

**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE**

Thursday, December 7, 2023, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

**Capitola City Hall
420 Capitola Avenue
Capitola CA 95010**

Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82410707406>

Meeting ID: 824 1070 7406

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,82410707406# US

+16699006833,,82410707406# US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 824 1070 7406

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82410707406>

Please note: Members/alternates attending remotely cannot vote or count toward a quorum unless arranged in advance with “just cause.”



AGENDA

1) Welcome and Quorum Verification

2) Oral communications – Public: A time for members of the public to raise items not on the agenda and within the scope of the commission’s subject matter jurisdiction. State law prevents the commission from addressing issues in detail that are not included on the meeting agenda but it can direct staff to provide a brief answer or schedule the issue for inclusion on a future agenda.

3) Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates: A time for commission members and alternates to report on items of interest within the scope of the commission’s subject matter jurisdiction.

4) Approval – June 1, 2023 meeting minutes (Attachment A)

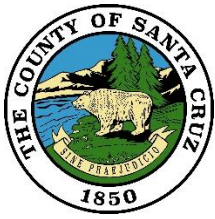
5) Guest presentation – Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network: Network members explain problematic excess fuels/unmerchantable wood debris and recommend potential solutions as it relates to fire resilient forests, clean air, and the sustainable forest product industry. The presentation will include discussion to petition EPA to change rules for debris cleanup air permitting for disposal of woody biomass.

6) Staff presentation – Five Year Plan Update: Review staff prepared Review/Report Outline and final draft of the report analysis. (Attachment B – Final Draft Five-Year County Integrated Waste Management Plan Review Report).

7) Develop the Task Force’s 2024 meeting schedule: Alter 2024 meeting schedule to meet 5-Year Plan Update statutory approval requirements. (Attachment C – Staff proposed scheduling options)

8) Staff update and Commission discussion – Disaster Debris Management and Regional Collaboration.

- 9) **Staff presentation** – SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.
- 10) **Staff presentation and Commission Study Session** – Discuss and consider aligning environmentally acceptable packaging materials ordinances with SB 54.
Santa Cruz County Ordinance: [Chapter 5.46 ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE PACKAGING MATERIALS \(codepublishing.com\)](#);
Capitola Ordinance: [Chapter 8.36 ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE PACKAGING MATERIALS \(codepublishing.com\)](#);
Santa Cruz City Ordinance: [Chapter 6.48 ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE FOOD PACKAGING \(codepublishing.com\)](#);
Scotts Valley Ordinance: [Chapter 8.01 - ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE FOOD PACKAGING | Code of Ordinances | Scotts Valley, CA | Municode Library](#);
Watsonville Ordinance: [Chapter 6-6 SINGLE-USE FOOD SERVICE WARE STANDARDS, ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE PRODUCTS, AND LITTER REDUCTION* \(codepublishing.com\)](#)
- 11) **Staff presentation** – SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery Update
- 12) **Legislative Update (Attachment D)** – Discussion on influencing State legislation.
- 13) Call for next meeting agenda items
- 14) Adjourn



**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE**

Thursday, October 5, 2023, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium

Tony Hill Room

307 Church Street

Santa Cruz CA 95060

Hybrid Meeting Information

Zoom link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89319949592>

Meeting ID: 893 1994 9592

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,89319949592# US

+16699006833,,89319949592# US (San Jose)

Dial by your location

• +1 669 444 9171 US

• +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

Please note: Members/alternates attending remotely cannot vote or count toward a quorum unless arranged in advance with “just cause.”]

Members Present: Scott Newsome (SC), Bob Nelson (SC), Jessica Kahn (Cap), Will Smith (Wat), Tami Stolzenhaller (Wat, alt.)

Alternates Present: Leslie O’Malley (SC alt) Danielle Green (Wat alt online).

Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Felipe Hernandez (County, vice-chair) Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Alexander Pedersen (Cap, alt), Rene Golder (SC, alt), Allan Timms (SV), Eduardo Montesino (Wat).

Task Force Staff: Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)

Agency Staff: Christina Horvat (County).

Guests: Jakki Castorena-Davila (EI), Claudia Villalta-Mejia (EI), Laura Chain (CalRecycle online), Brian Fontes (County online), Colida Johnson (GWR online), Angelica Flores (GWR online), Victoria Nava-McClellan (GWR online), Matthew Lyles (Grey Bears online).

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and Quorum Verification
 - Quorum present, Chair & Vice-Chair absent, County Task Force staff started meeting at 3:05 PM
- 2) Oral communications – Public
 - No public comments made to the commission.
- 3) Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates
 - No comments made by commissioners.
- 4) Approval – June 1, 2023 meeting minutes
 - Member Bob Nelson moved to approve the June meeting minutes, Member Will Smith seconded the motion. Voice vote resulted in unanimous approval of the meeting minutes.

Attachment A
October 5, 2023 Draft Meeting Minutes

- 5) Guest presentation (Attachment A) – Green Business and Green Schools Update by Environmental Innovations
 - Jakki Castorena-Davila and Claudia Villalta-Mejia of Environmental Innovations shared information with commissioners about new programs to provide Green Business resources to small businesses in the County. Jakki presented information on free energy upgrade programs provided to businesses that use less than 50kWh or meet other small business criteria to qualify for PG&E’s “Simplified Savings” program. Jakki also outlined the “Turn the Tide” program to increase the use of free reusable food ware by providing \$300 grants to small businesses to purchase reusable service ware for dine-in customers. Jakki’s final update provided an overview on the Green Schools initiative to assist local schools to become green businesses and train their students to be environmentally aware citizens. Claudia provided updates on recognition events held to acknowledge Green Schools program participants. Claudia also discussed outreach to businesses to increase participation in the Green Business program through the Novembrewery Challenge. Environmental Innovations worked with 25 breweries throughout the county this year to increase participation in the program. In addition to other program benefits, breweries that become green businesses are used to host green business program events.

- 6) Staff presentation 5-Year Plan Update (Attachment B) – Review staff prepared Review/Report Outline and preliminary report update analysis and discussed the 2024 Task Force meeting schedule to manage statutory approval schedule to meet CalRecycle submission deadline in March 2024.
 - Staff provided an update on the five-year review report and discussed next steps with commission members. Bob Nelson asked questions about the remaining data requirements and needed review time. Staff responded that final review report draft will be included in the December meeting packet and fact checking time is incorporated into the time between the December meeting and proposed rescheduled February Task Force meeting date.

- 7) Staff Update and Commission Discussion - Debris Management, Climate Change, and Climate Action Plan Collaboration
 - Bob Nelson moved to table this item to be brought back in December when members who requested the discussion are present. Will Smith seconded. The motion was approved unopposed.

- 8) Staff presentation - Summer Beach Litter Abatement (Attachment C).
 - Beau Hawksford provided an overview of County’s standard litter abatement program, which includes working with Downtown Streets Team in North County and Watsonville Works in South County to provide litter collection services. The presentation also included news on the expansion of Downtown Streets service area with the acquisition of a new passenger van and outlined the ways in which program and collection services are increased from May to October when beach usage increases. The main litter collection components of the program include: GreenWaste increases collection service from twice per week to three times per week at public container locations; Downtown Streets provides litter collection services four days/week in unincorporated areas of Santa Cruz and Emeline areas and three days/week in the Felton area and at North Coast locations; Watsonville

Attachment A
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Works provides rotating litter collection services two and three days/week in the City of Watsonville and unincorporated areas adjacent to City of Watsonville; Save Our Shores organizes regular beach and river cleanups throughout the Monterey Bay area and increases the number of events and locations during the summer. County Parks and County DPW Road Crews provide regular and on call litter abatement services to address illegal dumping. Litter abatement education and outreach is provided by County Recycling and Solid Waste staff and GreenWaste personnel using TV, radio, publications, audits, and regular outreach events.

- 9) Staff presentation – EPS Foam recycling (Attachment D)
- Darcy Pruitt provided a detailed presentation on EPS Foam recycling in Northern California with information from jurisdictions collecting EPS Foam, grant opportunities, and recycling partnerships. The presentation included a summary of hypothetical (from \$112,000-\$280,000) costs for four alternatives to recycle EPS Foam using the volume recycled by Grey Bears in the 2022/2023 fiscal year. This hypothetical cost does not include emissions impacts related to regional or international shipping. Staff also provided regional EPS Foam recycling information that does not require international shipping: [Foam Recycling Services | FoamRecycle LLC | Sunnyvale](#). The presentation provided details on other Northern California jurisdictions that collect or have recently discontinued collection of ESP foam for recycling. Tracy recently discontinued EPS Foam collection after the loss of two recycling partners and the high level of contamination that caused rejection/landfilling of EPS Foam from its curbside program. Ripon still collects EPS Foam at its drop off site but landfills all EPS foam for failure to find an acceptable recycling partner. Redding still accepts and densifies EPS Foam but has not shipped any material in 1.5 years and has not expanded the program to curbside as planned because of the staff commitment needed to control contamination and densify material. The presentation also included information gathered from regional recyclers that indicated the high cost to densify and ship EPS Foam far outweigh the environmental benefits, especially when reuse markets are primarily located in Indonesia. Staff fielded questions related to EPS Foam recycling costs. According to Green Citizen, a regional recycler, they estimate their cost to handle EPS Foam is approximately \$3,000/ton compared to their cost of \$100/ton for paper recycling. Staff provided information on SB54: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. SB54 will effectively ban EPS Foam from California. The product has a current recycling rate of 2-3% and the ban will take effect unless the product meets a 25% recycling rate by 1/1/2025, 30% by 1/1/2028, 50% by 1/1/2030 and 65% by 1/1/2032 and thereafter. Staff also discussed the timing challenges in addition to costs to set up an EPS Foam recycling program before SB54's likely ban on EPS Foam packaging.
- 10) Legislative Update – Discussion on influencing State legislation.
- Staff provided a brief overview of the plastic packaging legislation that was signed into law and an update on battery legislation that is still pending. Staff also provided a summary of the ways in which commissioners can affect legislation by sending personal communications to legislators and working with government associations or other advocacy groups to track and lobby on bills. Staff also provided an example letter that the Task Force sponsored to oppose a bill in the 2015 legislative cycle that would have

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increased the cost of Household Hazardous Waste collection and handling by requiring trained personnel to collect hazardous wastes at individual residential addresses rather than receiving wastes at a designated Household Hazardous Waste facility. (see Attachment E).

- 11) Call for September agenda items: Five Year Review Report Update; Edible Food Recovery; Disaster Debris Management, Climate Change, and Climate Action Plan Collaboration.
- 12) Adjourn – Meeting adjourned at 4:15pm



Santa Cruz County Green Business Program Updates

IWM Meeting
September 7th, 2023

Jakki Castorena Davila
Regional Program Manager
jcastorena@environmentalin.com

Claudia Villalta-Mejia
Bilingual Sustainability Consultant
claudiavmejia@environmentalin.com



Agenda

Share new Green Business resources: free energy upgrades provided by PG&E Simplified Savings and free reusable foodware via Turn the Tide campaign.

Deliver updates on recognition events, Green Schools Program, and Novembrewery Challenge.



PG&E Simplified Savings

Supports PG&E's smallest business customers with FREE and discounted energy upgrades.

Small businesses who use <50kW and are located in Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) or meet one of the following:

- Under 10 employees
- Primary language other than English
- Lease their space



Turn the Tide

EPA P2 Source Reduction grant expanding the Turn the Tide on Plastic campaign to the rest of Monterey County and the Monterey Bay Area.

This grant includes:

- \$300 worth of reusables
- Calculate foodware outcomes
- Resource hub website

Before



After



October 5, 2023 Meeting Minutes:
Attachment A – Green Business Update Presentation Slides



Green Schools

- Measures:** [Checklist](#) organized by department, district and campus staff responsible
- Partnerships:** District admin, City and County partners, County Office of Education support, waste haulers, water district, and CBOs
- Tools:** Green Schools Detective Booklet for kids and a lesson plan for the educators. Developed in partnership with local CBO
- Support:** Technical assistance from a coordinator along with the support of our partners



Novembrewery Challenge

- Challenge = certification push
- Outreach to over 25 local breweries
- Connecting with Bay Areas Brewers Guild
- Goal is to certify breweries by November 1st



Novembrewery Challenge

Certify your brewery as a Green Business by November 1st!

Do you want to save money and operate your brewery more efficiently? The California Green Business Network invites you to participate in our regional effort to certify local breweries through our Novembrewery Challenge. Our Green Brewery checklist was tailor-made for breweries like yours.

Enhance your reputation as an environmentally responsible brewery. Take the lead in transforming our local brewing community into a thriving green sector.

Enroll today! greenbusinessca.org

Certification Benefits:

- ✓ Be a local green leader
- ✓ Public event recognition
- ✓ \$500 - \$1,000 rebate*
- ✓ FREE PG&E resources*

*For eligible businesses

Recognition Events

Board of Supervisors Meeting December 5th



Comments & Questions

Please share these updates with your jurisdiction and networks.

Jakki Castorena Davila
Regional Program Manager
jcastorena@environmentalin.com

Claudia Villalta-Mejia
Bilingual Sustainability Consultant
claudiavmejia@environmentalin.com

October 5, 2023 Meeting Minutes:
Attachment B – DRAFT Five-Year Update Review Report Template

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CalRecycle 709 (Rev. 03/19)

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING
AND RECOVERY (CalRecycle)

Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41770 and 41822, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18788 require that each countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan (CIWMP or RAIWMP), and the elements thereof, be reviewed, revised if necessary, and submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) every five years. CalRecycle developed this Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report template to streamline the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP review, reporting, and approval process.

A county or regional agency may use this template to document its compliance with these regulatory review and reporting requirements and as a tool in its review, including obtaining Local Task Force (LTF) comments on areas of the CIWMP or RAIWMP that need revision, if any. This template also can be finalized based on these comments and submitted to CalRecycle as the county or regional agency's Five-Year CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report.

The [Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template Instructions](#) describe each section and provide general guidelines with respect to preparing the report. Completed and signed reports should be submitted to the CalRecycle's Local Assistance & Market Development (LAMD) Branch at the address below. Upon report receipt, LAMD staff may request clarification and/or additional information if the details provided in the report are not clear or are not complete. Within 90 days of receiving a *complete* Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report, LAMD staff will review the report and prepare their findings for CalRecycle consideration for approval.

If you have any questions about the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report process or how to complete this template, please contact your LAMD representative at (916) 341-6199. Mail the completed and signed Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report to:

Dept. of Resources Recycling & Recovery
Local Assistance & Market Development, MS-9
P. O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

To edit & customize this template, the editing restrictions (filling in forms) must be disengaged. Select the Review tab, Protect Document, and then Restrict Formatting and Editing (uncheck editing restrictions). There is no password (options). Please contact your LAMD representative at (916) 341-6199 with related questions.

General Instructions: Please complete Sections 1 through 7, and all other applicable subsections. Double click on shaded text/areas () to select or add text.

SECTION 1.0 COUNTY OR REGIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION			
I certify that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to complete this report and request approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP Five-Year Review Report on behalf of:			
County or Regional Agency Name County of Santa Cruz	County(s) [if a RAIWMP Review Report] Santa Cruz		
Authorized Signature	Title Recycling & Solid Waste Services Manager		
Type/Print Name of Person Signing Kasey Kolassa	Date	Phone (831) 454-2160	
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Darcelle Pruitt	Title Resource Planner IV	Phone (831) 454-2970	
Mailing Address 701 Ocean Street, Room 410	City Santa Cruz	State CA	Zip 95060
E-mail Address darcelle.pruitt@santacruzcounty.gov			

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SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND

This is the county’s sixth Five-Year Review Report since the approval of the CIWMP. The following changes have occurred since the approval of the county’s planning documents or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diversion goal reduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>State Law Increase to</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New regional agency | <u>Diversion Goal(s) and less than 15 years</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Changes to regional agency | <u>of permitted landfill disposal capacity</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New city (name(s) _____) | <u>available within the county.</u> |

Additional Information (optional)

Senate Bill 1383 added organics diversion goals, edible food recovery goals, and organic waste procurement targets.

SECTION 3.0 LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW

a. In accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 18788, the Local Task Force (LTF) reviewed each element and plan included in the CIWMP and finalized its comments

- at the February 2024 LTF meeting. electronically (fax, e-mail) other (Explain):

b. The county received the written comments from the LTF on 02/XX/2024.

c. A copy of the LTF comments

- is included as Appendix A.
 was submitted to CalRecycle on _____.

**SECTION 4.0 TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3)
(A) THROUGH (H)**

The subsections below address not only the areas of change specified in the regulations, but also provide specific analyses regarding the continued adequacy of the planning documents in light of those changes, including a determination on any need for revision to one or more of the planning documents.

Section 4.1 Changes in Demographics in the County or Regional Agency

When preparing the CIWMP Review Report, the county or regional agency must address at least the changes in demographics.

POPULATION			
Population For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2023	% Change
City of Capitola Population	10,171	9,625	-5.37
City of Santa Cruz Population	49,711	63,224	27.18
City of Scotts Valley Population	8,667	11,859	36.83
City of Watsonville Population	31,099	49,876	60.38
Unincorporated Population	130,086	127,467	-2.01
Countywide Population	229,734	262,051	14.07

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EMPLOYMENT			
Employment Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2023	% Change
Countywide Employment	126,800	130,100	2.60

TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS			
Taxable Sales Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2022-2023	% Change
City of Capitola Taxable Sales	303,753,000	508,058,669	67.26
City of Santa Cruz Taxable Sales	480,315,000	1,102,747,253	129.59
City of Scotts Valley Taxable Sales	138,614,000	218,890,476	57.91
City of Watsonville Taxable Sales	284,337,000	916,961,813	222.49
Unincorporated County Taxable Sales	442,424,000	4,795,865,250	984.00
Countywide Taxable Sales Transactions	1,833,560,000	7,542,523,461	311.36

Consumer Price Index			
Statewide Consumer Price Index	1990	2023	% Change
	135	332.04	145.96

Dwelling Information

Jurisdiction	Single Family Dwellings			Multi-family Dwellings			Mobile Homes		
	1990	2020	% change	1990	2020	% change	1990	2020	% change
Capitola	2,282	2,260	-0.96	2,229	2,521	13.10	771	773	0.26
Santa Cruz	12,718	15,854	24.66	6,240	7,751	24.21	406	349	-0.14
Scotts Valley	2,100	3,200	52.38	675	774	14.67	797	765	-0.04
Watsonville	6,320	8,711	37.83	2,832	4,385	54.84	757	1,130	49.27
Uninc. County	42,272	46,392	9.75	7,053	7,359	4.34	4,426	3,911	-11.64

The following resources are provided to facilitate this analysis:

- Demographic data, including population, taxable sales, employment, and consumer price index by jurisdiction for years up to 2006, are available at: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram/AdjustmentFactors>. Data for years beyond 2006 can be found on the following websites:
 - Population: [Department of Finance](#) E-4 Historical Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State

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- Taxable Sales: [Board of Equalization](#)
 - Employment: [Employment Development Department](#) Click on the link to Local Area Profile, select the county from the drop down menu, then click on the “View Local Are Profile” button.
 - Consumer Price Index: [Department of Industrial Relations](#)
2. The [Demographic Research Unit](#) of the California Department of Finance is designated as the single official source of demographic data for State planning and budgeting (e.g., find E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates under Reports and Research Papers and then Estimates).
 3. The Department of Finance’s Demographic Research Unit also provides a list of [State Census Data Center Network Regional Offices](#).

Analysis

Upon review of demographic changes since 2019:¹

- The demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.2 Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency; and Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Waste Disposed in the County or Regional Agency

A number of tools to facilitate the analysis and review of such changes in the waste stream are available from the following CalRecycle sources:

1. Various statewide, regional, and local disposal reports are available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Default.aspx>.
 - a. CalRecycle’s [Disposal Reporting System](#) tracks and reports the annual estimates of the disposal amounts for jurisdictions in California; additional California solid waste [statistics](#) are also available.
 - b. CalRecycle’s Waste Flow by [Destination](#) or [Origin](#) reports include solid waste disposal, export, and alternative daily cover. They show how much waste was produced within the boundaries of an individual city, or within all jurisdictions comprising a county or regional agency. These data also cover what was disposed at a particular facility or at all facilities within a county or regional agency.

¹ The year of the data included in the planning documents, which is generally 1990 or 1991.

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2. The [Waste Characterization Database](#) provides estimates of the types and amounts of materials in the waste streams of *individual California jurisdictions* in 1999. For background information and more recent statewide characterizations, please see <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/>
3. CalRecycle's [Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion Progress Report](#) provides both summary and detailed information on compliance, diversion rates/50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target and rates, and waste diversion program implementation for all California jurisdictions. Diversion program implementation summaries are available at <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram>

Together, these reports help illustrate changes in the quantities of waste within the county or regional agency as well as in permitted disposal capacity. This information also summarizes each jurisdiction's progress in implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and complying with the 50 percent diversion rate requirement (now calculated as the 50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target), see [Per Capita Disposal and Goal Measurement \(2007 and Later\)](#) for details

- The county or regional agency (if it includes the entire county) continues to have adequate disposal capacity (i.e., equal to or greater than 15 years).
- The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity within its physical boundaries, but the Siting Element does provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity.
- The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity and the Siting Element does not provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Analysis

- These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, .
- These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

² Such a strategy includes a description of the diversion or export programs to be implemented to address the solid waste capacity needs. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, which will be used to implement these programs. The description should address how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

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Section 4.3 Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Siting Element (SE) and Summary Plan (SP)

Since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent), the county experienced the following significant changes in funding for the SE or SP:

▪ _____

Analysis

- There have been no significant changes in funding for administration of the SE and SP or the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These changes in funding for the administration of the SE and SP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.4 Changes in Administrative Responsibilities

The county experienced significant changes in the following administrative responsibilities since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

▪ _____

Analysis

- There have been no significant changes in administrative responsibilities or the changes in administrative responsibilities do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These changes in administrative responsibilities warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.5 Programs that Were Scheduled to Be Implemented, But Were Not

This section addresses programs that were scheduled to be implemented, but were not; why they were not implemented; the progress of programs that were implemented; a statement as to whether programs are meeting their goals; and if not, what contingency measures are being enacted to ensure compliance with Public Resources Code Section 41751.

1. Progress of Program Implementation

a. SRRE and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)

- All program implementation information has been updated in the CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report (EAR), including the reason for not implementing specific programs, if applicable.
- All program implementation information has not been updated in the EAR. Attachment _____ lists the SRRE and/or HHWE programs selected for implementation, but which

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have not yet been implemented, including a statement as to why they were not implemented.

- b. Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)
 - There have been no changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs and any amendments and/or updates).
 - Attachment _____ lists changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs).
- c. Countywide Siting Element (SE)
 - There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SE.
 - Attachment _____ lists changes to the information provided in the current SE.
- d. Summary Plan
 - There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SP.
 - Attachment _____ lists changes to the information provided in the current SP.

2. Statement regarding whether Programs are Meeting their Goals

- The programs are meeting their goals.
- The programs are not meeting their goals. The discussion that follows in the analysis section below addresses the contingency measures that are being enacted to ensure compliance with [PRC Section 41751](#) (i.e., specific steps are being taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert with _____, to achieve the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989) and whether the listed changes in program implementation necessitate a revision to one or more of the planning documents. _____

Analysis

- The aforementioned changes in program implementation do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- Changes in program implementation warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.6 Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials

The county experienced changes in the following available markets for recyclable materials since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

Analysis

- There are no significant changes in available markets for recycled materials to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- Changes in available markets for recycled materials warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

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Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.7 Changes in the Implementation Schedule

The following addresses changes to the county's implementation schedule that are not already addressed in Section 4.5:

Analysis

- There are no significant changes in the implementation schedule to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- Changes in the implementation schedule warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Note: Consider for each jurisdiction within the county or regional agency the changes noted in Sections 4.1 through 4.7 and explain whether the changes necessitate revisions to any of the jurisdictions' planning documents.

SECTION 5.0 OTHER ISSUES OR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (optional)

The following addresses any other significant issues/changes in the county and whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CIWMP to the extent that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed:

Analysis

SECTION 6.0 ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW

- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP elements. No jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents.
- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP (or RAIWMP) elements. The following jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents, as listed.

Analysis

The discussion below addresses the county's evaluation of the Annual Report data relating to planning document adequacy and includes determination regarding the need to revise one or more of the documents:

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Task Force staff have determined that the Summary Plan needs to address the export of waste materials outside of the county and Senate Bill 1383's requires Santa Cruz County jurisdictions to collaborate on edible food recovery funding.

SECTION 7.0 REVISION SCHEDULE (if required)

March 2025 - Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan revisions to address: 1) additional State mandated diversion requirements for organics and edible food recovery and 2) jurisdictions with less than 15 years of permitted disposal capacity.

October 5, 2023 Meeting Minutes:
Attachment C – Litter Abatement Overview Presentation Slides



Department of Community Development and Infrastructure

Litter Abatement Overview

October 5, 2023 Integrated Waste Task Force Meeting

Matt Machado, Deputy CAO, Director of Community Development and Infrastructure

Presented by:
Beau Hawksford, Department Administrative Analyst

Illegal Dumping

- Bulky item pick-up program (GreenWaste) has been successful in reducing illegal dumping
 - 4,068 bulky items events in 2022
- Community Partnerships
 - Downtown Streets Team (DST) (with HSD and HSA) – North Coast, Felton, City of Santa Cruz-Emeline – 4 days/week on North Coast/3 days/week
 - Save Our Shores – Coastal areas and beaches
 - Watsonville Works (with HSD and HSA) – City of Watsonville and unincorporated areas adjacent to City of Watsonville
 - County Parks
 - Roads Litter Crews
 - Trash Talkers (Pitch-In Santa Cruz Campaign)
- Education and outreach efforts
 - GreenWaste truck signs, frequent TV and radio ads
 - Zero Waste Newsletters to GreenWaste customers by sector
 - Convenient reporting system for timely removal (My Santa Cruz County app)
 - Weekly radio show (Trash Talkers) on KBCZ
 - Various tabling events including Earth Day events



Summer Litter Campaign

- Community Partnerships
 - Save Our Shores – Bulk of outreach occurs during the Spring/Summer months (May – September)
 - GreenWaste – increases public container collection from 2x per week to 3x per week
 - Began deployment of Pitch-In Santa Cruz signs and stickers at public access points this Summer
 - Will begin deployment of 4 high-powered cameras and 2 decoy cameras at known illegal dumping hotspots



Questions?

Thank You





Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Integrated Waste Management Task Force

Expanded Polystyrene Foam [EPS Foam] Recycling Overview

County Policy on Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) Foam

Santa Cruz County has a “Full Ban” on EPS Foam:

- No food service ware or “coolers, pool or beach toys, packing peanuts or other packaging materials” can be rented/sold within the unincorporated County.
- All cities within the County have a “Full Ban” similar to the County’s except Scotts Valley, which has a food service ware EPS Foam ban.

County Code Chapter 5.46 – Environmentally Acceptable Packaging Materials

Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors finds and declares:

- (A) The County of Santa Cruz has a duty to protect the natural environment, our economy, and the health of its citizens.
- (B) Products made from expanded polystyrene foam (commonly called Styrofoam) **are not biodegradable, returnable or recyclable.** Polystyrene foam easily breaks up into smaller pieces and, because it is lightweight, is carried by the wind even when it has been disposed of properly....

Santa Cruz County – EPS Foam Recycling History

- Valley Women’s Club acquired EPS foam densifier in December 2014
 - Did not obtain air permit - unable to operate.
- Grey Bears obtained air permit & began EPS foam recycling program
 - Densified EPS foam at Chanticleer Campus from 2019-2023
 - Ended EPS foam recycling in July 2023
 - Contract commitment w/ County ended June 30, 2023
 - Worker safety concerns
 - High staff cost to densify EPS foam
 - Large footprint needed to store/densify EPS foam for recycling
 - Net losses for low value material
 - Densified approx. 13,000 pounds of EPS foam in FY 2022-2023
 - Gross EPS foam revenue \$2,606
 - FY 2023 net loss of over \$50,000

EPS Foam Collection – Jurisdiction Overview

City of Redding – Currently accepts EPS Foam at its drop off center/transfer station

- Received a \$49K grant to purchase a densifier in 2016 from Foam Recycling Coalition, a food packaging association.
- Equipment cost \$103,000 to purchase and must be loaded by hand.
- No special charge for recycling drop off.
- City charges a transportation fee for large volume pickup to cover fuel & staff costs.
- Uses existing staff to manage program, sort out contamination, and densify material.
- City staff indicates that a lot of space is needed to process and store material before a full load is ready for shipment.
- Program goal is landfill diversion.
- City had planned to expand to curbside program until it understood the high contamination sorting, hand loading, and staffing requirements.



EPS Foam Collection – Jurisdiction Overview

- **City of Ripon** – Currently accepts all EPS Foam products at its drop off recycling center
 - No special fee is charged to drop off EPS Foam
 - City has no market for EPS Foam
 - All EPS Foam collected is landfilled
 - Currently looking for a recycling partner that will take undensified EPS Foam
- **City of Tracy** – Recently eliminated EPS foam from its residential curbside recycling program
 - Prior recycling program included
 - Curbside collection of clean EPS foam
 - No special fee was charged
 - Densified EPS Foam before it 's collected by the recycler
 - Recycling partner extruded densified EPS into pellets for reuse
 - Recycling partner went out of business
 - Reasons for discontinuing the program
 - High level of food contamination on incoming curbside EPS Foam materials
 - Amount of staff time devoted to processing material (sorting/densifying)
 - Lack of local market – collection of ESP Foam inconsistent for lack of demand
 - Ended EPS Foam recycling after loss of **two** recycling partners

EPS Foam Recycling Facts from Jurisdictions

- Few Recycling Partners Accept EPS Foam
 - Many EPS Foam recyclers have gone out of business
- EPS Foam Processing (Densification or Shredding)
 - Densified foam is accepted by one recycler in Northern California
 - Ships material to Indonesia
 - No shredded EPS market was identified in Northern California
- Few EPS Foam regional recycling partners
 - City of Tracy – discontinued EPS Foam recycling for lack of recycler
 - City of Ripon – Still collects loose EPS Foam but landfills materials for lack of recycler
 - City of Redding – Collects, densifies, and stockpiles EPS Foam. Has shipped two densified EPS loads since 2017 (20-28 pallets/load)
 - Ships to Intco/Greenmax (paid 36 cents/lbs. in April 2022)

EPS Foam Recycling Grant Information

- Grants sponsored by Foodservice Packaging Institute [Foam Recycling Coalition]
 - \$15,000-\$50,000 grants are available for EPS foam recycling equipment
 - Eligibility criteria
 - Public/private entity with a MRF/recycling program
 - No EPS foam ban in community
 - Grant commitment to recycle EPS foam for a designated time
 - Grant Selection Criteria:
 - 50,000 households or more served
 - MRF application of foam densifier (in a single-stream or dual-stream MRF)
 - Residential curbside collection of postconsumer foam
 - Well-defined end markets
 - Detailed project planning timeline
 - Multifaceted outreach plan
 - Comprehensive budget
 - Thorough supporting documentation (i.e., equipment quote)

Northern California Recyclers – Foam Recycle LLC

Accepts loose EPS foam at its Sunnyvale location

- Charges \$10 to accept 30-gallon volume of EPS foam for recycling
 - Approximately \$5/lbs. before shipping & handling costs
- No longer collects Styrofoam from recyclers
- Accepts EPS foam on Monday and Thursday
 - Large loads accepted by special arrangement
- Foam is densified and recycled onsite
 - Neighboring business cuts new & recycled EPS foam
 - Uses recycled EPS foam to produce products on site
- Specializes in:
 - Signs
 - Large scale lettering
 - Museum exhibits
 - Event decor
 - Custom props



Northern California Recyclers – GreenCitizen, Inc.

GreenCitizen Accepts loose EPS foam at its Burlingame location

- Charges \$5 to accept 30-gallon volume of EPS foam for recycling
- Approximately \$2.50/lbs. before shipping & handling costs
- Accepts EPS Foam from 10:00 – 6:00 Monday–Friday
- Also offer pick up service to businesses (within 50 miles)
- Large loads accepted by special arrangement
- Densifies EPS Foam on site



“Styrofoam is difficult to recycle because it is mostly air, It’s big, bulky, and difficult to transport because it takes up a lot of room...Styrofoam is expensive to recycle...it costs \$3,000 to recycle a ton of Styrofoam (on the other hand, it costs less than \$100 to recycle one ton of paper.)”

GreenCitizen, Inc. Website

Northern California Recyclers – Ming’s Recycling

Accepts densified EPS foam at its two facilities in California

Hayward CA

- No EPS foam customers

Sacramento CA

- Two EPS foam customers

Pays between \$0.12–\$0.20/lbs. for densified EPS foam

- Payment depends on densification method and weight of processed material
- Ships densified EPS Foam

“EPS has really phased out of use in the past 10 years. There are other efficient and environmentally friendly options [to replace EPS foam].”



EPS Foam Recycling [VERY] Hypothetical Cost

- Staff labor cost for County to densify same volume as Grey Bears 2022/2023 operation (wages & benefits only)
 - \$96.17/hour @ 16 hours/week = \$1,515.10/week (\$78,785/year)
- Facility – No appropriate County densification site available
 - \$30,240/year for 2,100SF@14.40/SF/year (to rent available South County industrial space)
- Transportation (to recycling facility – County transportation costs \$202/hour + \$1.25/mile)
 - \$800/load – Ming's pickup fee for densified EPS (2 loads per year = \$1,600)
 - \$667/load – Santa Cruz County to Sunnyvale loose EPS (30 loads/year = \$20,010)
 - \$900.62/load – Santa Cruz County to Burlingame loose EPS (30 loads/year = \$27,019)
- Cost to recycle
 - Ming's pays \$0.12–0.20/lb. for densified EPS = \$2,600 (melt densified) or \$1,560 (pressure densified)
 - FoamRecycle LLC in Sunnyvale charges \$10/30 gallons of EPS (\$258,540) for 30 transfer truck loads
 - GreenCitizen, Inc. in Burlingame charges \$5/30 gallons of EPS (\$129,265) for 30 transfer truck loads
- Machines
 - Twin ram baler (electric) to densify EPS material \$120,000 (\$2,400/year for EPS Foam – also used for other materials)
 - EPS Foam densifier (electric) to densify EPS material \$50,000 (\$10,000/year for EPS Foam – only used is for EPS Foam)
 - Loose EPS material \$0
- Air Permit
 - None required to ship loose material/compress with electric twin ram baler
 - \$2,488 (New Application \$1,769.00/Public Notification \$719.00) for heat densified EPS
 - Staff costs to apply for and manage permit (\$9,030.60 for 60 hours @ 150.51/hour)
- Hypothetical Cost to Recycle EPS Foam
 - Loose EPS (Sunnyvale) – \$278,550
 - Loose EPS (Burlingame) – \$156,284
 - Pressure densified EPS – \$111,465
 - Melt densified EPS – \$129,543

Key Problems to Recycling EPS Foam

- Major factor in the failure of EPS Foam recycling are:
 - high processing costs,
 - limited market for materials, and
 - lack of available recycling partners.

“Current markets for EPS recycling are overseas, mainly in Indonesia...From a green house gas, carbon footprint, and environmental standpoint, I think it's much better to have the [EPS Foam] material go into the nearest landfill. Then use the same resources to go after other material like glass, plastic bottles, aluminum, and tin cans [that are recycled locally]...People have really woken up that the cost, time, and energy [to recycle EPS Foam] are not worth it...To continue to recycle [EPS Foam] help[s] the producers sell EPS and the disinformation that their product is recyclable.”

Jeff Donlevy, Ming's Recycling General Manager

Attachment B

Final Draft – Five Year County Integrated Waste Management Plan Review Report

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Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41770 and 41822, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18788 require that each countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan (CIWMP or RAIWMP), and the elements thereof, be reviewed, revised if necessary, and submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) every five years. CalRecycle developed this Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report template to streamline the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP review, reporting, and approval process.

A county or regional agency may use this template to document its compliance with these regulatory review and reporting requirements and as a tool in its review, including obtaining Local Task Force (LTF) comments on areas of the CIWMP or RAIWMP that need revision, if any. This template also can be finalized based on these comments and submitted to CalRecycle as the county or regional agency’s Five-Year CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report.

The [Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report Template Instructions](#) describe each section and provide general guidelines with respect to preparing the report. Completed and signed reports should be submitted to the CalRecycle’s Local Assistance & Market Development (LAMD) Branch at the address below. Upon report receipt, LAMD staff may request clarification and/or additional information if the details provided in the report are not clear or are not complete. Within 90 days of receiving a *complete* Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report, LAMD staff will review the report and prepare their findings for CalRecycle consideration for approval.

If you have any questions about the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report process or how to complete this template, please contact your LAMD representative at (916) 341-6199. Mail the completed and signed Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report to:

Dept. of Resources Recycling & Recovery
Local Assistance & Market Development, MS-9
P. O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

To edit & customize this template, the editing restrictions (filling in forms) must be disengaged. Select the Review tab, Protect Document, and then Restrict Formatting and Editing (uncheck editing restrictions). There is no password (options). Please contact your LAMD representative at (916) 341-6199 with related questions.

General Instructions: Please complete Sections 1 through 7, and all other applicable subsections. Double click on shaded text/areas () to select or add text.

SECTION 1.0 COUNTY OR REGIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION			
I certify that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to complete this report and request approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP Five-Year Review Report on behalf of:			
County or Regional Agency Name County of Santa Cruz		County(s) [if a RAIWMP Review Report] Santa Cruz	
Authorized Signature		Title Recycling & Solid Waste Services Manager	
Type Print Name of Person Signing Kasey Kolassa	Date 	Phone (831) 454-2160	
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Darcelle Pruitt		Title Resource Planner IV	Phone (831) 454-2970
Mailing Address 701 Ocean Street, Room 410	City Santa Cruz	State CA	Zip 95060
E-mail Address darcelle.pruitt@santacruzcounty.gov			

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SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND

This is the county's sixth Five-Year Review Report since the approval of the CIWMP. The following changes have occurred since the approval of the county's planning documents or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diversion goal reduction
<input type="checkbox"/> New regional agency
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes to regional agency
<input type="checkbox"/> New city (name(s) _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>State Law Increase to Diversion Goal(s) and less than 15 years of permitted landfill disposal capacity available to certain jurisdictions within the county.</u> |
|---|---|

Additional Information (optional)

Senate Bill 1383 added organics diversion goals, edible food recovery goals, and organic waste procurement targets.

SECTION 3.0 LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW

- a. In accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 18788, the Local Task Force (LTF) reviewed each element and plan included in the CIWMP and finalized its comments at the February 2024 LTF meeting. electronically (fax, e-mail) other (Explain): _____
- b. The county received the written comments from the LTF on 02/08/2024.
- c. A copy of the LTF comments is included as Appendix A.
 was submitted to CalRecycle on _____.

SECTION 4.0 TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3) (A) THROUGH (H)

The subsections below address not only the areas of change specified in the regulations, but also provide specific analyses regarding the continued adequacy of the planning documents in light of those changes, including a determination on any need for revision to one or more of the planning documents.

Section 4.1 Changes in Demographics in the County or Regional Agency

When preparing the CIWMP Review Report, the county or regional agency must address at least the changes in demographics.

POPULATION			
Population For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2023	% Change
City of Capitola Population	10,171	9,625	-5.37
City of Santa Cruz Population	49,711	63,224	27.18
City of Scotts Valley Population	8,667	11,859	36.83
City of Watsonville Population	31,099	49,876	60.38
Unincorporated Population	130,086	127,467	-2.01
Countywide Population	229,734	262,051	14.07

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EMPLOYMENT			
Employment Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2023	% Change
Countywide Employment	126,800	130,100	2.60

TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS			
Taxable Sales Factor For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2022-2023	% Change
City of Capitola Taxable Sales	303,753,000	508,058,669	67.26
City of Santa Cruz Taxable Sales	480,315,000	1,102,747,253	129.59
City of Scotts Valley Taxable Sales	138,614,000	218,890,476	57.91
City of Watsonville Taxable Sales	284,337,000	916,961,813	222.49
Unincorporated County Taxable Sales	442,424,000	4,795,865,250	984.00
Countywide Taxable Sales Transactions	1,833,560,000	7,542,523,461	311.36

Consumer Price Index			
Statewide Consumer Price Index	1990	2023	% Change
	135	332.04	145.96

Dwelling Information

Jurisdiction	Single Family Dwellings			Multi-family Dwellings			Mobile Homes		
	1990	2020	% change	1990	2020	% change	1990	2020	% change
Capitola	2,282	2,260	-0.96	2,229	2,521	13.10	771	773	0.26
Santa Cruz	12,718	15,854	24.66	6,240	7,751	24.21	406	349	-0.14
Scotts Valley	2,100	3,200	52.38	675	774	14.67	797	765	-0.04
Watsonville	6,320	8,711	37.83	2,832	4,385	54.84	757	1,130	49.27
Uninc. County	42,272	46,392	9.75	7,053	7,359	4.34	4,426	3,911	-11.64

The following resources are provided to facilitate this analysis:

1. Demographic data, including population, taxable sales, employment, and consumer price index by jurisdiction for years up to 2006, are available at: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram/AdjustmentFactors>. Data for years beyond 2006 can be found on the following websites:

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- Population: [Department of Finance](#) E-4 Historical Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State
 - Taxable Sales: [Board of Equalization](#)
 - Employment: [Employment Development Department](#) Click on the link to Local Area Profile, select the county from the drop down menu, then click on the “View Local Are Profile” button.
 - Consumer Price Index: [Department of Industrial Relations](#)
2. The [Demographic Research Unit](#) of the California Department of Finance is designated as the single official source of demographic data for State planning and budgeting (e.g., find E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates under Reports and Research Papers and then Estimates).
 3. The Department of Finance’s Demographic Research Unit also provides a list of [State Census Data Center Network Regional Offices](#).

Analysis

Upon review of demographic changes since 2019,¹

- The demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, Between 2018 and 2022 County population declined by 4.3% from 273,713 to 262,051.
- These demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, . See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.2 Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency; and Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Waste Disposed in the County or Regional Agency

Jurisdiction	Year	Population Disposal (PPD)		Employment Disposal (PPD)		Jurisdictional Review Status
		Target	Annual	Target	Annual	
City of Capitola	2007	6.3	4.6	8.1	5.9	Approved
	2008	6.3	4.3	8.1	5.6	Approved
	2009	6.3	4.2	8.1	6.0	Approved
	2010	6.3	4.5	8.1	6.6	Approved
	2011	6.3	4.3	8.1	6.1	Approved

¹ The year of the data included in the planning documents, which is generally 1990 or 1991.

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	2012	6.3	4.3	8.1	6.0	Approved
	2013	6.3	4.3	8.1	5.7	Approved
	2014	6.3	4.1	8.1	5.1	Approved
	2015	6.3	4.5	8.1	5.8	Approved
	2016	6.3	4.4	8.1	5.8	Approved
	2017	6.3	4.2	8.1	6.1	Approved
	2018	6.3	5.3	8.1	7.7	Approved
	2019	6.3	4.9	8.1	6.9	Approved
	2020	6.3	4.4	8.1	6.8	Approved
	2021	6.3	4.5	8.1	6.9	Approved
	2022	6.3		8.1		Awaiting Review
City of Santa Cruz	2007	6.8	5.3	14.1	10.9	Approved
	2008	6.8	5.1	14.1	10.4	Approved
	2009	6.8	5.0	14.1	10.7	Approved
	2010	6.8	4.3	14.1	10.3	Approved
	2011	6.8	4.5	14.1	10.3	Approved
	2012	6.8	4.1	14.1	9.8	Approved
	2013	6.8	4.4	14.1	9.5	Approved
	2014	6.8	4.0	14.1	8.6	Approved
	2015	6.8	4.4	14.1	9.0	Approved
	2016	6.8	4.5	14.1	9.0	Approved
	2017	6.8	4.7	14.1	9.6	Approved
	2018	6.8	4.8	14.1	9.5	Approved
	2019	6.8	5.4	14.1	10.8	Approved
	2020	6.8	5.1	14.1	10.4	Approved
2021	6.8	5.4	14.1	10.2	Approved	
2022	6.8		14.1		Awaiting Review	
City of Scotts Valley	2007	8.9	3.8	13.4	5.6	Approved
	2008	8.9	2.4	13.4	3.7	Approved
	2009	8.9	3.3	13.4	5.4	Approved
	2010	8.9	3.8	13.4	7.2	Approved
	2011	8.9	3.8	13.4	6.8	Approved
	2012	8.9	3.7	13.4	6.7	Approved

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	2013	8.9	4.0	13.4	7.0	Approved
	2014	8.9	4.1	13.4	7.4	Approved
	2015	8.9	3.9	13.4	6.8	Approved
	2016	8.9	4.3	13.4	7.3	Approved
	2017	8.9	4.6	13.4	7.3	Approved
	2018	8.9	4.2	13.4	7.0	Approved
	2019	8.9	4.4	13.4	7.5	Approved
	2020	8.9	3.8	13.4	6.6	Approved
	2021	8.9	3.7	13.4	7.0	Approved
	2022	8.9		13.4		Awaiting Review
City of Watsonville	2007	7.9	4.2	17.9	9.7	Approved
	2008	7.9	3.5	17.9	8.3	Approved
	2009	7.9	3.5	17.9	8.6	Approved
	2010	7.9	4.0	17.9	10.1	Approved
	2011	7.9	3.8	17.9	9.3	Approved
	2012	7.9	3.6	17.9	9.0	Approved
	2013	7.9	3.7	17.9	9.2	Approved
	2014	7.9	3.9	17.9	9.1	Approved
	2015	7.9	4.8	17.9	11.1	Approved
	2016	7.9	4.2	17.9	9.4	Approved
	2017	7.9	3.9	17.9	8.7	Approved
	2018	7.9	4.4	17.9	10.0	Approved
	2019	7.9	4.4	17.9	9.7	Approved
	2020	7.9	6.2	17.9	13.2	Approved
2021	7.9	5.8	17.9	13.0	Approved	
	2023	7.9		17.9		Awaiting Review
Unincorporated County	2007	4.6	3.2	21.7	13.1	Approved
	2008	4.6	2.6	21.7	10.3	Approved
	2009	4.6	2.7	21.7	11.9	Approved
	2010	4.6	2.9	21.7	15.1	Approved
	2011	4.6	2.7	21.7	11.5	Approved
	2012	4.6	2.8	21.7	11.6	Approved
	2013	4.6	2.6	21.7	10.7	Approved

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2014	4.6	2.9	21.7	12.4	Approved
2015	4.6	3.2	21.7	13.2	Approved
2016	4.6	4.0	21.7	16.4	Approved
2017	4.6	4.1	21.7	16.3	Approved
2018	4.6	4.4	21.7	17.4	Approved
2019	4.6	4.4	21.7	17.4	Approved
2020	4.6	4.8	21.7	19.1	Approved
2021	4.6	4.1	21.7	17.2	Approved
2022	4.6		21.7		Awaiting Review

A number of tools to facilitate the analysis and review of such changes in the waste stream are available from the following CalRecycle sources:

1. Various statewide, regional, and local disposal reports are available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Default.aspx>.
 - a. CalRecycle's [Disposal Reporting System](#) tracks and reports the annual estimates of the disposal amounts for jurisdictions in California; additional California solid waste [statistics](#) are also available.
 - b. CalRecycle's Waste Flow by [Destination](#) or [Origin](#) reports include solid waste disposal, export, and alternative daily cover. They show how much waste was produced within the boundaries of an individual city, or within all jurisdictions comprising a county or regional agency. [These](#) data also cover what was disposed at a particular facility or at all facilities within a county or regional agency.
2. The [Waste Characterization Database](#) provides estimates of the types and amounts of materials in the waste streams of *individual California jurisdictions* in 1999. For background information and more recent statewide characterizations, please see <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/>
3. CalRecycle's [Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion Progress Report](#) provides both summary and detailed information on compliance, diversion rates/50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target and rates, and waste diversion program implementation for all California jurisdictions. Diversion program implementation summaries are available at <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram>

Together, these reports help illustrate changes in the quantities of waste within the county or regional agency as well as in permitted disposal capacity. This information also summarizes each jurisdiction's progress in implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and complying with the 50 percent diversion rate requirement (now calculated as the 50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target), see [Per Capita Disposal and Goal Measurement \(2007 and Later\)](#) for details

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- The county or regional agency (if it includes the entire county) continues to have adequate disposal capacity (i.e., equal to or greater than 15 years).
- The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity within its physical boundaries, but the Siting Element does provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity.
- The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity and the Siting Element does not provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

There is greater than 15 years disposal capacity at Santa Cruz City landfill. The City of Watsonville landfill has less than one (1) year disposal capacity and is in the process of permitting a new cell which will include greater than 15-year disposal capacity. The County's Buena Vista Landfill has about 8-10 years disposal capacity. Both Watsonville and County, along with Capitola and Scotts Valley, have agreements with Monterey Regional Waste Management District (ReGen Monterey) to access disposal capacity at their landfill in Marina, CA, which has greater than 15 years disposal capacity.

Analysis

- These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.3 Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Siting Element (SE) and Summary Plan (SP)

Since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent), the county experienced the following significant changes in funding for the SE or SP:

- _____

Analysis

- There have been no significant changes in funding for administration of the SE and SP or the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These changes in funding for the administration of the SE and SP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the

² Such a strategy includes a description of the diversion or export programs to be implemented to address the solid waste capacity needs. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, which will be used to implement these programs. The description should address how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.4 Changes in Administrative Responsibilities

The county experienced significant changes in the following administrative responsibilities since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

- _____

Analysis

- There have been no significant changes in administrative responsibilities or the changes in administrative responsibilities do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- These changes in administrative responsibilities warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Section 4.5 Programs that Were Scheduled to Be Implemented, But Were Not

This section addresses programs that were scheduled to be implemented, but were not; why they were not implemented; the progress of programs that were implemented; a statement as to whether programs are meeting their goals; and if not, what contingency measures are being enacted to ensure compliance with Public Resources Code Section 41751.

1. Progress of Program Implementation

- a. SRRE and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)
 - All program implementation information has been updated in the CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report (EAR), including the reason for not implementing specific programs, if applicable.
 - All program implementation information has not been updated in the EAR. Attachment _____ lists the SRRE and/or HHWE programs selected for implementation, but which have not yet been implemented, including a statement as to why they were not implemented.
- b. Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)
 - There have been no changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs and any amendments and/or updates).
 - Attachment _____ lists changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs).
- c. Countywide Siting Element (SE)
 - There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SE.
 - Attachment _____ lists changes to the information provided in the current SE.

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d. Summary Plan

- There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SP.
- Attachment [redacted] lists changes to the information provided in the current SP.

2. Statement regarding whether Programs are Meeting their Goals

- The programs are meeting their goals.
- The programs are not meeting their goals. The discussion that follows in the analysis section below addresses the contingency measures that are being enacted to ensure compliance with [PRC Section 41751](#) (i.e., specific steps are being taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert with [redacted], to achieve the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989) and whether the listed changes in program implementation necessitate a revision to one or more of the planning documents. [redacted]

Analysis

- The forementioned changes in program implementation do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, [redacted].
- Changes in program implementation warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, [redacted]. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

[redacted]

Section 4.6 Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials

The county experienced changes in the following available markets for recyclable materials since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

[redacted]

Analysis

- There are no significant changes in available markets for recycled materials to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, [redacted].
- Changes in available markets for recycled materials warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, [redacted]. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

[redacted]

Section 4.7 Changes in the Implementation Schedule

The following addresses changes to the county's implementation schedule that are not already addressed in Section 4.5:

[redacted]

Analysis

- There are no significant changes in the implementation schedule to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, [redacted].

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- Changes in the implementation schedule warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Note: Consider for each jurisdiction within the county or regional agency the changes noted in Sections 4.1 through 4.7 and explain whether the changes necessitate revisions to any of the jurisdictions' planning documents.

SECTION 5.0 OTHER ISSUES OR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (optional)

The following addresses any other significant issues/changes in the _____ and whether these changes affect the adequacy of the _____ to the extent that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed:

Analysis

SECTION 6.0 ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW

- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the _____ have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the _____ elements. No _____ reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents.

- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the _____ have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the _____ (or _____) elements. The following _____ reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents, as listed.

Analysis

The discussion below addresses the _____'s evaluation of the Annual Report data relating to planning document adequacy and includes determination regarding the need to revise one or more of the documents:

SECTION 7.0 REVISION SCHEDULE (if required)

Not Required

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RE: Santa Cruz-Unincorporated 5-Year CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report is due in 6 months



Chain, Laura@CalRecycle <Laura.Chain@calrecycle.ca.gov>

To Darcelle Pruitt

Cc Kasey Kolassa; Beau Hawksford; Vargas, Melissa@CalRecycle

Retention Policy 60-day Delete (60 days)



Mon 11/20/2023 1:57 PM

Expires 1/19/2024

****CAUTION: This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email.****

Hi Darcy,

Thank you again for your patience. At this time, CalRecycle will not be making changes to the 5-year review document to incorporate SB 1383. Please answer the questions in the review as written. If you have any further questions for me about your 5-year review, please feel free to reach out.

I hope you have a nice Thanksgiving!

Thank you,

Laura Chain (she/her)

Environmental Scientist | Local Assistance & Market Development Branch

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

[1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA, 95812](https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/1001IStreetSacramentoCA95812)

Office: (916) 341-6334

Laura.Chain@CalRecycle.ca.gov





**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE**



**2024 Proposed Alternative Meeting Schedule
Needed to meet regulatory five-year plan submission requirements and deadline**

Option 1 - Reschedule Regular March meeting to February. Leave all else the same.

Rescheduled Regular Meeting - Thursday, February 8, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, June 6, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, September 5, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, December 5, 2024

Option 2 – Add a meeting in February and leave regularly scheduled meetings as is.

Added Meeting - Thursday, February 8, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, March 7, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, June 6, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, September 5, 2024

Regular Meeting - Thursday, December 5, 2024

Option 3 – Other recommendations from members and alternates.

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Blue Text Shows Relevant Additions and Amendments since February 2023
Green Text Shows Relevant Additions and Amendments since May 2023
Purple Text Shows Relevant Additions and Amendments since September 2023
Red Text Shows Additions and Amendments since October 2023

Battery Recycling

AB 495, as introduced, Hoover. Battery recycling: records retention. The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. The act requires each July 1, the Department of Toxic Substances Control to survey battery handling or battery recycling facilities, or both, and to post on its internet website the estimated amount, by weight, of each type of rechargeable battery returned for recycling in California during the previous calendar year. Existing law makes the act inoperative on September 30, 2026, and repeals the act on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the department to continue to post that information on its internet website on and after October 1, 2026. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. *(In Committee - Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials)*

SB 615, as amended, Allen. Vehicle traction batteries. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end-of-life in a safe and cost-effective manner. This bill would repeal those requirements. The bill would instead require vehicle traction batteries, as defined, in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, or remanufactured and eventually recycled at the end of their useful life in a motor vehicle or any other application. The bill would also require a vehicle manufacturer, dealer, automobile dismantler, automotive repair dealer, and nonvehicle secondary user to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery once it is removed from a vehicle or other application to which the vehicle traction battery has been used. The bill would make a vehicle or battery manufacturer responsible for collecting a stranded battery, as defined, and repurposing the battery, if possible, but would require the manufacturer to ensure the battery is recycled if it cannot be reused. The bill would require, by January 1, 2025, a battery supplier, as described, to be responsible for the development of a core exchange program for replacing a battery, module, or cell removed from a vehicle, as specified. The bill would also require a battery supplier to annually submit a report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided. The bill would require a qualified facility, as defined, buying removed batteries to submit a report containing specified information to the department and would require specified entities that remove a battery from a vehicle that is still in service to participate in the core exchange program. The bill would make a secondary user that purchases a battery that was removed from a vehicle responsible for ensuring the battery is sent to a qualified facility at the end of the battery's useful life and reporting specified information to the department. The bill would include a related statement of legislative findings and declarations and a statement of policy regarding end-of-life management of vehicle traction batteries. *(First hearing cancelled at the request of author.)*

Beverage Containers

AB 348, as introduced, Ting. Beverage containers: producer responsibility score. Under existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act annually requires, on or before March 1, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to

the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law requires the department to post this information on its internet website within 45 days. *This bill would instead require the department to post this information on its internet website within 30 days. (In Committee - Assembly Natural Resources)*

AB 891, as amended, Irwin. Beverage container recycling: nonpetroleum materials. (1) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling, is established to promote beverage container recycling. The act requires a beverage manufacturer to pay to the department a processing fee for each beverage container sold or transferred and requires the department to distribute those fees, with other moneys, as processing payments to processors and recycling centers. Beginning January 1, 2025, this bill would require the department to provide a 10% reduction in the processing fee applicable to the percentage of a beverage container, by weight, that derives from nonpetroleum biomaterials, not to exceed 50% of the total beverage container weight sold. The bill would require an independent third party to certify the recyclability and percentage of nonpetroleum biomaterials used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the department to charge a fee to cover its reasonable costs of implementing these provisions. (2) The act annually requires, on or before March 1, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the department the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law requires the department to post this information on its internet website within 45 days. This bill would also authorize a beverage manufacturer to report to the department, in pounds and by resin type, the amount of virgin plastic derived from nonpetroleum biomaterials for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. *(Under Submission - Assembly Natural Resources Committee)*

Extended Producer Liability

AB 863 – as amended Aguiar-Curry. Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: ~~procedure~~: training. Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. *Existing law requires the carpet stewardship plan to provide sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including for grants to state-approved apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices.* Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that should become necessary. Existing law requires a

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carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$5,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would amend those penalties to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day, *if the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless*. The bill would make a carpet stewardship organization that violates a provision of the carpet stewardship law 3 times ineligible to act as an agent on behalf of manufacturers to design, submit, and administer a carpet stewardship plan and would apply, in that event, the successorship process. This bill would require *a the department-approved* carpet stewardship organization, *plan, from to prioritize* the assessments received for carpets sold for use in California, on activities to carry out the carpet stewardship plan within California, and *make available up to 10% of those assessments* for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices, *as provided*. The bill would authorize the department, *if it determines that a carpet stewardship organization or manufacturer has not complied with one or more of the requirements of the carpet stewardship laws, to adopt regulations that establish requirements for carpet stewardship organizations or manufacturers to take specific actions to bring those entities into compliance with those laws. (In Floor Process.)*

SB 560 – as amended Laird, Solid waste: gas cylinders: stewardship program. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and would authorize producers of those products to establish one more producer stewardship organizations for that purpose. The bill would require each producer or producer stewardship organization to submit a gas cylinder stewardship plan to the department that details, among other things, convenient and accessible opportunities for the recovery of gas cylinders used by consumers. The bill would prohibit gas cylinder producers that are not participating in a department-approved stewardship plan from supplying, selling, or offering for sale gas cylinders in the state. The bill would impose recordkeeping and reporting requirements on producers and producer stewardship organizations with department-approved stewardship plans and would require those producers to pay all administrative and operational costs associated with establishing and implementing the stewardship plan in which it participates, including the cost of collection, transportation, recycling, and the safe and proper management of recovered gas cylinders. The bill would require the department to set, review, and revise necessary convenience and performance standards and ensure appropriate data metrics for the gas cylinder stewardship program. *(Held under submission - Appropriations Committee.)*

SB 707 – as amended Newman. Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers, as defined, either individually or

through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of a covered product. ~~Theis~~ bill would define a “covered product” to include any ~~apparel, textile, or textile article that is unsuitable for reuse by a consumer in its current state or condition~~ postconsumer apparel or postconsumer textile article ~~that is unwanted by a consumer, except as specified~~. The bill would require a program operator, as defined, to submit a complete stewardship plan to the department for review and approval, disapproval, or conditional approval. The bill would require the program operator to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a program operator to submit an annual report to the department. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering a stewardship program. This bill would require the department to post on its internet website a list of producers that are in compliance with the requirements of the program. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations governing the program, and would authorize, beginning January 1, 2032, the department to ~~reassess the adopted regulations to include adjusting the minimum required collection sites, establishing a minimum recycling efficiency rate for covered products collected and recycled by program operators, or establishing other criteria for the program~~. The bill would require program operators to pay fees to the department, not to exceed the department’s actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce the provisions of the act. The bill would establish the Textile Stewardship Recovery Fund in the State Treasury for the deposit of all moneys received from program operators and would make the moneys in the fund available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the program. The bill would also authorize the department to impose administrative civil penalties for a violation of the program’s requirements, not to exceed \$10,000 per day, or not to exceed \$50,000 per day for an intentional, knowing, or reckless violation, as specified. The bill would create the Textile Stewardship Recovery Penalty Account in the fund for the deposit of penalties, which would be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature. *(First hearing cancelled at the request of author.)*

SB 854, as amended, Smallwood-Cuevas. Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and requires the department to approve or disapprove the plan. Existing law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted by carpet manufacturers to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization’s carpet stewardship plan. Existing law requires the carpet stewardship plan to provide sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including for grants to state-approved apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices. This bill would, commencing with the July 1, 2024, fiscal year require a carpet stewardship organization to make available up to 10% percent of the assessments collected for the sale of carpet for use in California for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices, as provided. *(Referred to Appropriations Committee)*

Food Waste

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AB 660, as amended, Irwin. Food *and beverage products*: labeling: quality dates, safety dates, and sell by dates: *recycling*. (1) Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers responsible for the labeling of food products to voluntarily use specified uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates, as defined, and safety dates, as defined. Existing law also requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to encourage food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to consumer-facing “sell by” dates, defined to mean a date on a label affixed to the packaging or container of food that is intended to communicate primarily to a distributor or retailer for purposes of stock rotation and that is not a quality date or a safety date. The Food and Agricultural Code provides that, unless a different penalty is expressly provided, a violation of any provision of that code is a misdemeanor. *This bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2025, a food manufacturer, processor, or retailer responsible for the labeling of food items for human consumption that chooses, or is otherwise required by law, to display a date label to communicate a quality or safety date on a food item manufactured on or after January 1, 2025, to use one of the specified terms on the date label, as provided.* The bill would, ~~on and after January 1, 2025,~~ prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item for human consumption *manufactured on or after January 1, 2025,* that displays a *quality or safety* date label that is not labeled in accordance with these terms. The bill would, ~~on and after January 1, 2025,~~ prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale in the state a food item for human consumption *manufactured on or after January 1, 2025,* that is labeled with the phrase “sell by,” as specified. The bill would also require the State Department of Public Health to make certain updates to its regulations involving the California Retail Food Code, as provided. The bill would specify that, unless otherwise required by law, nothing in these provisions shall be construed to require the use or display of a date label on a food item for human consumption unless the food item displays a date label, and would provide that these provisions do not prohibit a label that allows consumers to view online information about a food item for human consumption. The bill would not apply the above-mentioned provisions to infant formula, *eggs, and pasteurized in-shell eggs*. By creating new requirements regarding the labeling of food items, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law, located within the California Retail Food Code, requires a food facility that packages food using a reduced-oxygen packaging method and Clostridium botulinum to have an approved plan, as specified, that, among other things, limits the refrigerated shelf life to no more than 30 calendar days from packaging to consumption, except the time product is maintained frozen, or the original manufacturer’s “sell by” or “use by” date, whichever occurs first. This bill would retain that requirement before January 1, 2025, and, on and after January 1, 2025, would limit the refrigerated shelf life to no more than 30 calendar days from packaging to consumption, except the time the product is maintained frozen, or the original safety date, as specified, whichever occurs first. Existing law, located within the California Retail Food Code, requires raw shucked shellfish to be obtained in nonreturnable packages that bear a legible label that identifies the name, address, and certification number of the shucker-packer or repacker of the molluscan shellfish, and a “sell by” date or a “best if used by” date for packages with a capacity of less than

1/2 gallon, or the date shucked for packages with a capacity of 1/2 gallon or more. This bill would retain the “sell by” date or “best if used by” date requirements before January 1, 2025, and, on and after January 1, 2025, would require specified terms to communicate quality dates and safety dates, as provided. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. By revising the standards that are enforced by local health agencies and by expanding the scope of existing crime, this bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, of which a violation is a crime, requires the plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic. The act imposes an administrative penalty on a beverage manufacturer that fails to include the required percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic in its plastic beverage containers. The act annually requires, on or before March 1, a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. This bill would authorize a beverage manufacturer registered with the state to agree with another beverage manufacturer to be responsible for compliance with the above requirements, including the submission of a combined report with aggregated information in lieu of separate reports for each beverage manufacturer. The bill would provide that certification under penalty of perjury by each beverage manufacturer of the existence of the agreement is sufficient to qualify for filing a combined report. By requiring certification under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. (Re-referred to Assembly Committee on Agriculture.)

Franchise Agreements/Labor Disputes

SB 752, as amended, Padilla. Solid waste: collection service: disruptions. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act requires solid waste handling services, which includes the collection and transportation of solid waste, to be provided by a local agency, a solid waste enterprise, or both. This bill would require a provider of solid waste handling services to provide timely notice to its customers of a potential labor dispute that will disrupt the collection of solid waste. The bill would require a provider of solid waste handling services to provide a timely refund to customers following a failure to collect solid waste. The bill would also require the Attorney General to adopt regulations to enforce these provisions and to assess administrative penalties, as specified. *(First hearing canceled at the request of author.)*

Hazardous Waste

AB 347 – as amended, Ting. Household product safety; toxic substances; testing and enforcement. Existing law prohibits a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state food packaging, as defined, that contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). *Existing law requires a manufacturer of specified cookware that contains certain chemicals in the handle of the product or in any cookware surface that comes in contact with food, foodstuffs, or beverages to post on an internet website for the cookware a list of those chemicals, among other information. Existing law requires, beginning January 1, 2024, the product label for this cookware to list those chemicals, among other information. Existing law prohibits this cookware from being sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state unless the cookware and the manufacturer of the cookware comply with these provisions.* This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt guidance regarding the PFAS prohibition and the internet posting and labeling requirements for cookware, and to post that guidance on its internet website by January 1, 2025. By July 1, 2026, the bill would require the department to select and test at least 100 but no more than 200 random samples of food packaging and cookware for compliance with those PFAS prohibitions and the manufacturers' labeling and internet posting duties. The bill would authorize the department to select and test samples after July 1, 2026, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the department to assess administrative fines against manufacturers of food packaging that is tested by the department and found to contain PFAS, as provided. *The bill would require the department to ensure compliance with the product labeling requirements and would authorize the department to assess administrative fines against manufacturers of cookware that does not comply with the labeling and internet posting duties. The bill would require all fines collected pursuant to this bill to be deposited into the Chapters 12.5 and 15 Fine Account, which the bill would create in the State Treasury, to be available for expenditure by the department upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified.* The bill would require the department to receive complaints from consumers concerning PFAS in these ~~regulated~~ products that are sold in this state. ~~The bill would authorize the department to adopt guidance regarding the PFAS prohibition.~~ *The bill would require the department, by July 1, 2027, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the testing and enforcement actions taken pursuant to the bill's provisions. (Inactive).*

AB 909, as amended, Hoover. Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program. The Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pays for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for the cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites, as specified. This bill would authorize the department, beginning July 1, 2024, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to collect and properly manage illegally disposed hazardous waste and household hazardous waste, as defined, regardless of whether they were codisposed with nonhazardous solid waste. The bill would require the department to annually seek up to \$500,000 from the Department of Toxic Substances Control in reimbursement for grants awarded and program costs incurred. The bill would also prohibit the department from expending funds from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for purposes of this program in excess of the amount reimbursed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. *(Held under submission - Appropriations Committee.)*

Illegal Dumping – Cleanup

SB 367, as amended, Seyarto. *Farm, ranch, and public lands cleanup and abatement: grant program*. Existing law establishes the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to award grants to public entities, defined as cities, counties, or resource conservation districts, and Native American tribes for purposes of cleaning up and abating the effects of solid waste that is illegally disposed of on farm or ranch property. Existing law creates the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund to include money appropriated from specified revenue sources, including tire recycling and used oil recycling fees, and authorizes the department to expend the money in the account for the grant program upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would rename the grant program the Farm, Ranch, and Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program and extend its purposes to cleaning up and abating the effects of solid waste that is illegally disposed of on public lands owned by the state or federal government. The bill would create the Public Lands Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Account in the General Fund and would authorize the department to expend the moneys in the account for these extended grant program purposes upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. *(Held under submission - Appropriations Committee).*

Microparticles

AB 234, as amended, Bauer-Kahan. Microparticles. Existing law, the Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in the state any personal care products containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. This bill would enact the Synthetic Polymer Microparticles in Cosmetic and Cleaning Products Prevention Act. The bill would prohibit a synthetic polymer microparticle from being placed on the market in this state as a substance on its own or, where the synthetic polymer microparticles are present to confer a sought-after characteristic, in mixtures in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.01% by weight. The restriction would apply on and after specified dates depending on the type of product, as described, except as otherwise provided. *The bill would specify the screening tests and pass criteria to be used for purposes of determining compliance with this prohibition.* The bill would make a person who violates this prohibition liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per day for each violation, in addition to any other penalty established by law. The bill would authorize the civil penalty to be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought by a city attorney, a district attorney, a county counsel, or the Attorney General in any court of competent jurisdiction. *(Re-referred of Committee on Natural Resources.)*

Organics

AB 573, as amended, Garcia. Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets. Existing law **requires** the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, that provide for, among other things,

the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction, and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would require the department, **for purposes of those regulations**, to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, **2031**, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided. *(Held under submission – Appropriations Committee.)*

Plastics

AB 1290, as amended, Luz Rivas. Product safety: plastic packaging: substances. Existing law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food serviceware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce covered plastic material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that covered plastic material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. Existing law prohibits any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in food packaging to comply with this requirement. Existing law similarly prohibits, beginning July 1, 2025, a person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any new, not previously owned, textile articles that contain regulated PFAS, except as specified. *This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state, (1) opaque or pigmented polyethylene terephthalate **plastic** bottles, and (2) plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, pigments, or additives, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of that prohibition, as specified. (Inactive).*

AB 1590, as amended, Friedman. Major coastal resorts: coastal development permits: audits: waste. (1) Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. This bill would establish the Major Coastal Resorts Environmental Accountability Act, and would define “major coastal resort” for these purposes. The bill would require the commission, with the assistance of a qualified consultant, to every 2 years prepare an audit of a major coastal resort’s compliance with specified provisions, including the coastal development permit, as provided. The bill would require the major coastal resort to provide for the qualified consultant’s compensation for the audit, as provided. The bill would require the commission to document the audit’s investigation and findings in a public report to be posted on the commission’s internet website, as provided. The bill would prohibit the major coastal resort from discriminating or retaliating against any employee or applicant for employment for, among other things, participating in the audit,

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investigation, or the report. The bill would require any coastal development permit pertaining to a major coastal resort approved after January 1, 2024, to include, in addition to any other permitting requirements, new requirements, including a turf, landscape, and pest management plan, as provided. The bill would require any major coastal resort's coastal development permit, in existence as of January 1, 2024, to be amended to include these new requirements when the permit is renewed or updated. To the extent the bill would create additional duties for local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also prohibit the use of any nonorganic pesticide, as defined, *or fertilizing material, as defined*, at a major coastal resort. (2) Existing law prohibits lodging establishments from providing a small plastic bottle containing a personal care product to a person staying in a sleeping room accommodation, in any space within the sleeping room accommodation, or within bathrooms shared by the public or guests. This bill would prohibit a major coastal resort from providing to guests specified materials, including single-use plastic bottled beverages. The bill would require a major coastal resort to, among other things, provide at least one recycling bin or container in each guest room, as provided. The bill would require the major coastal resort to maintain records related to these requirements for 3 years. The bill would subject a major coastal resort that violates these requirements to a civil penalty of \$500 per each day the violation continues. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. *(Failed passage at first hearing, Reconsideration granted.)*

SB 378, as introduced, Gonzalez. State parks: state beaches: expanded polystyrene food container and cooler ban. Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to smoke on a state beach or in a unit of a state park system. This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to bring an expanded polystyrene, as defined, food container or cooler on a state beach, as defined, or in a unit of a state park system, as defined, and for improper disposal, as provided. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would provide that a person who violates this provision for the first time shall be subject to a warning by an officer of the state parks. The bill would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to, among other things, develop and post signs at strategic locations, as determined by the Director of Parks and Recreation, of state beaches and units of the state park system operated by the department to provide notice of the expanded polystyrene prohibition. The bill would require an entity operating, pursuant to an agreement with the department, a state beach or unit of the state park system that is not operated by the department to post signs approved by the department at strategic locations, as determined by the operating entity and approved by the department, to provide notice of the expanded polystyrene prohibition. The bill would require the expanded polystyrene prohibition to be enforced at a state beach or unit of the state park system only after appropriate signs have been posted pursuant to these provisions. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. *(First hearing canceled at the request of author.)*

Reuse and Repair

AB 625, as amended, Aguiar-Curry. Forest biomass: management: Emissions: energy. (1) Existing law establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in (CAL-FIRE), and requires CAL-FIRE to be responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. Existing law establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in CAL-FIRE to represent the state's interest in the acquisition and management of state forests and requires the board to maintain an adequate forest policy. The former Governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., issued Executive Order No. B-52-18 that, among other things, established a Forest Management Task Force, now known as the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, involving specified state agencies to create the action plan for wildfire and forest resilience. The executive order also established a Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation, to be located within the state board. This bill would establish the Forest Waste Biomass Utilization Program to be administered by the state board's Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation to develop an implementation plan to meet the goals and recommendations of, and the comprehensive framework to align with the state's wood utilization policies and priorities and focused market strategy of, specified statewide forest management plans, and to develop a workforce training program to complement the workforce needs associated with the implementation plan. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to submit an annual report to the Legislature, beginning January 1, 2025, on the progress made on implementing the implementation plan. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in furtherance of the program, to facilitate the integration of recommendations for forest biomass waste utilization in relevant, state climate adaptation plans. (2) The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the Energy Commission to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified state and federal agencies and at least every 2 years, to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified entities, to adopt a biennial integrated energy policy report containing certain information. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in furtherance of the Forest Biomass Waste Utilization Program, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature, on or before December 31, 2024, that evaluates innovative bioenergy technologies that use forest biomass waste, as specified. The bill would also require the Energy Commission to include, as part of the 2025 edition of the integrated policy report, an assessment of the potential for forest biomass waste energy to provide firm renewable power. (3) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (state air board) as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state air board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as specified, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act requires the state air board to develop, on or before December 31, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, a report that assesses greenhouse gas emission associated with wildfire and forest management activities. This bill would require the state air board, in the report developed on or before December 31, 2025, and every 5 years thereafter, to include, among other things, a methodology to quantify the greenhouse gas and short-lived climate pollutant emissions from wildfire, pile

burning, and forest management activities, as specified. (4) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires every electrical corporation to file with the PUC a standard tariff for electricity generated by an electric generation facility, as defined, that qualifies for the tariff, is owned and operated by a retail customer of the electrical corporation, and is located within the service territory of, and developed to sell electricity to, the electrical corporation. The PUC refers to this requirement as the renewable feed-in tariff. The renewable feed-in tariff law, in part, requires the PUC to direct the electrical corporations, collectively, to procure at least 250 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from developers of bioenergy projects that commence operation on or after June 1, 2013. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has established and revised the Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff (BioMAT) program. Existing law authorizes a community choice aggregator to submit eligible projects for cost recovery pursuant to the BioMAT program, as specified. This bill would require the PUC to continue the BioMAT program until the implementation of the provisions authorizing community choice aggregators to participate in the program has been resolved as specified, and adequate time is given to community choice aggregators to participate in the program. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. Because certain provisions of this bill would be a part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. *(Held under submission - Appropriations Committee.)*

Single Use Food-Service Ware

SB 552, as introduced, Newman. Solid waste: single-use foodware accessory and single-use food packaging. Existing law prohibits a food facility from providing any single-use foodware accessory or standard condiment, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would prohibit a restaurant from providing a dine-in customer with any single-use foodware accessory or single-use food packaging. *(Referred to Senate Rules Committee.)*

Solid Waste

AB 895, as amended, Chen. Solid waste: management. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program that requires each county and city and county to prepare and submit to the department a countywide integrated waste management plan. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to approve and begin implementing the strategy to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030, among other goals. Existing law requires the

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methane emissions goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by meeting specified targets that include a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing law authorizes the department, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Existing law authorizes local jurisdictions to charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with those regulations. Existing law also requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Existing law authorizes the department, depending on the outcome of that analysis, to amend the regulations to include incentives or additional requirements, as specified. This bill would require the department to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 every 5 years. Because existing law authorizes the department to amend the regulations depending on the outcome of the analysis, as described above, the bill would add to the duties of local governments related to organic waste in landfills, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. *(Re-referred to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources)*

AB 1705 – as amended McKinnor, Solid waste facilities: *state policy goals*. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law provides that is the policy goal of the state that at least 75% of solid waste generated annually be source reduced, recycled, or composted, and that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 50% on or before 2000 and by 75% on or before 2025. Existing law prohibits a person from establishing or expanding a solid waste facility in a county after a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan has been approved unless the solid waste facility is, among other things, a disposal facility, a transformation facility, or an EMSW conversion facility that meets specific criteria. Existing law defines an “EMSW conversion facility” as a facility where municipal solid waste conversion that meets specific requirements takes place and defines “transformation” as incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, excluding composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion. Existing law authorizes the department, by regulation, to specify classifications of solid waste facilities that are exempt from these and other facility regulations if the department makes specific findings, including that the nature of the solid wastes poses no significant threat to the public health, the public safety, or the environment. This bill would prohibit a person from establishing or expanding a transformation facility or an EMSW conversion facility *in the state until the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has determined that the state has achieved the above-described solid waste and organic waste policy goals of the state for 3 consecutive years.* *(Re-referred to Appropriations Committee and hearing postponed)*

Solar Panels

AB 2 – as amended Ward, Recycling: solar photovoltaic modules. The Electronic Waste

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Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee or a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee, as specified. The act defines “covered electronic device” to include certain video display devices and battery-embedded products. The act requires all charges collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into specified subaccounts within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the charge. Moneys in the subaccounts are continuously appropriated for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, paying covered electronic waste recycling fee refunds and making electronic waste recovery and recycling payments. Moneys in the account may be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for other specified purposes, including the administration of the act by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and to provide funding to DTSC to implement and enforce the hazardous waste control laws as they relate to covered electronic devices. Existing law incorporates the requirements and other provisions of the act by reference as requirements and provisions of the hazardous waste control laws. The act also expressly authorizes DTSC to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would, among other things, expand the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “customer-owned solar PV module,” as defined, thereby expanding the scope of the act to include covered solar photovoltaic (PV) module products, **for limited purposes**, as provided. The bill would also require, on or before October 1, 2026, and on or before October 1 each year thereafter, CalRecycle to establish a covered solar PV recycling fee based on the reasonable regulatory costs to administer covered electronic waste recycling. The bill would require the charge to be imposed upon a consumer or a service provider serving the consumer for the purchase of a new or refurbished covered solar PV module product. The bill would also require the charge to be adjusted annually based on the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would create the Covered Solar PV Module Recycling Fee Subaccount as a continuously appropriated fund in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account. Because the funds deposited to the Covered Solar PV Module Recycling Fee Subaccount would be a new source of funds in the continuously appropriated subaccount within the continuously appropriated Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, the bill would make an appropriation. By expanding the scope of the act to make it applicable to covered solar PV module products, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Beginning January 1, 2028, the bill would require a solar photovoltaic module, that is not a customer-owned solar PV module, to be included in a plan that describes how the module will be managed at the end of its useful life, who is responsible for managing it, and how it will be recycled, refurbished, or reused. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. *(Held under submission - Appropriations Committee)*

AB 1238 – as amended Ward, Hazardous Waste: Solar Panels. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal

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waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime. This bill would require the department to develop [alternative](#) management standards for [managing](#) photovoltaic modules. [The bill would specify parameters for the standards, including, but not limited to, that they promote the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to hold at least one public workshop to discuss concepts for the standards with stakeholders before submitting an initial statement of reasons to the Office of Administrative Law.](#) Because a violation of regulations adopted by the department under these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. *(Referred to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality.)*