

October 11, 2007

From: Coby Skye, Staff

To: Members of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force

COMMENTS ON THE CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY PHASE II ASSESSMENT REPORT

Attached is a summary of the revisions made to the Conversion Technology Phase II Assessment Report, based on comments received to date. A final copy of the Report, incorporating these changes, is available online at www.lacountyiswmtf.org and was emailed to all Task Force members. A hard copy of the final Report will be mailed to all members upon approval of the Report.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (626) 458-5163 or cskye@dpw.lacounty.gov.

Revisions to

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PAGE ES-4

Second Full Paragraph

This report describes progress to date on Phase II....

PAGE ES-9

First Paragraph, Last Sentence

Information in this report is current through June 2007.

PAGE ES-17

Fourth Bullet under Finding #7

The net generation of emissions can be reduced ~~even more dramatically~~ when considering...When factoring in diversion of materials from disposal as well as offsets from transportation and energy production, conversion technologies are likely to ~~significantly reduce net emissions across the board, from criteria pollutants, toxic emissions, and greenhouse gas emissions.~~

PAGE ES-17

Finding #9, Last Sentence of First Paragraph

...there may **be** a need to "bridge" this economic gap...

PAGE ES-23

First Paragraph under Schedule, Second-to-last Sentence

~~Project implementation is expected to take approximately five to six years. The goal is to implement a project with expedited permitting by December 2011, as summarized in Table 6.~~

PAGE ES-23

Table 6 Second Row

~~September~~Fall 2007

GLOSSARY

PAGE G-3 AND G-4

New Definitions

Integrated Pricing: Several technology suppliers based their projected economics on "integrated pricing" that assumed use of existing scales, roads, and other site infrastructure at MRF/TS sites. This use enabled the technology suppliers to reduce project development and construction costs, since there was no need to duplicate such facilities. Other technology suppliers based their projected economics on "greenfield pricing" that assumed the use of an undeveloped site for which all ancillary infrastructure would need to be constructed. For each technology studied, the report indicates whether the pricing is based on a stand-alone, greenfield project or a project integrated with a MRF/TS through the intended use of existing, common-application site infrastructure.

psig: pounds per square inch gauge pressure

SECTION 5 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Pages 5-55, 5-76, and 5-101, Dioxin Emissions

New text added at the end of each page (identical)

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) limits based on air toxics new source review are often more stringent than the Federal NSPS and are established on a case-by-case, site-specific basis. Therefore, relative status regarding SCAQMD requirements cannot be established until air permit preparation has been conducted.

Page 5-39, Section 5.3.8.1

Third Paragraph

In summary, CWT ~~is not likely to~~ may not need to purchase NO_x offsets for a demonstration facility and expensive add-on air pollution control equipment ~~is not likely to~~ may not be required.

SECTION 7 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Page 7-1

First Paragraph

...there is some ~~ambiguity~~ uncertainty as it relates to solid waste permitting aspects.

Second Paragraph, Second Bullet

~~New~~ Revised Air Permits from the local Air Quality Management District

Section 7.2 Land Use, Second Paragraph
~~This is not likely, but possible.~~

Page 7-2, Section 7.3, Second Paragraph

For example, if a project complies with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's rules and permit conditions, ~~there may be residual impacts~~ there are non-permitted emissions such as greenhouse gases, construction emissions, mobile source emissions, odors, etc, as well as cumulative impacts; and these must be mitigated.

Page 7-3, Section 7.5 Storm Water Permits, Second Paragraph

~~It is also possible that a new storm water permit could be required for the conversion technology project.~~

Page 7-4, Section 7.7, First Paragraph

~~There is also the possibility that a conversion technology facility would require its own solid waste facility permit. It is not yet determined what the permitting requirements would be.~~

Page 7-5

5th Bullet
Preparation of revised draft Permit and review by the CIWMB staff

6th Bullet
Preparation of revised final Permit and hearing before the.....

APPENDIX D AIR QUALITY ISSUES

Page D-3, Table 2, Second Column, Fifth Row

~~Non-Attainment~~⁴Attainment

Page D-3, Table 2, Footnotes

~~1. The SCAB has technically met the CO standards since 2002 and SCAQMD is currently in the process of requesting reclassification as attainment.~~

Page D-4, Section 1.3, Second Paragraph

A Permit to Construct (PTC) is required before non-exempt equipment can be built, ~~or installed,~~ or altered.

The PTO, as ultimately issued, is written to reflect the actual situation, if the differences are considered to be minor in nature.

Page D-5, Third Paragraph

It is usually useful to attach an appendix containing detailed emission calculations and a regulatory review. District Regulation II includes a comprehensive list of the required information. It is called, "List & Criteria Identifying Information Required of Applicants Seeking A Permit to Construct from the South Coast Air Quality Management District".

Page D-5,

Last Paragraph

The fees, which are specified in District Rule 301, assume a certain level of effort by District staff to review the applications. ~~If it requires more time~~ For some equipment fee categories, the applicant will be billed for ~~the~~ extra labor, if necessary.

Page D-6

Bullet C

The cancer risks or other health risks due to the equipment exceed certain levels.

Second Paragraph

In general, the District prepares and the applicant mails notices must be mailed to everyone residing address within one quarter mile of the project."

Third Paragraph

If the ~~project is subject to new source review~~ project's emissions exceed the levels indicated in "b" above, then additional ~~federal~~ notification rules apply."

1.4, First Paragraph

The SCAQMD has ~~three~~ several types of rules governing all emission sources, including those that do not require permits.

~~Finally, t~~ The air toxic rules (Rules 1401 – 1407)....."

Rule 1401 focuses on health risk from new and modified permitted sources, while.....

Page D-12, Emissions Offsets

The final major NSR requirement is the use of emissions offsets that equal or exceed the emissions due to the new source.”

Applicants can eliminate the need for offsets by keeping their facility-wide NOx and PM10 emission potentials below 4 tons per year.

Page D-15, Air Toxics

First Paragraph

...Regulation XIV (Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants) covers air toxics. The local air districts are also required to implement and enforce NESHAP, MACT, and ATCM standards, as applicable.

Second Paragraph

~~Normally,~~ While the SCAQMD staff performs the analysis on a regular basis, ~~However,~~ it is often in the best interest of the applicant to conduct the analysis before submitting an application.

Page D-18, Section 1.8 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

New Paragraph

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review is a significant Federal program that has been implemented by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in its series of Rules 1701 through 1713 adopted under Regulation XVII. Sources of air emissions are required to conduct a PSD analysis, including reviews of Best Available Control Technology, ambient air impacts, and additional impacts (effects of air pollution on soils, vegetation and visibility), if they exceed certain thresholds for “regulated NSR pollutants”. Depending on the specific source category, the threshold for applicability of PSD review for a new source of air emissions may be 100 tpy or 250 tpy of any given “regulated NSR pollutant” for which the region is in attainment. In SCAQMD, “regulated NSR pollutants” include carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, particulate matter of less than ten microns in size, volatile organic compounds, lead compounds, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur (including hydrogen sulfide) and reduced sulfur compounds (including hydrogen sulfide). If the threshold for applicability is exceeded, then additional significance thresholds must be analyzed to determine the specific “regulated NSR pollutants” for which PSD reviews must be conducted. These additional significance thresholds are pollutant specific and may range from 0.0004 tpy to 100 tpy.

Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force Conversion Technology Phase II Assessment Report – Reference Sheet

Since early 2004, the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force and its Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) have worked, in conjunction with an independent consultant, to evaluate a variety of conversion technologies, technology suppliers, and potential Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) site locations. Conversion technologies are processes capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into useful products, green fuels, and clean, renewable energy.

In January of 2006, the ATAS embarked on Phase II of this effort, which included a more in-depth evaluation and verification of the qualifications of selected technology suppliers and the suitability of MRF sites in Southern California. Below are the **major findings** of the Phase II Assessment Report, following over a year of research and evaluation:

- Four technology suppliers have demonstrated technical capabilities and are ready for development in Southern California:

| Technology Supplier | Technology Type | Reference Facility Location |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Arrow Ecology | Anaerobic Digestion | Hiriya, Israel |
| International Environmental Solutions | Pyrolysis | Romoland, California |
| Interstate Waste Technologies | Pyrolysis/ Gasification | Chiba, Japan Kurashiki, Japan |
| Ntech Environmental | Gasification | York, England (pre-processing) Bydgoszcz, Poland (gasifier) |

- Four MRFs are technically and environmentally suitable for co-location with a conversion technology facility:

| MRF | Location | Owner/Operator |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Del Norte Regional Recycling and Transfer Station | City of Oxnard, Ventura County | City of Oxnard / Republic Services |
| Perris MRF/Transfer Station | City of Perris, Riverside County | CR&R |
| Rainbow Disposal MRF | City of Huntington Beach, Orange County | Rainbow Disposal Co. |
| Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and MRF | Unincorporated Riverside County | Riverside County / Burrtec |

- Tipping fees for conversion technologies are estimated between \$50 - \$70/ton, directly competitive with landfill disposal in the next 5-10 years.
- Technology suppliers are capable of financing projects, provided the facilities have a guaranteed waste stream.
- Conversion technologies co-located with MRFs can have a net reduction of emissions (including GHG emissions, NOx and dioxins), due to landfill diversion, renewable energy generation, and transportation avoidance.

Based on the Phase II Assessment, the ATAS recommends the County establish a **competition process** to encourage collaboration between these top-tier MRFs and technology suppliers, and facilitate development of the most technically and environmentally viable technologies. This competition will:

- Solicit formal, site-specific offers from the acceptable technology suppliers in partnership with identified MRFs
- Identify necessary incentives for project success
- Allow the Subcommittee to develop key project standards as a condition of providing incentives
- Require approval from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

The ATAS believes a competition process will provide the County with the most flexible pathway for the successful facilitation of a demonstration conversion technology facility. Moreover, the competition can provide the necessary framework to bring the County, technology suppliers and MRF site owners and operators together to achieve the best final proposal for development. This framework can also serve as a template for other public agencies and other entities interested in developing similar projects.

For further information regarding Los Angeles County's Conversion Technology Demonstration Project, please visit www.SoCalConversion.org or contact Coby Skye of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at (626) 458-5163.

Master Schedule and Timeline

Overview of Cost Estimate Rulemaking, Long-Term Financial Assurances Study, and Closure Cost Estimating Dialogue:

- October 9, 2007 – Permitting and Compliance Committee Meeting

Closure Cost Estimating Dialogue:

- October 3, 2007 – Industry Stakeholder meeting to discuss closure cost estimating
- October 16, 2007 – LEA Conference Session on closure cost estimating
- November 5, 2007 – Public Workshop on findings
- November 13, 2007 – Board Meeting discussion item

Cost Estimating Rulemaking:

- September 28, 2007 - Notice Phase 1 Rulemaking Package 45-Day comment period begins
- October 3, 2007 – Public Workshop
- October 25, 2007 – Public Workshop
- November 13, 2007 – 45-Day comment period ends
- November 14, 2007 – Public Hearing of Phase 1 Rulemaking Package
- November 15, 2007 – Special Permitting and Compliance Committee Meeting to direct 15-Day comment period (if necessary)
- November 16, 2007 – Notice Phase 1 Rulemaking Package 15-Day comment period begins (if necessary)
- December 4, 2007 – 15-Day comment period ends
- December 5, 2007 – Special Permitting and Compliance Committee Meeting to consider adoption of Phase 1 Rulemaking Package
- December 12, 2007 – Special Board Meeting to consider adoption of Phase 1 Rulemaking Package

Long-Term Financial Assurance Study (AB 2296):

- October 25, 2007 – Workshop with AB 2296 Advisory Group and Contractor
- November 14, 2007 – Workshop discussing draft staff report to the Board
- December 3, 2007 – Permitting and Compliance Committee Meeting to consider approving staff report
- December 11, 2007 – Board Meeting to consider approving staff report

B. Environmental Issues

Staff is unaware of any CEQA or cross-media environmental issues relating to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The rulemaking processes will require substantial staff resources over a multi-year process. The long term impact will be increased clarity within the regulations and improved cost estimates and financial demonstration from landfills throughout the State.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Stakeholders will be impacted initially with the amendments to the PCM plan requirements and financial assurance demonstrations. These impacts will, however, only represent a truer cost actually faced by the operation of the facility and recognition of those truer costs.

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board

Dialog for Closure Cost Estimating Working Understanding of Regulatory Requirements and Business Practices (rev. 10/15/2007(a))

The information below is intended to stimulate a dialog among panelists on the subject of closure cost estimating for solid waste landfills. Assumed for the dialog is that regulatory agency and regulated landfill operators' business practices for closure cost estimating cannot be inconsistent with current law and regulations. The panel recorder will attempt to capture the essence of any differences of opinion about what constitutes consistency with current closure cost estimating law and regulations.

An initial discussion will focus on the USEPA requirement for premature closure cost estimating, how that differs from costing for scheduled closure, and why premature closure costs always correspond with the point in time of maximum costs.

The focus of the second part of the discussion will be on the interpretation of current closure cost regulatory requirements. Scenarios have been developed for systems costs that may be included in a closure plan. These systems include, landfill gas control systems (LGCS), landfill gas monitoring systems (LGMS), drainage and erosion control systems, site security systems, ground water monitoring systems, leachate control and removal systems.

A final discussion point will be on the relationship among the various financial demonstrations for solid waste landfills and where costs estimated in the closure plan should be allocated.

A. Costing for Premature Closure

- a. Federal RCRA requirements of the USEPA;
- b. State's cost vs. landfill operator's cost for completing closure;
- c. Point in time of maximum extent of cost;
- d. Operational costs vs. Closure Costs
- e. "Additional" control system costs to close the perimeter;
- f. Useful life of systems that may need to be replaced during the operational phase;
- g. Phased closure (multiple phases identified in the closure plan)
 - i. Partial final closure of phases
 - ii. Permit-defined phases
- h. Monolithic landfills (a single phase identified in the closure plan).

B. Costing for Environmental Control Systems

1. Landfill Gas Monitoring Systems (LGMS)

For the purposes of this dialog a LGMS includes any system that monitors for the presence of LDG at the site perimeter, in ground water, or at the landfill surface.

Scenarios:

- a. The site is not in violation of any state or local regulatory standards;
- b. A site projected to be subject to federal NSPS/EG requirements;
- c. A site subject to AQMD rules requiring control of air emissions.

2. Landfill Gas Control Systems (LGCS)

For the purposes of this dialog a LGCS is defined as any system that is intended to mitigate the migration of explosive levels of LDG into on-site structures or beyond the site boundary, contamination of ground water beneath the landfill by LDG, and release of toxic air contaminants or other volatile organics found in LDG into ambient air through the surface of the landfill.

Scenarios:

- a. The site is not in violation of any state or local regulatory standards;
- b. The site is in violation of CIWMB/LEA standards for gas migration;
- c. The site is under a CIWMB/LEA enforcement order to control gas at the boundary;
- d. Known ground water contamination identified by the RWQCB;
- e. Ground water contamination reasonably foreseeable by the RWQCB;
- f. A site currently required to control LDG pursuant to federal NSPS/EG requirements;
- g. A site projected to be subject to federal NSPS/EG requirements;
- h. A site subject to AQMD rules requiring control of air emissions;
- i. A site subject to other local mitigation requirements through a CUP;
- j. A closure design that includes a LGCS where none has been required;
- k. Combinations of one or more of the above scenarios.

3. Drainage and Erosion Control Systems (DECS)

For the purposes of this dialog a DECS includes those features required during the operational and post-closure maintenance phases.

Scenarios:

- a. Permanent drainage features, catch basins etc. intended for the operational and post-closure maintenance phases;
- b. Temporary drainage features that change location during the operational phase.

4. Groundwater Monitoring Systems (GWMS)

For the purposes of this dialog a GWMS includes those features required during the operational and post-closure maintenance phases.

5. Leachate Control and Removal Systems (LCRS)

For the purposes of this dialog a LCRS includes leachate control or treatment systems or other features required during the operational and post-closure maintenance phases.

6. Site Security Systems (SSS)

For the purposes of this dialog a SSS includes fencing or other security features required during the operational and post-closure maintenance phases.

7. Other Environmental Control Systems

C. Allocation of Costs Among Financial Demonstrations (to ensure no "double counting") including: Closure, Post-Closure Maintenance and Corrective Action

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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2007-2008 SESSION
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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|-----------|--|--|---------------------|
| AB 6 | Houston | Introduced 12-04-06 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee | Existing Law: California's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32, 2006 Statutes) requires the State Air Resources Board (SARB) to develop regulations to achieve the Act's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. SARB has the discretion to incorporate market-based options. Proposed Law: This bill would require SARB to adopt market-based options. | |
| AB 35 | Ruskin | Enrolled 9-19-07 | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would require a state agency that constructs or renovates a state building on or after July 1, 2010, to meet a minimum gold standard for the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. | |
| AB 48 | Saldana | Enrolled 9-20-07 Reintroduced from 2006 Legislative Session (AB 2202) | Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). State law requires DTSC to adopt regulations by January 1, 2007 prohibiting the sale of CEDs if they are banned in the European Union. Proposed Law: This bill prohibits electronics producers from manufacturing electronic devices for sale in California that are prohibited from sale in the European Union by the reduction of hazardous substances directive, effective January 1, 2010. | |
| AB 118 | Nunez | Enrolled 9-26-07 | Existing Law: Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Proposed Law: This bill enacts the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, funded through fees on vehicle owners and electric utility ratepayers, which would pay for various programs intended to improve air quality and to increase the use of alternative fuels and advanced vehicle technology. | |
| AB 258 | Krekorian | Enrolled 9-14-07 | Existing Law: The California Coastal Commission, in partnership with local governments, plans and regulates development and natural resource use along the coast. Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Water Board and other regional boards to implement a program by January 1, 2009 for the control of discharges of preproduction plastics from point and nonpoint sources, including waste discharge, monitoring, and reporting requirements that targets plastic manufacturing, handling, and transportation facilities. | |

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

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|---------|---|---|---|
| AB 548 | Levine | Enrolled 9-05-07 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require on or after July 1, 2008, that an owner of a multifamily dwelling consisting of five or more units, provide recycling services that are consistent with any other state or local law or requirement governing the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.</p> | Watch |
| AB 656 | Plescia | Introduced 2-21-07 In Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee | <p>Existing Law: Effective February 8, 2006, households can no longer dispose universal waste into the trash. Universal waste includes electronic waste, household batteries, fluorescent tubes, mercury waste, and aerosol cans.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board and Water Resources Control Board to prepare and forward a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2008 on whether the incidental disposal of alkaline batteries at landfills cause any environmental impacts.</p> | Watch |
| AB 679 | Benoit | Enrolled 9-17-07 | <p>Existing Law: Current law carries various penalties, including fines and/or imprisonment for littering or illegal dumping.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the court to impose an assessment in addition to any other penalty or fine, in the amount of \$100 for an infraction or \$200 for a misdemeanor, for use by the City or County for illegal dumping enforcement.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required the court system to impose a civil assessment on violators that is equal to the actual cost of cleanup incurred by the city or county that results from littering or illegal dumping offenses.</p> | Letter of Support for 5-03-07 version sent 6-11-07 |
| AB 712 | De Leon | Amended 7-12-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each operator of a solid waste disposal facility to pay a quarterly fee to the State Board of Equalization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would impose a new tipping fee of \$0.50/ton of waste disposed in California beginning April 1, 2008, in order to fund air quality compliance for off-road diesel vehicles that dispose, transfer, or process solid waste or recyclable materials. This bill would also provide up to four million dollars in grants for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills through organic material diversion (excluding "thermal technologies").</p> | Letter of Opposition sent 6-12-07 for 5-02-07 version |

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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| AB 722 | Levine | Amended 6-04-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: Starting July 1, 2010, this bill would phase in minimum energy efficiency requirements for general purpose light bulbs over a six-year period. It would require that after the phase-in, most general purpose lights achieve 50 lumens per watt standard. <i>Previously,</i> this bill would have prohibited the sale of incandescent light bulbs and halogen lamps beginning January 1, 2012. | Watch |
| AB 729 | Mullin | Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee | Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to develop regulations for authorized CED collectors to legally donate CEDs to non-profit organizations for reuse. | |
| AB 769 | Aghazarian | Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would exempt all fuel used to transport biomass, including the organic fraction of municipal solid waste, from the State's Sales and Use Tax. | |
| AB 800 | Lieu, Brownley and Krekorian | Enrolled 9-10-07 Related bill AB 1391 | Existing Law: State law requires the State Office of Emergency Services to be immediately notified when hazardous substances or sewage is discharged into the waters of the State. Proposed Law: This bill would expand the notification requirements and associated penalties for discharging hazardous substances, sewage, or other wastes into the waters of the State. | Watch |
| AB 820 | Karnette | Amended 4-09-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the selling, use, or distribution of polystyrene food containers at University of California campuses, State Mental Hospitals, and California prisons on condition it is approved by the Board of Regents or the Department of Corrections. | Letter of Support sent 5-17-07 |

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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|---------|------------|--|---|--|
| AB 904 | Feuer | Amended 6-01-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Inactive File | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: Enacts the Plastic and Marine Debris Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act, which prohibits a food service provider from distributing disposable food packaging unless the packaging is recyclable or recovered for composting at a 25% rate statewide. | Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 6-11-07 |
| AB 1018 | Emerson | Introduced 2-22-07 In Assembly | Existing Law: Any unauthorized discharge of waste into the waters of the State must be abated in compliance with the local Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board requirements. Proposed Law: This spot bill would make technical non-substantive changes relating to the above issue. | |
| AB 1023 | Desaulnier | Chaptered 7-27-07 | Existing Law: Manufacturers of specified plastic trash bags (excluding grocery bags) must incorporate post consumer plastic material in their bags (10% of the bag weight) or in all its plastic products (30% of the total weight). Proposed Law: Exempts manufacturers of compostable and biodegradable trash bags from California's recycled-content requirements for plastic trash bags. | |
| AB 1058 | Laird | Enrolled 9-24-07 | Existing Law: Existing law sets forth various requirements for energy and design efficiency in the construction and renovation of state buildings. Proposed Law: This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and promote green building standards for residential occupancies and submit them to the Building Standards Commission for review, adoption, approval and publication by July 1, 2009, | |
| AB 1075 | Cook | Amended 3-28-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee | Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Up to 10% of the 50% diversion requirement can be met through biomass conversion provided certain conditions are met, including sending hazardous waste ash to a Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility. Proposed Law: This bill would redefine that term "solid waste conversion" as a technology that produces a net reduction in the discharges of air contaminants or emissions. It would define the terms gasification as "solid waste conversion" and transformation as "incineration". <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have specified that the Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility must be classified as such by the State Water Resources Control Board. | Watch |

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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| AB 1109 | Huffman and Feuer | Enrolled 9-20-07 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act which would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2010, a person from manufacturing or selling specified general purpose and incandescent lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union.</p> | Watch |
| AB 1150 | Lieu | Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee | <p>Existing Law: "Transformation" is defined as incineration, pyrolysis, distillation or biological conversion other than composting.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "transformation" to mean incineration of solid waste, or the processing of solid waste through a non-combustion thermal, chemical, or biological process.</p> | Watch |
| AB 1183 | Hancock | Amended 6-21-07 In Senate | <p>Existing Law: DTSC regulates hazardous waste in California.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill updates the means by which information maintained by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board on contaminated sites throughout the state is made available to the public.</p> | |
| AB 1193 | Ruskin | Amended 3-29-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee | <p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, or distributing for promotional purpose a mercury-added thermostat.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require manufacturers to create a collection and recycling program for mercury added thermostats.</p> | |
| AB 1195 | Torricono | Amended 8-01-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee | <p>Existing Law: The Waste Board administers a used oil recycling incentive program which provides used oil collection centers/programs \$0.16/gallon for recycling used oil, and electric utilities \$0.16/gallon for generating electricity from used oil.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a used oil generator, transporter, or transfer facility to analyze the oil by an accredited laboratory prior to shipment or recycling, and ship the oil only to a recycling facility certified by the Waste Board. The bill would prohibit the Board from paying a recycling incentive for any used oil that is burned or used for energy recovery that does not meet the purity standards for recycled oil. It would establish, as of January 1, 2013, a recycling incentive of \$0.045 per quart for used oil recycled into re-refined lubricating oil.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have given the Waste Board discretion not to extend the used oil recycling incentive program to electric utilities.</p> | |

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

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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|---------|----------|--|---|--|
| AB 1447 | Calderon | Enrolled 9-10-07 | <p>Existing Law: No person, other than a certified appliance recycler, can remove materials that require special handling from major appliances, or transport/sell discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, unless specific conditions are met.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill makes several changes to provisions governing the handling of hazardous waste and other materials removed from a major appliance before recycling or disposal of the appliance. It would allow appliance service technicians to remove refrigerants from major appliances, and expand the requirements for a certified appliance recycler.</p> | |
| AB 1473 | Feuer | Enrolled 9-24-07 | <p>Existing Law: A solid waste facility cannot operate without a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. If the LEA determines that a facility is in violation of this requirement, the LEA must issue a cease and desist order.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the CIWMB to adopt emergency regulations to authorize an enforcement agency, upon CIWMB's concurrence, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to an operating solid waste transfer or processing station or a composting facility, which, as of January 1, 2008, is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill sunsets July 1, 2010.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would authorize the LEA to stay their cease and desist order if the solid waste facility receives material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt and is in operation on or before January 1, 2007. The bill sunsets January 1, 2012.</p> | Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 5-17-07 |
| AB 1535 | Huffman | Introduced 2-23-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Related Bill: AB 546 | <p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand the definition of CEDs to include a personal computer (e.g., a computer hard drive), and impose a \$6 recovery fee on each personal computer sold beginning July 1, 2008.</p> | Letter of Support sent 6-21-07 |

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

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

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

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| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SB 585 | Lowenthal | Introduced 2-22-07 In Senate Transportation and Housing Committee | Existing Law: Existing law authorizes the use of recycled concrete if the user has been fully informed that the concrete may contain recycled concrete materials. | |
| | | | Proposed Law: The bill would require the CalTrans to annually report on the amount of recycled concrete materials they used in the prior fiscal year. The bill would also require CalTrans to conduct workshops for public works professionals on using recycled concrete materials. | |
| SB 660 | Perata | Enrolled 9-14-07 | Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board (state board) to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases. | |
| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Strategic Research Investment Council, which would prepare and adopt a strategic research, development, and demonstration plan that establishes priorities and key expenditure categories for clean technologies. | |
| SB 697 | Yee (Prev. Wiggins) | Amended 9-07-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee | Existing Law: State agencies are required to purchase specified recycled-content products, including mulch and recycled compost. In addition, the Department of General Services, in consultation with the Waste Board, develops the specifications for the purchase of compost by State agencies. | Letter of Support for 4-07-07 version sent 6-21-07 |
| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a health care service provider from seeking reimbursement for covered services furnished to a person enrolled in the Healthy Families Program or the Access for Infants and Mothers Program from other than the participating health plan covering that person. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have required CalTrans and all persons contracting with the department to be use compost produced within the State. | |
| SB 735 | Wiggins | Enrolled 9-11-07 | Existing Law: Existing law requires the Director of Transportation, in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, to review and modify bid specifications related to the purchase of paving materials, and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, using recycled materials. | |
| | | | Proposed Law: This bill would require CalTrans to track the use of recycled and virgin materials for subbase, base and lean concrete base. It would require that CalTrans report to the Legislature on January 1, 2010 and biennially thereafter on the use of recycled materials that it is required to track. | |

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

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

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|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| SB 1021 | Padilla | Enrolled 9-17-07 | <p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Conservation to implement a Statewide beverage container recycling program, including providing grant funding to local governments and non-profit agencies.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, for calendar year 2008, make available \$15 million in grant funding to place source separated beverage container recycling containers at multifamily homes.</p> | Watch |
| SB 1036 | Perata | Enrolled 9-14-07 | <p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Energy Commission to certify eligible renewable energy resources and to award production incentives and allocate and award supplemental energy payments from the New Renewable Resources Account to cover above-market costs of purchasing electricity from eligible renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would eliminate the CEC administration of funds available for award to new renewable energy facilities in the form of supplemental energy payments (SEPs) pursuant to the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). This bill would authorize the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow recovery of future above-market costs pursuant to its ratemaking authority.</p> | |



IDAHO WASTE SYSTEMS INC.

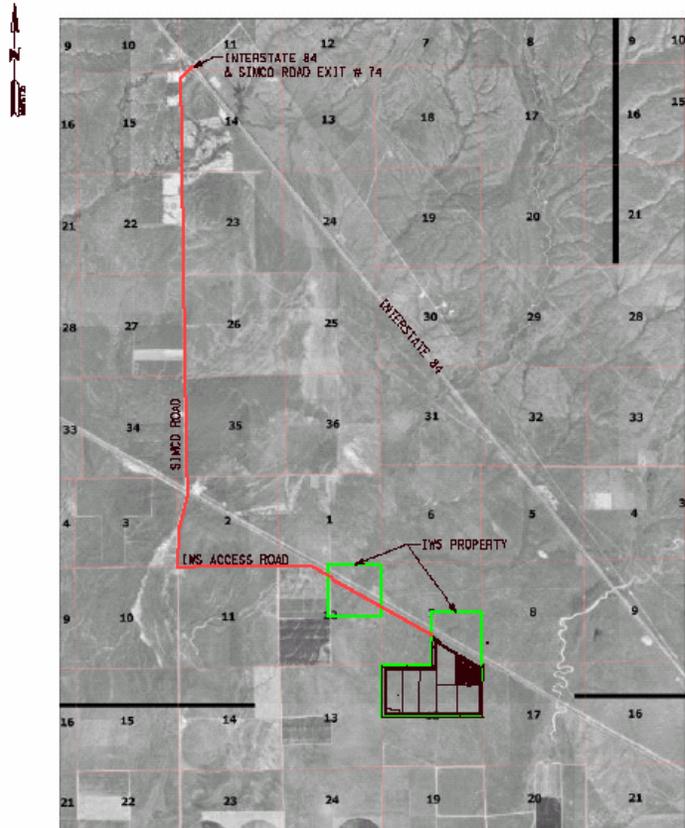
***Presentation to the Los Angeles County Solid
Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste
Management Task Force***

Grant Gauthier

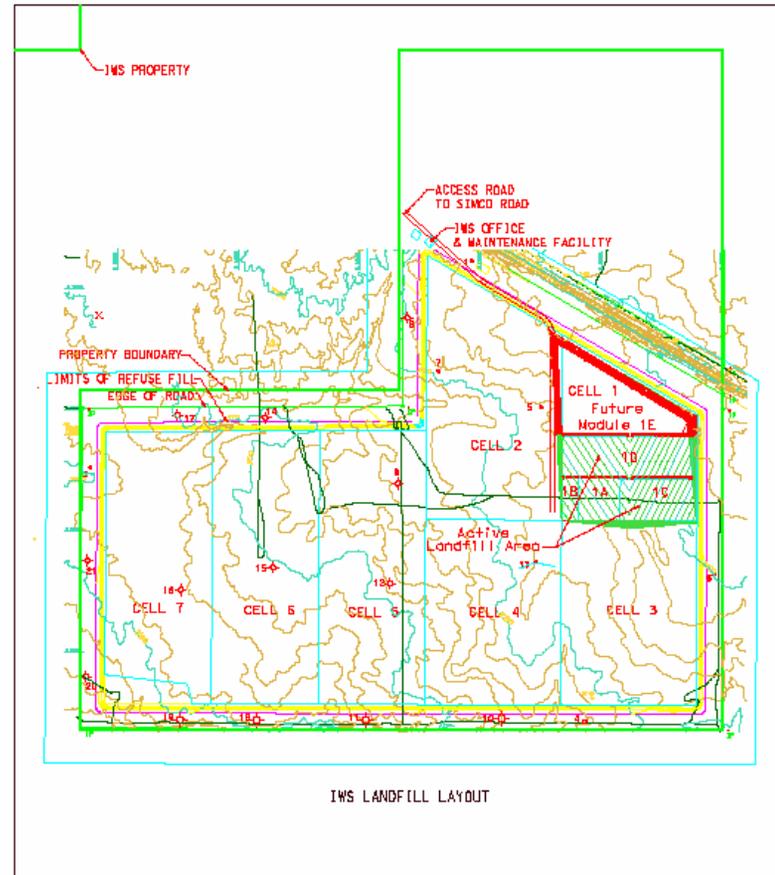
Idaho Waste Systems – Proven Solutions

- ⑩ Assurance that municipal solid waste disposed, remains disposed – information about the landfill
- ⑩ Getting from here to there – information about the transportation components, why they make sense, and assurance they are in place today.
- ⑩ Answering your questions, respecting your position

Idaho Waste Systems Site



IWS LOCATION PLAN



IWS LANDFILL LAYOUT

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Washington Group International 750 PARK BLVD., SUITE 2200 (800) 394-6000</p> | <p>DATE: FEB. 2004 DRAWN BY: [redacted] APP. BY: [redacted]</p> | <p>REVISIONS APPROVED BY: [redacted] DATE: [redacted]</p> | <p>IDAHO WASTE SYSTEMS, INC SIMCO ROAD REGIONAL LANDFILL ELMORE COUNTY, IDAHO</p> | <p>DRAWING NO. 1 PROJECT NO. 27007</p> |
| | <p>P:\PROJECTS\IWS\IWS.LAYOUT.DWG</p> | | | |

Solid Waste Landfill Environmental and Public Policy

Liability

Control

Environmental Risk

Public Health Risk

Cost

Solid Waste Landfill Environmental and Public Policy (continued)

Quality of Life Impacts

Operational Assurances

Long Term Viability

Solid Waste Disposal in Idaho

Provides the County, municipalities and neighborhoods with long term disposal solution

Better Environmental Landfill Site

Fewer Landfill Sites

Groundwater Protection at Idaho Waste Systems landfill

Guiding Premise

“The primary goal of the 40 CFR §258 Subtitle D regulations is to provide protection of groundwater resources by preventing the migration into the environment of hazardous constituents from a municipal solid waste landfill facility” (CH2M, 1994)

Groundwater Protection Components

1. Engineered Barrier System
2. Favorable Hydrogeologic Setting

Regulations favor redundant protection

DRASTIC Groundwater Vulnerability Index/Acronym

Depth to Water

Net Recharge

Aquifer Media

Soil Media

Topography

Impact of Vadose Zone Media

Hydraulic Conductivity of Aquifer

Depth to Water (5)

IWS ✓

- Minimum depth to water table > 450 ft
- Average depth to water table = 477 ft-bgs (Telesto, 2002)

Net Recharge (4)

IWS ✓

- Average annual precipitation = 7 - 10 in.
- Recharge negligible in model of western Snake River Plain Aquifer where average annual precipitation < 9 in. (Newton, 1991)

Soil Media (2)

IWS ✓

- Chilcott-Elijah silt loams:
 - “*well drained*”
 - “*slow*” to “*moderately slow*” permeability
 - “*moderate*” hazard of erosion

Topography (1)

IWS

- Relatively flat with engineered slopes for management of runoff/runoff

Impact of Vadose Zone (5)

IWS ✓

- Average clay thickness = 67 ft (IDWR well logs)

IMPACT Risk Index/Acronym

Inclination of Water Table (Gradient/Flow Velocity)

Measured Horizontal Distance to Point of
Exposure

Population Exposed

Application Rate

Concentration of Pollutant

Toxicity

Site-Specific Exposure Factors

IWS

- (I) low gradient/lower GW velocity (4 – 33 ft/yr) ✓
- (M) no PWS wells w/in 3-mile radius ✓
- (P) no nearby population centers ✓

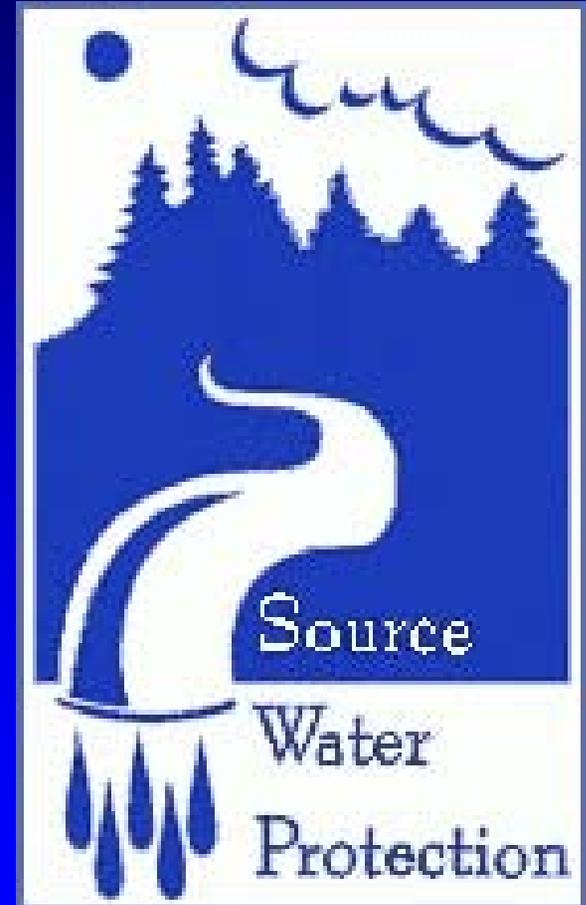
IDEQ Sensitivity Analysis

Part of Source Water
Assessment

Includes Modified DRASTIC
Analysis

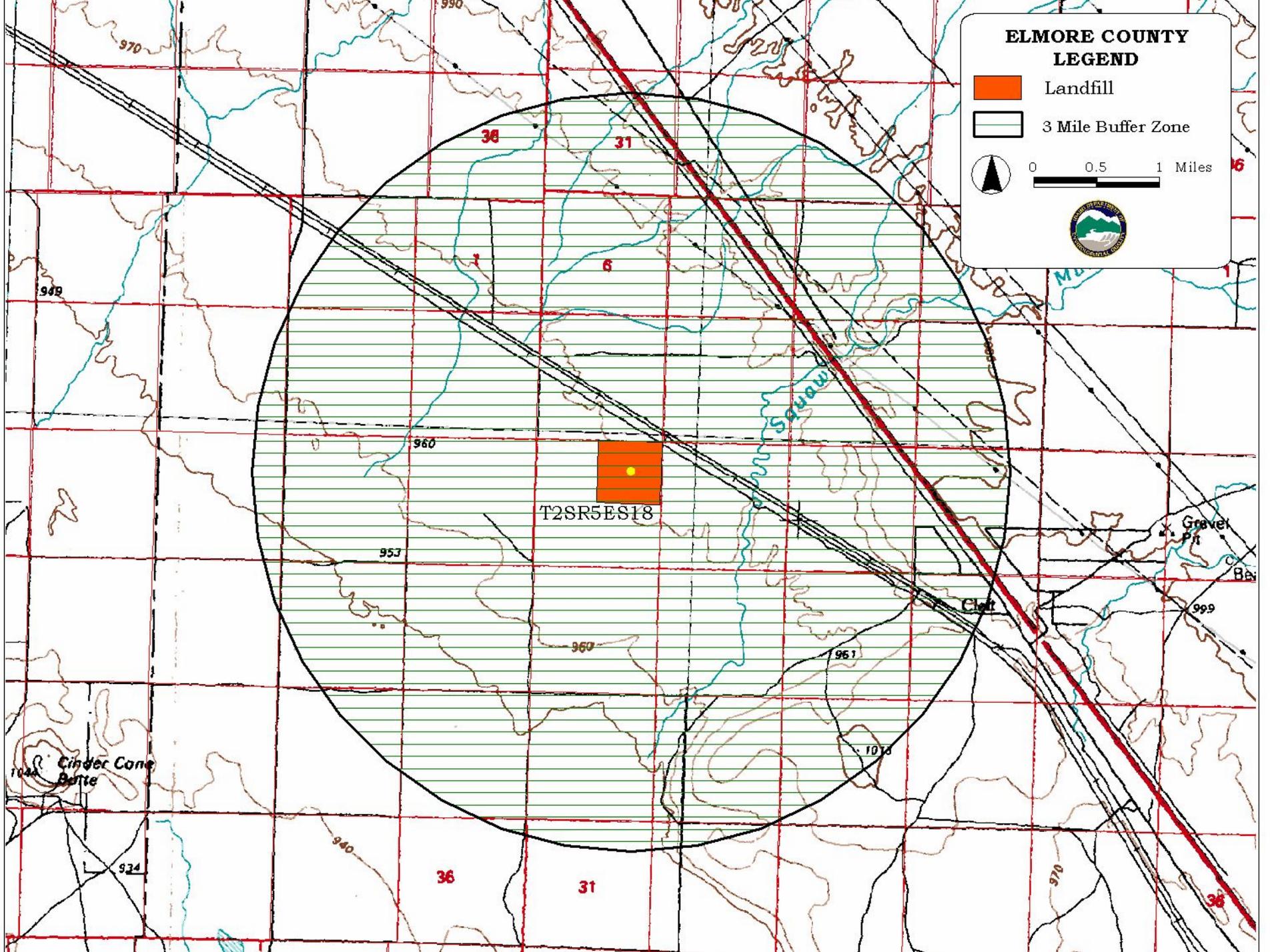
- Depth to Water
- Soil Media
- Impact of Vadose Zone (2x)

Hydrologic sensitivity/
vulnerability ranges from 0
(best) to 6 (worst)



ELMORE COUNTY LEGEND

-  Landfill
-  3 Mile Buffer Zone
-  0 0.5 1 Miles
- 



Liability Control

Control of environmental liability is exerted through the site selection process since both the hydrogeologic setting and the potential for human exposure depend on the location of the selected site

Simco Road Summary

IWS

- good hydrogeologic setting
- RCRA compliant/lined design provides for redundant protection
- no contamination
- few, if any, potential receptors
- area of limited growth
- permitted, licensed, and operating

From Here to There

Collection/processing/loading facility

Waterfront transfer

Coastwise barging

Reload to Rail

Rail to Landfill

Collection/Processing/Loading

LA County facility operates as a transfer station

There is an emphasis on recycling and composting at this juncture – recyclables should remain in this mature market; compostables benefit this market.

Effort made to consolidate remaining municipal solid waste – get the most for the money

Storage until out loading – the importance of smart handling and vector control

Waterfront Transfer

One-way barging, like trucking or railing, is not efficient. Barges used to haul this material will be inbound from other ports with other cargo

Quick, efficient handling paramount

Baling or containerization eliminates un-sighty and potentially dangerous handling over water.

Containment equals efficiency, fewer moves, less opportunity for problems

Containment allows safer, more effective on-board stowage

Coastwise Barging

Tried and true freight transportation

Uses an under utilized resource

Voyage is 1118 miles (LA/LB to Rainier, Oregon)

Voyage duration – 5 days

From 2004 USDA Study –

- 1 barge = 110 rail cars
- 110 rail cars = 385 truck
- 1 gallon of diesel moves 1 ton of cargo 800 miles by barge, 500 miles by rail, or 14 miles by truck

Coastwise Barging

Significant improvement in transportation



Efficient use of resource

Reduced highway congestion

Coastwise Barging



Reload to Rail

Barge facility on lower Columbia River connects ocean barges to rail. (yes, barges can move all the way to Idaho, but only smaller, non-ocean going, river barges)

Fast and efficient unloading.

Barge can reload construction materials for Southern California from eight nearby Columbia River port facilities

Reload to Rail

Rainier marine terminal



Reload to Rail



Reload to Rail



Railing



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Railing

All weather access through the Cascade Range
and across Oregon and Idaho

Agreements and tariffs in place

Origin (Rainier) and destination (Simco) – on
private sidings

Again, no trucking

Rail to Landfill

Simco Road siding in Idaho



Rail to Landfill

- Prompt unloading on-site
- Simple shuttle move to landfill

Landfill operated as described

One of the largest permitted landfills in the United States - long-term capacity

IWS Proposal

- Divert municipal solid waste streams that are close to the harbor to a harbor facility
- Move this waste to Idaho via a barge/rail program
- Preserve landfill capacity in regional landfills
- Reduce transportation congestion
- Diversify disposal options



The Impact of Plastic Carryout Bags in Los Angeles County

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
October 2007



[Overview]

- County's Investigation To Reduce The Impact Of Plastic Carryout Bags
- Environmental, Economic, and Recycling Impacts of Plastic Carryout Bags in LA County
- Key Findings
- Next Steps

Motion by the LA County Board of Supervisors

- On April 10, 2007 the Board of Supervisors instructed County staff to
 - Investigate plastic and paper bag consumption in the County
 - Report back to the Board, and provide options for reducing plastic bag consumption

What Has County Staff Done Since?

- Reviewed published studies from around the world
- Surveyed major grocery and retail stores, solid waste facilities, Caltrans, cities, and County departments to gather information on recycling, litter, and cleanup costs
- Consulted with industry, manufacturers, and environmental groups regarding consumption, alternatives, litter impacts, and cleanup costs
- A detailed report on this issue was released in August 2007.
- The County is exploring a number of options to reduce plastic carryout bag litter. The Board of Supervisors is expected to make a policy decision in November 2007

[Background]

- Plastic carryout bags were first introduced in 1975
- Two types of plastic carryout bags are commonly used:
 - Plastic #2 HDPE - ultra-thin bags, found in most grocery stores
 - Plastic #4 LDPE - thicker and stronger bag, found in retail stores
- **19 billion** plastic carryout bags are consumed in California each year
 - Six billion plastic bags in LA County
 - 150,000 tons of plastic bags are landfilled annually
 - For comparison, 400,000 tons of paper bags are landfilled annually

Findings – Environmental Impacts

- Plastic carryout bags have a disproportionate impact on the environment related to their minimal volume, in terms of litter, blight and damage to natural habitat
- Plastic carryout bag litter impacts the marine environment
 - Clogging the throat, potentially choking wildlife
 - Filling the stomach, so wildlife cannot consume natural food sources, leading to malnutrition
 - Entangling wildlife, causing cuts, bruises and even restricting growth
- Energy and natural resource impacts
 - Generates waste
 - Consumes natural resources
 - Generates air/water pollution from manufacturing, transportation, and recycling/disposal processes

Findings – Litter and Trash Impacts

- Reducing bag litter would result in significant cost savings to taxpayers, due to less money spent on cleanup, enforcement, and prevention efforts
 - For example, the RWQCB imposed a zero trash TMDL for
 - The Ballona Creek watershed (by 2012)
 - The LA River watershed (by 2014)
 - As a result, operational and maintenance costs to the County and other agencies is expected to exponentially increase in coming years

Findings – Solid Waste Infrastructure

- Plastic carryout bags have an economical impact on waste collection
 - Landfills are spending about \$25,000 per month on litter patrols and prevention efforts
 - MRF's are spending about \$1,400 per month on litter patrols and prevention efforts
 - Plastic carryout bags jam the processing machinery resulting in downtime and costly repairs
 - Ultimately, processing and disposing of plastic bags results in higher tipping fees

Findings – Recycling Infrastructure

- A survey found 23 of 89 cities encourage residents to recycle plastic carryout bags at curbside
- Nationally, the recycling rate for plastic carryout bags is <5%, while approx. 21% of paper carryout bags are recycled
- Although some Recyclers and MRF's are recycling bags on a limited basis, there has been no noticeable increase in plastic carryout bag recycling rates because of:
 - High contamination rates
 - Limited domestic and foreign markets for plastic bags
 - Large volumes of bags are needed to economically break even, due to their light weight nature

Current Regulations - AB 2449

- AB 2449 is a good start, requiring retailers to :
 - Provide a mechanism for *at-store* recycling of plastic carryout bags
 - Make reusable bags available to customers
 - Develop public education programs
 - Maintain certain records
- However, AB 2449 prohibits local governments from
 - Interfering in the above at-store recycling program,
 - Imposing a plastic bag fee on affected stores, and
 - Increasing the above reporting requirements
- Additionally, AB 2449 has no measurement of success
- AB 2449 Sunsets 2013

Findings – Alternative Products

- Our findings indicate that:
 - *Biodegradable and paper carryout bags are not practical alternatives because:*
 - Would not curb litter
 - Could interfere with plastic recycling programs through contamination, and there's
 - No commercial composting facilities in LA County
- *Reusable bags are more economical, reduce plastic carryout bag impacts, and contribute to environmental sustainability*

[Findings – Reusable Bags]

- Promoting the use of reusable bags has a number of economic benefits, including:
 - Reducing costs for purchasing bags
 - \$18/yr in hidden cost for consumers (plastic carryout bags)
 - \$6/yr in direct cost for consumers (reusable bags)
 - Enhancing the “green economy” by spurring the reusable bag industry
 - Protects California’s tourism industry by protecting our beaches and natural areas
 - Inviting citizens to actively participate in practices that promote a clean and sustainable environment

[Findings – Industry Concerns]

- Need to have uniform public education message and an infrastructure that promotes recycling
- Concerned that a plastic carryout bag restriction will
 - Result in increased paper carryout bag use, which are heavier, and cost more
 - Drive consumers to shop at stores not affected by the ban
 - Concerned that reusable bags would increase check-out times, thus negatively impacting their business operations
- Request AB 2449 be given a chance to work before any restrictions are imposed
 - However, there are no mandates or benchmarks to measure success in AB 2449.

Case Study: Bans and Levies Overseas

■ Ireland

- To encourage reusable bags and reduce plastic bag litter, in 2002, a 20¢ (U.S.) PlasTax on each plastic bag consumed was imposed. On July 1, 2007, the PlasTax was increased to 25¢.
- Resulted in a **95%** drop in consumption and reduced plastic bag litter from 5% to 0.3%

■ Australia

- To reduce plastic bag litter, a *voluntary* in-store recycling program was implemented
- As of 12/31/05, plastic carryout bag consumption dropped 45% for participating stores
- Although the results were positive, the benchmarks were not met, and Australia is continuing to evaluate whether to implement a fee or ban.

Case Study: City of San Francisco's Ban on Plastic Bags

- On March 22, 2007, banned the distribution of *non-biodegradable* plastic grocery bags
- Because of San Francisco's action, a number of cities/states are now investigating plastic carryout bag restrictions
 - **California Jurisdictions**
 - Bakersfield
 - Berkeley
 - Oakland
 - Gilroy
 - Marin County
 - Santa Cruz
 - Santa Monica
 - Many other jurisdictions outside California are also considering a ban or tax on plastic bags

[Current Status]

- The County, in partnership industry and environmental organizations, is developing a Bag Reduction Program to:
 - Promote reusable bags
 - Increase at-store recycling of plastic carryout bags, promote public awareness of litter impacts and consumer responsibility
 - Reduce the consumption of plastic and paper carryout bags.
- The following goals are being developed to reduce the amount of plastic bags being disposed or littered:
 - At least 35%, using FY 07-08 as the baseline, by July 1, 2010.
 - At least 70%, using FY 2007-08 as the baseline, by July 1, 2013

[Current Status]

- The Board of Supervisors are expected to consider this issue in November 2007



Questions?

Current Waste Hierarchy

New Waste Management Paradigm

Volume of waste managed through strategy

