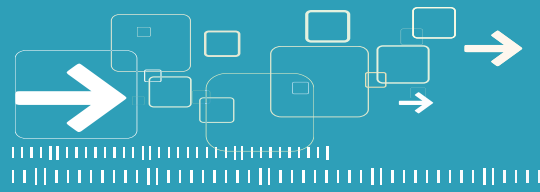




# INSIDE SOLID WASTE

www.lacountyiswmtf.org



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



## TOP STORIES

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## CalRecycle Adopts Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383), signed into law in 2016, establishes targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025, and an additional target to recover no less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently being disposed of for human consumption by 2025.

The law provides CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction and edible food recovery targets.

Story continues on page 4



## Culver City Hall Goes Zero Waste!

In recognition of 2019 Earth Day, Culver City launched a new Zero Waste Program at City Hall to promote waste reduction.

To prepare City Hall staff for the new program, Environmental Programs and Operations (EPO) staff initiated an extensive outreach campaign on waste reduction workshops addressing concerns, ideas and educational material.

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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 (800) 98-TOXIC (988-6942).

### Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731

### Hyperion Treatment Plant

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

### Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90021

### Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352

### UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

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

Open Thursday through Saturday 8 a.m. – 2 p.m.

### Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center

4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90039

## Los Angeles County Permanent Collection Centers

### Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

Antelope Valley Public Landfill, 1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551

Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month 9 a.m. – 3 p.m.

### EDCO Environmental Collection Center

EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center, 2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755

Open 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.

## About Household Hazardous Waste

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



**SWMC**

Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education and Information Subcommittee

CHAIR

Mike Mohajer

For information, call

Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528

Monday – Thursday, 7 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.



Visit [lacountyiswmtf.org](http://lacountyiswmtf.org) to find agendas, meeting minutes and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. If you are interested in participating on the LA County Solid Waste Management Public Education and Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Vanessa A. Olivas at (626) 458-2528 [volivas@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:volivas@pw.lacounty.gov). Quarterly meetings are held at LA County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.



# Scott Smithline Resigns as Director of CalRecycle

Scott Smithline has concluded his tenure as the Director of CalRecycle.

Below is the complete announcement:

"There is no easy way to say this, but it is important that you hear it directly from me. So it is—with great humility and solemnity I have decided to conclude my tenure as the Director of CalRecycle. This was not an easy decision made lightly or without significant consternation. In fact, it feels like one of the most consequential decisions of my life. It is a decision I made in concert with family and after much consideration. There is no single reason behind my decision. But rather, a culmination of several factors, mostly personal, finally coming together.

I still remember the phone call that started it all. It was December 2011. I had been appointed to be the policy director at CalRecycle. I was long on enthusiasm, and short on state government experience. At first, it felt like I jumped onto a running treadmill, but I soon felt at home here. And this has been my home for the last eight years.

I soon realized that it was in fact not a treadmill at all, but more of a freight train. Overall, we have accomplished so much and advanced consequential policy. Together we have made a difference. And now it is time for me step off this train. I am confident that the CalRecycle team and our meaningful work will continue to move forward.

My most important order of business is to thank each and every one of you. Your commitment to CalRecycle and to each other is truly humbling and inspiring. It is your passion that sets this department apart. It is your tireless effort and professionalism that make this the world class organization that it is.

When we are tasked with critical work, we get the job done. Our credibility is well earned and backed by a consistent track record of achievement. We are all proud to work here. I am proud to work here.

And work we do. I did my level best to keep up with you all, and to ensure that your efforts were both supported and acknowledged. Whether it was draft reports to the legislature, draft regulations, RFA's or Accusations, my goal was to be informed and engaged. For those of you with whom I have met in meetings and briefings, you can probably vouch that I asked a lot of questions. If I challenged you, my intent was always to support your efforts by providing alternative points of view for consideration.

Most importantly, I believed the truest way to respect the work of the department was to act as a conduit. I considered it my personal responsibility to advocate for department positions and ensure your efforts manifested into real world changes beyond the walls of our office. When I was called upon to advocate on our behalf, I was able to do so with conviction and confidence because of the high degree of professionalism and quality with which all of you perform your work.

I hope you feel that together we were successful in our endeavors.

My greatest sense is one of overwhelming gratitude and inspiration. Being part of something greater than yourself is one of life's best rewards. No matter where the road takes me, my eight years here will stand out as unique and transformative. Thank you for standing by me and allowing me to be your representative.

I will be staying through the end of this calendar year, and we are working with the Governor's Office and Agency through this process.

Sincerely,  
Scott."

Mr. Smithline served as Director of CalRecycle until the end of 2019 calendar year. The Task Force wishes Scott well in all his future endeavors.





## CalRecycle Adopts Senate Bill 1383 Regulations

CalRecycle adopted a regulation on January 21, 2020, that will impose significant requirements on local jurisdictions. The regulation was submitted to the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The OAL has until March 4, 2020, to conduct a review of the formal rulemaking record to ensure that CalRecycle has satisfied the requirements. If the OAL approves the rulemaking action, the final regulation will be filed by the Secretary of State and become effective on January 1, 2022.

The regulation proposes to require local jurisdictions to provide mandatory organic waste collection services to all residents and businesses; monitor containers for contamination; implement commercial edible food donation programs; impose mandatory minimum penalties on residents and businesses for non-compliance; secure sufficient organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity; and procure recovered organic waste products such as mulch, compost, electricity, transportation fuel, or heating fuel.

The regulation is overly prescriptive, requiring local jurisdictions to provide organic waste collection services that must adhere to specific frequencies and methods of collection and also requiring local jurisdictions to impose charges and fees on residents and businesses to fund these prescribed services. Organic waste landfill disposal reduction results may be achieved by the state establishing performance standards for jurisdictions and providing the necessary tools to achieve the standards, such as diversion credit for non-combustion thermal conversion technologies processing organic waste, to assist jurisdictions with meeting the performance standards.

The regulation requires local jurisdictions to impose mandatory minimum penalties of up to \$500 on residents and businesses for any and all violations, including container contamination. The regulation exceeds its statutory authority by requiring jurisdictions to impose mandatory monetary penalties on residents and businesses. SB 1383 only states that CalRecycle may authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for non-compliance, but does not grant CalRecycle the authority to require local jurisdictions to impose penalties.

The requirement for local jurisdictions to procure specific amounts of recovered organic waste products each year exceeds the authority granted to CalRecycle in existing state statute. The implementation of this requirement will result in substantial additional costs to local jurisdictions in addition to the costs that local jurisdictions already anticipate incurring for complying with the extensive programmatic requirements of the proposed regulations. The proposed regulation would impose a new program on local governments without identifying a funding source, meaning that these costs represent an unfunded state mandate. Other regulated entities, such as state agencies, public and private colleges and universities, school districts, local education agencies and non-local entities, are not required to comply with the procurement requirements.

Local jurisdictions that do not comply with all regulatory requirements are subject to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day from CalRecycle. The regulation does not consider a jurisdiction's "good faith effort" to comply.

If you have any questions regarding the regulation, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or at (909) 592-1147.





# CalRecycle Steps Up Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement of Mandatory Commercial and Organics Recycling

As the 2020 compliance year approaches, CalRecycle is stepping up its efforts to monitor, investigate and enforce compliance with the State's Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) and Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORe) programs.

In January 2019, CalRecycle staff reported nine jurisdictions that had been significant program gaps in their implementation of the MCR and MORe programs. As of November 2019, four of the nine jurisdictions did not adequately implement the plans for MCR and/or MORe that they had submitted to CalRecycle. These four jurisdictions are being considered for referral to CalRecycle's Jurisdiction Compliance Unit (JCU) for further investigation including the cities of Cudahy, Irwindale and Seal Beach.

CalRecycle will consider issuing a Compliance Order if gap programs remain. Failure to comply with the terms of a Compliance Order can lead to fines of up to \$10,000 per day.

For more information, please contact Ms. Jennifer Wallin of CalRecycle at [Jennifer.Wallin@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Wallin@calrecycle.ca.gov).



## CalRecycle Update on Carpet Recycling

With oversight from CalRecycle, carpet manufacturers designed and implemented a statewide carpet recycling program through Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE), the manufacturers' stewardship organization.

In September 2019, CARE submitted its Chapter 0 Report as required by CalRecycle to demonstrate how CARE would meet the conditions for approval of its 2018-2022 California Carpet Stewardship Plan. CARE's Report was considered at CalRecycle's November 19, 2019, public meeting. On January 13, 2020, CARE submitted timelines agreed upon by

CalRecycle staff that CARE must meet to fulfill the remaining requirements of Chapter 0 and the new statutory requirements established by the enactment of Assembly Bill 729 (2019). For more information, please contact CalRecycle at [carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov) or visit their website at <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Carpet>.





## Senate Bill 1383 Draft Program EIR

On July 30, 2019, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) released a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Statewide Adoption of Regulations for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emission Reduction pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for public review and comment, with comments due on September 13, 2019.

During the review period, CalRecycle hosted a public meeting on August 20, 2019, at 1 p.m. to discuss the Draft EIR and receive comments. The Task Force submitted comments on the Draft EIR to CalRecycle on September 11, 2019. CalRecycle released the Final EIR on December 17, 2019. The Final EIR includes a formal response from CalRecycle to all public stakeholder comments. CalRecycle did not make any significant changes to the Final EIR based on comments from the Task Force and stakeholders.

The goal of the EIR is to consider the potential environmental effects of the foreseeable compliance responses to meet the requirements of the proposed SB 1383 regulation. However, the EIR does not adequately evaluate all potential impacts of implementing the SB 1383 regulations nor does it identify the appropriate mitigation measures needed to address these impacts.

The EIR assumes that all organic waste will be collected using a three-bin system with food waste mixed with green waste in the green bin. The EIR does not analyze variations in environmental impacts resulting from other collection methods, such as a separate fourth bin for food waste only or a mixed waste collection system with food waste commingled with black bin trash.

The EIR focuses on composting and anaerobic digestion to divert organic waste from landfill disposal and does not consider the need to use thermal conversion technologies such as gasification and pyrolysis to divert organic waste. The EIR does not include any justification for why the acceptable technologies are limited to anaerobic digestion and composting, even though it has been established that thermal conversion technologies are not incineration, achieve the same greenhouse gas reduction goals as anaerobic digestion and composting and can process additional types of organic waste. In March 2005, the California Integrated Waste Management Board passed a resolution formally adopting

their Conversion Technology Report to The Legislature, including a recommendation that the California State Legislature consider diversion credits for conversion technology facilities.

The EIR does not address potential environmental hazards caused by producing and storing excessive amounts of compost. One of the recovered organic waste products that can be procured by jurisdictions is compost. Piles of compost are combustible under certain circumstances. These materials may also pose a fire risk when being transported in a truck. If the materials ignite during transportation, common practice is to dump the load as quickly as possible, potentially along a roadway. This increases the risk of a wildfire, especially in drought-stricken areas such as Los Angeles County which has experienced numerous devastating wildfires in recent years. There are also increased risks of fires at organics processing facility sites as methane can be generated by organic materials, such as compost. Methane produced at a facility site can also migrate underground by entering water systems and coming up in unexpected areas, such as inside buildings.

The EIR does not quantify the increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) resulting from the regulations, especially in densely-populated urban centers that generate large amounts of organic waste that must be transported to remote organics recycling facilities that will be sited significant distances from urban areas. The increase in VMT may be substantial and could result in significant, unavoidable adverse impacts to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

The EIR considers alternatives to the regulation. The EIR states that a no project alternative was considered to be environmentally superior because it would avoid all adverse impacts resulting from the construction and operation of organics recycling facilities, but it would not achieve the organic waste landfill disposal reduction targets. The EIR does not consider amending the regulations to be

Story continues on page 7



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## Senate Bill 1383 Draft Program EIR

less prescriptive and follow a “good faith effort” model, which may allow local jurisdictions to minimize the impacts of the regulations based on local conditions.

Because the EIR is intended to analyze impacts to the physical environment, it does not describe the cost impacts local jurisdictions will face in implementing the regulations, including additional costs for organic waste collection, enforcement, infrastructure development, and procurement of recovered organic waste products. The cost impacts may be overly burdensome and significantly delay

local jurisdictions’ compliance with the regulations and prevent the state from achieving the methane emission reduction target.

For a copy of the September 11, 2019 Task Force comment letter on the Draft EIR please click [here](#).

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or at (909) 592-1147.



CR&R Anaerobic Digestion Facility, Perris



Athens Services American Organics, Victorville (photo taken on July 17, 2019)



# LA County's New Sustainability Plan

## The Nation's Most Ambitious, Innovative, and Comprehensive Regional Sustainability Plan

Three years ago, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed the newly created Chief Sustainability Office to prepare a countywide plan to provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach to sustainability issues in Los Angeles County.

For two years, the County embarked in extensive planning of outreach efforts involving one thousand stakeholders to develop the plan. In August of 2019, the Board adopted the plan, named OurCounty, Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (Plan) [ourcountyla.lacounty.gov/plan](http://ourcountyla.lacounty.gov/plan).

The Plan is the nation's most ambitious, innovative, and comprehensive regional sustainability plan. It is a bold vision for sustainability in Los Angeles County created to inspire action and serve as a model for regional collaboration nationally. It provides a strategic vision for making Los Angeles County healthier, livable, economically stronger, equitable, and more resilient (i.e., more sustainable).

The Plan takes a comprehensive view of sustainability to include not only traditional environmental issues, but also workforce and economic development, transportation, housing, and possible displacement. Furthermore, the County's role as the public health agency places people at its center, with a particular focus on creating healthy communities and recognizing and addressing historic and ongoing environmental inequities. As such, the Plan directly addresses the three E's of sustainability: Environment, Economy, and Equity.

In addition, because the issues addressed within the Plan — such as climate change, air and water pollution, water supply, and transportation — are regional in scope. The Plan sets forth a regional vision and approach for the County to work collaboratively with all 88 cities in Los Angeles to achieve its goals. The Plan provides a template for cities that do not have their own sustainability plans or that are seeking guidance and support on actions they can take in their own communities.

The Plan is organized around 12 goals that describe the shared vision for a sustainable County. It identifies lead County entities and partners

who would implement specific actions to bring these goals to fruition.

Goal 9, Sustainable Production and Consumption of Resources, focuses on waste management and includes targets to reduce waste generation, capture organic waste, develop regional capacity for beneficial reuse, and divert reusable and recyclable materials from landfills. Among other things, Goal 9 includes:

- Countywide targets to decrease 25 percent of waste generation by 2025, 30 percent by 2035, and 35 percent by 2045, compared to a baseline of 6 pounds of waste per person per day generated by County residents and businesses in 2017.
- Countywide targets to reduce organic waste sent to landfills by 75 percent by 2025, 90 percent by 2035, and 95 percent by 2045, compared to the baseline organic waste disposal of 3.5 million tons in 2014.
- Regional targets to increase total capacity for organic waste processing in Southern California by 20 percent by 2025, 30 percent by 2035, and 95 percent by 2045, from a baseline of the 12.6 million tons per year of capacity the Southern California region had in 2014.
- Countywide targets to divert 80 percent of waste from landfills by 2025, 90 percent by 2035, and 95 percent by 2045, compared to a baseline of 65 percent waste diversion in 2017.

The County will continue to seek out community and stakeholder voices as it moves forward with development and implementation of the policies and programs contained in the Plan.

View the full plan online and keep up to date at [ourcountyla.org](http://ourcountyla.org).



OurCounty



# Los Angeles County to Pursue Legislation Promoting Investments in Recycling Infrastructure

The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors is concerned with the major impact that the China National Sword Policy has had on the markets for recyclable materials.

This Policy banned mixed plastics and mixed paper and imposed very stringent contamination standards for the import of other recyclable materials and also caused a major decline in commodity markets for mixed plastics, paper, and cardboard.

Processing costs have increased at material recovery facilities, which were not equipped to achieve such stringent standards. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in Statewide landfill disposal and a corresponding decrease in recycling, with 40 percent of California's recycling centers closing in the last five years, including more than 100 in Los Angeles County.

These developments, together with the lack of adequate recycling and organics infrastructure, are undercutting State

and local governments' efforts to achieve waste diversion and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals.

In response to this situation, the County Board of Supervisors recently voted to pursue State legislation that would provide dedicated state funding of at least \$200 million per year to invest in recycling infrastructure, organic waste processing, promote in-state re-manufacturing to expand markets for recovered recycled materials, and remove barriers for advanced technologies capable of processing post-recycled materials.

The Task Force fully supports the County Board of Supervisors' action and will utilize its efforts to ensure the success of the County's proposal.



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# Culver City Hall Goes Zero Waste!

To prepare City Hall staff for the new program, Environmental Programs and Operations (EPO) staff initiated an extensive outreach campaign on waste reduction workshops addressing concerns, ideas and educational material.

As a result of the Zero Waste program, staff's desktide reuse container has been replaced with an organics container and three streams (organics, recycling and trash) communal bins have been placed in conference rooms and kitchenettes. To further encourage waste reduction, the City purchased reusable dishware and utensils for conference rooms to reduce single-use items. Culver City is also installing dishwashers to provide an additional incentive to encourage reusable dishware.

Other efforts included "Zero Waste Ambassadors" meeting with each City Hall employee to review employees understanding of the program and examine employees discarded waste in their desktide recycling and organics containers. Employees that placed the correct

items in each desktide container received an "Awesome" card in recognition of their efforts. Employees that placed non-acceptable items into either the recycling or organics containers received an "Oops" card. The "Oops" card listed the items placed into the wrong containers and provided information on using the proper waste disposal bin. Staff that received "Oops" cards were encouraged to attend the Zero Waste workshop held on the following day.

Since the Zero Waste program implementation, Culver City has established a green team that meets quarterly to discuss the current program and new ways to reduce waste within the City. The program has helped Culver City reduce waste by 33 percent with the conscientious and collaborative efforts amongst Culver City's employees and custodial staff.

Zero Waste Program will expand from City Hall to all City Satellite offices soon. For additional information or questions, please contact Culver City Environmental Programs and Operations at (310) 253-6400 or visit [CulverCity.org](http://CulverCity.org).

## OOPS!

LOOKS LIKE YOU COULD USE SOME HELP



WHAT WE FOUND: WHERE IT GOES:

RECYCLING BIN:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ORGANICS BIN:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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R - Recycle O - Organics L - Landfill





# Culver City Environmental Programs and Operations

**What Goes Where?** The Culver City community is environmentally conscious and strives to reduce waste sent to local landfills.

Many items placed into waste bins can be properly disposed of in a recycling or organics bin instead. With the ever-changing and tightening restrictions on recycling commodities accepted both overseas and domestically, it is important to make sure that the correct items are being placed into the blue recycling and green organics bins. The colorful image shows what items can be placed into each container – Trash, Recycling and Organics.

**One of the most effective ways to reduce environmental impact and trash sent to landfills is to reuse items.**

- Avoid single-use products and choose multi-use alternatives whenever they are available.
  - ✓ A cloth can do the work of hundreds of paper towels.
  - ✓ A reusable food container can outlive hundreds of sandwich bags.

**Culver City has adopted two environmental ordinances related to waste reduction:**

- Culver City Municipal Code 11.16 Plastic Carryout Bag Regulations
- Culver City Municipal Code 11.18 Polystyrene Regulations

For additional information or questions, please contact Culver City Environmental Programs and Operations at (310) 253-6400 or visit [CulverCity.org](http://CulverCity.org).







Ad Hoc Subcommittee members Jack Hadjinian, Gideon Kracov, Margaret Clark, Reina Pereira and Carlos Ruiz

## Task Force Sets Path Forward To Meet Recycling Challenges

Los Angeles County is at a critical moment in its solid waste management history.

Formerly reliable markets for its recyclable materials have greatly diminished, particularly for the lower quality recyclables and they are not expected to return. California looks to the waste sector to significantly reduce landfill emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, to achieve its climate change objectives and has set its most ambitious goals for reducing the disposal of organic waste at landfills.

In less than five years local governments will need to expand their organic waste collection programs to cover every sector, residential and nonresidential, renew or renegotiate every waste collection contract to incorporate organics collection and recycling. In addition, they will need to develop new ordinances to regulate sectors of the economy, such as landscaping services that currently may not be regulated, and to plan and develop the needed organic waste recycling infrastructure to manage the collected materials.

This recycling challenge presents new opportunities to rethink and restructure the way we manage solid waste, utilize and/or develop new technologies, correct

deficiencies in the current waste management and recycling system and create a sustainable solid waste management system.

To assist Los Angeles County in meeting this challenge, the Task Force created an Ad Hoc Subcommittee in the Fall of 2019, chaired by Gideon Kracov of the California Waste and Recycling Association. The Ad Hoc Subcommittee was charged with developing a plan and identifying priorities, internal and external, for the Task Force to most effectively carry out its responsibilities and assist the 88 cities in Los Angeles County, LA County, as well as its residents and businesses.

At its November 2019 meeting, the Task Force considered the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee and adopted the 2020 Priorities, Goals and Objectives Report. The Report summarizes the role of the Task Force and sets forth its Plan for 2020. This Plan provides background on the Task Force's work, sets forth focused substantive priorities for the Task Force, external advocacy and internal administrative goals and objectives, as well as timelines and a commitment to monitor its progress.

In particular, the Task Force will focus its legislative, regulatory and outreach efforts on the following substantive priorities:

- Organics and Senate Bill 1383 infrastructure, funding and capacity
- Alternative technologies and renewable fuels
- CalRecycle enforcement policies
- Plastics legislation and recycling capacity.

The Task Force would like to extend its appreciation to the members of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee, namely Council Members Margaret Clark and Jack Hadjinian, Ms. Reina Pereira, Mr. Gideon Kracov and Mr. Carlos Ruiz for their efforts in developing the Report.

The Task Force invites all stakeholders to participate in the Task Force to tackle the opportunities and challenges ahead and coordinate Countywide efforts in the waste and recycling sector.

For information regarding the Task Force and the 2020 Priorities, Goals and Objectives Report, please visit [lacounty.iswmtf.org](http://lacounty.iswmtf.org).

# Cost Estimates for Senate Bill 1383 Compliance

In November 2019, CalRecycle released an Appendix to the Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) for the Senate Bill 1383 organic waste disposal reduction regulation.

The ISOR was released in January 2019, and included a Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment (SRIA) that estimated the direct statewide cost impacts of expanding organic waste management infrastructure, organic waste collection/processing and edible food collection. It also included cost estimates for local jurisdiction requirements related to education, enforcement, contamination monitoring, reporting, capacity planning, and procurement. The Appendix includes additional analysis of the costs and benefits associated with the proposed regulation and describes changes in methodology for estimating the costs in response to public comments. The Appendix includes estimates of costs and savings resulting from changes to the proposed regulation from the first formal draft, released by CalRecycle in January 2019, to the third formal draft, released by CalRecycle in October 2019.

Infrastructure represents 95 percent of the gross costs associated with achieving the organic waste landfill disposal reduction targets. The Appendix estimates that the statewide capital expenditures for organics recycling infrastructure will range from \$1.6 million to \$3.7 billion. The cost analysis assumes that all organic waste can and will be managed by composting and anaerobic digestion. Many non-compostable organics, such as cardboard, textiles, carpets, etc., have been included in the proposed definition by CalRecycle and cannot be managed through composting or anaerobic digestion. Costs for other types of facilities, such as biomass conversion and non-combustion

thermal conversion facilities, will increase the necessary capital expenditures to develop sufficient infrastructure.

The Appendix also includes cost projections for local governments to procure recovered organic waste products created from recycled organic waste, as required by the regulation. The Appendix estimates the statewide procurement cost to be \$2.5 million per year.

The Appendix estimates the gross costs for local jurisdictions to comply with all requirements of the regulation to range from \$19.2 billion to \$40.9 billion. These cost estimates do not fully analyze the additional costs to collect organic waste and transport it to organics recycling facilities. The Appendix estimates the monthly additional cost to households to range from \$3 to \$5 and the monthly additional cost to businesses to range from \$70 to \$90, but it is possible that the actual cost increases could be much higher.

The Task Force reviewed the analysis provided in the Appendix and submitted comments to CalRecycle on December 11, 2019. For a copy of the comment letter click [here](#).

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer, a member of the Task Force, at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or at (909) 592-1147.





# National Trends in Reducing Emissions Through Building Decarbonization

At the August 13, 2019 meeting of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Supervisors Kathryn Barger and Sheila Kuehl introduced a motion directing the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) in collaboration with Public Works to report back to the Board in 60 days on the efforts of other jurisdictions that have implemented building decarbonization policies and practices.

The motion required the report to include the emissions reductions, economic impacts, and development related impacts in those jurisdictions. Supervisor Barger made an amendment to the motion to include in the report both the current status of resiliency of the County's energy supply and infrastructure and the potential impacts of decarbonization, which can be done concurrently with the first annual status report of the OurCounty Sustainability Plan in August 2020. The Board unanimously approved the amended motion.

The report, which was prepared in response to the Board action, states that a focus on energy efficiency and conservation decreases greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but does not directly phase out fossil fuel consumption. According to the report, switching from natural gas to an electrical grid powered by zero-emission and renewable energy sources would have a greater impact on reducing emissions and decarbonizing building stock. The report also summarizes jurisdictions in California and throughout the U.S. that have adopted or are considering adopting building decarbonization policies, which can be broken down into four main types of programs:

- Requiring mixed-fuel construction to meet higher efficiency standards than are required for all-electric construction
- Requiring electric technology to be used for specified equipment such as space heaters and water heaters
- Requiring new construction to be all-electric
- Imposing an emissions or energy use limit for all buildings over a certain threshold size and decreasing the limit over time. The report states that this type of program has the largest potential impact as it would apply to all buildings, not just new construction.

The report does not quantify reductions in emissions or economic and development related impacts because existing building decarbonization policies have not been in effect long enough to do so. The report states that decarbonization and electrification measures are a cost-effective, reducing lifecycle expenses for the consumer.

Another cost-effective option for building decarbonization that was not identified in the report is replacing traditional natural gas supply with renewable natural gas (RNG) captured from sources such as dairies, wastewater treatment plants, landfills, and anaerobic digestion facilities. A study prepared for Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) by Navigant Consulting titled "[Analysis of the Role of Gas for a Low-Carbon California Future](#)" found that replacing less than 20 percent of the traditional gas supply with RNG can achieve GHG emissions reductions equivalent to converting 100 percent of buildings to electric only energy.

The report ultimately recommends that Public Works and the CSO work with stakeholders over the next 12 months to identify and recommend changes to building codes or other mechanisms that will significantly reduce emissions associated with buildings in the unincorporated County, such that the changes could begin to take effect in 2021. The report also recommends that Public Works and the CSO develop a benchmarking ordinance requiring large buildings to report on their energy usage, which would facilitate future development of targets to reduce energy usage and emissions.

For a copy of the report, please click [here](#).





# Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan

Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) has initiated the preparation of an update to the Los Angeles County Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan (Organics Plan) which was prepared in March of 2018.

The Organics Plan is designed to be a reference document for jurisdictions that are evaluating options to divert organic waste from disposal. The main driver behind the development of this document is Assembly Bill 876 (Chapter 593 of the 2015 State statutes), which requires each county to: (1) estimate the amount of organic waste that will be disposed in the county; (2) estimate the amount of additional organic waste capacity needed to recycle that waste; and (3) identify locations for new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities.

According to the Organics Plan, in 2014, it was estimated that Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 3.5 million tons of organics. For the purposes of the Organics Plan, "organics" is defined to mean food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is

mixed in with food waste. Of this amount, food was the predominant organic waste material type disposed at approximately 1.6 million tons. The Organics Plan also analyzed the capacity at organic waste recycling facilities that was available during the year 2014. The Organics Plan revealed that Los Angeles County has, and will continue to have, a significant deficit in organic waste recycling capacity if nothing is done to: (1) minimize the amount of waste being disposed by residents and businesses within the County and/or (2) build new organic waste recycling facilities that are environmentally safe and economically feasible. The update to the Organics Plan was completed in December 2019.

The Organics Plan can be found online [here](#). If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Martins Aiyetiwa at [maiyet@pw.lacounty.gov](mailto:maiyet@pw.lacounty.gov).





## County Motion on Limiting Single-Use Plastics in Los Angeles County Unincorporated Areas

On October 15, 2019, the Board of Supervisors adopted a motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn to limit single-use plastics in the Los Angeles County Unincorporated Areas.

The motion directed the Chief Sustainability Office, in coordination with Public Works, the Department of Public Health, County Counsel, and the Department of Consumer and Business Affairs, to contract with researchers at UCLA's Luskin Center to prepare a [report](#) addressing management of single-use plastic food service ware waste in Los Angeles County. The report has been completed and submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

The motion also required that stakeholders be engaged, and the results of the report be used to draft a recommended ordinance by mid-March, 2020 for consideration by the Board. The recommended ordinance is to limit single-use plastics and prioritize source reduction by promoting reusable items and develop an approach for business and consumer education. The ordinance may also include a phase-in schedule and exemptions for economic hardship while providing guidance for businesses to meet the requirements. The Board provided an extension to the Chief Sustainability Office to submit the recommended ordinance by early summer 2020 for their consideration.

Los Angeles County generates a significant amount of waste from single-use plastic products, particularly food service ware such as

clam shell containers, cups, bowls, plates, utensils, and straws. These products are typically single-use and do not biodegrade, creating an intractable waste management problem as they accumulate in landfills, and litter our streets, and waterways. The harm that plastic waste causes to the environment and to wildlife is now well-documented and frequently reported upon in the media. A study conducted by a scientific working group at UC Santa Barbara's [National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis](#), quantified approximately 8 million metric tons of plastic enter the ocean each year and by 2025, the annual input is estimated to double. Research from the [Plastic Pollution Coalition](#) have shown that approximately 52 percent of turtles worldwide and 60 percent of seabirds have ingested plastic debris and these numbers are expected to reach 99 percent by 2050. The [Plastic & Climate report](#) states annual plastic production in 2050 is expected to reach 1,323 million metric tons, or nearly 3.5 times the 380 million metric tons produced in 2015. Based on current flows, one study from [World Economic Forum](#) estimated that by 2050 there would be more plastic in the ocean than fish.

For more info on the report, please contact the Chief Sustainability Office at [sustainability@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:sustainability@ceo.lacounty.gov).



# 2019/2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) continuously monitors and analyzes legislation that may impact solid waste management in Los Angeles County. Below are bill summaries of legislation the Task Force has taken a position on during the 2019/2020 Legislative Session.

## 2019/2020 Legislative Session

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 1080</b> Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting	Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.	<p>This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require CalRecycle, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products, (2) to ensure all single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the California market are recyclable or compostable, and (3) to collectively achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging, and a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from priority single-use plastic products, offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require CalRecycle, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize a scoping plan. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use plastic products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would authorize local</p> <p>Continues on page 18</p>





Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 1080</b> Gonzalez, Calderon, Friedman, and Ting	Support if Amended / Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.	governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by CalRecycle for purposes of developing that criteria. The bill would require single-use plastic packaging, single-use poly lined paper packaging, and single-use poly lined paperboard packaging and priority single-use plastic products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California by a producer to meet specified recycling rates that are based on date of manufacture and that increase over a prescribed timeframe, and would authorize CalRecycle to impose a higher recycling rate. The bill would require CalRecycle to report to the Legislature every 2 years its progress in implementing the bill's provisions. The bill would provide for exceptions to, and enforcement of, its provisions, including authorizing CalRecycle to impose an administrative civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per day on a producer that is not in compliance with the bill's requirements.
<b>AB 1509</b> Mullin and Berman	Support	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. 2nd Year Bill.	This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program within CalRecycle that requires manufacturers of lithium-ion batteries to provide convenient collection, transportation, and disposal of lithium-ion batteries. This bill requires a covered entity, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to CalRecycle and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 1509</b> Mullin and Berman	Support	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. 2nd Year Bill.	<p>update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the CalRecycle an administrative fee, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover CalRecycle’s, and any other state agencies’, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require CalRecycle to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to amend the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to allow for the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries and products containing lithium-ion batteries under the existing program established by the act.</p>



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





Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB1839</b> Bonta, Chiu, Kalra, Reyes, and Weber	Watch	Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.	This bill would create the California Green New Deal Council with a specified membership appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the California Green New Deal Council to submit a specified report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022. The bill also would make various findings and declarations.
<b>AB 1840</b> Ting	Watch	Assembly Committee on Natural Resources.	This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.
<b>SB 54</b> Allen, Skinner, Stern, and Wiener	Support if Amended/ Oppose Unless Amended	Assembly Floor. Ordered to inactive file. 2nd Year Bill.	Same as AB 1080. Please see AB 1080.
<b>SB 424</b> Jackson	Support	Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization & Committee on Health. 2nd Year Bill.	(1) This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in the state a cigarette utilizing any single-use filters, plastic devices, electronic cigarettes, and vaporizer devices meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product. This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency. (2) This bill would require the manufacturer of a tobacco product to use materials eligible for recycling under state or local recycling programs,  Continues on page 22



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>SB 424</b> Jackson	Support	Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization & Committee on Health. 2nd Year Bill.	including electronic waste recycling programs, in existence as of January 1, 2020, to make any reusable component of the tobacco product, or, alternatively, if certain conditions are met, to collect reusable components that are not eligible for recycling through a take-back or mail-back program. The bill would require a manufacturer to collect reusable components that are household hazardous waste, and send those components to the appropriate recycler, or to reimburse household hazardous waste collection facilities, for the costs of collecting and recycling those reusable components. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to impose an administrative penalty, on a manufacturer that is in violation of these provisions. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to collect a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of enforcing and administering these provisions from the manufacturer of a tobacco product with a reusable component, and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions.
<b>SB 667</b> Hueso	Support If Amended	Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.	This bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize CalRecycle to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>SB 667</b> Hueso	Support If Amended	Assembly Committee on Appropriations. 2nd Year Bill.	mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials.





Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>AB 2612</b> Maienschein	Support	Introduced	<p>This bill will allocate \$200 million per year from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (Cap &amp; Trade) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Organic Waste Management:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. \$50 million/year for organics infrastructure grants and loans</li><li>b. \$50 million/year for grants to local jurisdictions for organics related activities</li></ol></li><li>2. Recycling Infrastructure and Market Development<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. \$90 million/year for recycling infrastructure, recycling related activities, and market development grants and loans</li><li>b. \$10 million/year for grants to local jurisdictions for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup</li></ol></li></ol>
<b>United States Federal Legislation:</b>			
<b>HR 4050</b> Omar	Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended	House Committee on Energy and Commerce.	<p>Authorization for the US EPA to award \$250 million for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2027 grants giving priority to (A) statutory commitments to implementing zero-waste practices; (B) demonstrate how the project to be carried out with grant funds could lead to the creation of new jobs that pay a living wage, with preference for projects that create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment, as determined by the Administrator; (C) will use grant funds for source reduction or waste prevention in schools; (D) will use grant funds to employ adaptive management practices to identify, prevent, or address any negative</p> <p>Continues on page 25</p>



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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>United States Federal Legislation:</b>			
<b>HR 4050</b> Omar	Oppose Unless Amended / Support if Amended	House Committee on Energy and Commerce.	environmental consequences of the proposed project; (E) have a demonstrated need for additional investment in infrastructure and projects to achieve source reduction and waste prevention targets set by the local unit of government that is responsible for waste and recycling projects in the geographic area; (F) will use grant funds to develop innovative or new technologies and strategies for source reduction and waste prevention; (G) demonstrate how receiving the grant will encourage further investment in source reduction and waste prevention projects; or (H) will incorporate multi-stakeholder involvement, including nonprofit, commercial, and public sector partners, in carrying out a project using grant funds.
<b>HR 5115</b> Cardenas	Support	House Committee on Energy and Commerce.	(1) To establish the Recycling Infrastructure Program within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and for other purposes. The EPA may establish a program, to be known as the Recycling Infrastructure Program, to award financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments, on a competitive basis, to support and expand the recycling infrastructure and recycling programs in such States, local governments, and tribal governments. (2) In awarding financial assistance to States, local governments, and tribal governments under the Recycling Infrastructure Program, the

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Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>United States Federal Legislation:</b>			
<b>HR 5115</b> Cardenas	Support	House Committee on Energy and Commerce.	Administrator shall give priority to States, local governments, and tribal governments that propose to use the assistance to expand recycling access and collection of recyclable materials to underserved areas; modernize existing technology; use innovative technology; enhance curbside recycling and other collection; or reduce contamination of recyclable materials. (3) The amount of the Federal financial assistance used for a project or program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project or program. (4) The EPA may use for the administration of this Act such funds as the EPA determines necessary for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.
<b>HR 5845</b> Lowenthal	Oppose Unless Amended	House Energy and Commerce; Ways and Means; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Foreign Affairs	This bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging by: (A) Requiring Plastic Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Materials (B) Create Nationwide Container Deposits (C) Source Reduction and Phase-Out Top Polluting Products (D) Carryout Bag Fee (E) Create a Minimum Recycled Content Requirement (F) Standardize Recycling and Composting (G) Review Effects of Plastic Tobacco Filters, Electronic Cigarettes and Derelict Fishing Gear (H) Prevent Plastic Waste from Being Shipped to Developing Countries that Cannot Manage It



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<b>United States Federal Legislation:</b>			
<b>S 2941</b> Portman	Watch	Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.	This bill requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a consumer recycling education and outreach grant program, to eligible entities to improve the effectiveness of residential and community recycling programs through public education and outreach. An eligible entity shall demonstrate to the Administrator that the grant funds will be used to encourage the collection of recycled materials that are sold to an existing or developing market. Prohibits the use for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material, unless the funds are used to promote a transition to a system that separately collects recycled materials; or to promote the establishment of, or conversion to, a residential collection system that does not provide for the separate collection of residential solid waste from recycled material.
<b>S 3263</b> Udall	Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Finance	Same as HR 5845. Please see HR 5845.

## **2019/2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY**

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, [lacountyiswmtf.org](http://lacountyiswmtf.org) or contact Elijah Carder with the Los Angeles County Public Works, at (626) 458-2543, Monday - Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. or Mike Mohajer, a Member of the Task Force at [MikeMohajer@yahoo.com](mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com) or (909) 592-1147.