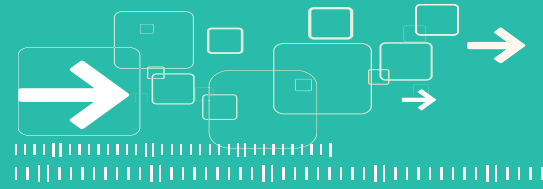




INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



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2018 California Statewide Waste Characterization Study

At CalRecycle's monthly public meeting/webcast on January 23, 2018, the staff presented the 2018 California Statewide Waste Characterization Study.

The study is scheduled to take place during calendar year 2018 and CalRecycle intends to award the contract to Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.

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China's National Sword Initiative

In February 2017 China announced their "National Sword" initiative, which would ban the import of 24 recyclable commodities, limit the allowable contamination levels in imported bales of plastic and mixed paper, and step up enforcement beginning January 2018.

For many years, China has been the world's largest importer of recyclables, importing an estimated 45 million tons of scrap metal, waste paper, and plastic worth over \$18 billion in 2016. China limiting foreign imports of

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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 1 (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, 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 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 Saturday each month 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

About Household Hazardous Waste

Common 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 medicine except 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 & Information Subcommittee

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Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.



Visit www.lacountyiswmf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes, and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. **JOIN THE TEAM:** If you are interested in participating on the LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Tranette Sanders at (626) 458-3562, tsanders@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters. If you want to be involved or contribute, please join the Subcommittee!



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2018 California Statewide Waste Characterization Study



The 2018 study has two components: 1) A Disposal Facility-Based Study for all waste and 2) A Focused Commercial Generator-Based Study for Disposed Food Waste.

The Disposal Facilities-Based Study anticipates statewide results for tons disposed by each sector, composition of each sector, and overall composition. The scope of work for the Disposal Facilities-Based Study intends to gather data from four sectors, which includes 1) commercial, 2) residential (single-family and multi-family separately), 3) self-haul (commercial SH and residential SH separately), and 4) residuals from clean MRFs, Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, etc. The prior 2014 study did not sample MRF residuals.

In addition, the 2018 study will increase sampling and survey sites in high-tonnage regions, decrease sites in low-tonnage regions, and distribute samples based on tonnage disposed in each region. The 2014 study used an equal number of sampling and survey sites in each region.

CalRecycle staff will recruit sampling facilities, perform data analysis, and produce the final report, as opposed to the 2014 study which relied more on contractors. CalRecycle has also updated the material types list from 82 to 100. Some materials will be removed and new ones will be added. To help revise the materials list, CalRecycle solicited input from stakeholders through February 6, 2018.

The new materials list should support CalRecycle's current and upcoming initiatives such as packaging reform.

The Focused Commercial Generator-Based Study for Disposed Food Waste anticipates several business groups that generates high amounts of food waste. The Focused Commercial Generator-Based Study also anticipates results for the average disposal rates for all waste and each food waste type for each selected business group, average density of waste for each selected business group, and estimated statewide tons disposed for food waste types from each selected business group.

SB-1383, the short-lived climate pollutants legislation which was chaptered in 2016, includes requirements that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025. In the scope of work for the Focused Commercial Generator-Based Study, CalRecycle divided food waste into seven detailed types to be consistent with edible food requirements of SB 1383. The scope of work also decreases the number of business types and focuses on food generators, collects data on disposed waste only, sorts food waste only (all other waste will not be sorted). In contrast, the 2014 study included all business types in the commercial sector except construction and included multi-family and gathered data on disposal and diversion. Refer to CalRecycle for more info.



Global Waste Management Symposium 2018

From February 12 through 14, Waste Management professionals, consultants, researchers, and technology companies from all over the world participated in the Global Waste Management Symposium at the Hyatt Regency Indian Wells Resort & Spa to learn about technical research and case studies while networking with one another.



Solid waste management projects were presented in educational slideshows and posters just outside the main ballroom. Some presentations discussed methods, measurements, and technologies regarding diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal, such as anaerobic digestion, food donation, compost marketability, collection and outreach, scenario modeling, life-cycle emissions analysis, and cost analysis and modeling.

Although most presentation sessions and exhibit booths focused on landfill cover and gas studies, technologies, and products, there were some notable milestones and study results regarding waste diversion presented at the conference, such as the following:

- The presentation of the Santa Clara County Composting Processing Capacity and Organics Diversion Study announced that a grant will be provided for a 3-year tiered plan to develop a regional framework to match surplus food to authorized organizations.
- The presentation on “Two-Year Results on Production of Saleable Products from MSW” discussed a system that creates clean and saleable compost and recovers recyclable materials from mixed municipal waste using advanced sorting, dry fermentation anaerobic digestion, and wet separation. Although the

technology allows for organics to be mixed with trash in the same bin, it works best if other recyclables (plastics, paper, metal, etc.) are source separated.

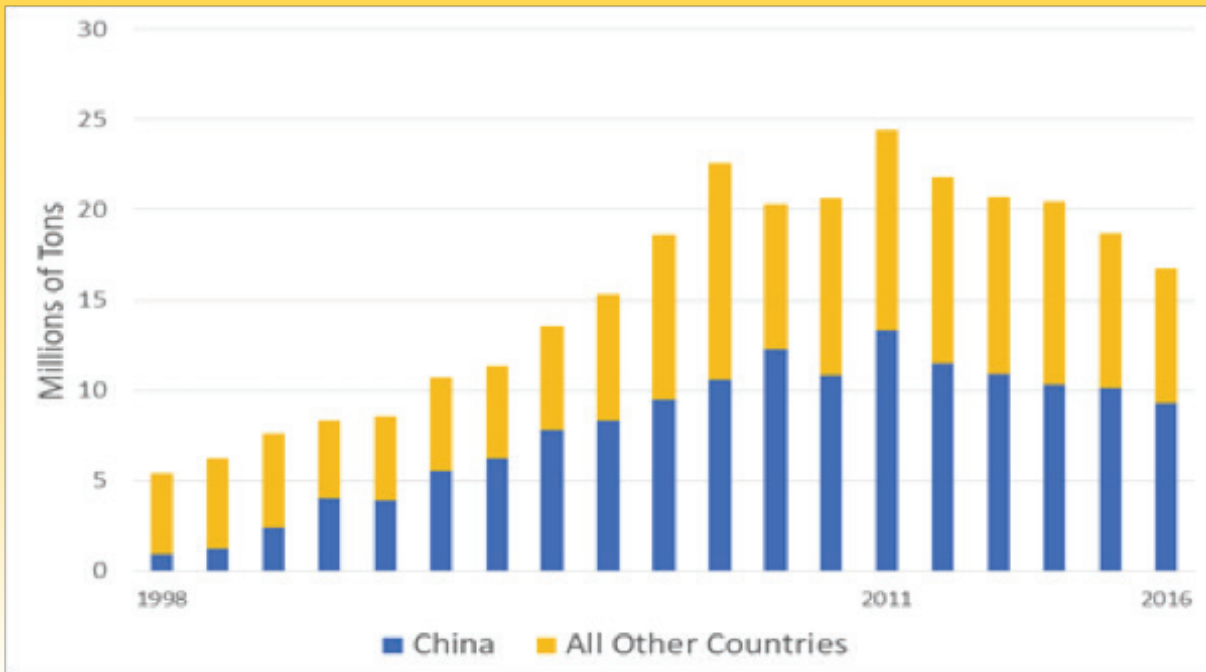
- Cost analyses conducted by the University of Florida concluded that high solids anaerobic co-digestion was the most economical option in managing food and yard wastes with biosolids if land costs are included.
- From a study on Western Canada, refusal of bin collection was found to be more effective than continued service with issuance of fines.
- The presentation of FastOX® Gasification: An Integrated Solution to Zero Waste introduced plans to soon open a facility at Fort Hunter Liggett in Northern California.

The keynote speaker, Terry Tamminen, CEO of the Leonardo di Caprio Foundation, mentioned that current facilities ought to reinvent themselves into zero-waste campuses, which would heavily involve policy, finance, and technology. Monday’s lunch speaker, Michael E. Hoffman, Managing Director of Stifel, mentioned that organic diversion is not economical without subsidies.



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China's National Sword Initiative



these materials will have a serious impact on recycling markets worldwide, with California taking an especially hard hit. The state exports one-third of its recyclable materials to foreign markets and 62 percent of those materials go to China.

China argues that its actions are a direct response to: high levels of contamination in imported materials, polluting mill closures (for imported materials), and the proposed development of domestic recycling systems. Government officials say that restricting imports will protect the environment and improve public health. In 2013, China implemented "Operation Green Fence," which placed limits on imported scrap materials and increased inspections. While this initiative did result in cleaner imports with less contamination, it did not meet China's goals for restricting waste. In 2017 the government revised Green Fence and renamed it "National Sword." Contamination limits were set to no more than 0.3 percent, which was revised to 0.5 percent in November 2017.

The exporting of recyclable materials has helped state and local jurisdictions meet their recycling and diversion goals for years and has become a key part of California's recycling infrastructure. Recycling facilities are slowing down their processing lines, investing in new equipment and machinery, and hiring more workers to sort materials to ensure higher quality shipments. Recyclers and solid waste facilities are facing new challenges moving materials to markets,

resulting in the increased storage of processed materials on site, and in some cases, the landfilling of recyclable materials. The Los Angeles County will be particularly affected by the new strict contamination standards and will have to find new outlets for its materials as it works towards its goal of diverting 80 percent of its waste from landfills by 2025.

Waste reduction efforts are a key component to addressing these challenges. Local policy makers, waste management and recycling industries in California are taking steps to eliminate the generation of waste before it enters the waste stream. Recyclers' efforts to produce cleaner, high quality materials requires educating residents and businesses on how to properly recycle and avoid contamination. Opportunities to grow the markets for recycled materials in other parts of the world, such as Southeast Asia, India, Mexico, Canada, and the Netherlands are being explored. Los Angeles County continues to pursue options for expanded product responsibility regulations to reduce waste and make recycling packaging easier.

State assistance in improving California's recycling infrastructure can also help mitigate the impact of the new restrictions. Programs such as CalRecycle's Recycling Market Development Zone and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grant support the expansion of California recycling markets. Still, much more investment in the state's recycling infrastructure is needed and will have to be developed in collaboration between the private and public sectors.

Southern California Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) Hosts Chapter Workshop

The Southern California Chapter of the SWANA hosted a workshop in Ontario, California on January 18, 2018.



The workshop included a presentation by Hank Brady of CalRecycle on regulations being developed pursuant to Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) to reduce organic waste disposal in landfills and increase edible food recovery. SB 1383 requires a statewide reduction in the disposal of organic waste by 50 percent by the year 2020, and 75 percent by the year 2025. The law also requires that 20 percent of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

CalRecycle conducted several informal workshops in 2017 to solicit stakeholder input on the draft regulations. Brady stated that CalRecycle plans to initiate the formal rulemaking process later this year and anticipates that the regulations will be adopted in late 2018 or early 2019. By July 1, 2020, CalRecycle will analyze the progress that the waste sector, and state and local governments have made in meeting the organic waste disposal reduction targets. The regulations will be enforced by the year 2022.

Brady acknowledged the challenges to achieving the SB 1383 targets. He stated that California will need approximately 50 to 100 new organic waste processing facilities to meet these targets, and that significant collaboration by state and local entities will be needed to permit this large amount of facilities in a short timeframe. Brady said that the regulations impact local governments, which will be responsible for overseeing new local waste management contracts, franchise agreements, permits, and enforcement. He also stated that achieving the targets will require additional sources of funding for new collection services of all organic waste generators, organics recycling capacity, and levels of state and local oversight.

To conclude his presentation, Brady emphasized that he is confident in the ability of local and state governments, and the waste sector to achieve the SB 1383 targets. He reminded the audience that the waste sector accomplished a

similar goal to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the disposal of solid waste in 2000, pursuant to Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939). He stated that many of the challenges to accomplishing the SB 1383 targets are similar to strategies that were used to reach the AB 939 target, such as implementing new waste collection systems, developing new recycling and waste processing infrastructure capacity, and establishing new levels of state and local oversight.

The workshop ended with a presentation by Vicki Smith, Public Works Manager for the City of Whittier. The City recently negotiated its solid waste franchise agreements to include provisions requiring the waste haulers to provide services to clean and maintain commercial waste collection areas, including alleys, trash enclosures, compactors, and sidewalks, as well as to clean up homeless encampments.



Culver City's Polystyrene Ban

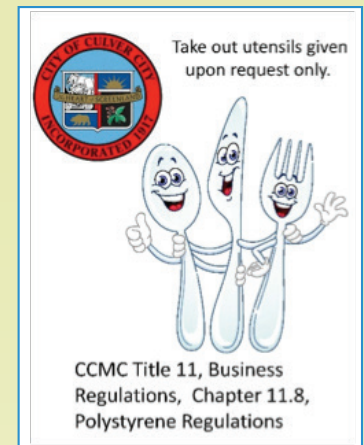
On May 8, 2017 Culver City became the 108th city in California to adopt an ordinance that bans the use of polystyrene food ware.

Polystyrene, which is a synthetic polymer plastic that comes in two forms – foam (often mistakenly referred to as “styrofoam”) and solid (straws, cutlery, coffee cup lids) are commonly used by restaurants for takeout food orders.

Ballona Creek Renaissance (BCR) is a non-profit tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization based in Culver City that has a mission to improve Ballona Creek and the community's use of it in several ways, including: water quality, ecosystems, recreation, education, attractiveness, and amenities. BCR brought its polystyrene ban proposal to the City Council Sustainability Subcommittee, which in turn recommended it to the City Council. After careful deliberation, the City Council adopted the resolution to ban polystyrene in the City. BCR's proposal to ban polystyrene described the amount of polystyrene pollution collected during Ballona Creek cleanup events.

The Culver City polystyrene ban, prohibits the sale of foam food ware, including coolers that are not encased in another material. All food establishments providing takeout food are prohibited from using solid and foam polystyrene food ware products and are required to ask their customers whether they want cutlery included with their takeout order. Egg cartons, meat trays used for the sale of unprepared food, food prepared outside of the City, and foam packing materials used in shipping containers are exempt from the ban.

Culver City merchants are readily adapting their purchasing practices. When it is time to renew business licenses, any business that falls under the ordinance is required to sign a form acknowledging the new ordinance. When a service organization is identified as non-compliant,



“Would you like cutlery?” In order to reduce waste, prepared food service providers are now required to ask their customers whether they want cutlery included with their takeout order instead of automatically including it. This particular ban item will reduce the amount of plastic at the source.

the staff will reach out to businesses to assist with bringing them into compliance. Marketing material including information on alternative takeout food ware is provided along with videos and brochures detailing the ordinance. The Culver City residents are aware of the ordinance and are able to provide information of the non-compliant business staff for follow-up.

“One of the primary examples of the amount of styrofoam waste can be found in Ballona Creek,” said City of Culver City Mayor Jeffrey Cooper. Ballona Creek, a focal point of the community, flows through Culver City as an open channel which drains stormwater and urban runoff within the 130-square-mile Ballona Creek Watershed to the Pacific Ocean. “Trash and other hazards, such as Styrofoam containers and cups, have entered Ballona Creek, breaking down into dangerously small particles, which pollutes the water that flows directly to the Pacific Ocean,” added Mayor Cooper. The City Council went even further in its efforts to prevent all types of trash that ends up in Ballona Creek by installing waste and recycling receptacles along the Creek bike path, as well as key areas within the Ballona Creek Watershed.



For more information about the ban, please visit www.culvercity.org/polystyreneban. To see a video on the Culver City ban Culver City Polystyrene Ban Video



MARCH 2018 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 second year of the 2017/2018 Legislative Session.

2017-2018 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 444 Ting and Gray</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>This bill would authorize California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop a statewide and state-funded program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.</p>
<p>AB 509 Frazier</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would require tire retailers to pay a California tire regulatory fee, on a quarterly basis, at an amount to be determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) not exceeding \$1.00 per tire for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act, and require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30 million annually in the program.</p>
<p>AB 514 Salas</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</p>	<p>AB 514 would amend the definition of “pharmaceutical” to exempt from the Medical Waste Management Act (MWMA) cosmetics and other consumer products such as homeopathic drugs and remedies, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products. The measure would also exempt from the definition of “waste,” pharmaceuticals being sent out of state to a licensed reverse distributor, and pharmaceuticals being sent by a reverse distributor for treatment and disposal.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 920 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>This bill would define the term “diverse and balanced portfolio of resources” to include an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. Among other things, the bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.</p>
<p>AB 1250 Jones-Sawyer</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules</p>	<p>This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers.</p>
<p>AB 1663 Garcia</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Senate Committee on Rules</p>	<p>This bill would authorize a person who manufactures a lead-acid battery to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would require the Tax and Fee Admin Department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted for purposes of ensuring compliance.</p>
<p>AB 2115 Santiago</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Transportation</p>	<p>The bill would require the driver of a vehicle passing a waste service vehicle to pass at a safe distance and at a speed no faster than 15 mph while the waste service vehicle is being used to perform services. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2277 Mathis</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would define the term “home-generated pharmaceutical waste” for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and would specifically exclude, from the definition of medical waste and thus from coverage under the act, home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>
<p>AB 2660 Quirk</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to receive from a retailer or manufacturer a surplus household consumer product to evaluate the product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes; and to transfer the product for recycling or disposal only after first evaluating the product for all of the other specified purposes.</p> <p>The bill would provide that a surplus household consumer product transferred or shipped to a reverse distributor is not a waste and that the retailer or manufacturer transferring or shipping the surplus household consumer product to the reverse distributor is not required to make a waste determination for that surplus household consumer product.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2779 Mark Stone, Calderon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p>
<p>AB 2832 Dahle</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to identify approaches for the reuse or recycling of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020. The bill would require DTSC to develop a grant program to fund recycling and reuse of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles and CalRecycle to develop a process for a consumer to properly dispose of a lithium-ion battery from an electric vehicle, at no cost to the consumers.</p>
<p>SB 100 De León</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy</p>	<p>This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent by December 31, 2030. Among other things, this bill would also declare that the CPUC, California Energy Commission (CEC), and ARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable resources by December 31, 2045.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
SB 1335 Allen	Support	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	This bill would prohibit a food service facility in a state agency or large state facility, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food to a customer using disposable food service packaging unless the type of disposable food service packaging is accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the state agency or large state facility and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the type of disposable food service packaging is recovered for recycling or composting at a rate of 75% or more.
HR 2853 Kind	Support	U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. Among other things, this bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.



MARCH 2018 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, www.lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Ben Cortez with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-5115, 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.