INSIDE SOLID WASTE

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

TOP STORIES

Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers

SWMC

Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education and Information Subcommittee

CHAIR
Mike Mohajer

For information, call
Carol Saucillo at (626) 300-4594
Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5 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 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Public Education and Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Carol Saucillo at (626) 300-4594 or csaucillo@pw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at Los Angeles County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.

City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E Permanent Collection Centers
Open Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., unless otherwise noted.
Services suspended during rainy weather.
For information, call (800) 98-TOXIC (988-6942).

Gaffey Street Collection Center
1400 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731

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

Washington Boulevard Collection Center
2649 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90021

Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center
11025 Randall Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352

UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)
550 Charles E. Young Drive West, Los Angeles, CA 90095
Open Thursday - Saturday 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center (Temporarily closed)
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.**

Tackling California's Growing HHW and E-Waste Challenge: A Collaborative Approach

California, a champion of environmental responsibility, faces a mounting challenge in managing Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Electronic Waste (E-Waste). Improper disposal of these items contaminates soil and water, harms wildlife, and threatens public health.

Millions of tons of HHW and E-Waste are generated annually in California. Products like paints, cleaners, batteries, medications, and electronics fall under these categories. Landfills often become the unfortunate destination for a significant portion of this waste.

Legacy contaminants, such as mercury and lead found in electronics, pose long-term environmental threats. Improper disposal of leftover household products also contaminates soil and groundwater, jeopardizing drinking water sources and ecosystems. While collection programs exist, participation is often low, leading to improper disposal. The rapid pace of technological advancement further strains existing infrastructure as new E-Waste constantly enters the waste stream. These factors combine to create a complex waste management challenge.

Limited public awareness regarding proper disposal methods remains a significant hurdle. Residents often struggle to identify HHW and E-Waste, leading to mistaken disposal in regular trash bins. Furthermore, access to convenient disposal facilities can be uneven, especially in rural areas, discouraging proper disposal. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates hazardous waste disposal. However, the current system relies heavily on local governments to manage collection and processing, leading to inconsistencies and limited accessibility for residents.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) emerges as a potential solution

This policy shift places the financial and operational responsibility for managing a product's end-of-life on the producers. EPR legislation proposes that manufacturers take charge of collecting and recycling HHW and E-Waste. This approach incentivizes producers to design more sustainable products, reduce waste generation overall, and invest in improving recycling infrastructure.

Benefits of EPR:

- **Increased Recycling Rates:** EPR can significantly boost recycling rates for HHW and E-Waste by establishing a more comprehensive and accessible collection system.
- **Reduced Environmental Impact:** Proper disposal minimizes environmental contamination and

promotes resource conservation.

- **Innovation in Product Design:** EPR incentivizes manufacturers to create products that are easier to disassemble, reuse, and recycle.

Several EPR bills are currently under debate in the California Legislature. While EPR legislation offers promise, a multifaceted approach is crucial. Public education campaigns raise awareness about HHW and E-Waste dangers and provide guidance on proper disposal methods. Investing in research and development of innovative recycling technologies tackle the challenge of complex e-waste components. Encouraging manufacturers to design more sustainable and easier-to-recycle products addresses the problem at its source. Additionally, promoting community-based collection events, permanent drop-off centers, and repair and refurbishment programs for electronics increases accessibility, participation, and extends the lifespan of electronics, ultimately reducing waste generation.

California's fight against HHW and E-Waste requires a collaborative effort. Implementing EPR alongside public education, infrastructure investment, and technological innovation paves the way for a sustainable waste management system. By working together, producers, policymakers, and residents can ensure a cleaner, healthier California for future generations.

For more information on upcoming HHW and E-Waste collection events, visit Los Angeles County's Public Works website Household Hazardous and Electronic Waste Program | Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (lacsd.org). For more information on permanent collection sites, visit S.A.F.E. Centers (lacitysan.org).

City of Long Beach Continues the Compost and Recycling Ambassador Program

The City of Long Beach (City) is continuing its Compost and Recycling Ambassador Program (CRA) after a successful official launch in Fall 2022. The CRA is an eight-week long program offered at no cost to City residents. It combines lectures, hands-on experiences, and collaboration to teach community members about waste reduction strategies. The CRA also explains the City's recycling history, systems, and practices, and provides training for at-home composting methods. At the end of the in-class portion, community members apply their knowledge about waste reduction, composting, and recycling, enabling them to co-table at events, conduct presentations, or get involved with local organizations to begin to build a network of community ambassadors.

The CRA invites industry experts as guest speakers and includes field trips to a Materials Recovery Facility and a local community composting organization. Through these experiences, participants get to see firsthand recycling and composting operations. Since the start of the CRA, 73 community members have been trained and over 760 hours have been completed by Compost and Recycling volunteers, reaching approximately 4,700 community members through their outreach.

The City is currently working on phasing in its residential organics recycling program after successfully rolling out the service to its commercial customers. The CRA will be an integral part of their education and outreach efforts as required by Senate Bill 1383. The City believes that by creating this network of ambassadors, they are bridging the gap between awareness and action by motivating communities, friends, families, co-workers, and others to reduce waste and recycle properly in their homes and/or workplaces. This network is also helping to enhance the City's ability to reach more people.

"Volunteering has allowed me to create community connections with various organizations and meet like-minded people who share an interest in bettering our environment by keeping our soils healthy and reducing waste," said Compost and Recycling Ambassador, Ms. Regina Nguyen.

To learn more about the City of Long Beach Compost and Recycling Ambassador Program, visit bit.ly/longbeachcra. To access more resources or for more information, visit longbeach.gov/lbrecycles or e-mail lbrecycles@longbeach.gov.

Sun, Science, and Sustainability: Pico Rivera's Bright Idea for Waste Management

In an era where environmental sustainability is more than just a trend, the City of Pico Rivera (City) stands out as a beacon of innovation and commitment to greener practices. Last year, in a unanimous decision, the Pico Rivera City Council embarked on a pioneering journey towards revolutionizing waste management through the Smart Waste Collection Pilot Program at Smith Park, funded by the City's collection from residential and commercial waste accounts, which began in July 2021.

This forward-thinking program, through a contract with Bigbelly, Inc. for nearly $287,000, introduced 50 smart waste bins, marking a significant leap in the City's efforts to improve waste diversion rates. Bigbelly bins, known for their efficiency and sustainability, are not your ordinary trash receptacles. They are solar-powered and equipped with a compactor that is activated when trash in the bin reaches a certain level, thereby enhancing capacity and reducing the frequency of collections.

The City's approach is not just about adopting new technology; it is about rethinking urban waste management. These bins communicate wirelessly with City waste collection personnel, enabling real-time monitoring and optimizing collection routes. This innovation leads to cost savings and a substantial reduction in environmental impact, aligning with the City's commitment to sustainability.

The strategic placement of these bins in Smith Park, including triple, double, and single-stream systems, underscores the City's comprehensive approach to waste segregation and recycling. The results are:

- A dramatic reduction in collection frequency from 14 times per week to twice per week.
- Significant labor savings of approximately 1,600 labor hours, or $160,000, will be redirected toward other park maintenance needs.
- An impressive increase in recycling rates from 17 percent to 60 percent.

Beyond the numbers, the environmental impact of this program is profound. It is projected to reduce annual waste to landfills by 69%, increase recycling rates by 112%, and cut vehicle miles traveled by nearly 10,000 miles, thus removing 7.6 tons of harmful auto emissions from the atmosphere.

City Manager Steve Carmona, encapsulates the City's vision: "The City of Pico Rivera is taking a bold step towards sustainability... By implementing solar-powered trash compacting bins... we are making a resounding commitment to a greener future." This initiative is a testament to the City's dedication to sustainable practices and serves as a model for other local governments striving to enhance their environmental stewardship.

The City's Smart Waste Collection Pilot Program is not just an environmental initiative; it is a statement of ingenuity, a testament to the City's proactive approach to sustainability, and a beacon for other communities. As the City continues to lead by example, it showcases the tangible benefits of embracing technology and innovation in pursuing a sustainable and prosperous future for all.

For more information on the city of Pico Rivera and its waste management practices, visit pico-rivera.org.

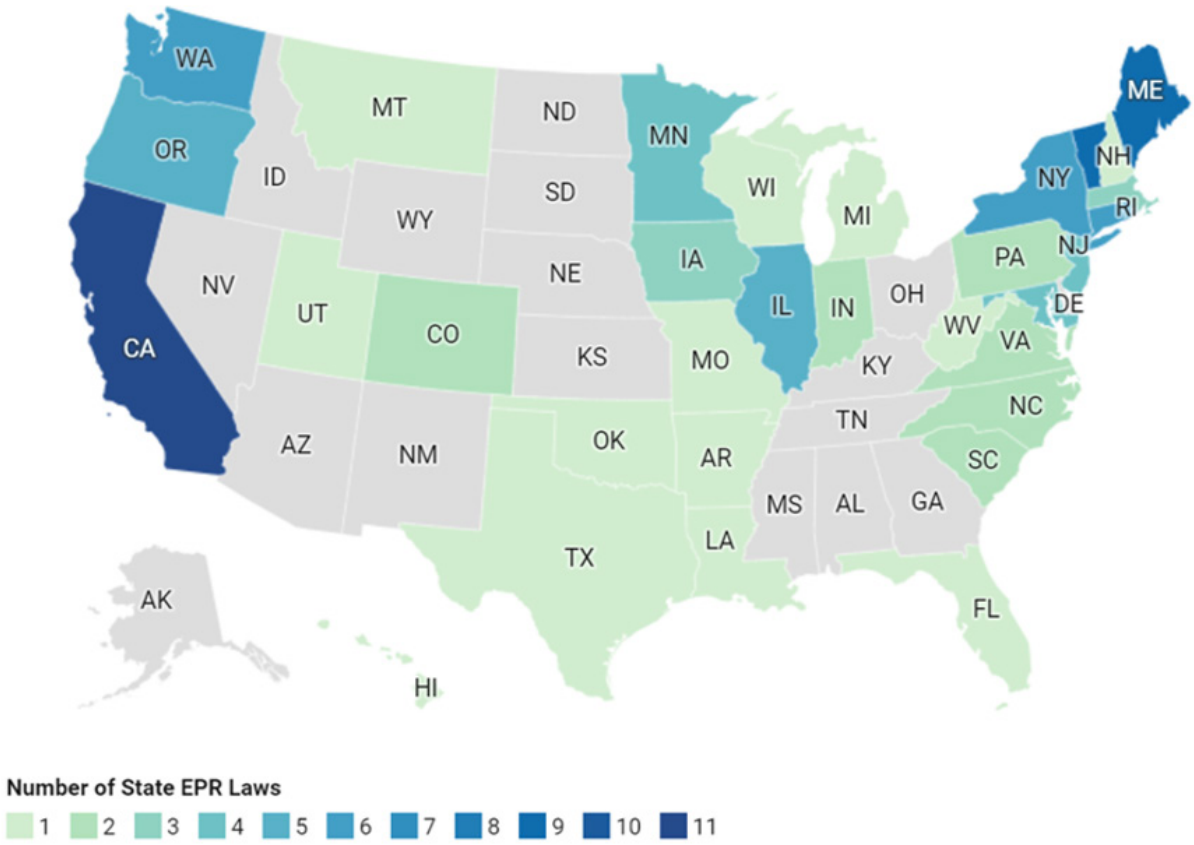
Examining the Role of the Federal Government in Extended Producer Responsibility Policies for Packaging

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environmental policy approach that shifts the operational and financial responsibility for the end-of-life management of a product from consumers and the government to the companies that produce the products. EPR aims to make producers responsible for the environmental and health impact of their products. EPR programs are typically funded entirely by the producers, with minimal financial burden placed on consumers. However, programs can vary in funding and structure. Consumers, producers, retailers, and local government may have different responsibilities across programs.

In 2023, the Senate Bill (SB) 3127 Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act of 2023 was reintroduced in United States Congress after two previous failed attempts. The act aims to reduce the production and use of certain types of single-use plastic products and packaging and to improve the responsibility of producers in the design, collection, reuse, recycling, and disposal of consumer products and packaging. The Federal bill has yet to pass the U.S. Senate since its introduction. Today, there are 33 states with a combination of 136 EPR laws that cover 18 products (Product Stewardship Institute, 2024). Since 2010, California has enacted various EPR laws for paint, carpet, mattresses, pharmaceuticals, and other material categories.

On March 6, 2024, the United States Senate Environment and Public Works Committee held a hearing to examine EPR policies for consumer packaging. A panel of industry experts joined Senators on the floor. Los Angeles County native and U.S. Senator for California, Alex Padilla, took this opportunity to highlight the state's hard work in paving the way towards a circular economy, in which products and materials are kept in circulation through processes like maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting. Senator Padilla remarked on the landmark passage of State SB 54 (Allen, 2022), also known as The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Responsibility Act, which established an EPR program for single-use packaging and plastic food service ware.

With the passage of SB 54, California joined three other states, Oregon, Colorado, and Maine, that have EPR laws for packaging. The States' independent packaging laws share key elements such as product



producer funding structures, government oversight, and incentives for producers to design sustainable packaging made from renewable materials. For example, SB 54 will require 100% of single-use packaging and plastic food ware to be recyclable or compostable by 2032. However, the EPR laws of the four States have distinct statutory definitions, recyclable/compostable labels for products, covered product categories, targets, performance goals, and other differences.

Senator Padilla went on record to share his belief that Congress can learn from what has worked at the state level and broaden knowledge across the country. During the hearing, he asked the panel: "How can Congress best advance extended producer responsibility policies while also protecting states' abilities to act?"

He directed this question to Dr. Fisk Johnson, a scientist, and CEO of S.C. Johnson, a company behind well-known home cleaning and pest control brands. Dr. Johnson urged federal action to create national standards for product labeling and material characterization. Panelists Dr. Johnson and Ms. Erin Simon, Vice President of plastic waste and business for the World Wildlife Fund, both agreed and added that national design standards across various product categories should be incorporated into Federal EPR policies. National design standards across various product categories could remedy conflicts between EPR state laws to facilitate production for products that flow across states. National packaging design standards can produce materials of higher quality. Higher quality materials can be reused and recycled at higher rates to build viable end markets.

"Packaging has worth throughout its life cycle and none of it belongs in roadways, waterways, or landfills," testified Mr. Dan Felton, Executive Director of Ameripen, the American Institute for Packaging and the Environment. Mr. Felton lamented the lack of consistency between state laws on EPR for packaging. His testimony included guidelines for a federal regulatory framework that would establish, in coordination with states, national standards for reuse and refill products, data measurement, and reporting requirements.

From California to Maine, state laws regarding EPR for packaging are not uniform, but products are sold in multiple states. A federal packaging EPR law is the key to integrating regulations nationwide, scaling up sustainable packaging production, and creating lasting secondary markets for all packaging materials.

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

City of Hawaiian Gardens Recycling and Solid Waste Management Programs

Waste Resources (WR) took over the City of Hawaiian Gardens (City) solid waste franchise system in late 2019. In 2021, the agreement was updated to include elements of Senate Bill 1383, which in turn allowed for new and expanded programs and services.

In 2022, the City transitioned to a mandatory three-container system for all cart and bin customers and converted the green container to mixed organics. Blue-lid recycling carts were delivered with a tag that indicated what goes in the blue, black, and green containers. Extra recycling carts are free for residents, but only the first extra organics cart is free.

The switch to a mandatory three-container system has seen organic waste collection increase by over 25% in one year.

Kitchen pails are now available to collect food waste in homes. Customers are asked to put food waste and food-soiled paper in a bag and place it in the green organic waste container. Clear bags are preferred so sorting crews can quickly identify contaminants or items that will damage their processing equipment. Bags are a benefit to customers and allow them to transport food waste in a cleaner and odorless manner.

At WR's material recovery facility, the material is debagged and either converted into a slurry for off-site anaerobic digestion or processed in the on-site aerobic digestor that makes a pre-compost.

In 2024, WR started hosting compost giveaways. With continuous public education efforts through a variety of media outlets, the City hopes this upward trend to divert waste from our landfills will continue.

In addition to the above, WR provides the City with other typical program elements:

- Bulky item collection five times per year, six items per pickup.
- Separate Christmas tree collection pick-ups for four weeks after Christmas.
- E-waste collection is provided for four weeks after Christmas.
- Four free pre-paid postage mail-back sharps kits for residential customers per year.
- Free valet service for disabled residents.
- Senior discounts for collection services.
- Free collection of solid waste for all City facilities and City-sponsored events.
- Edible Food Recovery program assistance.
- Neighborhood cleanup events throughout the year.

To learn more about the City's recycling and solid waste management programs, visit hgcity.org.

City of Glendale Public Works Integrated Waste Management

The City of Glendale's Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division provides comprehensive services to its 200,000 residents. Our philosophy is not just about making trash disappear, but engaging the community, guiding residents and businesses to do the right thing, and inspiring change. We aim to enhance the aesthetic appeal and livability of our "Jewel City" through street beautification, edible food recovery, green business certification, and proper recycling behaviors.

With 44 field workers and 10 administrative staff, we work with residential and commercial stakeholders to tailor strategies to our community.

Collection Services

Three-stream residential collection services are handled in-house, while commercial services are contracted to four franchised haulers servicing exclusive zones. For residential collection services, Senate Bill 1383 compliant collection carts are being deployed over three years with the final phase to occur in Fiscal Year 2024-2025.

Since 2021, our franchise system has required all commercial generators to receive three-stream service. Monthly meetings with our haulers allow for coordination of outreach, monitoring compliance, and review operational concerns. Through our collective efforts, we have attained a compliance rate of 83% (recycling) and 94% (organics).

Bulky and abandoned item collection is handled by our four haulers and in-house staff. Implementation of the franchise system has allowed us to keep up with demand and respond quickly to service requests at an average of 200 tons a month. The backbone of our service orientation is our Call Center, which handles an average of 40,300 calls annually.

Green Business Network (CAGBN)

As members of CAGBN, we have joined 50 cities

and counties in reducing environmental impacts by providing a certification program, focusing on small businesses that lack staffing for instituting changes. Despite COVID's impact, 77 businesses are presently certified.

Edible Food Recovery

Created in 2022, our edible food recovery program includes inspections and outreach to 80 commercial generators and seven food recovery organizations. We also host meetings to identify gaps and guide community bridge-building, all of which are supported by a fund of $150,000 per year from our franchised haulers.

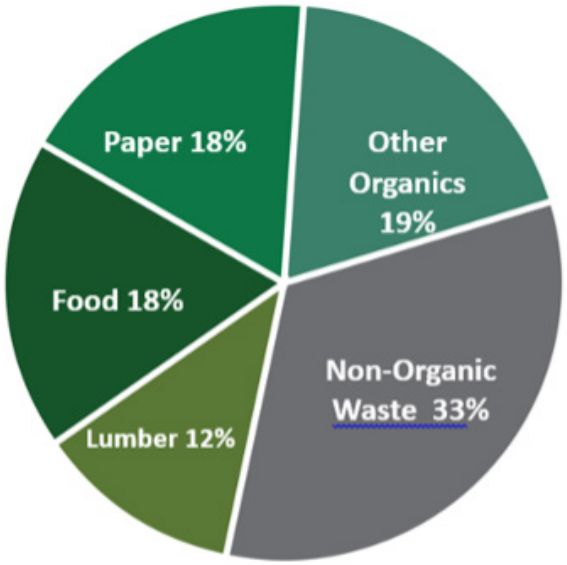
Recycling Center Master Plan

We administer the Scholl Canyon Landfill and a recycling center located at 540 West Chevy Chase Drive. Our recycling center has been in operation since 2006 and is presently underutilized. Consequently, a 20-year master planning effort is underway to identify how the center can best serve the area, with completion of the study anticipated by October 2024.

The glue binding these efforts is an effective networked approach to community engagement. We maintain strong partnerships with our four haulers and a high level of community presence. Along with compost distribution events, we partner with the Glendale Community College to create win-win links with young talent looking for mentoring, inspirational work, and possible career options. By actively involving residents and businesses, we strive to develop solutions that benefit the entire community.

For more information on the City of Glendale and its Integrated Waste Management Division, visit glendaleca.gov.

Lynwood Aims to Reduce Landfill Use: Senate Bill 1383 (2016) Required Organics Waste Recycling



California's lawmakers passed Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) to take new measures to reduce organic waste disposal in the state by 75% by 2025, which is about 20 million tons of waste. SB 1383 implementing regulations went into effect on January 1, 2022.

What does this mean for the City of Lynwood?

Have you ever wondered what will happen to organic waste after you throw it in the garbage?

Organic waste, such as food scraps, has a big impact on the environment. Organic waste includes green waste, wood waste, food waste, and fibers such as paper and cardboard. According to CalRecycle, organic waste alone makes up two-thirds of California's waste stream.

When organic waste goes into the landfill, it potentially releases methane gas into the air as it decays over time. Methane emissions from the decomposition of organic waste in landfills is a significant source of greenhouse gas that negatively affects the Earth's atmosphere.

Currently, under Assembly Bill 1826 (2016), businesses that generate four cubic yards of waste a week are required to recycle their organic waste. SB 1383 additionally encourages businesses to give unused food to those in need, instead of throwing it away. Unused recoverable food would go to local food banks and pantries.

For residents, it is a good time to start thinking about what organic waste you throw away in your garbage container. This law applies to households throughout the state and requires households to separate their food waste into a separate container.

It is never too early to begin sustainable practices in your home; these efforts help in protecting the environment. Small steps lead to large benefits.

For more information on the City of Lynwood's Environmental Programs, visit lynwoodca.gov or contact our Public Works office at (310) 603-0220, ext 801.

Orange County Waste and Recycling: An Effective Composting Operation

As the need for sustainable waste management practices continues to grow, counties and cities across California are seeking additional methods to tackle the challenges of organic waste management. In this effort, Orange County Waste & Recycling (OCWR) offers valuable insights and strategies that inform California counties and cities about their successfully implemented composting operation.

OCWR has developed a regional organic waste management and recycling program for Orange County. They process yard waste into nutrient-rich soil by building a composting process adjacent to the county's landfills. OCWR uses its website to promote the exchange of compost and mulch with homeowners, companies, and government agencies, diverting organics and extending the life of these valuable resources.

OCWR's efforts have been acknowledged by receiving a US Composting Council "Seal of Testing Assurance" at Frank R. Bowerman Landfill's Bee Canyon Greenery and Prima Deshecha Landfill's Capistrano Greenery. This certification signifies that OCWR's compost offers the highest standards of compost quality, meeting all federal, state, and local regulations and permitting criteria. OCWR intends to incorporate technologies such as Covered Aerated Static Piles, Source Separated Organics facilities, and Anaerobic Digestion, as well as to investigate solar power and battery storage on top of landfills in the future.

By modeling OCWR's approach and establishing composting facilities, California counties and cities can reduce waste sent to landfills while working towards environmental preservation. In addition, OCWR's involvement in educational initiatives, such as partnerships with schools and community organizations, emphasizes the need to increase community knowledge and participation in composting programs.

OCWR is an excellent example of successful composting operations. By embracing OCWR's practices, California counties and cities can make significant strides toward achieving their sustainability goals. To learn more about the OCWR's effort to establish a composting facility, visit https://bos.ocgov.com/ocwr/2022/continuing-progress.html.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Nuisance and Recent Board Meeting

The Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Landfill) is a Class III landfill located in both the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County unincorporated area of Sylmar. The Landfill is owned and operated by Republic Services and is one of the largest landfills operating in the United States.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has received numerous complaints from residents in the nearby communities regarding noxious odors emanating from the landfill. For the first quarter of 2024, residents of the nearby communities have logged over 950 odor complaints which represents a significant increase of 69% compared to the same period in 2023. The increase in odor complaints has resulted in SCAQMD issuing over 35 Notices of Violations (NOVs) to the Landfill in the first quarter of 2024.

Despite efforts by the Landfill Operator to implement various mitigation measures to address the odors, the surrounding communities continue to report odors in the community which indicates a need for additional measures.

In response to the increasing trend of complaints and NOVs, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board), in their meeting on April 19, 2024, adopted a Motion to mitigate the odors. The Motion directed the Los Angeles County Departments of Regional Planning, Public Works, and Public Health to do the following: :

1. Engage an independent technical expert to provide an assessment of the odor issues that occurred at the Landfill between 2023 and 2024, and a diagnostic of which remediation actions worked and which did not, and make recommendations for the near- and long-term operations of the Landfill to ensure odor issues are effectively addressed.
2. Coordinate with the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency and SCAQMD to seek the independent review and expert opinion of California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery on lasting solutions to resolve odor issues.
3. Report back to the Board within 30 days with a strategy to procure this external technical review, ideally through existing contracting mechanisms, where costs are borne by the Landfill Operator or state regulators.
4. Report back to the Board within 150 days, and before the start of the traditional rainy season, with findings and recommended operational changes at the Landfill.
5. Continue to regularly convene the Sunshine Canyon Inter-Agency Working Group until the odor issues are resolved.

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

SUMMER 2024 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 summaries of legislation the Task Force has tracked during the second half of the 2023/2024 Legislative Session.

California State Legislation:

Bill Number / Author	Status

AB 347
Ting

Enrolled September 3, 2024

Would require the Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC), on or before January 1, 2029, to establish regulations regarding enforcement of prohibitions on the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with provisions and regulations. Requires manufacturers of these products to register with DTSC, pay a registration fee and provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS.

AB 863
Aguiar-Curry

Enrolled September 5, 2024

Would establish a carpet stewardship program and a carpet producer responsibility program. It requires a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members and make decisions regarding a carpet stewardship plan. Producers of carpet are required to form a producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the collection, transportation, recycling, and management of carpets in the state. CalRecycle is required to maintain a public list on its website of producers that are in compliance with the program's requirements.

AB 2346
Lee

Enrolled September 3, 2024

Would would authorize local jurisdictions to count compost produced and procured from specified sources towards their procurement targets. It would also allow jurisdictions to set their own per capita procurement targets based on local waste characterization studies. To meet their annual procurement obligations, jurisdictions could procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products that exceeds a 5-year target. The bill also authorizes CalRecycle to consider other pathways for prioritizing local compost use in its regulations. This bill would incorporate additional changes to the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2514 and AB 2902 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

Bill Number / Author	Status
AB 2511 Berman	Enrolled August 31, 2024
Would extend the inoperative date of the market development payment program to July 1, 2027, subject to the availability of funds, and would repeal the program as of July 1, 2028.	
AB 2902 Wood	Enrolled August 31, 2024
Would extend the rural jurisdiction exemption until January 1, 2037. Requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations for renewal and to exclude residents with low population or elevation waivers from population calculations. The bill also exempts bear bins from lid color requirements, incentivizes carbon farming and local benefits from edible food recovery, and authorizes CalRecycle to provide information on methane emissions financing. It requires a review every 4 years and makes bear bin deployment an eligible infrastructure project. This bill would incorporate additional changes to the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2346 and AB 2514 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last.	
SB 551 Porantino	Enrolled September 4, 2024
Would allow multiple beverage manufacturers to submit a single report, rather than individual ones, detailing the recycled content and plastic composition of their beverage containers. The report must be sworn and follow CalRecycle guideline.	
SB 615 Allen	Enrolled September 5, 2024
Would require battery suppliers to ensure proper end-of-life management, including, recovery, reuse, when possible, repair, repurposing, remanufacturing and eventually recycling. Mandates reporting of battery sales, transfers, and receipts to DTSC. Imposes similar responsibilities on secondary users and handlers, including battery suppliers, secondary users, secondary handlers, auctioneers, and salvage disposal auctions, to ensure proper end-of-life management of these batteries. The bill also creates a fund to support regulatory efforts and requires DTSC to conduct studies on abandoned batteries. Penalties are imposed for violations of the bill's requirements.	

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Bill Number / Author	Status
SB 707 Newman	Enrolled September 5, 2024
Would enact a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, requiring apparel and textile producers to form or join a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO). CalRecycle must approve PROs and develop program regulations by July 1, 2028. PROs must submit plans for collecting, transporting, repairing, sorting, and recycling textiles for approval. Failure to participate in an approved PRO will result in civil penalties starting July 1, 2030, unless all apparel and textiles are accounted for in a plan. This bill requires CalRecycle to publish a list of compliant producers online, collect fees from PROs to cover regulatory costs, establish a Textile Stewardship Recovery Fund for program expenses, impose penalties for violations, up to $10,000/day or $50,000/day for intentional violations and require online marketplaces to notify CalRecycle and PROs of high-volume sellers and provide related information.	
SB 972 Min	Enrolled August 30, 2024
Requires CalRecycle to establish procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance on organic waste and methane reduction requirements, CalRecycle is also required to post procedures on its website and provide technical assistance.	
SB 1046 Laird	Enrolled August 28, 2024
Requires CalRecycle to create a streamlined permitting process for small and medium compostable material handling facilities by January 1, 2027, through an environmental impact report.	
SB 1053 Blakespear	Enrolled September 4, 2024
Effective January 1, 2026, redefines "carryout bag" to include any plastic, paper, or other bag provided by a store for carrying purchases. Exceptions would exist for bags used to protect items before checkout or for unwrapped food. "Recycled paper bags" would need at least 50% postconsumer recycled content by 2028. Stores would be prohibited from providing carryout bags at checkout, except as allowed. The bill would eliminate regulations for reusable grocery bags and certain at-store recycling programs.	

Bill Number / Author	Status

SB 1066
Blakespear

Enrolled September 3, 2024

Would create a manufacturer responsibility program for marine flares. It defines "covered product" to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste and that are used in conjunction with recreational activities. Manufacturers must develop plans for safe disposal and management of these products. DTSC will review and approve plans, which will be published online. Would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate. Regulations cannot take effect before July 1, 2028.

SB 1113
Newman

Chaptered August 19, 2024

Extends recycling pilot projects until January 1, 2034, at which point they will be repealed. This extension requires additional funding for handling fee payments to pilot recyclers. Additionally, the bill limits the duration of convenience zones within pilot project areas to January 1, 2027.

SB 1143
Allen

Enrolled September 4, 2024

Would revise and recast the architectural paint recovery program as the paint product recovery program. Would expand the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products and define "paint product" to include architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products while exempting aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship program until January 1, 2028.

SB 1147
Portantino

Enrolled September 3, 2024

Would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to study the health effects of microplastics in drinking and bottled water to evaluate toxicity characteristics and levels of microplastics in water that are not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or to identify data gaps that would need to be addressed to establish those levels. The bill would require OEHHA to provide annual biennial status updates and post a final report on its internet website. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board, after taking into consideration the findings of the report, to request that OEHHA prepare and publish a public health goal for microplastics in drinking water.

Bill Number / Author	Status
SB 1280 Laird	Enrolled September 3, 2024

Would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable. Would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this bill with an effective date of January 1, 2028.

For more information on these bills, please visit the Task Force website,
lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Perla Gomez with Los Angeles County Public Works,
at (626) 300-2616, Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. or
Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@gmail.com or (909) 592-1147.