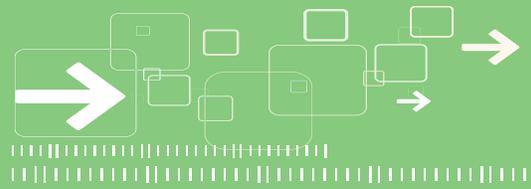




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



TOP STORIES

- 1 Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update
- 4 LA County Climate Action Plan
- 6 Environmental Community Garden
- 12 Summer 2020 Legislative Summary



Impacts of COVID-19 on Recycling and Waste Services

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic's mixed impact on recycling markets and solid waste management operations.

On March 19, 2020, the Board of Supervisors announced the Safer at Home Order to help slow the spread of the virus by requiring the closure of non-essential businesses and directing residents to stay at home.

Story continues on page 3



Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update

In September 2016, Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383), which established 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.

The law also established an additional target that not less than 20% of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025. SB 1383 grants the California Department of Resources Recycling

Story continues on page 8

Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers

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

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

Services suspended during rainy weather.

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

Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731

Hyperion Treatment Plant

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

Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90021

Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352

UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

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

Open Thursday through 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.**



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.



continued from page 1

Impacts of COVID-19 on Recycling and Waste Services

During the first few months of Safer at Home Orders, Los Angeles County Public Works conducted weekly surveys of disposal and non-disposal facilities. The weekly surveys indicated that some of the transfer/processing facilities within the County suspended processing of recyclables and green waste due to health and safety concerns and a lack of storage space. Consequently, more materials including recyclables were temporarily sent directly to landfills for disposal. Overall, waste processed and or disposed remained about the same as before the pandemic or declined because of less commercial activity. For example, the County Sanitation Districts experienced an estimated 40% decrease in commercial waste and a 20% increase in residential waste at their non-disposal facilities.

For several years, recycling commodity values had decreased due to other factors, such as China's National Sword Policy. Now, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused additional loss in revenue for recycling centers. Many recycling centers reduced their hours or temporarily closed operations, with one facility reducing their tipping fees in response to the decrease in incoming waste.

As reported in an article released by [Forbes](#) on April 25, 2020, there was a surge of single-use plastic products being discarded due to the need for personal protective equipment such as gloves and face masks. Some businesses throughout the Country such as coffee shops and grocery stores temporarily disallowed the use of reusable items such as cups and bags in an effort to stop the spread of the virus resulting in more paper and plastic materials to process or dispose of.

In April and May 2020, many transfer/processing facilities implemented safety measures to comply with health and safety guidelines (including social distancing, etc.). By early June 2020, all the transfer/processing facilities in the County had reopened and resumed processing of some materials with modified operations. In July, most facilities indicated a return to normal operations, while some processing facilities continued to recover less recyclables as they limited workers on the sorting line to maintain social distancing.

Overall, the impact the COVID-19 pandemic on landfill operations and disposal tonnages in Los Angeles County has been mixed. While



several landfills including Burbank, Pebbly Beach, Savage Canyon, and Calabasas Landfills experienced minor to significant overall decreases in incoming municipal solid waste, Sunshine Canyon and Scholl Canyon Landfills noticed an increase during this period, compared to the previous year. The following landfills filed requests for emergency waivers with the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), primarily for increases in daily tonnages and operating hours: Burbank, Palmdale (AV) and Sunshine Canyon Landfills.

In addition, Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills temporarily closed operations on Saturdays in order to rotate staff between sites. The following out-of-County landfills, where a large portion of Los Angeles County's waste is exported for disposal, also requested emergency waivers: H.M. Holloway, El Sobrante, Frank R Bowerman, Prima Deshecha and Olinda Alpha Landfills.

CalRecycle released a statement on April 21, 2020, to assure jurisdictions that due to the impacts of COVID-19, their good faith efforts will be considered when evaluating compliance with waste diversion and recycling regulations. The statement provided additional guidelines for facility operators to file emergency waivers in addition to providing best management practices for storing recyclable materials and mitigating fire hazards while ensuring the health and safety of their employees.

On June 16, 2020, CalRecycle released a letter to Jurisdictions regarding Tracking Disposed Recyclables due to COVID-19. The letter provides 2020 Annual Reporting guidance on how to report recyclables that were not able to be diverted as a result of the COVID-19 state of emergency and because some processing facilities were closed.

For more information on CalRecycle's release statement and updates, please visit calrecycle.ca.gov/markets/covid-19.

Los Angeles County Unveils New Climate Action Plan

Los Angeles County is preparing a new, ambitious plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in County unincorporated areas and achieve carbon neutrality.

The proposed Los Angeles County Climate Action Plan (CAP) will set a course for reducing GHG emissions in unincorporated areas, identifying opportunities to reduce air pollution, improving community health and creating sustainable jobs for County residents.

The County Department of Regional Planning released the draft CAP for public review and comment in March 2020. The CAP will replace the County's existing Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP), which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 2015. The CAP builds upon the County's previous efforts, aligns with the OurCounty Sustainability Plan and aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.

The CAP includes three strategies with associated targets to reduce GHG emissions from the waste sector.

Incentive-Based Systems to Reduce Waste

The first strategy is to introduce incentive-based systems to reduce waste. This strategy includes targets to decrease overall per capita waste generation by 25% from the 2017 baseline by 2025, 30% by 2035 and 35% by 2045. To implement this strategy, the CAP includes two actions:

- Identify best practices for waste pricing programs to reduce waste generation.
- Incentivize the development of local upcycling and recycling markets as well as quality recycled materials.

Sustainable Waste Practices

The second strategy is to generate widespread support for sustainable waste practices. This strategy includes targets to divert 80% of waste from landfills by 2025, 90% by 2035 and 95% by 2045, which are consistent with the landfill diversion targets of the County's Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future. To implement this strategy, the CAP includes four actions:

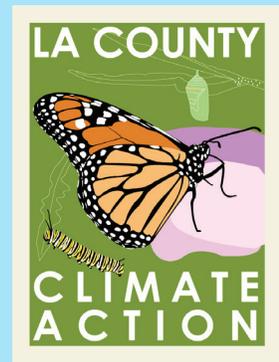
- Engage and empower stakeholders.
- Increase the diversion requirements in the County's Construction & Demolition debris ordinance.
- Establish guidelines for large-quantity organic waste generators to manage organic waste on-site.
- Promote and communicate local organic waste recycling programs including organic waste collection requirements, food waste reduction and food donations.

Reduce and Divert Organic Waste

The third strategy is to reduce and divert organic waste, which generates the majority of GHG emissions from the waste sector such as methane emissions. This strategy includes targets to reduce organic waste to landfills by 75% from the 2014 baseline by 2025, 90% by 2035 and 95% by the year 2045. This strategy also includes targets to reduce methane emissions by 30% from the 2017 baseline by 2025, 45% by 2035 and 60% by 2045. To implement this strategy, the CAP includes three actions: enhance and expand the County's existing Food Donation Recovery and Outreach Program (Food DROP), develop organics collection and diversion programs in County unincorporated communities and maximize organics diversion through neighborhood and regional organics recycling facilities.

The public comment period for the draft CAP ended on April 30, 2020. Regional Planning intends to release a public hearing draft of the CAP along with the appropriate environmental document later this year.

For more information regarding the Los Angeles County Climate Action Plan, visit <http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/climate/about-lac-cap/>.





Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP) in Response to COVID-19

Los Angeles County implemented the Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP) in January 2018 to raise awareness of food insecurity, reduce food waste and fight hunger.

FoodDROPLA.com provides resources to connect businesses with local nonprofit agencies to safely donate their excess edible food.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Food DROP program maintained close communication with local food rescue and food distribution agencies and saw a surge in demand for their services. Unfortunately, some agencies have not received enough food donations to keep up with demand.

Many food distribution organizations extended their hours to meet the increased needs from the community and made adjustments for the safety

of staff, volunteers and clients, which included high-risk groups. Other modifications included shifting food distribution to a “drive-thru” method, limiting the number of volunteers and having them wear personal protective gear. The Food DROP program connected local supermarkets with food pantries to donate their excess food and provided more than 5,500 reusable bags to assist with food distribution.

Additionally, Food DROP provided resources to its partners, such as information on emergency funding opportunities, government programs and other resources in response to COVID-19. Businesses can use the interactive map on

FoodDROPLA.com to find local nonprofit partners. The website is updated regularly and provides emergency operating hours for nonprofits.

The Food DROP program will continue to provide support to program partners. Food generating businesses are encouraged to donate their excess edible food to help combat food insecurity in the County. Community members can also help by volunteering at local food pantries.

For more information, visit FoodDROPLA.com or contact (888) CLEAN LA.



Environmental Community Garden Feeds Local Charities During COVID-19

Vanguard Community Garden members are donating fresh produce grown on-site to food banks and elderly neighbors in need during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Los Angeles County Public Works envisioned the community garden at Barack Obama Charter School (formerly Vanguard Middle School) in Willowbrook to be an opportunity for residents to grow their own food. The three-acre site contains 150 plots, where members can practice physical distancing while growing ethnic staples and other crops.

The community garden is thriving and members have been donating crates of food grown at the garden to charities and local food banks, such as Alma Backyard Farms in Compton and Social

Justice Learning Institute in Inglewood. The garden diverts organic waste by composting plant waste onsite, using donated mulch from tree trimmers, horse manure as soil amendment and cardboard waste from supermarkets as weed barriers.

The site also features many sustainable attributes. Students jog on a path made of recycled rubber from old tires which loops around the garden. Bioswales capture storm run-off and a drought-tolerant landscape is showcased near the classrooms. A student raised-bed garden is dedicated for school use near the

classrooms. An outdoor classroom within the garden is used for County offered smart gardening workshops on composting and other smart gardening practices.

To learn more about smart gardening practices and to register for free webinars, visit smartgardening.com. Los Angeles County also has a Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP), which facilitates food donation from businesses to local pantries. To find more information about these programs, visit CleanLA.com.





GENERATION EARTH

Generation Earth Goes Virtual

Generation Earth is a free Countywide program offered to all middle and high schools in Los Angeles County.

Teachers are provided with curriculum materials to assist with implementing environmental service-learning projects on school campuses with their students. Due to students having to stay home during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Generation Earth Program transformed the in person workshops for teachers to webinars. These webinars provide teachers with information and breakout activities for students learning from home. The average number of teachers participating in the webinars has increased from 7 to 25 since offering the online workshops. Implementing these changes has generated awareness for teachers on what the Generation Earth Program has to offer once they go back to their classrooms or continue with distance learning.

Webinars are offered on various topics such as the history of water in Los Angeles County, the use of rain barrels, rain

gardens and how to prevent stormwater pollution. Others focus on waste reduction strategies, food rescue, and e-waste collection for middle and high school campuses. In addition, during the webinars teachers learn how to expand or implement sustainable practices on their campus.

The Generation Earth program also provides teachers the opportunity to work with trained environmental educators to lead their students through a virtual lesson and activity. The topics include recycling, composting, native plants, waste in the fashion industry, water pollution and prevention.

For educators or students who are interested in learning more about the Generation Earth Program, please visit GenerationEarth.com.

continued from page 1

Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update

and Recovery (CalRecycle) the authority to develop regulations to achieve the organic waste landfill disposal reduction targets.

In January 2019, CalRecycle initiated the formal rulemaking process to develop the regulations. The draft regulations would require local jurisdictions to provide mandatory organic waste collection services to all residents, businesses and local government facilities. Jurisdictions that fail to implement and enforce the regulatory requirements may be subject to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day issued by the State. The regulations are expected to become effective on January 1, 2022.

CalRecycle submitted the draft regulations to the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for approval earlier this year. The OAL identified a number of concerns with the draft regulations. CalRecycle subsequently released the fourth draft of the SB 1383 regulations for a 30-day public comment period on April 20, 2020 to address these concerns. CalRecycle is required to adopt the regulations prior to end of 2020 and re-submit the rulemaking package to the OAL.

SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government and local governments have made in meeting the organic waste reduction targets for 2020 and 2025. If CalRecycle determines that significant progress has not been made in meeting the targets, they may include incentives or additional requirements in the regulations to achieve the targets. CalRecycle may recommend revisions to the targets of the California State Legislature. The progress report was due on July 1, 2020. CalRecycle planned to host a SB 1383 Progress Analysis workshop on April 20, 2020, to assist with the preparation of the report. However, CalRecycle postponed the workshop to a future date due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

On August 18, 2020, CalRecycle released the “Analysis of the Progress Toward the SB 1383 Organic Waste Reduction Goals” (Report), and subsequently conducted a workshop on August 25, 2020, to present the Report’s findings and recommendations.

Story continues on page 9





continued from page 8

Senate Bill 1383 Regulation Update

Since the SB 1383 implementing regulations have not been finalized, no substantial progress has been made towards achieving the goals set forth in SB 1383. However, despite the lack of progress in the development of organics infrastructure, inadequate commitment of State funding, and the severe economic, social, and fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Report is not recommending to the State Legislature any changes to the SB 1383 goals or implementing timelines.

The Task Force strongly recommends CalRecycle to include recommendations in the Report for the State Legislature to address significant factors that will hamper achievement of the organic waste reduction goals and prevent jurisdictions from fully complying with the requirements of the SB 1383 regulations. These factors include:

- CalRecycle's delay in developing the SB 1383 implementing regulations and the significant impact this delay will have

on jurisdictions' ability to meet the extensive new regulatory requirements by January 1, 2022.

- The need to recognize a jurisdiction's "good faith" efforts to comply with the SB 1383 requirements.
- The need for a substantial commitment of State funding to support the development of new organic waste recycling infrastructure.
- The need for greater flexibility in the use of technologies and processes to divert organic waste from landfill disposal and reduce methane emissions. CalRecycle is relying heavily on composting, which has operational limitations in managing a range of organic feedstock and shortcomings in reducing greenhouse gas emissions including methane.

For questions, please contact Mike Mohajer, member of the Task Force, at (909) 592-1147 or MikeMohajer@yahoo.com.

Fast Fashion Environmental Impacts

Fast fashion provides inexpensive clothing options to consumers in response to fashion trends.

Recently, the global demand for new clothing has accelerated. According to the World Resources Institute, an astounding \$400 billion worth of clothing is discarded prematurely each year globally as new clothing production has doubled during the last 15 years.

According to the World Wildlife Organization, it requires 2,700 liters of water to make one cotton shirt. This is enough drinking water to sustain one person for two and a half years. Also, the production of one pair of jeans creates as much greenhouse gas as driving a car 80 miles.

It's time to care for the environmental and social effects of fast fashion before it is too late. Buy quality, not quantity and always remember to donate unwanted clothes. Some Los Angeles County Departments have partnered with nonprofit organizations to provide clothing to those in need. For example, Los Angeles County Public Works began an employee clothing donation program, which provides an easy way for employees to donate clothing at work. The clothing is collected by a non-profit agency



and provided to local residents who can use the donated items to look for employment or for day to day use.

The program is temporarily suspended due to the COVID-19 precautions. However, when the program resumes, it will serve as a model for other County departments and agencies to maximize reuse and help the local community.

For more information, contact the Los Angeles County Departmental Recycling Program at CDRP@pw.lacounty.gov.



Alternative Recipes for Common Household Products

Did you know a lot of common household cleaning products are toxic to our environment?

These toxic cleaning products may cause immediate irritations or possible long-term health issues when used improperly. Using alternative cleansers is a safe way to keep things fresh and clean.

Los Angeles County Public Works provides a list of alternative household product

recipes using everyday non-toxic items you may already have in your pantry such as baking soda, vinegar and lemon juice. These homemade cleaning products are not only better for your health but can also help you save money and protect the environment. Making your own products cuts down on packaging waste and reduces

the release of household chemicals. Here are a few tips for preparing your own alternative products:

(Disclaimer: Results may vary. Test recipe effectiveness by applying a small amount of product to an area before using.)

AUTOMOTIVE CARE

Windshield Cleaner

- Club soda

Spray on the windshield and wipe dry. Not recommended for use in the vehicle's windshield-spray reservoir because it could freeze.

BATHROOM

Bathtub/Sink Stains

Scrub with paste made from cream of tartar and hydrogen peroxide.



continued from page 10

Alternative Recipes for Common Household Products

BATHROOM

Toilet Bowl Cleaner

- *½ teaspoon sodium lauryl sulfate*
- *2 tablespoons baking soda*
- *2 tablespoons vinegar*
- *1 teaspoon orange essential oil or 1 teaspoon grapefruit essential oil (optional)*
- *2 cups water*

Mix all ingredients. Vinegar and baking soda will foam when mixed. Let mixture stand for 10 minutes before pouring into a spray bottle.

KITCHEN

Spray Cleaner

- *½ cup borax*
- *1 gallon hot water*

Dissolve borax in hot water. Wipe down areas to be cleaned.

Abrasive Cleaner

- *Baking soda or borax*
- *Juice from ½ lemon*

Sprinkle baking soda or borax, add lemon juice and scrub.

PEST REPELLENTS

Ant Repellant

Sprinkle *red chili powder, cream of tartar powder, salt or sage* near ant infestations.

Insecticide

Mix *dishwashing liquid and water*, spray infected area.

STAIN REMOVERS

All-purpose Spot Remover

- *¼ cup borax*
- *2 cups cold water*

Dissolve borax in cold water. Sponge it on and let it sit until dry. Wash with soap and water to completely remove spot. Works well on blood, chocolate, coffee, mildew, mud and urine.

Ink Spot Remover

- *Cream of tartar*
- *Lemon juice*
- *Warm water*

Put cream of tartar on the stain and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on top. Rub into the stain for a minute, brush off the powder with a clean brush and sponge immediately with warm water. Repeat if needed.

For a complete list of alternative recipes for common household products, visit http://pw.lacounty.gov/epd/hhw/alternative_recipes.pdf or visit CleanLA.com.



SUMMER 2020 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 2019/2020 Legislative Session.

2019/2020 Legislative Session

California State Legislation:			
Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 793 Ting and Irwin</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers sold with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer to contain specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030. The bill would impose annual civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for violating these requirements. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to enforce these provisions, conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in the state. The bill would require CalRecycle to contract with a research university to study specified markets with moneys from the California</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 13</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 793 Ting and Irwin</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>Continued from page 12</p> <p>Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. (2) This bill would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a plastic material reclaimer to report to CalRecycle the number of empty plastic beverage containers, subject to the California Redemption Value that the plastic material reclaimer has collected and sold in the previous calendar year. The bill also would require, beginning March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of postconsumer recycled plastic to report to CalRecycle, the amount in pounds of “food-grade” flake, pellet, sheet, fines, or other forms that were sold in the previous calendar year and its capacity to produce “food-grade” material. The bill would require a plastic material reclaimer and a manufacturer of postconsumer recycled plastic to report the required information under penalty of perjury. The bill would require CalRecycle to post on its internet website, beginning July 1, 2021, an annual summary of the reported information, and, beginning September 1, 2022, a biennial analysis of the reported information.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>(1) This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act (Act), which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, and priority single-use products made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered CalRecycle. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require producers, (i) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and (ii) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2032, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2025, to adopt regulations to implement the act and, before adopting the regulations, conduct extensive outreach, and to identify and evaluate specified provisions for potential inclusion in the regulations. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the Act. The regulatory scheme</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 15</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 14</p> <p>would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant for that packaging or product category on CalRecycle's internet website on a list that the bill would require CalRecycle to post. The bill would prohibit certain online marketplaces, upon notification from the department, from allowing on the online marketplaces the offering for sale, sale, or distribution into the state of single-use packaging, a product packaged in single-use packaging, or a priority single-use product if the product or packaging is identified as noncompliant with the act in the notice provided by CalRecycle. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine whether the packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local governments, solid waste facilities,</p> <p>Continues on page 16</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Watch</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 15</p> <p>recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher or lower recycling rate to packaging or product categories. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, update, and post on its internet website a list of packaging and product categories, and recycling rates for those packaging and product categories. The bill would authorize producers, if CalRecycle adopts specified regulations authorizing the establishment of a stewardship program, to collectively form a stewardship organization that adopts a stewardship plan, as an alternative to individually complying with the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish, and a producer to pay, the California circular economy regulatory fee. The bill would require CalRecycle to set the amount of the fee at no more than is necessary for the regulatory costs of the above-referenced comprehensive regulatory scheme and stewardship program, and would require a stewardship organization to pay the regulatory fee on behalf of its member producers The bill would require</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 17</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 16</p> <p>CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 3 years its progress in implementing the act's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of the Act, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity that is not in compliance with the Act's requirements. (2) This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would also prohibit those local agencies from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet specified criteria. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. (3) This bill would authorize ABC to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance of an out-of-state vendor that fails to comply with the provisions of the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.</p>
<p>AB 1509 Mullin and Berman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program within CalRecycle and would require manufacturers of lithium-ion batteries to provide convenient collection, transportation, and disposal of lithium-ion batteries. This bill requires a covered entity, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of</p> <p>Continues on page 18</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">AB 1509 Mullin and Berman</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Support</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 17</p> <p>covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to CalRecycle and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle’s, and any other state agencies’, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1567 Aguiar-Curry and Mathis</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill, on or before December 31, 2021, would require the council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>
<p>AB 1672 Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.</p>
<p>AB 1770 Frazier</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1839 Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would enact the California COVID-19 Recovery Deal. The bill would make a series of legislative findings and declarations pertaining to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and various economic, environmental, and social conditions in state. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopt a policy framework with principles and goals committed to accomplish specified economic, environmental, and social objectives and priorities as part of the state's COVID-19 recovery spending. The bill would state that the Legislature establishes various spending rules for the COVID-19 recovery, including adopting spending measures that prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting public funds for any long-term projects that prolong the emission of greenhouses gases or lead to the expansion of fossil fuel projects and ensuring that recovery spending includes specific measures for California populations and communities most negatively impacted by COVID-19.</p>
<p>AB 1840 Ting</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2287 Eggman and Ting</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>(1) This bill would repeal the provision that conditionally prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled “marine degradable.” The bill would authorize the Director of CalRecycle to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. The bill would authorize the CalRecycle to adopt a specified standard for biodegradable mulch film plastic, or a standard that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, that standard, and would authorize the sale of commercial agricultural mulch film, labeled with the term “soil biodegradable” only if the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet, and CalRecycle adopts, that specified standard. The bill would update the name of a specified certification for home compost and the name of the organization that developed that certification and would make other conforming changes. (2) This bill instead would require the commission to issue those recommendations and identify those products by July 1, 2021. The bill would require the commission to provide an opportunity for the public to review and provide comment before finalizing a recommendation or identifying a product described above.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2612 Maienschein</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate \$100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste.</p>
<p>AB 2959 Calderon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize local governments to exercise the authority to determine whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise, if those byproducts originate from a retail or commercial establishment such as a supermarket, grocer, restaurant, or other retail food establishment. The bill would additionally prohibit those local governmental entities from exercising that authority if those byproducts originate from a winegrower or brandy manufacturer and would make other specified revisions to these provisions.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 3163 Salas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>This bill would define “biomethane” for the Public Utility Commission’s procurement targets and goals for each gas corporation as methane produced from an organic waste feedstock, rather than biogas, that meets those specified standards and is either produced from the anaerobic decomposition of organic material or produced from the non-combustion thermal conversion of specified materials. Organic waste feedstock is further expanded to include both livestock waste, and municipal sewage sludge or biosolids.</p>
<p>SB 54 Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Same as AB 1080. Please see AB 1080.</p>
<p>SB 68 Galgiani</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>This bill would extend the operation of those provisions, as recast by this bill, until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize the message to be posted at the point of sale, in addition to at the point of display or customer selection. The bill would update in the message the internet website address at which more information can be found and would require the message to include an additional specified statement relating to the internet website at which the list of approved landfills that accept treated wood waste can be found. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to, in consultation with the DTSC, maintain and</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 24</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 68 Galgiani</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Enrolled and presented to the Governor</p>	<p>Continued from page 23</p> <p>internet website and prepare fact sheets and other outreach materials on the appropriate handling, disposal, and other management of treated wood waste for generators of treated wood waste and for facilities that may receive or handle treated wood waste. The bill would require the wood preserving industry to annually update and renew the outreach materials, disseminate the outreach materials, and provide a specified update to the DTSC relating to that dissemination. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize treated wood waste to be reused only if certain conditions apply, including, among other conditions, that the reuse occurs onsite at the facility at which the treated wood waste was generated. The bill would require the DTSC, on or before March 31 of each year, to produce a list that includes the generators that generated more than 10,000 pounds of treated wood waste in the previous calendar year. The bill would require DTSC to provide the list to a unified program agency that has in its jurisdiction a generator that is on the list.</p>
<p>SB 409 Wilk</p>	<p>Support And Amend</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>(1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in the state a cigarette utilizing any single-use filters, plastic devices, electronic cigarettes, and vaporizer devices meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product. This bill would</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 25</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 409 Wilk</p>	<p>Support And Amend</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 24</p> <p>authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 424 Jackson</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Support</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dead</p>	<p>(1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in the state a cigarette utilizing any single-use filters, plastic devices, electronic cigarettes, and vaporizer devices meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs, including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 27</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 424 Jackson</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 26</p> <p>on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.</p>
<p>SB 667 Hueso</p>	<p>Support If Amend</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would require the CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, 2023, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets.</p>
<p>SB 1156 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>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 CalRecycle, after July 1, 2023, and in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop a guidance document relating to the proper handling and disposal of lithium-ion batteries and products that contain lithium-ion batteries, as provided. The bill would authorize CalRecycle, in carrying</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 28</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 1156 Hueso</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 27</p> <p>out that requirement, to solicit and use any expertise available in other state agencies and would authorize CalRecycle to convene a specified working group to advise on the content, development, and promotion of the guidance document. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, before January 1, 2022, 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, before July 1, 2022, after consulting with the county fire marshal of every county in which the solid waste enterprise conducts solid waste collection operations, to adopt, or update if necessary, a protocol and arrange any necessary training for relevant employees that identifies procedures to follow under those same circumstances.</p>
<p>SB 1191 Dahle</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>This bill would require CalRecycle, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those regulations, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 29</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>SB 1191 Dahle</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Dead</p>	<p>Continued from page 28</p> <p>those regulations, to consider specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction’s ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those regulations. This bill would require CalRecycle, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to issue a waiver from a requirement imposed pursuant to those regulations to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of the local jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. The bill would establish an alternative organic waste management program that a local jurisdiction may comply with instead of those regulations until specified dates. The bill would require a local jurisdiction that chooses to implement an alternative organic waste management program to submit a notification to CalRecycle that contains specified information.</p>

United States Federal Legislation:

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>HR 4050 Omar</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>HR 5115 Cardenas</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p>	<p>(1) To establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes. The EPA may establish a program, to be known as the Recycling Infrastructure Program, to award financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments, on a competitive basis, to support and expand the recycling infrastructure and recycling programs in such States, local governments, and tribal governments. (2) In awarding financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments under the Recycling Infrastructure Program, the Administrator shall give priority to States, local governments, and tribal governments that propose to use the assistance to expand recycling access and collection of recyclable materials to underserved areas; modernize existing technology; use innovative technology; enhance curbside recycling and other collection; or reduce contamination of recyclable materials. (3) The amount of the Federal financial assistance used for a project or program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project or program. (4) The EPA may use for the administration of this Act such funds as the EPA determines necessary for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>HR 5845 Lowenthal</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>House Committee on Energy and Commerce; House Committee on Ways and Means; House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and House Committee on Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Requiring Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials (B) Create Nationwide Container Deposits (C) Source Reduction and Phase-Out Top Polluting Products (D) Carryout Bag Fee (E) Create a Minimum Recycled Content Requirement (F) Standardize Recycling and Composting (G) Review Effects of Plastic Tobacco Filters, Electronic Cigarettes and Derelict Fishing Gear (H) Prevent Plastic Waste from Being Shipped to Developing Countries that Cannot Manage It
<p>S 2941 Portman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>	<p>This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues on page 33</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>S 2941 Portman</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>	<p>Continued from page 32</p> <p>recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.</p>
<p>S 3263 Udall</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Senate Finance</p>	<p>Same as HR 5845. Please see HR 5845.</p>

SUMMER 2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Elijah Carder with Los Angeles County Public Works, at (626) 458-2543, Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.