



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



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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 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 Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528 or volivas@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 Friday and Saturday 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center

4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90039

Los Angeles County Permanent Collection Centers

Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

Antelope Valley Public Landfill,
1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551
Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

EDCO Environmental Collection Center

EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center,
2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

About Household Hazardous Waste

Items accepted: paint and solvents, used motor oil and filters, anti-freeze and other automotive fluids, cleaning products, pool and garden chemicals, aerosol cans, all medicines except for controlled substances, auto batteries, household batteries, computers, monitors, printers, network equipment, cables, telephones, televisions, microwaves, video games, cell phones, radios, stereos, VCRs and electronic toys. **Not accepted: business waste, ammunition, explosives, radioactive material, trash, tires and bulky items such as furniture, refrigerators, washing machines/dryers and stoves.**

Senate Bill 1383: County Coordination with Jurisdictions



Senate Bill (SB) 1383 regulations require counties and jurisdictions located within the county to estimate the amount of organic waste that will be disposed by their jurisdiction, identify existing organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity that is verifiably available to the jurisdiction, and estimate the amount of new or expanded organic waste recycling facility capacity that the jurisdiction will need.

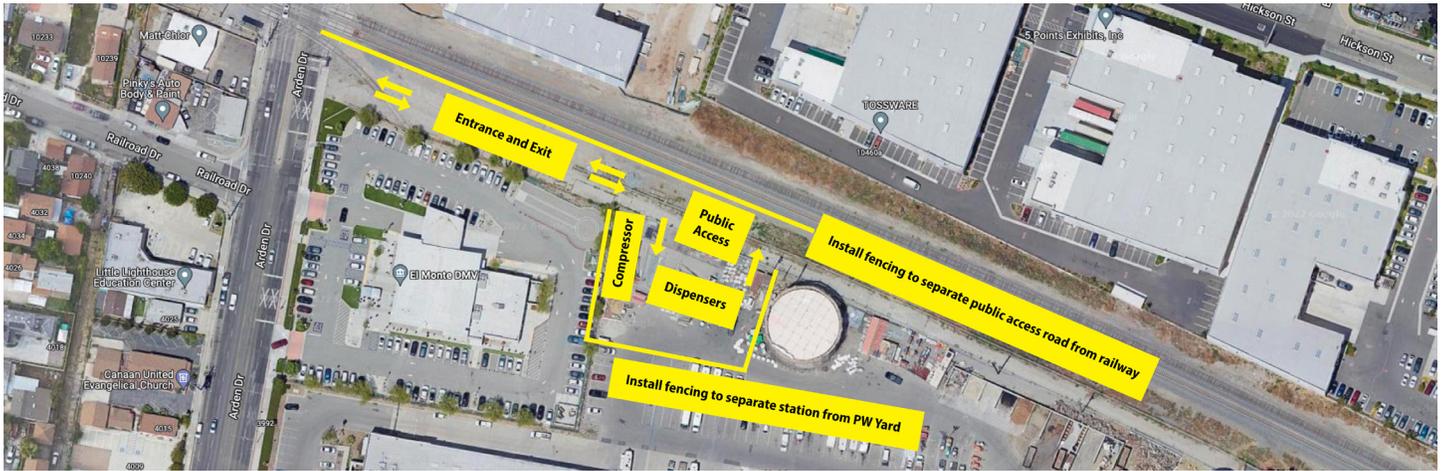
As SB 1383 required Los Angeles County (County) to report this countywide capacity data to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) on or by August 1, 2022, the County has collected required data from all jurisdictions in the County and the collected data was submitted to CalRecycle on August 1, 2022. Roughly half of the 89 jurisdictions will be required to submit an implementation schedule due to reported gaps in their respective organic waste processing capacity. The implementation schedule should demonstrate how the jurisdiction will ensure there is enough available capacity to recover the organic waste currently disposed by generators within their jurisdiction by December 31, 2024. Implementation schedules are due to CalRecycle on or before November 30, 2022.

The County is currently working with their consultant, Tetra Tech, to administer a regionwide assessment of approximately 300 existing, potential, planned, and proposed expanded organic waste processing facilities throughout the Southern California region. The County hosted a webinar on August 23, 2022, to share the results of the assessment with jurisdictions that will need to submit an implementation schedule for organic waste capacity.

Since the passing of SB 1383, the County has worked with the cities in preparation to meet the reporting requirements of Article 11 and will continue to provide regional leadership on organic waste processing capacity.

For more information, please visit [Solid Waste Information Management System](#) or contact Mr. Aric Rodriguez at arodriguez@pw.lacounty.gov.

The Journey to SB 1383



Map data ©2022 Google

By now we have all heard that the new California organic waste regulations Senate Bill (SB) 1383 came into effect January 1, 2022. The state regulation requires residents and businesses to recycle their organic waste – meaning things like food waste, yard waste, paper, and cardboard. Organic wastes are targeted because they produce methane, a potent greenhouse gas when they decompose in a landfill. The City of El Monte has been preparing for the regulations to make organic recycling easy and effective for our community such as preventing food waste and taking steps to keep organic waste out of our landfills. The City along with our Environmental Consultants, Municipal Waste Solutions, and our hauler, Valley Vista Services, have diligently worked together to help meet these requirements.

Something that you may not have heard, is the City’s proposal to build a new fueling station that features Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) in the City’s Public Works Yard. It is part of El Monte’s comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CAP) and is just one of the many ways that the City is tackling the global climate issues. This will reduce deadheading for fueling, reducing overall miles traveled, and associated emissions. The new station will also utilize a fuel with a lower Carbon Intensity (CI) that will result in both cleaner running vehicles and capture methane from biological sources that would otherwise rise directly into the atmosphere. The existing station uses fossil fuel CNG, while the new station will use RNG made from organic waste and will realize a reduction of 70 CI. Furthermore, the City will be adding public access to fueling at the station to increase access to clean fueling infrastructure for residents and visitors, encouraging and supporting

the adoption of cleaner private passenger vehicles. As a facility open to the public, the station will also be able to serve medium and heavy-duty trucks for goods movement, further improving the fueling infrastructure network for the transportation sector.

As per Sarah Zadok, Transportations Operations Manager for the City of El Monte:

“The quantity of fuel is expected to continue for the City’s fleet, but we anticipate additional use by private motorists beginning slowly with demand growing... We anticipate the annual use of RNG for City and private fueling at the station to be approximately 13,933,700 scf or roughly 110,000 gallons of gasoline equivalents (GGE).”

When will it be up and running and will it be open to the public?

- Once the contract is signed, we have until the end of December 2023 to finish construction and it will be open to the public.

What gas will be purchased for this station?

- RNG is clean reliable fuel derived from organic waste, which breaks down to emit methane. RNG production helps control greenhouse gas emissions by capturing methane that would otherwise get released into the atmosphere. In addition, renewable gas has reduced dependency on fossil fuels like conventional natural gas.

For more information, please visit the City of El Monte’s website: <https://www.ci.el-monte.ca.us/>.



Diamond Bar Launches Citywide Organics Recycling Program as of July 1, 2022

The City of Diamond Bar (City) achieved a major milestone in its sustainability efforts on July 1, 2022, when all residents could begin using their green carts for food scraps and other organic waste (along with their yard trimmings).

While green-colored carts in Diamond Bar were previously used only for yard clippings and green waste, now residents can use the green carts to dispose of organic waste including uneaten food, food-soiled paper, and other compostable items.

“July 1st marked the official start of Diamond Bar’s residential Organics Recycling Program, as we kick off the new way of using our green carts,” said Mayor Ruth Low. “The program has been designed to make it an easy transition for residents, so we look forward to seeing community members participate.”

To make it as seamless as possible for Diamond Bar residents to begin recycling organics, the City is working with its two waste haulers, Valley Vista Services and Waste Management, to provide households with kitchen pails for easily discarding food waste. Valley Vista Services, the City’s commercial waste hauler, has provided every multi-family household with a two-gallon food pail, thirty starter liner bags, and a Citywide Organics Recycling Program Guide. The City was awarded a grant from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to implement Senate Bill (SB) 1383 elements and plans to collaborate with Waste Management, its residential waste hauler, to provide kitchen pails to every single-family household.

The launch of Diamond Bar’s Citywide Organics Recycling Program comes in response to the statewide resolution, SB 1383 (the state’s Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction law aimed at fighting climate change). SB 1383 aims to reduce short-lived climate pollutants through reducing the amount of organic waste in landfills by 75% over the next three years.

A key part of the bill requires all California residents to recycle organic waste. Approximately one-third of the contents in the average household trash is organic material that includes food waste, leftovers and food-soiled paper. When landfilled, this waste decomposes and generates methane which traps heat and contributes



to climate change. Recycling household organic waste is the easiest and most immediate action that every single person can take to help California reach its goal of carbon neutrality by 2045.

With its new Citywide Organics Recycling Program, the City advances the implementation of SB 1383 while continuing to contribute as a leader in environmental sustainability efforts.

For additional information about the Organics Recycling Program in the City of Diamond Bar, please visit www.diamondbarca.gov/organics.

San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Launches Regional Effort to Support SB 1383 Compliance



Senate Bill (SB) 1383 was passed to serve as a statewide effort to reduce emissions of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) and set specific targets to reduce organic waste and increase the recovery of edible food for human consumption. The bill placed commercial edible food generators into two tiers to allow businesses and jurisdictions time to expand or build new food recovery infrastructure and capacity to donate foods that are harder to safely store and distribute. Tier 1 businesses typically have more produce, fresh grocery, and shelf-stable food to donate. Tier 2 businesses typically have more prepared food to donate which often requires more careful handling to meet food safety requirements.

Based on guidelines adopted by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), regulations to meet statewide organics reduction and food recovery requirements began to take effect on January 1, 2022. To support San Gabriel Valley cities to comply with SB 1383's food recovery regulations, the San Gabriel Valley Council of Government (SGVCOG) launched the San Gabriel Valley Regional Food Recovery Program in September 2021.

The SGVCOG, which serves as a regional government agency that aims to maximize the quality of life in the San Gabriel Valley region by leading local jurisdictions to address emerging issues collectively, began developing the frameworks of the San Gabriel Valley Regional Food Recovery Program in March 2021 after consulting with CalRecycle and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The Program includes professional services such as assessing food recovery organizations and Tier 1

and Tier 2 edible food waste generators, calculating edible food recovery capacities, developing and implementing outreach and education efforts, and providing inspection services for participating cities. To date, 14 San Gabriel Valley cities have joined the Regional Food Recovery Program, including the Cities of Alhambra, Azusa, Covina, Duarte, Glendora, Irwindale, La Canada Flintridge, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pomona, San Marino, South Pasadena, Temple City, and Walnut.

Additionally, the SGVCOG is currently working with San Gabriel Valley cities to expand the Regional Food Recovery Program's operations through establishing subregional food recovery hubs in the San Gabriel Valley region. The establishment of the proposed subregional food recovery hubs would increase the region's capacity to obtain, process, and redistribute edible food that is recovered or donated by local Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generators. Such hubs can also support smaller food recovery organizations in the hubs' respective communities and enhance the coordination of food recovery efforts. The expansion of the Regional Food Recovery Program is funded by San Gabriel Valley cities that are interested in contributing their SB 1383 Local Grant Assistance Program's awarded funding.

Additional information regarding the San Gabriel Valley Regional Food Recovery Program can be found on <https://www.sgvkog.org/regional-food-recovery-program>. Questions and inquiries can be directed to SGVCOG Senior Manager of Sustainability and Natural Resources Nicholas Ryu at nryu@sgvcog.org.

Addressing the Plastic Waste Crisis in California with Senate Bill 54



Senate Bill 54 (SB 54) by Senator Allen was signed into law by California Governor Gavin Newsom on June 30, 2022. Initially introduced in December 2018, the [Plastic Pollution Prevention And Packaging Producer Responsibility Act](#) (Act) is the result of four years of negotiation amongst dozens of business and industry representatives, environmental organizations, subject-matter experts, and government leaders. Versions of the law failed to pass in 2019, 2020, and 2021 in the face of opposition from some industry players.

This year during the last hearings in the Assembly and the Senate, the bill was continuously amended based on the recommendations from environmental groups that originally opposed the bill. In the final committee and floor votes and after fierce negotiations among lawmakers and stakeholders, SB 54 gathered broad bipartisan support. In addition, influential proponents of a similar statewide measure withdrew it from the November ballot with just hours before the deadline.

SB 54 would, among other provisions:

- Include “covered materials” defined as certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware.
- Require the producers of these covered materials to source reduce the covered material; ensure that covered material offered for sale in the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable; ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale in the state meets specified recycling rates; and require not less than 65 percent of plastic covered material to be recycled on and after January 1, 2032.

- Require producers of covered materials to join a producer responsibility organization (PRO) by January 1, 2024, or be prohibited from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing such covered materials in California.

- Require California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to adopt regulations by January 1, 2025, with provisions of the new law set to take effect January 1, 2027.

- Require CalRecycle to prepare, or to select an independent third-party contractor to complete, one or more initial statewide needs assessments designed to determine the necessary steps and investment needed for covered material to achieve the requirements of the act. The PRO is required to reimburse CalRecycle for the cost of developing the needs assessments.

- Require a PRO to pay \$500 million each year, as assessed by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and for the PRO to collect up to \$150 million from plastic resin manufacturers who sell plastic covered material to producers who are participants of the PRO to be deposited in the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund. Sixty percent of the money raised will be used to address affecting disadvantaged, low-income and rural communities, as well as recover, restore, and protect the natural environment.

The definition of recycling in SB 54, as Chaptered on June 30th, excludes energy generation and production of fuels. Conversion Technologies (CT)s are used to convert solid waste streams into new useful raw materials that include liquids, paraffins, and syngas. The syngas can be used to create electricity, hydrogen, and renewable natural gas. The liquids and paraffins can be refined to create fuels (e.g., jet fuel), machinery lubricants, coolants, and other useful end products. SB 54’s definition of recycling could discourage siting certain CTs in California and make it more difficult to properly manage various solid waste streams, including certain plastics. In addition, this definition is not aligned with the State’s goals of achieving a circular economy, reducing pollution, addressing plastic litter, promoting clean energy infrastructure, and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions by displacing the extraction of fossil fuels for the energy and fueling.

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.

Budget Act of 2022



On June 22, 2022, the California Legislature and the Governor reached an agreement on the Budget Act of 2022. The 2022-23 state budget includes total spending of just over \$300 billion, of which \$234.4 billion is from the General Fund. The budget also provides \$47 billion in the subsequent three fiscal years for infrastructure investments including budget categories that provide major funding opportunities for solid waste management programs and programs that address climate change:

- **Organic Waste Infrastructure.** Provides \$180 million for local assistance grants to improve organic waste infrastructure.

- **Energy and Zero Emission Vehicles.** More than \$6.1 billion of investments in clean trucks, buses, off-road equipment, clean cars, and, from the Proposition 98 budget, ZEV school buses and charging infrastructure, as well as substantial investments in electricity and energy assets.

The budget includes other transformative investments such as a \$19 billion Climate-Energy Package from the General Fund over multiple years (\$4.89 billion in 2021-22, \$4.83 billion in 2022-23, and \$9.59 billion for the outyears), for climate and energy investments such as water-drought resilience, wildfire resilience, extreme heat, nature based solutions, energy, zero-emission vehicles, and other climate-related actions.

The budget also includes allocations from special funds that support the solid waste and recycling industry programs and greenhouse gas reduction:

- **Beverage Container Recycling Fund.** Approves \$330 million one-time to address issues with the Bottle Bill Program with details to be worked out in a three-party agreement.

- **Composting Permitting Pilot Program.** Appropriates \$500 thousand for the purposes of establishing the new Composting Permitting Pilot Program.

- **Zero Emission Vehicles.** Provides an additional \$676 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to support clean trucks, buses and off-road equipment and clean cars for all, and \$1.5 billion Proposition 98 General Fund to support ZEV school buses and charging infrastructure.

- **Waste Reduction and Management.** Appropriates \$40 million to CalRecycle through June 30, 2025, to support local assistance grant program for recycling and technology to provide funding for entities that are in the research, development, feasibility, and pilot phases of recycling technologies and projects.

For more information on the Budget Act of 2022-23 visit <https://www.ebudget.ca.gov>



FALL 2022 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 taken a position on during the second half of the 2021/2022 Legislative Session.

California State Legislation:

Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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AB 661

Bennett

Support If Amended

Chaptered, September 25, 2022

This bill makes numerous changes to the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) including, among other things, requiring state agencies, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products, whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products.

AB 1747

Quirk

Support

Chaptered, September 29, 2022

This bill would provide that the list of violations that constitute cause for a disciplinary action by the Contractors State License Board includes a willful or deliberate disregard of any state or local law relating to the issuance of building permits and would authorize a civil penalty not to exceed \$30,000 for any violation.

AB 1817

Ting and Cristina Garcia

Support If Amended/Oppose
Unless Amended

Chaptered, September 29, 2022

Prohibits, beginning January 1, 2025, any person from selling any textile articles that contain intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, except for textiles used for personal protective equipment or certain other regulated products.

Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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AB 1857

Cristina Garcia

Oppose

Chaptered, September 16, 2022

The bill will repeal the diversion credit for municipal solid waste incinerators and redefine the practice of incineration as disposal. Further, the bill would require CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy. However, advanced conversion technologies would not be eligible if they convert waste to fuels.

AB 1985

Robert Rivas

Support

Chaptered, September 16, 2022

This bill creates a delayed and ramping enforcement timeline for penalties for local jurisdictions to meet their organic waste procurement targets, allows jurisdictions to utilize waste reduction programs to meet procurement targets, and allows jurisdictions to use organic waste processed out of state for the purposes of meeting procurement targets.

AB 2048

Santiago

Support

Chaptered, September 22, 2022

This bill would require CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to those posted franchise agreements.

AB 2208

Kalra

Support

Chaptered, September 16, 2022

This bill would prohibit the sale of compact fluorescent lamp and, on and after January 1, 2024, and a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp, on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria.



Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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AB 2247

Bloom

Support

Vetoed, September 29, 2022

This bill requires, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, DTSC to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity that is used by other states and jurisdictions to implement a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products/product components containing PFAS.

AB 2374

Bauer-Kahan

Support

Chaptered, September 29, 2022

This bill would increase the maximum fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions.

AB 2440

Irwin

Support

Chaptered September 16, 2022

This bill would enact the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers, either individually or through a stewardship organization, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and covered battery-embedded products.

AB 2784

Ting and Irwin

Support

Vetoed, September 19, 2022

This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold or imported by a food or beverage producer to contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic based on a tiered plan commencing January 1, 2025; no less than 20% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030.

Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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SB 45

Portantino

Support In Concept

Chaptered September 19, 2022

The bill would require CalRecycle, in consultation with the Air Resources Board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, to assist local agencies to comply with provisions, including any regulations adopted by CalRecycle.

SB 54

Allen, Stern, and Weiner

Neutral*

Chaptered June 30, 2022

The Act establishes the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products selling in the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable. *Due to last minute amendments creating roadblocks to development of conversion technology facilities.

SB 1046

Eggman and Gonzalez

Support If Amended

Chaptered, September 30, 2022

Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, a store from providing a precheckout bag, as defined, to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable or a recycled paper bag.

SB 1187

Kamlager

Support

Chaptered September 27, 2022

This bill would require CalRecycle to establish a temporary pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric.



Bill Number / Author	Task Force Position	Status
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SB 1215

Newman

Support

Chaptered September 16, 2022

This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “covered battery-embedded product,” thereby expanding the scope of the existing electronic device recycling statutes to include covered battery-embedded products. The bill would require a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered electronic waste recycling fee upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product.

SB 1256

Wieckowski

Support

Vetoed, September 29, 2022

This bill would prohibit the sale of disposable propane cylinders commencing January 1, 2028. Violations would be subject to civil penalties imposed by city attorney or county counsel.

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Perla Gomez with Los Angeles County Public Works, at (626) 300-2616, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.