



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
Thursday, June 6, 2023, 3:00 – 5:00 pm
Watsonville Civic Plaza
275 Main Street
Watsonville CA 95076
Community Room A
(Located on the Top Floor next to Council Chambers)



Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89872583090>

Meeting ID: 898 7258 3090

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,89872583090# US

+16699006833,,89872583090# US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 898 7258 3090

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/u/kbDIGo9DCH>

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) Review and approve – February 8, 2024 meeting minutes (Attachment A)
- 5) Swearing In Ceremony (For those who missed it in June 2023)
 - Representative from the Santa Cruz County Clerk will administer the oath of office to members and alternates not already sworn (Felipe Hernandez (County), Jessica Kahn (Capitola), Alexander Pedersen (Capitola alternate.), Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz alternate.), Eduardo Montesino (Watsonville).
 - Clerk’s office will follow up with certification forms via DocuSign (Attachment B)
- 6) Guest presentation – Clean Oceans International: Managing Plastic Waste.
- 7) Jurisdictional Updates – Opportunity for staff updates from member agencies.
- 8) Staff Update – Five Year Plan Review Report submitted and accepted as complete. (Attachment C)

- 9) Staff Update – CRV Discussion.
- 10) Staff Update – SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.
- 11) Staff Update – SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery
- 12) Legislative Update (Attachment D) –
- 13) Call for next meeting agenda items
- 14) Adjourn



**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
Thursday, February 8, 2024, 3:00 – 5:00 pm
County Board Chambers
701 Ocean Street, 5th Floor
Santa Cruz CA 95060**



Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83616234840>

Meeting ID: 836 1623 4840

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,83616234840# US

+16699006833,,83616234840# US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 836 1623 4840

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/u/keCE9U2W05>

Meeting Minutes

- 1) Welcome and Quorum Verification:** The meeting began at 3:00pm with five members/alternates present.
 - Members/Alternates Present: Felipe Hernandez (County, vice-chair) Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Will Smith (Wat), Tami Stolzenhaller (Wat, alt.), Leslie O'Malley (SC, alt).
 - Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Scott Newsome (SC), Bob Nelson (SC), Rene Golder (SC, alt), Jessica Kahn (Cap), Alexander Pedersen (Cap, alt), Allan Timms (SV), Eduardo Montesino (Wat), Danielle Green (Wat, alt).
 - Task Force Staff Present: Kasey Kolassa (County online) Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
 - Agency Staff Present: Christina Horvat (County), Mary Ann LoBalbo (County).
 - Guests: Laura Chain (CalRecycle online), Javier Pedroza (Grey Bears online).
- 2) Election of Officers:** Task Force held annual officer election for Commission Chair and Vice-Chair.
 - Felipe Hernandez, Task Force Vice-Chair for 2024-2025 session.
 - Hernandez volunteered to continue to serve as Vice-Chair, 2nd by Smith.
 - Hernandez unanimously elected as Vice-Chair.
 - Justin Cummings, Task Force Chair for 2024-2025 session.
 - Nominated by Guth, 2nd by Smith.
 - Cummings unanimously elected as Chair.
- 3) Oral Communications from the Public:** No communications from the public.
- 4) Oral Communications from Task Force Members/Alternates:** No communications from members/alternates.
- 5) Approve December 5, 2023 Meeting Minutes:** Staff indicated that comments and minor corrections to were received from the Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network in relation to their presentation. Staff outlined these minor changes. O'Malley made a motion to approve the December meeting minutes with

Attachment A
February DRAFT Meeting Minutes

minor corrections to the Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network presentation summary. Smith seconded. Amended minutes approved unanimously.

6) Approve 2024 Meeting Locations: Smith made a motion for the remaining 2024 meetings to be held at the following locations:

- June – City of Watsonville location,
- September - City of Santa Cruz location,
- December – County Westfield location in Watsonville.

Vice-Chair Hernandez seconded the motion. 2024 Meeting locations approved unanimously.

7) Review, Comment On, and Approve 5-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Review Report – Staff provided an oral report summarizing the Five Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Review Report (Five-Year Review Report) to Task Force members. Staff discussed population, housing, and waste management data included within the Five-Year Review Report. Commission members discussed the information contained in the report. Commissioners Smith and Guth asked clarifying questions regarding Section 4.2 of the report outlining the waste goals set by the CIWMP and each jurisdiction’s success in meeting these targets. Staff responded that this success in meeting both residential and employment-based waste reduction targets was its main rationale for asking the Task Force to approve the Five-Year Review Report without recommending revisions to the CIWMP. Staff asked the Task Force to recommend that the Board of Supervisors determine that no changes are needed to the CIWMP at this time for the same reason. Motion was made by Smith to approve the Five-Year Review Report as presented and seconded by Stolzenhaller. Five-Year CIWMP Review Report approved unanimously.

8) Review, Comment On, and Approve Task Force Annual Report and Recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors

– Staff provided an overview of the annual report, attendance report, and recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. Commissioners discussed work from 2023 and next steps related to SB54. Commissioners requested staff track rule making on SB54. Smith made motion to approve the Annual Report and recommend the Board of Supervisors determine that no changes to the CIWMP are needed at this time. The motion was seconded by Guth and unanimously approved.

9) Consider Multi-Jurisdictional Waste Characterization Study

– Staff provided an overview of the recently released CalRecycle 2021 waste characterization report. Staff indicated that CalRecycle had recategorized organics and if the County wants to use local data it will need to conduct its next waste characterization using the new waste categories identified by CalRecycle. Commissioners discussed the possibilities and usefulness of collaborating on a countywide waste characterization study. Questions arose regarding the purposes that a waste characterization would provide for individual jurisdictions. Commission directed staff to investigate and report on the purposes of a waste characterization study would provide so that it can consider countywide cost sharing and collaboration.

10) Report on Items from Prior Agendas

• **SB 54 Update** – Draft regulation available 12/28/2023, Formal rulemaking to process starts Spring 2024, Producer Responsibility Organization selected [Circular Action Alliance], Advisory Board appointed on February 2, 2024.

- Commissioners directed staff to follow SB54 rulemaking and to call a special meeting if comments are needed before the June Task Force meeting.

Attachment A
February DRAFT Meeting Minutes

- **Forest Biomass Letter to EPA** – Staff received an update from the Santa Cruz Mountain Stewardship Network that MBARD agreed that disaster debris cleanup is exempt from Title V Subpart EEE. Staff reported back to commissioners that Task Force letter of support is not needed.

11) Legislative Update – Staff provided a summary of current legislative update. There were no questions from the public or the commission.

12) Call for June Agenda Items

- Update on SB 54 rulemaking
- Multi-jurisdictional waste characterization facts

13) Adjourn: 4:15pm

DRAFT

Attachment B
Sample Oath of Office Certification Form
(Complete via DocuSign and return to County Clerk's Office)

Appointment and Oath of Office for
Boards, Commissions and Special Districts

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Santa Cruz

I, Carlos J. Palacios, County Administrative Officer of the County of Santa Cruz and exofficio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County, do hereby certify that at a meeting of said Board, held on the ____ day of _____, _____, _____ was appointed a member of the _____ for a term to expire on _____.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the official seal of said Board of said County, this ____ day of _____, _____.

Carlos J. Palacios, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By _____
Juliette Burke, Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Santa Cruz

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

(Signature of Appointee)

Subscribed and sworn before me on this ____ day of _____, _____.

(Signature of person administering the oath)

(Title)

Attachment C
CalRecycle Five Year Review Report Completion

California Environmental Protection Agency

Gavin Newsom, California Governor



DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

1001 I STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • WWW.CALRECYCLE.CA.GOV • (916) 322-4027
P.O. BOX 4025, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812

April 19, 2024

Darcelle Pruitt
Resource Planner IV
701 Ocean Street, Room 410, Santa Cruz, CA, 95060

Re: Receipt of Complete Five-Year CIWMP Review Report

Dear Darcelle Pruitt:

I am writing in regards to the adequacy of the County's Five-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Review Report (Report) submitted to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) on 03/25/2024. The purpose of this letter is to notify you that CalRecycle staff has reviewed the County's Report and find that it meets the requirements of Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 41770 and 41822 and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 18788. Accordingly, CalRecycle staff is preparing a recommendation for management's consideration for approval of the County's Report findings. It is anticipated that this item will be considered for approval through the CalRecycle's Deputy Director's action on 05/21/2024.

If you have any questions about this letter or the Five-Year CIWMP Review process, please contact me at (916) 341-6334 or Laura.Chain@CalRecycle.ca.gov.

Respectfully,

Laura Chain

Laura E. Chain
Environmental Scientist
Local Assistance & Market Development Branch, Section 1, Unit 2

Cc:
Kasey Kolassa, Recycling and Solid Waste Services Manager
Melissa Vargas, Supervisor, CalRecycle

Attachment C
CalRecycle Five Year Review Report Completion

CalRecycle's May 21, 2024 Monthly Public Meeting

Cara Morgan announcing approval of Santa Cruz County's Five-Year Review Report.



Attachment D
Legislative Update - June 6, 2024

Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste.
SB 972, as amended, Min. Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in specified emissions, including methane, as provided. Existing law requires the methane reduction goals to include a 75% reduction target 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, as provided, that achieve the targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. *This bill would require the department to provide procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance regarding organic waste and methane reduction requirements from the department, to post those procedures on its internet website, and to provide that technical assistance, as specified.* The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2028, and to be on, among other things, things relating to organic waste and methane reduction, the status of the technical assistance provided to local jurisdictions and, on or before January 1, 2031, on the state's ability to meet the targets for reducing the disposal of organic waste in landfills and any recommendations to modify the program to achieve those goals. Active Bill - Pending Referral

SB 1280, as amended, Laird. Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.
Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. *This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined.* Active Bill pending referral to the Judiciary Committee.

Extended Producer Responsibility

SB 1143, as amended, Allen. Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility.
(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to the department a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. *This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a free and convenient collection and management system for covered products. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a product that is flammable, toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or pressurized, and that meets other specified criteria. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with*

Attachment D
Legislative Update - June 6, 2024

Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. *an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2027. The bill would require the PRO, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations, to submit a product responsibility plan to DTSC. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan.* The bill would require, within 6 months of receipt of the plan, DTSC to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan. The bill would require DTSC to notify the PRO of its decision. If DTSC does not approve the plan in full, then the bill would require DTSC to specify the reasons for disapproval or identify the portions of the partially approved plan that do not comply with the program, as applicable. The bill would require the PRO to submit a revised plan if its plan is not fully approved. The bill would require DTSC to conditionally approve a plan if DTSC does not approve, approve in part, or disapprove a plan within one year of receipt of the plan. The bill would require the PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan's costs among participant producers that reflects sales volumes and the cost to manage the covered products that a producer produces. The bill would require the PRO to reimburse local jurisdictions for costs associated with providing a convenient collection system for covered products if the PRO's plan relies on local jurisdictions to collect or manage covered products. The bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to DTSC an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to DTSC for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the program to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay DTSC, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover DTSC's full costs of administering and enforcing the program. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties on producers and other specified persons who violate the program. The bill would establish the Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that fund for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC's cost to implement the program. The bill would also establish the Household Hazardous Products Penalty Account in the Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by DTSC pursuant to the program be deposited into that account, for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for activities related to the collection, reuse, and recycling of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the program. The bill would provide that certain actions of the PRO or a producer are not violations of the Cartwright Act or certain provisions regulating unfair business practices or unfair competition.

(2) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. Active Bill - Pending Referral

SB 1066, as amended, Blakespear. Hazardous waste: marine flares: producer responsibility.

(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for marine flares. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a pyrotechnic device that produces a

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. brilliant light or a plume of colorful smoke as a visual distress signal on marine vessels to attract attention and pinpoint a boater's location in an emergency. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a product responsibility organization, producer responsibility organization (PRO), which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act with an effective date no earlier than January July 1, 2027. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, DTSC to approve a PRO that meets the requirements of the bill. The bill would require, within 9 months of the effective date of the regulations, a PRO to prepare and submit a product producer responsibility plan to DTSC. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. The bill would require, within 90 days of receipt of the plan, DTSC to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan, as provided. The bill would require a PRO to resubmit a plan if its plan is not fully approved. This bill would require a PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan's costs among participant producers that reflects sales volumes and the cost to manage the covered products that a producer produces.

This bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to DTSC and make publicly available an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to DTSC for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the act to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay DTSC, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover DTSC's full costs of administering and enforcing the act. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties upon any person who violates the act. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC's cost to implement and enforce the act. The bill would also establish the Marine Flare Recovery Penalty Account in the Marie Flare Recovery Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by DTSC pursuant to the act be deposited in that account, for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, on activities related to the collection, reuse, collection and safe and proper management of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the act.

(2) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

SB 1208, as amended, Padilla. Waste discharge permits: landfills.

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in

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Legislative Update - June 6, 2024

Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, as specified. The act defines “landfill used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste” as a disposal site regulated by a regional water board as a Class III landfill, as provided. This bill would additionally prohibit a regional water board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land is located within the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve or within an area that is tributary to the Tijuana River, except as provided. *The bill would also expand the definition of “landfill used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste” to also include a disposal site regulated by a regional water board as a Class II landfill, as provided.* Active Bill pending referral to Senate Appropriations.

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.* Active Bill in committee process, re-referred to the Appropriations Committee with recommendation: To Consent Calendar

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 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

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste.
local program. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Referred to committee on Environmental Quality

SB 1045, as amended, Blakespear. Composting facilities: zoning.

Existing law provides that the Office of Planning and Research serves the Governor and the Governor's Cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research, and constitute the comprehensive state planning agency. In that capacity, existing law requires the office to, among other things, assist local governments in land use planning. Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Existing law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2026, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land, as prescribed. *This bill, upon a substantive revision of the land use element, as specified, on or after January 1, 2028, would require a city, county, or city and county to consider, among other things, the best practices reflected in the technical advisory and to consider updating the land use element to identify areas where composting facilities may be appropriate as an allowable use.* By increasing duties on a city, county, or city and county, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Active Bill - Pending Referral

SB 1046, as amended, Laird. Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.

Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve certain reduction targets in the organic waste disposed in landfills and to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving those reduction targets, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to provide incentives to facilitate progress towards the reduction targets if the department determines that sufficient progress has not been made. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect, as provided. Existing regulations describe the advantages and uses of a program environmental impact report. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations, as defined, for processing organic waste, as specified. Active Bill - In Committee Process

AB 2514, as amended, Aguiar-Curry. Solid waste: organic waste: diversion: hydrogen: biomethane.

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste.

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires that element to include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, as specified, and provides that up to 10% may be achieved through biomass conversion under certain conditions, with biomass conversion defined as the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by certain means from specified materials. One of the conditions for using biomass conversion to satisfy a portion of the solid waste diversion requirement is that pyrolysis not be included in the source reduction and recycling element. Pyrolysis is not defined for that purpose or for other purposes in the act.

This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations, as specified, to achieve the reduction in the organic waste disposed of in landfills. The department's regulations provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction and a list of eligible recovered organic waste products for purposes of the procurement targets. *This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2026, to amend those regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, hydrogen and pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from source separated diverted organic waste, organic waste that is separated from other waste, as specified.*

(3) Existing law requires 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 reduction targets for the amounts of organic waste disposed of in landfills. Existing law authorizes the department to provide incentives to facilitate progress toward the reduction targets if the department determines that sufficient progress has not been made. *This bill would require the department, when providing incentives to facilitate progress toward the reduction targets, to consider the life-cycle effects of different projects and then prioritize incentives for landfill diversion projects with the greatest life-cycle benefits.* Active Bill - Pending Referral

SB 1426, as amended, Blakespear. Waste reduction: undiverted materials.

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, as defined. Existing law authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and whether the services are to be provided by means of nonexclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. The act requires a city, county, or city and county, or regional agency formed under the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The act requires those jurisdictions to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element, except as specified, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. *This bill would prohibit an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit to provide services for diversion from exceeding the services required to be performed and actually performed under the exclusive authorization. The bill would require a person who provides services for diversion by means other than a franchise, contract, license, or permit, to comply with applicable law, as specified. The bill would, if certain programs are not offered through a local ordinance or a local jurisdiction's franchise agreement, authorize other persons to collect, transport, and process undiscarded organic material from nonresidential*

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. *customers, as specified.* Active Bill - Failed Passage in Committee, Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on Local Government.

SB 1306, as amended, Skinner. Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report. Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which administers various solid waste management and recycling programs. *This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to draft and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027, relating to the in-state collection, recycling, reuse, and stockpiling for domestic consumption of precious metals, critical minerals, as defined, and other similar valuable materials as reasonably decided by the department, contained within products in the state, as specified.* The bill would require the department to provide opportunities for public input and to perform outreach to potentially interested parties, as specified. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Placed on suspense file.

SB 707, as amended, Newman. Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024. 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 a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which would require a producer of apparel, as defined, or textile articles, as defined, to form and join a producer responsibility organization or PRO. The bill would require the PRO to be approved by the department pursuant to the requirements of the bill, as provided. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than January 1, 2028. *The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, as defined, and textile articles, as defined, in the state.* Upon approval of a plan, or commencing January 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, *the bill would prohibit a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing apparel or textiles in or into the state, unless the producer is a participant of a PRO, the department has approved the plan, and other criteria are met.* The bill would require the PRO to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a PRO to submit an annual report to the department, as provided. 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 the 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 PROs 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 PROs 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 or knowing 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, as specified. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Re-referred to Committee on Natural Resources.

SB 551, as amended, Portantino. Beverage containers: recycling.

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the 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 certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would authorize certain beverage manufacturers to submit with other beverage manufacturers a consolidated report, in lieu of individual reports, that identifies the postconsumer recycled plastic content for beverage containers and the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the consolidated report to be submitted under penalty of perjury and pursuant to standardized forms prescribed by the department. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement the bill's provisions, as specified. Because these provisions would expand the scope of a crime and would create a new perjury crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Active Bill - In Committee Process

AB 2, as amended, Ward. Recycling: solar photovoltaic modules.

The Electronic Waste 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

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. 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. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Placed on suspense file

AB 2658, as introduced, Bains. Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste: reduction regulations: exemption. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to implement a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a reduction in statewide emissions of methane by 40% by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include 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 include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided. This bill would exempt from the above-referenced organic waste reduction goal requirements and regulations, food processing establishments, as defined, that do not divert organic waste to landfills. Active Bill - In Committee Process

AB 2902, as amended, Wood. Organic waste: reduction regulations: exemptions.
(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce the statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations provide different organic waste procurement targets for local jurisdictions based on population and provide waivers and exemptions from collection and procurement requirements for rural, low-population, and high-elevation jurisdictions. Existing law provides that the exemption for rural jurisdictions is valid until December 31, 2026, as specified. This bill would extend the rural jurisdiction exemption until January 1, 2037, except as provided, and would require the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to renew the exemption after that date for periods of up to 10 years. The bill would require, commencing January 1, 2027, those jurisdictions to take specific actions to help reduce, divert, or recycle organic waste. The bill would require the department to exclude residents

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and waste. included in department-issued low population or elevation waivers from the population in determining a local jurisdiction's organic waste procurement target. The bill would require a jurisdiction that no longer qualifies for a rural exemption due to an increase in population to have 3 years from the date of that population increase to comply with the organic waste collection services and procurement requirements, as specified. The bill also would authorize nonexempt counties that generate less than 200,000 tons of solid waste annually to request the department's approval of a different organic waste diversion and recycling program. The bill would authorize a nonexempt jurisdiction to request a waiver from the department from a requirement to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper if there are significant public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of local bear populations, as provided.

(2) Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress made in achieving the reduction targets for the amounts of organic waste disposed of in landfills and authorizes the department to provide incentives to facilitate progress toward the reduction targets, as provided. *This bill would require the department's organic waste regulations to evaluate ways to incentivize carbon farming, and would require the department to develop training and technical assistance materials to assist local governments in expanding community composting operations, to create a model ordinance and franchise provisions that exempt small-scale community composting operations from specific regulatory and exclusivity provisions, and to evaluate ways to maximize the local benefits of edible food recovery programs and explore circumstances in which recovered food may be more suitable for use in local animal feed operations.*

This bill would authorize the department, in conjunction with the California Pollution Control Financing Authority and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, to provide information to the owners and operators of landfill and composting operations that may be a potential source of methane emissions about financing that may fund facility improvements to increase the capture, or reduce the escape, of methane emissions. Active Bill - Pending Referral

SB 1175, as amended, Ochoa Bogh. Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: waivers. 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 that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. The department's regulations authorize low-population and elevation waivers for a local jurisdiction, based on, among other things, a consideration of the jurisdiction's census tracts, that exempt the jurisdiction from all or some of the department's organic waste collection requirements.

This bill would require the department to revise the regulations to require the department to consider, in addition to census tracts, alternatives to those census tracts, as provided, when deciding the geographic boundaries of a low-population or elevation waiver, as specified. The bill would prohibit the department from considering those alternatives when deciding the boundaries for those waivers until it adopts the revised regulations. Active Bill - In Committee Process