



INSIDE SOLID WASTE



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



TOP STORIES

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City of Los Angeles Opens New Environmental Learning Center

Last fall, City of Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti and 11th District Councilmember Mike Bonin joined students for the grand opening of an interactive educational facility at the Hyperion Treatment Plant in Playa del Rey.

The Los Angeles Environmental Learning Center, located in a renovated 20,000-square-foot former administration building, holds two galleries of exhibits and interactive stations that highlight the City's water reuse, solid resources recycling, and renewable energy programs.

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CPUC Biomethane Injection Standards Finalized

The California Public Utilities Commission released its Final Decision on January 22, adopting standards for treated biogas to be injected into natural gas pipelines.

The standards were created as a result of Assembly Bill 1900 (AB 1900, Gatto, 2012), which was intended to lift barriers obstructing the utilization of biogas—also known as biomethane—from sources like landfills and sewage treatment plants.

Among other things, the law required the CPUC to identify constituents of concern in biomethane and adopt standards for acceptable concentrations. It also mandated that the Commission approve monitoring, testing, reporting, and record keeping protocols to ensure the protection of public health and the integrity and safety of common carrier pipelines.

A joint report prepared by CalEPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the State Air Resources Board

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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

County of Los Angeles 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

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Visit www.lacountyiswmtf.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 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Public Education & Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Dena Venegas at (626) 458-3543, dvenegas@dpw.lacounty.gov, or Natalie Jimenez at (626) 458-3530, njimenez@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at the 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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City of Los Angeles Opens New Environmental Learning Center

The LEED Gold-certified center also includes an 87-seat auditorium; a green roof that is irrigated with recycled water; photovoltaic panels that generate electricity, a terraced wetland fed with recycled water; and a wind turbine and learning lab.

The goal of the center is to inspire future generations to protect public health and the environment through sustainable behaviors and practices. Visitors are encouraged to identify opportunities to take individual responsibility as environmental stewards, and make volunteer action a part of their daily lives.

For more information about the center or to schedule a tour, visit www.lacitysan.org/elc.



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CPUC Biomethane Injection Standards Finalized

was released in May 2013 to provide the CPUC with additional information from stakeholders and help inform its Final Decision.

The Final Decision includes the adoption of 17 constituents of concern that utility companies are required to add to their tariffs. Twelve of the constituents were recommended in the joint report, while five others were added as a result of comments provided by utility companies. The utility companies contend that the five constituents of concern added can lead to a variety of problems for gas processing and end-use equipment. The list includes: arsenic, p-Dichlorobenzene, ethylbenzene, n-Nitroso-dipropylamine, vinyl chloride, antimony, copper, hydrogen sulfide, lead, methacrolein, alkyl thiols (mercaptans), toluene, ammonia, biological, hydrogen, mercury, and siloxanes. Biomethane producers argued that the list should take into account costs associated with testing for the constituents, since AB 1900 was intended to lift barriers inhibiting the injection of biomethane into common carrier pipelines, including barriers related to economics.

However, the Final Decision stated the CPUC would not be fulfilling its statutory duty under AB 1900 if it allowed cost considerations to guide the adopted list of constituents of concern. Although cost considerations did not change the constituents of concern, cost did play a role in the monitoring and testing requirements established in the Final Decision.

The monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping protocols were adopted as suggested in the joint report. The Final Decision calls for pre-injection startup testing and subsequent annual testing unless constituents of concern

are not found above the acceptable threshold for two consecutive years, which would then allow for testing every two years. Any constituent found above the acceptable level would trigger testing on a quarterly basis.

ARB staff recommended that, in the interest of economic viability of biomethane production facilities and pursuant to the intent of AB 1900 to lift barriers for the utilization of biomethane, costs associated with testing of constituents should account for consideration of the adopted protocols.

In a letter sent to the CPUC commenting on the joint report, the Integrated Waste Management Task Force argued that public health should be the ultimate driver for the frequency of monitoring, and economic viability should only be considered by biomethane projects after establishing testing protocols that assure public health and safety are protected. Moreover, the Task Force requested clarification of who will be responsible for the testing of untreated biogas as well as biomethane. The Final Decision does not provide requested clarification of parties responsible for the testing and, it must be assumed pre-injection testing will be performed by the producers and subsequent testing by the utilities.

As a result of the Final Decision, the common carrier pipelines of gas utilities can be injected with biomethane for integration with natural gas destined for residential and industrial uses. For more information about the Final Decision, or AB 1900, please contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at (909) 592-1147 or MikeMohajer@yahoo.com.

Update on the AB 32 Scoping Plan

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) released the first draft of its five-year Scoping Plan Update in February. The Scoping Plan is a guidance document that was originally released in 2008 to identify strategies to reduce greenhouse gases and achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, as mandated by Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

Every five years, CARB is required to issue an Update to the Scoping Plan that describes progress made to meet the near-term objectives and defines climate change priorities and activities for the next several years.

In this Update, six key areas of the State's economy were identified (energy, transportation, agriculture, water, waste management, and natural and working lands) along with short-lived climate pollutants, green buildings, and the Cap-and-Trade Program. Many of the recommendations in the Update relating to the waste sector were constructive, such as streamlining permitting processes, enhancing interagency cooperation and collaboration, providing additional funding for anaerobic digestion and organics management, improving green purchasing policies, and establishing greenhouse gas reduction factors for recycling and remanufacturing activities. However, the Integrated Waste Management Task Force had concerns regarding the recommendation to authorize CARB and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to ban the disposal of organic materials at landfills by 2016.

For the jurisdictions of Los Angeles County, banning organics from landfill disposal would mean that more than five million tons of organics per year will need to be managed through an alternative method. Preliminary estimates indicate that Los Angeles County jurisdictions would need more than 70 facilities with a processing capability of 250 tons-per-day to meet this recommendation. A similarly-sized facility

in San Jose cost \$40 million; therefore, the total cost to build this infrastructure in Los Angeles County could be as much as \$2.8 billion. This is, essentially, a new industry for Los Angeles County, and there are currently no Anaerobic Digestion facilities in the County that are open to the public.

In a letter to CARB, the Task Force urged the State to provide a robust, geographically-allocated grant and loan program to help this industry get off the ground and be successful. The Task Force also encouraged the State to take a technology neutral position or, at a minimum, not prohibit technologies that can provide equal or greater GHG reductions than AD and composting. Although AD is at present the favored technology in California to convert biodegradable organic waste to energy, biomass gasification and other conversion technologies can manage a broader array of organic waste and have much less residual waste in need of disposal, while providing comparable or greater GHG emissions reductions.

By diversifying its approach to organics management, the State will be in a stronger position to achieve its goal to divert organics from landfills and decrease GHG emissions.

The 5-year Scoping Plan Update is available for stakeholder review at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm>.



Sustainability Flies High at Art Walk Event in the City of Santa Monica



The City of Santa Monica's recycling division used the city's 8th Annual Airport Art Walk as an opportunity to teach participants about sustainability by creating art with everyday household items.

The event, held in March at the Santa Monica Airport, allowed participants to visit art studios, watch art demonstrations, and participate in art and theater workshops. The airport is home to over 60 artists and creative venues housed in the airports' 22,000-square-foot converted hangar.

The city's Resource Recovery and Recycling Division (RRR) held two eco-friendly workshops with the theme "Every single day, before you throw it away, think of what else it can become!"

In the popular Bottle Terrarium Workshop participants created terrariums out of recycled glass bottles and jars. More than 200 glass jars and bottles were transformed into self-watering terrariums. The second workshop, a collaborative effort with Beautify Earth, involved painting



sessions using recycled latex paints as part of the city's "Cans to Canvas" program. During the workshop, participants were encouraged to recycle household paint, the city's most generated household hazardous waste, by contacting the city's At Your Door Home Collection Program or visiting Sherwin-Williams for proper disposal. For more information about the city's sustainability programs, contact Kim Braun at (310) 458-8528.

Building on Success: The County's Commercial Franchise System

Aiming Higher

The County of Los Angeles launched its non-exclusive commercial waste collection franchise system in July 2012, to enhance services and assist unincorporated area businesses and multifamily properties in meeting the requirements of the State's Mandatory Commercial Recycling Law (Assembly Bill 341).

Since implementation, the new system has resulted in many improvements in the quality of service to customers, including free recycling services and on-site recycling consultations, bulky item and electronic waste collection, holiday tree collection, graffiti removal, use of clean-fuel trucks, and customer dispute resolution. The new system has not only proven to be successful in meeting the County's waste reduction goals, but also enabled the County to better serve the needs of businesses and multi-family residents.

The commercial sector has transitioned smoothly from an "open-market" waste collection system, where customers contracted directly with waste haulers with limited County enforcement, to the new system which established high performance and customer service standards enforced by LA County Public Works.

One of the great successes of the new system is the establishment of a Customer Bill of Rights. For customers and waste haulers alike, the Customer Bill of Rights is designed to provide clarity and transparency. Key provisions include: an outline of basic service expectations, customer termination rights, and customer notification requirements. The new system has also allowed customers the flexibility to "shop around" for service providers that can best meet their waste and recycling needs. This has stimulated competition and resulted in reduced costs to many customers while also receiving access to a higher level of service.

The new system provides customers with convenient and affordable methods to meet the mandates of the State recycling law (Assembly Bill 341), through free recycling containers (up to one cubic yard capacity) and on-site recycling consultations.



Greater Outreach, Increased Participation, and More Recycling

Having transitioned into the new system, the County has realized significant gains towards achieving its recycling goals. Despite these gains, the County recognizes that this important step is yet another milestone on the road to sustainability and its vision of a healthier, cleaner, and waste-free Los Angeles County.

Through careful analysis of the information being reported by commercial waste haulers, the County is developing new programs and services for customers. An important element in this effort is a strong public outreach and education component. Full participation on the part of customers and waste haulers is essential to a successful commercial recycling program. The County is now beginning to focus on food and organic waste.

This will certainly be a challenge, but one that can be overcome through collaboration with waste haulers, the community, and the State to consider providing economic and other incentives as well as removing legislative and regulatory barriers that currently impede a viable alternative organics management infrastructure such as conversion technologies. Together, we can achieve the County's vision of a future where nothing is squandered, and waste is redirected towards beneficial uses or converted into a valuable resource.

For additional information, please contact Martin Aiyetiwa at (626) 458-3553, Monday – Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. or visit www.LACountySWIMS.org



Rancho Palos Verdes' Green Waste Diversion Efforts a Success

Rancho Palos Verdes residents recycled approximately 22,000,000 pounds of green waste last year, a volume equivalent to more than 1,700 pounds per single-family residence.

The impressive numbers are the result of the city working with EDCO Recycling and Transfer Station to provide RPV residents with convenient, green waste recycling options, including weekly collection in carts, unlimited collection of tied bundles, and bi-annual brush clearing events designed to help homeowners dispose

of excess brush and shrubs in compliance with Fire Marshal rules.

Last year's brush-clearing events gave the city's green waste diversion totals a boost with more than 63 tons collected from residences. Green waste alone comprises approximately 35

percent of the city's total residential diversion. The green waste collected is recycled into mulch and compost. The mulch is made available to residents during the city's annual document shredding, e-waste, and mulch events. For more information contact, Lauren Ramezani at (310) 544-5245.



EDCO Environmental Collection Center Tops First Year of Operation with Green Leadership Award

The Los Angeles County Environmental Collection Center at EDCO, Signal Hill began operations on March 13, 2013. It is a public/private partnership between the County of Los Angeles, the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, CalRecycle, and EDCO Recycling and Transfer Station.

The Center was recently recognized by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors as the winner of the 2014 Los Angeles County Green Leadership Award in the County Department category for its outstanding contribution to improving services to residents and enhancing environmental sustainability.

The addition of the EDCO Center to the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program has helped reduce the risks associated with toxic pollutants in our air, land, and water by diverting approximately 500,000 pounds of household hazardous waste from landfills, storm drains, and the ocean within its first year of operation. The Center also boosted the annual public participation rate by 140 percent as measured by the number of households utilizing the Center in comparison to the mobile collection events previously conducted in the City of Long Beach. The Center has also

enhanced the level of service provided to residents by increasing the number of HHW collection opportunities, while reducing unit costs.

All County residents can drop off their HHW for safe and proper disposal at the EDCO Recycling & Transfer Station, located at 2755 California Avenue in Signal Hill. It is conveniently located just a few minutes from the cities of Long Beach, Carson and Lakewood and serves as a regional center for its surrounding communities. The Center is open every second Saturday of the month, 9 am 3 pm (rain or shine), to accept HHW, and e-waste.

More information on the EDCO Environmental Collection Center and the Countywide HHW Management Program is available on the County's Environmental Programs website at www.CleanLA.com or by calling the hotline at (888) Clean LA.

MAY 15, 2014 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Task Force continuously monitors and analyzes pending legislative bills that may impact solid waste management in Los Angeles County.

Below is a summary and status of pending legislation the Task Force has taken a position on through May 15, 2014, except as noted.

2013-2014 State Legislative Session (Except as noted)

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 371 Salas	Watch	Senate Environmental Quality Committee (2-year bill)	This bill would require the State Water Resources Board from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016, to require additional testing, two times per year, on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids to occur on properties in unincorporated areas of Kern County where sewage sludge or other biological solids are imported from another California county.
AB 997 Chesbro	Support	Senate (2-year bill)	This bill would provide that a local enforcement agency (LEA), when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), would be deemed to be carrying out a state function governed by the Act. The bill would also provide that, in carrying out this state function, the LEA would be deemed to be independent from the local governing body and the LEA's actions would not be subject to the authority of the local governing body.
AB 1001 Gordon	Watch	Senate Environmental Quality Committee (2-year bill)	This bill would extend an exemption for manufacturers, importers, agents, or suppliers from offering for sale or for promotional purposes a package that includes certain regulated metals if the manufacturer or supplier prepares, retains, and biannual updates documentation with certain information about the package or packaging components.
AB 1021 Eggman	Support if Amended	Senate Appropriations Committee (2-year bill)	This bill would authorize the California Alternative Energy and Advance Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance to projects that process or utilize recycled feedstock.

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 1594 Williams	Oppose Unless Amended	Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>This bill would provide that the use of green material as alternative daily cover or alternative intermediate cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939. The bill would authorize a jurisdiction that, as a result of these provisions, would not be able to meet AB 939 diversion requirements to apply to CalRecycle for one deferral of up to 2 years for the provisions of this bill.</p>
AB 1743 Ting	Support if Amended, Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Health Committee	<p>This bill would authorize a pharmacist or physician to provide an unlimited number of hypodermic needles and syringes to a person 18 years of age or older solely for his personal use. The Task Force requested an amendment that would require an approved sharps container be provided with every purchase of hypodermic needles and/or syringes.</p>
AB 1826 Chesbro	Oppose Unless Amended	Senate Environmental Committee (5/22/2014)	<p>This bill would require businesses and multi residential family of five units and more that generate at least one cubic yard of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste. The requirements would be phased in over 4 years beginning in 2016. The bill would require each city and each county for the unincorporated areas to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the businesses and multi-family dwellings. Failure of a jurisdiction to comply, would subject the jurisdiction to a daily penalty of \$10,000 as provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The bill would require each organic waste recycling program to, among other things, provide for the education of, outreach to, and monitoring of, businesses and to identify existing and closed organic waste recycling facilities within a reasonable vicinity and the capacities available for materials to be accepted at each facility.</p> <p>The Task Force requested that certain key terms such as “organic waste recycling”, “reasonable vicinity”, and “organic waste recycling facility” be defined as well as to remove program requirements which seem excessive. Additionally, the Task Force has recommended that the bill needs to include a provision that CalRecycle must find a jurisdiction in compliance if through no fault of the jurisdiction, processing infrastructure and markets are unavailable to handle the influx of organic wastes.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 1893 Stone/ Eggman	Support	Assembly Appropriations	The current language for this bill is non-substantive. However, it is expected to be amended to require the creation of a state-wide product stewardship program for home-generated sharps waste.
AB 1935 Campos	Watch	Assembly Appropriations Committee	This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, on a biennial basis, to study and submit a report to the Legislature and Governor on the impacts of distributed generation, including clean distributed energy resources on the State's distribution and transmission grid. The Task Force supported an earlier version of the bill (2/19/14) which included the use of organic waste feedstock as an eligible renewable energy resource.
AB 1970 Gordon	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	This bill would create the Community Investment and Innovation Program and would require moneys to be available from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of awarding grants and other financial assistance to eligible applicants who submit plans to develop and implement integrated community-level greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects in their region.
AB 2284 Williams	Support if Amended, Oppose Unless Amended	Assembly Appropriations Committee	This bill would require a producer of a primary battery or primary battery-containing product to submit to CalRecycle a primary battery stewardship plan. The bill would authorize a producer to elect a stewardship organization to submit and implement a plan for those batteries or products. This bill would preempt the entire field of the stewardship of primary batteries and primary battery-containing products as well as preempting a local jurisdiction from adopting or enforcing an ordinance that regulates the disposal, collection, and recycling of primary batteries. The Task Force is requesting amendments that would remove the preemption language and preserve local jurisdictions' ability to adopt and enforce ordinances that deal with primary batteries.

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 2371 Mullin	Oppose	Assembly Appropriations Committee	This bill would require each jurisdiction to review its household hazardous waste (HHW) program to determine its effectiveness in the collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of HHW. The bill would require that the local agency HHW program demonstrate that it will give priority to methods that make the recycling and disposal of HHW more convenient for the public. As an active supporter of Extended Producer Responsibility, the Task Force is opposed to this bill as it may increase government costs in the management of HHW products at the end of their useful life.
AB 2390 Muratsuchi	Support if Amended	Assembly Appropriations Committee	This bill would require the Governor to designate a State agency to establish and administer a Low Carbon and Renewable Fuels Credit Reserve to facilitate and encourage the development of renewable and low carbon transportation fuel projects in California by providing stability and predictability for the value of credits generated by the production of fuels pursuant to the low carbon fuel standard and the federal renewable fuel standard. The Task Force would like the bill to be amended to include solid waste as an eligible feedstock for fuels as was the case in an earlier version of this bill.
AB 2633 Allen	Watch	Failed in Assembly	This bill would restate the policy goal of the state to provide that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, anaerobically digested, used for electricity generation, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. The bill would also require CalRecycle to investigate emerging technologies that convert used plastic products into new plastic feedstock, adopt regulations and protocols by January 1, 2016, that encourage waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel pyrolysis projects that address the various grades of plastic products that are in landfills

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2658 Bocanegra</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would extend to January 1, 2020, the period during which not less than 50% of the asphalt pavement is required to be rubberized asphalt concrete to comply with the crumb rubber content requirements, and would postpone until January 1, 2020, the authorization for the Department of Transportation to use any material meeting the definition of asphalt containing crumb rubber to comply with those requirements. This bill would also authorize Calrecycle to award grants for public works projects to create parklets and greenways that use tire-derived products. The Task Force is requesting an amendment that would assure distribution of funds from this program to jurisdictions on a per-capita basis and to remove the sunset date of the grant program which is set to expire in 2015.</p>
<p>SB 270 Padilla</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>Among other things, this bill would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales in dollars or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and would establish a statewide minimum standard for reusable bags that are sold in those stores. The bill would declare that it occupies the whole field of the regulation of reusable grocery bags, single-use carryout bags, and recycled paper bags and would prohibit a local public agency from enforcing or implementing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule adopted on or after September 1, 2014. The Task Force requested among other things, amendments that would strengthen the reusable bag standard to be on par with existing standards set by local jurisdictions and to remove preemption language that would restrict local jurisdictions from amending their existing bag ordinances as they see fit for their respective jurisdiction.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
SB 498 Lara	Support and Amend	Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>This bill would revise the definition of “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of non-combustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified biomass materials when separated from other solid waste. The Task Force requested that this bill be amended to its previous form as amended January 7, 2014 which would have allowed for the use of any type of conversion technologies in addition to thermal processes.</p>
SB 1014 Jackson	Support if amended	Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to authorize a participant to establish a program to collect and properly dispose of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, based upon model guidelines developed by CalRecycle. This bill would require an entity that elects to implement a home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection program to comply with the requirements and would deem a participant operating in accordance with the regulations to be in compliance with all state laws and regulations concerning the handling, management, and disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste. The Task Force is requesting an amendment which would clarify that existing home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection programs would not be required to participate.</p>
SB 1020 Monning	Support	Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>This bill would require a photovoltaic panel that is classified as hazardous waste solely because it exhibits the characteristic of toxicity to be considered a “universal waste.” The bill would require the State Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations by January 1, 2016, to allow photovoltaic panels to be managed as universal waste and would require the standards for the management of universal waste photovoltaic panels to be identical to the standards for the management of universal waste electronic devices, except as specified. This bill would also require CalRecycle to adopt regulations, by 1/1/2016, to set reasonable achievable collection targets for take-back programs recycling rate that take back programs would be required to meet.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 1274 Hancock and Correa</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>This bill would require that urban and rural local governments and participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations that accept mattresses are provided with a mechanism to for the recovery of illegally disposed used mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility. The Task Force is requesting amendments which would remove the term “authorized solid waste operation” from the list of places an individual may take a used mattress and to address the issue a bed-bug infestation cross contamination between collected mattresses.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">H.R. 1686 Moran</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House of Representatives Natural Resources Committee and House and Means Committee</p>	<p>This bill would impose a five-cent tax on every paper or plastic disposable bag that retailers provide to customers. Businesses would be responsible for collecting the tax which would need to be itemized on receipts. Reusable bags as well as packaged plastic bags (trash bags, pet waste bags) would be exempt from this tax. Monies collected from this bill would go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p>

For more information on these bills or copies of Task Force letters, please visit the Task Force website, www.lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Christopher Sheppard, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, at (626) 458-5163, Monday -Thursday, 7 am to 5:30 pm or Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.