's renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements and the bioenergy project procurement requirements of the electrical corporation whose service territory encompasses the CCA, and that the physical generating capacity of a bioenergy electric generation facility count toward the CCA's resource adequacy requirements.

AB 881

Lorena Gonzalez, Friedman,
Cristina Garcia, and Mathis

Support If Amended

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

This bill would make the export out of the country of a mixture of plastic waste "disposal" for purposes of the act, unless the mixture includes only certain plastics destined for separate recycling and satisfies other specified requirements, in which case that export would constitute diversion through recycling. Until January 1, 2024, or the expiration of a relevant trade agreement or arrangement with Canada or Mexico, whichever is later, these provisions would not apply to exports to Canada or Mexico. To the extent the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1086

Aguiar-Curry

Support if Amended

Senate Committee on Appropriations
Dead.

This bill would request that the California Council on Science and Technology, in consultation with its academic and research partners and specified state agencies, and undertake and, within 12 months of entering into a contract, complete a report that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state's organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. If the council agrees to undertake and complete the report, the bill will require the council to provide the report to the relevant state agencies after peer review in order for one or more of the relevant state agencies to conduct at least one public meeting and publish the draft implementation strategy on its internet website.

AB 1200

Ting

Support

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

This bill would prohibit any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS beginning January 1, 2023. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define "food packaging," in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. Additionally, the bill would require a manufacturer of cookware sold in the state that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals present on a designated list, include a statement on the product label, in both English and Spanish, regarding the presence of those chemicals of concern in the cookware. The bill would require a manufacturer of this cookware to post on the internet website for the cookware a list of chemicals in the cookware that is present on the designated list, among other information. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package or internet website for the cookware, that the cookware is free of any specific chemical if the chemical belongs to a chemical group or class identified on the designated list unless no individual chemical from that chemical group or class is intentionally added to the cookware. The bill would prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, or distributing in California a cookware product that does not comply with these provisions.

Bill Number / Author**Task Force Position****Status****AB 1276**

Carrillo and Lorena Gonzalez

Oppose Unless Amended

Chaptered
Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

This bill would prohibit a food facility from providing single-use foodware accessories or standard condiments to a consumer unless requested by the consumer. The bill would prohibit those items from being bundled or packaged in a way that prohibits the consumer from taking only the item desired. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer, or a food facility located within a public airport to ask a walk-through consumer, if the consumer wants a single-use foodware accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a food facility using a third-party food delivery platform to list on its menu the availability of single-use foodware accessories and standard condiments and only provide those items when requested. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions result in a notice of violation, and any subsequent violation is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300.

AB 1371

Friedman, Lorena Gonzalez, and Ting

Support and Amend.

Assembly Floor Failed.
Dead.

This bill would prohibit an online retailer that ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2023, for large online retailers, and on and after January 1, 2025, for small online retailers. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except televisions, printers, computer screens, and large appliances until January 1, 2023. Requires an online retailer that provides lockers for the secure pickup of purchased products to provide a collection bin near the lockers for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic film and expanded polystyrene packaging; would make the locker collection bin requirement inoperative on January 1, 2025. This bill would establish the At-Store Recycling Program; requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags and clean durable plastic bags to the store.

AJR 4

Cristina Garcia

Support

Chaptered
Signed by Governor July 15, 2021.

This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.

SB 240

Eggman

Support

Senate Floor Inactive File.
2nd Year Bill.

This bill would extend the authorization for tax credits to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2027. The bill would extend the requirement of the reports until January 1, 2026.

Bill Number / Author

Task Force Position

Status

SB 244

Archuleta

Support

Vetoed
In Senate – Unfinished Business.

This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials unless the container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in consultation with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for the detection, safe handling, and suppression of fires that originate from discarded lithium-ion batteries or products that contain lithium-ion batteries on or in solid waste or recycling collection vehicles, transfer or processing stations, or disposal facilities. The bill would require a solid waste enterprise after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts collection operations, to adopt a protocol and arrange any necessary training for relevant employees.

SB 289

Newman

Support

Senate Committee on Appropriations.
Dead.

This bill would enact the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would require producers, either individually or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for batteries and battery-embedded products. Would require a stewardship organization or producer, on or before June 30, 2025, to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of batteries or battery-embedded products in the state; requires the plan to include specified elements, including consultation with an advisory body, a collection system for batteries and battery-embedded products with a specified minimum distribution of collection sites and a funding mechanism to provide sufficient funding for implementation of the plan.

SB 343

Allen

Support in Concept

Chaptered
Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

The bill would require CalRecycle to update certain regulations to include the types and forms of plastic products and packaging for which a claim of recyclability may be made, on or before January 1, 2023. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, publish and update a list of the material types and forms determined to be recyclable based on specified criteria. The bill would, if a material type and form is not on the list, or is removed from the list, would prohibit a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging manufactured 90 days after the list is published or updated if the product or packaging displays a chasing arrows symbol, a chasing arrows symbol surrounding a resin identification code, or any other symbol or statement indicating the product or packaging is recyclable or directing the consumer to recycle the product or packaging.

SB 605

Eggman

Support

Senate Committee on Appropriations.
Dead.

This bill would require an original manufacturer of powered medical equipment used in the treatment, monitoring, or diagnosis of a patient to provide documentation, parts, service access methods, and tools used to inspect, diagnose, maintain, and repair powered medical equipment to a hospital and an independent service organization engaged by the hospital for the purpose of providing medical equipment maintenance and repair, on fair and reasonable terms.

**Bill Number / Author****Task Force Position****Status****SB 619**

Laird

Support In Concept

Chaptered

Approved by Governor October 5, 2021.

This bill until January 1, 2023, would require CalRecycle to only impose a penalty on local jurisdiction, and would require a penalty to only accrue, for a violation of the regulations if the local jurisdiction did not make a reasonable effort, as determined by CalRecycle, to comply with the regulations.

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, www.lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Perla Gomez with the County of Los Angeles Department Public Works, at (626) 300-2616, 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.