



INSIDE SOLID WASTE

www.lacountyiswmtf.org



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



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The County of Los Angeles is in Route to a Waste Free Future

On October 21, 2014, The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (Board) unanimously voted to adopt the “Roadmap to Achieve a Sustainable Waste Management Future” (Roadmap) in the County Unincorporated Communities.

The Roadmap was prepared by the County Department of Public Works (DPW) and the County Interdepartmental Working Group pursuant to a Board’s adopted motion by Supervisors Don Knabe and Mike Antonovich.

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What’s Cooking this Thanksgiving?

Thinking of frying your turkey this Thanksgiving? As with any fried food, the common question is, “What do you do with the leftover cooking oil?”

Used cooking oil can be disposed of or recycled in a few different ways or even reused for another batch of fried food. If you choose to reuse cooking oil, always filter out food particles, and don’t mix different types of oil together. Keep the cooking temperature below 375 degrees to reduce the likelihood of your oil becoming unsafe to use.

Used cooking oil is not considered Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and is not accepted at the weekly, Countywide HHW collection events or

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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 Kathy Salama at (626) 458-2521, ksalama@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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Waste Free Future

A Trash Solution for a Green Evolution



The Roadmap uses an integrated approach to environmental, social, and economic impact issues leading to long-term, sustainable growth. The Roadmap identifies three focus areas, County Unincorporated Communities, Regional/Countywide and County Facilities, and lays out the general framework for the strategies, initiatives, policy options, and ordinances that the County can implement to maximize the recovery of products, materials, and energy from solid waste that would otherwise be disposed of in landfills.

Through the strategies, initiatives, policy options, and ordinances, the County plans to achieve ambitious short, intermediate and long-term disposal reduction targets of

80 percent diversion from landfills by 2025, 90 percent diversion from landfills by 2035, and 95 percent diversion from landfills by 2045 leading to a waste-free future in the County Unincorporated Communities. The targets are “diversion” of the waste generated within the unincorporated communities “from landfills,” as opposed to “diversion from disposal” or CalRecycle’s “recycling”. The baseline is per the unincorporated area’s latest base year, 2005. DPW plans to use the Adjustment Method developed by the former California Integrated Waste Management Board to project waste generation in future years, from which the diversion targets are to be achieved.

The adopted Roadmap directs DPW, in coordination with the Interdepartmental Working Group, to develop implementation plans, as appropriate, for the initiatives within the Roadmap through a stakeholder outreach process; solicit feedback from residents, businesses, public agencies, the waste industry, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders; and to annually report to the Board on the progress of the Roadmap implementation.

According to the Roadmap, a sustainable waste management system will improve services to County residents and businesses, support the County’s vibrant economy by creating green jobs and more business opportunities, provide environmental benefits, and improve the quality of life for our residents. As stated by Supervisor Knabe, “...we all look forward to when nothing is wasted.”

For more information regarding the Roadmap development, please contact Coby Skye of the Department of Public Works at cskye@dpw.lacounty.gov or (626) 458-3550, M–Th, 7:00 AM–5:30 PM.

What’s Cooking this Thanksgiving?

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at permanent collection sites. If you make the choice to throw this precious resource away in the trash can, please dispose of it properly by pouring it into a sealable container, such as an empty coffee can, before tossing it away.

Although it is legal to throw away used cooking oil in the regular trash can, there are other creative and preferable alternatives that can put it to better use. Did you know that some people use cooking oil and grease to fuel their cars? Biodiesel fuel can be

made from the long-chain fatty acids in new and used vegetable oil. Using biodiesel is a cleaner, more environmentally-friendly alternative to regular diesel fuel. It can be used in a regular diesel engine or a converted one. With a little knowledge of chemistry and patience, biodiesel can even be produced at home.

Since many restaurant chains are recycling and selling their used cooking oil on an industrial scale, ask your local restaurant to see if they are

willing to recycle your used cooking oil along with theirs.

Used cooking oil can also be recycled through a local grease recycler. You can search for one near you through LA County Public Works’ [SmartBusiness recycling locator](#). Each recycler has its own requirements for accepting used cooking oil.

For more information on how to properly dispose of waste, please visit www.CleanLA.com.

U.S. EPA Proposes Updates to Reduce Methane and Other Emissions from Landfills

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed two new actions on June 30, including Updates to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills; and Issuance of an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) from existing MSW landfills.

On July 17, the two proposed actions were published on the Federal Register website and the comment period for these updates ended on September 15, 2014.

The proposed updates would impact landfill operators who begin construction, modification, or reconstruction of their facility after July 17, 2014. However, according to a joint letter by the National Waste and Recycling Association (NWRA) and the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) dated September 15, 2014, to the EPA (<http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0215-0108>), the waste management industry believes that many existing landfills will fall under the new rule due to modifications at their sites.

Current NSPS guidelines require MSW landfills with a design capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters, or greater to install a gas collection control system once the landfill gas emissions reach or exceed 50 mg of non-methane organic compound (NMOC). As part of the updates to the NSPS, the EPA proposes to lower the emissions threshold from 50 to 40 mg/yr NMOC. Under this new proposal the EPA estimates landfills would capture two-thirds of the methane and air toxics emissions by 2023, or approximately 13 percent more than they must capture under current regulations.

Additionally, through the ANPRM, the EPA sought public input on methods for demonstrating emissions reduction compliance from existing MSW landfills, which include alternative wellhead monitoring requirements and changing the approaches to surface emissions monitoring. The EPA also sought comments on its proposed clarifications on issues that had arisen during implementation of the existing standards.

Furthermore, as indicated by NWRA and SWANA's comments, there would be impacts to local agencies with regards to additional monitoring and reporting due to these new updates. Although Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Act) requires federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on local jurisdictions and private sectors, this Act is not applicable since, according to the EPA, this action does not contain a

federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year.

The EPA received numerous comments regarding the proposed actions including requests to extend the public commenting period beyond September 15, 2014.

Published versions of the proposed actions can be accessed through the following links:

- [Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, 41771-41793](#)
- [Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste landfills, 41795-41843](#)





Upcoming Task Force Seminar on Organics Waste Management

Due to various legislative impacts such as the state's 75 percent diversion and recycling goal established under AB 341, and the Countywide impacts of AB 1594, AB 1826 and SB 498, the Task Force decided to host a full day seminar in early 2015.



The seminar would be beneficial to many jurisdictions, haulers, and waste management stakeholders to fully understand the laws and how it affects the every-day management of solid waste.

Currently, the proposed agenda topics for the seminar are Organics Waste Management and legislative updates. More details will be published and will be posted on the Task Force website www.lacountyiswmf.org as logistics are finalized.

Don't forget to Recycle Your Holiday Tree!

Residents in the unincorporated Los Angeles County areas can recycle trees by placing it at the curbside on collection day from Friday, December 26, 2014, through Saturday, January 17, 2015.

Residents living in a city should contact their city hall or their waste hauler to find out the availability of the program in their city, or nearest designated collection site. Items such as water containers, tree stands, ornaments, tinsel, and nails should be removed. Collected trees will be recycled into compost, mulch, or ground cover.

Last year, 50,000 Holiday trees totaling 500 tons were recycled. In addition to the trees collected

through the program, participating landfills collected over 1,700 tons of green waste.

Another "green" option is to rent your holiday tree. Instead of strapping one to your car, or transporting one in your trunk, have a live, potted tree delivered to your home and picked up after the holidays. Rented trees go back to a nursery where it can continue to grow and be used again the following year. Renting your holiday tree can help divert green waste from

landfills. Click here to find out more on renting a holiday tree <http://livingchristmas.com>.

Learn more on how to reduce waste this holiday season by visiting the Los Angeles County's Give the Gift of Green holiday tips page.

For more information on the Los Angeles County's Holiday Tree Recycling Program or to locate a collection site, please call 1(888) CLEANLA.



Recirculated Draft EIR Released for Irwindale Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station Project

The City of Irwindale released the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (RDEIR) for a proposed materials recovery facility and transfer station (MRF/TS) which will be operated by Athens Services.

The proposed 323,000 square foot facility will be located on an unimproved 17-acre triangular parcel of land located at the intersection of Live Oak Avenue and Arrow Highway in the City of Irwindale. The MRF/TS is designed to receive, process, and transfer up to 6,000 tons per day (tpd), including 3,000 tpd of municipal solid waste, 1,000 tpd of construction and demolition materials, 1,000 tpd of self-haul waste, and 1,000 tpd of green waste. The project proposes to include a fueling facility/convenience store on the project site.

The proposed project site is located in an existing industrial area, with various commercial, industrial, and recreational land uses in surrounding areas. The site is currently zoned for Heavy Manufacturing and is designated for commercial land use in the City's General Plan. Although there are no residential uses adjacent to the site, there are single-family homes located 425 feet away on the south side of Live Oak Avenue in the City of Baldwin Park.

The RDEIR assesses impacts of the project on the following issues: aesthetics; air quality/odors; greenhouse gases; geology and soils; hydrology and water quality; traffic, land use, and planning. If the proposed project is approved and implemented, it is expected to result in significant impacts to air quality, noise, and traffic generation and circulation. The RDEIR indicates that all other impacts studied in the RDEIR will be less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with feasible mitigation measures.

Among other entitlements and approvals, the City Council is expected to consider: a general plan amendment (Regional Commercial to Commercial/Industrial), zoning text amendment (alcohol sales distance requirements), development agreement (to authorize and condition the project), franchise agreement (franchise and regulate operations), disposition and development agreement (sale of site), and conditional use permit (alcohol sales) to approve the proposed project.

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force sent a comment letter to the City of Irwindale in September 2014. In the letter, the Task Force expressed concerns regarding the proposed project with respect to environmental justice, biological resources, air quality, and odors potentially impacting the surrounding community. A future public hearing on the certification of the EIR and approval of the project will be held by the Irwindale City Council at City Hall, on a date yet to be determined.

For more information, please contact Paula Kelly, Senior Planner, City of Irwindale, 5050 North Irwindale Ave., Irwindale, CA 91706, paulakelly@ci.irwindale.ca.us. For questions regarding the Task Force's comments, please contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.



Give the Gift of Green this Holiday Season

Let's get creative this holiday season and Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Rethink when wrapping those gifts and over-indulging at parties. Here are some simple things we can do to help Los Angeles County promote a more sustainable eco-friendly holiday season.

- **Use Reusable Bags** – Whether shopping for the holidays, or picking up groceries, make sure to take along a reusable shopping bag and you will help conserve natural resources.
- **Think Outside the Gift Box** – Purchase gift bags or baskets so they can be reused each year. You can also put your gift in a reusable bag and now you have two gifts!
- **Give a Gift Card** – Gift cards are conveniently available for purchase at various locations and require no fancy gift wrapping. This means less travel time spent shopping around.
- **Save on Gift Wrap** – Save and reuse gift wrapping paper from previous years, or make some from butcher paper, reused brown paper bags, newspapers, and fabric. Shop for recycled-content holiday wrapping paper.
- **Say “Happy Holidays” Over the Phone or Internet** – Save postage and trees by sending electronic holiday cards this year. Check the selection of commercial sites on the web for free e-mail cards.
- **Repurpose Old Holiday Cards** – Cut up cards to be used as gift tags, bookmarks, greeting cards, place mats, or decorations.
- **Rent a Christmas Tree** – It's eco-friendly and mess-free. After the holiday season, the trees are returned to the nursery and maintained until the next season.
- **Consider the Environment** – Sprayed-on artificial snow can be made from environmentally harmful components and hinder the ability to recycle a holiday tree. For a more earth-friendly artificial snow, sprinkle on some baking powder.
- **Recycle that Tree** – Contact your trash hauler for recycling options in your city. You can also turn your holiday tree into mulch for water conservation and weed control in the garden.
- **Have a Non-Toxic Home for the Holidays** – Whether it's getting ready for holiday guests or simply cleaning out your garage, make sure to properly dispose of your household cleaners and other hazardous waste by taking them to a free Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event. For information on the next collection event in your community, visit www.CleanLA.com.
- **Buy Reusable Batteries** – Consider purchasing rechargeable batteries instead of single-use batteries. You can recycle old batteries by taking them to your local Home Depot, IKEA, or designated County Public Libraries. For more information on the County's Household Battery Collection Program visit www.CleanLA.com.
- **Recycle Packing Peanuts** – Check with local packaging or shipping companies to see if they will accept foam peanuts for recycling. Call “The Peanut Hotline” at (800) 828-2214 or visit www.loosefillpackaging.com to find the nearest reuse location.
- **Make Room for New Gadgets and Toys** – Post your unwanted electronics on the County's Materials Exchange Website, www.LACoMAX.com, or take them to a free mobile Household Hazardous Waste/Electronic-Waste Collection Event if they are broken.
- **Give the Gift of Donating** – Donate outgrown toys, clothes, and furniture to charitable groups like Goodwill, The Salvation Army, American Cancer Society, or Volunteers of America.
- **Recycle Old Holiday Lights** – Recycle broken or burned-out holiday lights by mailing them to the Christmas Light Source Recycling Program, 4313 Elmwood Drive, Benbrook, TX 76116. The bulbs will be recycled and proceeds will be used to purchase books that will be donated to the Marine Toys for Tots Foundation. For more information, visit www.christmas-light-source.com.

For more information on the holiday tree recycling guidelines and the County's environmental programs, visit www.CleanLA.com or call 1(888) CLEAN-LA.

Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

WasteConnections, Inc., owner and operator of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, is seeking to expand the existing landfill.

Chiquita Canyon Landfill's Working Face

On July 10, 2014, the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP) released the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for proposed landfill expansion (the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision) for public review and comments. As indicated in the DEIR, the proposed project would extend the landfill's existing life by an additional 21 to 38 years, depending on the daily disposal rate. The project would also increase the permitted daily disposal limit from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day; increase the permitted weekly disposal limit from 30,000 to 60,000 tons per week; increase the disposal footprint laterally by 143 acres, from 257 to 400 acres; and increase the maximum permitted elevation of the landfill by 143 feet, from 1,430 to 1,573 feet. The project also includes a household hazardous waste facility; an open, mixed-organics composting facility; and a five-acre set-aside on-site for a conversion technology facility.

The landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Castaic, about three miles west of Interstate 5 and the State Route 126/Henry Mayo Drive junction. It is also adjacent to the unincorporated LA County community of Val Verde. Currently, the landfill operates under a 1997 Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that permits up to 6,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste for disposal with a weekly disposal limit of 30,000 tons. The current CUP will expire upon completion of the approved fill design, when 23 million tons of landfill capacity is reached, or on November 24, 2019, whichever occurs first. Based on the landfill's 2013 average disposal intake of 3,300 tons per day, it is expected that the landfill would reach its permitted capacity around early 2016.

The Task Force reviewed the DEIR and submitted its comments to the DRP in a letter dated August 25, 2014 http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/tf/Attachments/Letters/ChiquitaDEIR_Aug2014.pdf. Considering the recent 2014 update to the AB32 Scoping Plan, which entails moving the State towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by mandating commercial recycling,

the Task Force commented to the DRP that the DEIR discussion and analysis for the Landfill expansion need to be expanded to address the impact of legislation, such as AB 32 (Nunez, Chapter 488 of 2006 statutes) and AB 341 (Chesbro, Chapter 476 of 2011 statutes) establishing a 75% waste diversion rate by 2020, as well as legislative proposals that were expected to be enacted in 2014. These include (a) AB 1826 (Chapter 727 of 2014 statutes), which would mandate cities and counties to develop and implement organics commercial recycling programs starting April 1, 2016; (b) AB 1594, which would provide that use of green material, as a landfill alternative daily cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939, beginning January 1, 2020; and (c) SB 498 (Chapter 746 of 2014 statutes) which would revise the definition of "biomass conversion" to include non-combustion thermal technologies, such as a gasification process.

Among other things, the Task Force also commented that the DEIR needs to address how the project would meet the siting criteria specified in the June 1997 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element as well as the need for the project to obtain a Finding of Conformance with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element from the Task Force.

For more information regarding the proposed project and its DEIR, contact Iris Chi, County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, at (213) 974-6454, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

For more information regarding the Task Force's comment, contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1146.



Governor Brown Signs Conversion Technology Bill

Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Senate Bill 498 (SB 498) on September 28. SB 498 (Chapter 746 of the 2014 State Statutes), authored by Senator Ricardo Lara and sponsored by Los Angeles County and the California State Association of Counties, revises the definition of “biomass conversion” to include non-combustion thermal technologies.

Biomass waste is organic material such as wood, lawn and garden clippings, agricultural waste, leaves, tree pruning as well as non-recyclable paper that has been separated from other solid waste. Under the previous definition biomass conversion was limited to controlled combustion if used for the production of electricity or heat. While limited in scope, SB 498 is a major victory for conversion technology proponents, as it is California’s first successful legislative effort to include conversion technologies as a waste management option for jurisdictions.

SB 498 will create a pathway for low-carbon fuels to be utilized from biomass waste. Existing biomass conversion facilities will be able to update their facilities with more efficient and environmentally friendly processes. Moreover, the utilization of conversion technologies will provide jurisdictions with increased flexibility to process biomass material to produce green energy. Without increased options, biomass waste may need to be transported to facilities hundreds of miles away, which is economically and environmentally costly.

The passage of SB 498 was the result of a 2-year effort. In 2013, Governor Brown vetoed a similar legislative effort in Senate Bill 804, also authored by

Senator Lara. Governor Brown stated in the veto message that he supported the intent of the bill but last minute amendments made it unworkable. With the veto message in mind, Senator Lara pressed on and developed SB 498, to essentially propose the same biomass definition revision which was the foundation of SB 804, minus the unworkable language. Reporting requirements for biomass facilities were added to the bill language in order to assure these facilities will be processing only biomass waste. The passage of SB 498 could not have come at a better time, as Governor Brown also signed two other landmark bills that require increased organic waste diversion from landfill, namely AB 1594 and AB 1826 (Chapters 719 and 727 of the 2014 State Statutes, respectively).

The County of Los Angeles and the Task Force have been longtime supporters of conversion technologies as a viable option for jurisdictions to reduce dependence on landfill, generate energy, and produce fuels. “Conversion technologies” refers to a wide array of technologies capable of converting post-recycled solid waste into useful products, green fuels, and renewable energy through noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes. One of the most significant barriers to the development of conversion technologies in California has been inconsistent definition in State laws and regulations. SB 498 addresses only one of the definitions but is a significant step towards parity for conversion technologies and other post-recycled landfill alternatives.

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





Two New Organic Waste Laws Signal New Era in California

Governor Brown signed two bills during the second half of the 2013/2014 legislative session that are intended to substantially reduce the amount of organic waste that is sent to California landfills.

Assembly Bill 1594 (Chapter 719 of the 2014 State Statutes - Williams) and Assembly Bill 1826 (Chapter 727 of the 2014 State Statutes - Chesbro) are new California laws which will have jurisdictions scrambling to comply with new requirements and short implementation deadlines. Each law presents a range of challenges for jurisdictions and collectively signal a new era of solid waste management for the State.

Assembly Bill 1594

Since 1993, the State law has considered green material used for alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills as recycling and not disposal. This greatly promoted the development of needed infrastructure for separate collection of green materials as well as helping jurisdictions with their efforts to comply with the fifty percent solid waste diversion mandate, established pursuant to AB 939 (Sher, 1989). AB 1594 provides that:

- Beginning January 1, 2020, the use of green waste as ADC will be considered disposal and not recycling for the purposes of compliance with AB 939 waste diversion mandates.
- Commencing August 1, 2018, a jurisdiction in its electronic annual report to CalRecycle must include information on how it intends to address compliance with AB 939 waste diversion mandates due to the foregoing change in State law.
- Effective January 1, 2020, jurisdictions which are not able to comply with AB 939 waste diversion mandates as a result of the new law will be required to identify and address barriers to recycling green material, if sufficient capacity at organics waste recycling facilities is not available before the jurisdiction's next compliance review by CalRecycle.

In Los Angeles County, several cities could fall out of compliance with AB 939's 50% diversion mandate if they continue to send green waste to landfills for use as ADC after January 1, 2020, and fail to develop and implement new diversion programs to provide for loss of the ADC's

diversion credit. This may potentially expose them to fines of up to \$10,000 per day for non-compliance.

The Governor included a signing statement with AB 1594 which encourages legislators to address a provision in the law that will exempt green waste sent to landfills from the State's disposal fee. Legislation that would remove this provision is expected to face opposition, as this provision was included to garner the needed support to pass AB 1594.

Assembly Bill 1826

While AB 1594 only affects jurisdictions which use green material as ADC, AB 1826 affects most jurisdictions throughout the State. AB 1826 requires jurisdictions, by January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program for businesses which includes outreach, education, and monitoring of affected businesses. Additionally, each jurisdiction is to identify a multitude of information, including barriers to siting organic waste recycling facilities as well as closed or abandoned sites that might be available for new waste recycling facilities.

AB 1826 defines "organic waste" as food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste; and a "business" as a commercial or public entity, including, but not limited to, a firm partnership, proprietorship, joint stock company, corporation, or association that is organized as a for-profit or non-profit entity, or a multifamily residential dwelling consisting of five or more units.

The new law requires that:

- On and after April 1, 2016, a business that generates eight cubic yards or more of organic waste per week shall arrange for collection and recycling of organic waste.
- On and after January 1, 2017, a business that generates four cubic yards or more of organic waste per week shall arrange for collection and recycling of organic waste.

- On and after January 1, 2019, a business that generates four cubic yards or more of solid waste, per week, shall arrange for collection and recycling of organic waste, (emphasis added).
- On and after January 1, 2020, if CalRecycle determines that statewide disposal of organic waste has not been reduced to 50 percent of the level of disposal during 2014, a business that generates two cubic yards or more per week of solid waste shall arrange for collection and recycling of organic waste, unless CalRecycle determines that this requirement will not result in significant additional reductions of organic waste disposal, (emphasis added).

(NOTE: Multifamily residential dwellings are exempt from implementing food waste recycling programs (emphasis added).

There is a significant lack of organic waste processing infrastructure in the Los Angeles County region. It is estimated that 35 facilities the size of San Jose's new anaerobic digestion facility, with an overall estimated cost of \$2 billion, would be required to handle all the organic waste in Los Angeles County. The Task Force has encouraged the State to take a technology neutral position for organic waste processing, so long as the technology can provide equal or greater greenhouse gas reductions than composting and anaerobic digestion while maintaining State environmental standards.

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

Mattress Stewardship Organization Advisory Committee Convenes

SB 254 (Chapter 21 of Part 3 of Division 30 in the California Public Resource Code), the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act (Act) which became effective on January 1, 2014, is an extended producer responsibility measure that establishes a mattress recovery stewardship organization responsible for planning, implementing, and administering a system to collect discarded used mattresses, dismantle them, and recycle their materials for use in new products.

CalRecycle conditionally approved the certification of the Mattress Recycling Council (Council) to be the stewardship organization on July 2, 2014. The Council is made of representatives of the mattress manufacturers.

To assist the Council in implementing the requirements of SB 254, the Act calls for the creation of a mattress stewardship organization advisory committee (Committee), whose members are selected by CalRecycle. Amendments to the Act were made under SB 1274 (signed by the Governor on September 16, 2014) which expanded where an individual can drop off a mattress, commence charging the mattress recycling fee 90 days after CalRecycle approves the Council's budget, restricts disclosing confidential information in the audit

that CalRecycle is authorized to perform on the Council, include civil penalties and enforcement actions on distributors of mattresses, and prohibit CalRecycle from adopting emergency regulations with regard to any other provision of the act.

The Committee is comprised of members from the environmental community, solid waste industry, local government, and those involved in the collection, processing, and recycling of used mattresses. The Committee has been meeting regularly with the Council to provide them with information and insight to assist them in forming the mattress recycling program required by the Act.

The Committee has discussed a variety of topics related to the implementation of the Act,

including the visible charge for each piece of the mattress (mattress and box spring), the challenges with illegal dumping of mattresses, and mechanisms to provide incentives to individuals or entities that collect mattresses to deliver used mattresses to a recycling center, such as a monetary reimbursement for each mattress recycled. The governmental representatives within the Committee presented their current processes and funding mechanisms in dealing with illegal dumping. A pilot program (not affiliated with the Council) to test out the collector incentive was proposed by Rebecca Jewell, Committee member, for implementation in Alameda County, and grant funding is currently being applied for at StopWaste.org (the Alameda County Waste Management Authority).

The Committee will continue to discuss relevant topics such as Solid Waste Surveys, Education and Outreach, Payments to Solid Waste Facilities, Consumer Recycling Fee, Waste Hierarchy Servicing Rural California, and RFP Development. These discussions will continue until the Council had completed their mattress recycling plan for submittal to CalRecycle which is expected to be before July 1, 2015.

For more information, please contact Frank Chin of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, who is one of the 13 charter members of the Committee, at fchin@dpw.lacounty.gov.



Statewide Composting Regulations Update

On September 25, 2014, CalRecycle conducted an informal workshop on initiating formal rulemaking for compostable materials and transfer/processing regulations.

The purpose of the workshop was to provide a status update on initiating the formal rulemaking process and to discuss key issues regarding the proposed regulations, which would revise Title 14 and 27 of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to compostable materials, transfer/processing, permit application, and permit exemptions.

Key provisions in the proposed regulation text, which was formally released for public comment on October 10, 2014, include expanding the definition of food material to include vegetative food material; establishing a limit for physical contaminants in compostable material products; the need to establish a method by which to determine whether land application is considered disposal rather than beneficial use; odor control requirements; in-vessel digestion regulatory tiers; and clarifications on the solid waste facility permit application.

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force had previously sent a letter to CalRecycle on October 10, 2013, expressing numerous concerns with the preliminary draft of the proposed regulations. In particular, the letter identified the need to define terms such as “organics” and “compostable organics” throughout the regulatory process in order to avoid any ambiguities and ensure compliance with the regulations. Moreover, the Task Force commented on the need to refine the proposed “Joint Permit Application Form” in a manner that would ensure mitigating measures established pursuant to CEQA are properly monitored by the responsible agencies.

The October 10, 2014, version of the regulations was reviewed and commented on by the Task Force in a letter submitted to CalRecycle on October 30, 2014. The proposed

regulation text did not address the majority of the key issues identified by the Task Force in their previous letter but did incorporate two of the Task Force’s comments pertaining to procedures for responding to odor and other complaints by the enforcement agency. The Task Force’s October 30, 2014, letter restated comments from the previous letter dated October 10, 2013, that were not incorporated into the proposed regulations, and questioned whether adding “vegetative food material composting facilities” to the definition of “compostable materials handling operation” was appropriate since this may expand the requirements of Assembly Bill 1826. The Task Force will continue to monitor CalRecycle’s progress in implementing the proposed regulations. In addition, the Task Force recommends that local jurisdictions monitor the development of the regulations and ensure that their concerns are addressed.

The formal rulemaking process is currently underway, with a 45-day comment period that will end on December 5, 2014. The comment period will be followed by a public hearing on December 10, 2014. For any changes to the draft regulations beyond the initial commenting period there will be subsequent 15-day comment periods, as necessary. It is anticipated the draft regulations will be submitted to the State Office of Administrative Law for its approval in early 2015.

For additional information, please visit www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws/Rulemaking/Compost/default.htm or contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or at (909) 592-1147.



Carpet Stewardship Program Rolling On a Treadmill

In 2010, California passed the nation's first extended producer responsibility (EPR) legislation for carpet. Assembly Bill 2398 (Perez) was intended to address the large amount of carpet that was being discarded at landfills, which according to the bill language was one of the most prevalent waste materials in California landfills, accounting for 3.2 percent by volume of disposed waste in 2008.

However, four years after the bill was signed into law by then Governor Schwarzenegger, a multitude of issues plagued the program. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) recently found the Annual Report submitted by Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE), the organization tasked with implementing the program, as non-compliant. The report provides details on program activities for the 2013 calendar year.

One of the major provisions of AB 2398 was that CARE demonstrates to CalRecycle that it has achieved continuous meaningful improvement in the rates of recycling and diversion of postconsumer carpet. Despite a low recycling target of 16% by 2016, CalRecycle has indicated that the 2013 Annual Report data indicates CARE is not on course to achieve the 2016 goal. In fact, the recycling rate has been stagnant at a 12% (as calculated by CARE) since the second quarter of 2012.

A major obstacle in achieving an increase in recycling rate has been proliferation of the use of recycled polyethylene terephthalate (PET) material for carpet. The material is readily recycled from products such as water bottles into carpet; however, once it becomes carpet it is extremely difficult to recycle as the fibers become very brittle. Last year, CARE hired a consultant to work on the recyclability of PET carpet. It remains to be seen if the consultant will achieve success. Data indicates the proliferation of PET carpet has actually decreased the overall recyclability of carpet in 2013.

Another sticking point CalRecycle found with the Annual Report was the concept introduced by CARE of counting a portion of carpet exports towards the recycling rate calculation. CalRecycle did not approve of this practice as they indicated that a major component of the AB 2398 is to ensure that post-consumer carpet is managed consistent with the State's hierarchy and waste management practices. CalRecycle does not have any programs that track non-domestic recycling and thus no assurance that the management of exported post-consumer carpet is managed in accordance with the State's waste management hierarchy or its environmental protection measures.

Several other issues led to CalRecycle's decision not to approve the Annual Report. Carpet consumers in California have been assessed a recycling fee at the point of purchase since 2011. AB 2398 states that that the assessment should not exceed program needs. However, an abundance of surplus funds has been an ongoing issue with more than \$4.9 million available at the end of 2013. Additionally, CalRecycle states that a lack of complete information on carpet collection, processing facilities, and disposition of materials in the report prevents CalRecycle from adequately surmising how many processors have received funds or were actively processing carpet in 2013. Moreover, the Annual Report detailed minimal educational activities which CalRecycle indicated lacks measures to gauge the effectiveness of such activities.

Successful EPR legislative efforts share a common characteristic of effective government oversight with enough leeway for producers or industry associations to innovate their products based on program results. Perhaps increased CalRecycle authority is in order to assist in the success for the carpet stewardship program; however, current statute does not allow for this and thus legislative fixes are in order.

For more information, please visit CalRecycle's Carpet Stewardship Program at www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Carpet/Program.htm or contact Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.



Del Amo Boulevard Cold In-Place Recycling Project

The County of Los Angeles, through its Department of Public Works (Public Works), is committed to preserving and improving the overall quality of local streets and road system in a cost-effective and environmentally friendly way.

The Del Amo Boulevard project is just one example of how Public Works has embraced this commitment.

Public Works has encompassed a greener, cost-effective, three-prong sustainable approach in maintaining its road network. This approach incorporates principles that (1) take care of roads to ensure they are in good condition, (2) use recycled materials in the pavement treatment selections, and (3) reutilize the existing materials in-place.

The Del Amo Boulevard project involved the approach of reutilizing a portion of the existing pavement in-place. The scope of work included rehabilitating

1.5 miles of Del Amo Boulevard by removing the top two inches of the existing pavement, followed by recycling the next three inches in-place by using the Cold In-Place Recycling (CIR) process. CIR is an in-place engineered process that grinds, crushes and sizes the existing asphalt pavement into recycled material; processes the recycled material with an engineered asphalt emulsion to rejuvenate the existing material; and then repaves this recycled asphalt material uniformly back to the roadway in one continuous operation. After the CIR process was completed, a two inch hot mix asphalt surface course was constructed over the CIR asphalt pavement to return the road to the original grade.

Located within the unincorporated community of Rancho Dominguez and within the cities of Carson and Long Beach, Del Amo Boulevard is a heavily used industrial corridor, and over the years the sustained truck traffic resulted in poor pavement condition. Over time, the frequency of road repairs increased. The Public Works Road Maintenance forces expressed their concerns about the large amount of repairs and the difficulty in making the repairs on the heavily traveled corridor. The approach to rehabilitate the road was a factor in the selection of using CIR as a treatment option. By reusing the existing pavement through the CIR process, Public Works was able to eliminate the process of both

hauling the existing pavement and importing the asphalt replacement. Eliminating these steps from the project resulted in shorter construction durations and reduced road closure times, which lessened the impact on the commuters and surrounding businesses.

The project cost was \$1.3 million and realized a cost savings of \$522,000. The CIR process will extend the service life of the pavement for 10 years at an extremely cost-effective rate.

In addition to being cost-effective, the Del Amo Boulevard project is an environmentally-friendly project. When compared to the hot mix asphalt alternative, the CIR process reduces energy consumption by 76 percent and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 79 percent. In addition, reusing the existing asphalt in place instead of importing virgin

material not only prevented tons of old asphalt pavement from going into landfill, but also saved tons of new material from being removed from the earth.

The Del Amo Boulevard Project preserved and improved the overall quality of the local streets and road system in a cost-effective and environmentally-friendly way. The County's three prong approach is a commitment to implement sustainable projects, helps address existing funding shortfalls, and meets the objectives of Assembly Bill (AB) 32 of reducing GHG emissions as well as AB 939's waste reduction mandate.

For more information, please contact Greg Kelley, Assistant Deputy Director of Geotechnical & Materials Engineering Division, at (626) 458-4911.

New Azusa Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station Project – City of Azusa

Construction of Waste Management's new San Gabriel Valley Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station (MRF/TS) was completed in September 2013.

The 110,000-square-foot facility is located at the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill, on 1501 W. Gladstone Street in the City of Azusa. The project replaced the former recycling buildings with a state-of-the-art material recovery facility and waste transfer station. The facility is designed to receive, process, and transfer approximately 2,500 tons per day (tpd) of municipal solid waste, 800 tpd of recyclables, and 500 tpd of green waste.

The facility is located in an area designated as industrial and recreational/landfill mixed use. The facility is listed in the City of Azusa's Non-Disposal Facility Element. Other existing operating transfer/processing facilities in the San Gabriel Valley, each with a daily permitted capacity of over 1,000 tons per day, include Athens Services (in the County unincorporated area of Avocado Heights), Allan Company (City of Baldwin Park), Grand

Central Station (City of Industry), and the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (County unincorporated area of North Whittier). Including the Azusa MRF and Waste Transfer Station, the combined total permitted capacity is approximately 18,500 tons per day. The facility serves the cities of Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Diamond Bar, La Verne, San Dimas, and Whittier, County unincorporated areas, and other jurisdictions.

For questions, please contact:

Mike Hammer, Project Manager Waste Management, at (626) 252-3148 or mhammer@wm.com

Susan Cole, Senior Planner, City of Azusa Community Development Department, at (626) 812-5226 or scole@ci.azusa.ca.us



OCTOBER 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 legislation the Task Force took a position on during the second year of the 2013/2014 Legislative Session.

2013-2014 State Legislative Session (Except as noted)

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 371 Salas	Watch	Died in Senate Rules Committee	This bill would have required the State Water Resources Board from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016, to require testing two times per year on the effects of sewage sludge or other biological solids to occur on properties in unincorporated areas in Kern County.
AB 997 Chesbro	Support	Died in Senate Appropriations Committee	This bill would have provided that a local enforcement agency (LEA), when exercising the authority or fulfilling the duties specified in certain provisions of AB 939, would be deemed to be carrying out a state function governed by the act. The bill would have also provided 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	Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee	This bill would have extended 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 biannually updates documentation with certain information about the package or packaging components.

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Status	Summary
AB 1021 Eggman	Support if Amended	Died in Senate Appropriations Committee	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.
AB 1179 Bocanegra	Support if Amended	Chaptered (Chapter 589)	This statute will authorize Calrecycle to award grants for public works projects to create parklets and greenways that use tire-derived products. The Task Force requested 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.
AB 1594 Williams	Oppose Unless Amended	Chaptered (Chapter 719)	This statute will 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 statute will require a jurisdiction that does not meet AB 939 diversion requirements as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as alternative daily cover to identify and address, in an annual report, barriers to recycling green material and, if sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before a certain date, to include a plan to address those barriers.



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Position	Task Force Position	Summary
<p>AB 1699 Bloom</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Died in Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would prohibit, after January 1, 2019, a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, unless the personal care product is an over-the-counter drug, and would prohibit a person, after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering a personal care product containing synthetic plastic microbeads, including a personal care product that is an over-the-counter drug. The bill would exempt from those prohibitions the sale or promotional offer of a product containing less than 1 part per million (ppm) by weight of synthetic plastic microbeads, as provided.</p>
<p>AB 1743 Ting</p>	<p>Support if Amended, Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered (Chapter 331)</p>	<p>This statute authorizes a pharmacist or physician, until January 1, 2021, 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>
<p>AB 1826 Chesbro</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered (Chapter 727)</p>	<p>This statute requires businesses to arrange for recycling services for organic waste. The requirements will be phased in over 4 years beginning in 2016. The bill would require each jurisdiction to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the businesses subject to the act. The statute will require each organic waste recycling program, among other things, to 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. The Task Force requested that certain key terms such as “organic waste recycling” and “reasonable vicinity,” be defined as well as to remove program requirements which seem excessive.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Positio	Status	Summary
<p>AB 1893 Stone/ Eggman</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Pulled by the Author</p>	<p>The bill would have required all sharps sold to the general public in California in quantities of 50 or more to include a free sharps container that meets applicable state and federal standards for collection and disposal of sharps waste.</p>
<p>AB 1935 Campos</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Died in Senate Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>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 which included the use of organic waste feedstock as an eligible renewable energy resource.</p>
<p>AB 1970 Gordon</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have created 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.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Positio	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2284 Williams</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have required CalRecycle to develop and fund up to three local battery recycling pilot projects, which would be required to provide data to CalRecycle regarding the implementation and outcomes of the pilot projects.</p>
<p>AB 2371 Mullin</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have required 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 have required 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 was opposed to this bill as it may have increased government costs in the management of HHW products at the end of their useful life.</p>
<p>AB 2390 Muratsuchi</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Died at the Assembly Floor</p>	<p>This bill would have required the State Treasurer to establish 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.</p>

Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Positio	Status	Summary
<p>AB 2633 Allen</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have restated 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.</p>
<p>AB 2658 Bocanegra</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Died in Senate Transportation and Housing Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have extended 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 have postponed 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 have also authorized CalRecycle to award grants for public works projects to create parklets and greenways that use tire-derived products. The Task Force requested 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. Many of the provisions of this bill were included in AB 1179 which was chaptered and summarized above.</p>
<p>SB 11 Pavely/ Canella</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Died in Assembly Transportation Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have required the Air Resources Board in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair in the Department of Consumer Affairs, to provide compensation for the retirement of passenger vehicles, and light-duty and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Positio	Status	Summary
<p>SB 270 Padilla</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered (Chapter 850)</p>	<p>Among other things, this statute will 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 statute declares 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 remove preemption language that would restrict local jurisdictions from amending their existing bag ordinances as they see fit for their respective jurisdiction.</p>
<p>SB 498 Lara</p>	<p>Support and Amend</p>	<p>Chaptered (Chapter 746)</p>	<p>This statute revises the definition of “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of conversion technology on, specified biomass materials when separated from other solid waste. The Task Force requested that this bill be amended to its previous form which did not limit the types of conversion technologies to thermal processes.</p>
<p>SB 1014 Jackson</p>	<p>Support if amended</p>	<p>Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have required 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 have required 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 requested an amendment which would clarify that existing home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection programs would not be required to participate.</p>



Bill Number/ Author	Task Force Positio	Status	Summary
<p>SB 1020 Monning</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>This bill would have required 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 have required the 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. The Task Force supported an earlier version the bill which would have required producers of photovoltaic panels to establish an extended producer responsibility program.</p>
<p>SB 1274 Hancock and Correa</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>Chaptered (Chapter 371)</p>	<p>This statute requires 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 for the recovery of illegally disposed mattresses that is funded at no additional cost to the local government or solid waste facility. The Task Force has requested 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 of a bed-bug infestation cross-contamination between collected mattresses.</p>
<p>H.R. 1686 Moran</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>	<p>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>



OCTOBER 2014 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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