

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

Thursday, December 5, 2024, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

Santa Cruz County Government Center

701 Ocean Street

Santa Cruz CA 95060

Community Room 020

(Accessed from Government Center Basement Hallway)



Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86919910763>

Meeting ID: 869 1991 0763

One tap mobile

+ +16699006833,,86919910763# US (San Jose)

+16694449171,,86919910763# US

Meeting ID: 869 1991 0763

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86919910763>

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

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 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 commission’s subject matter jurisdiction.
- 4) **Review Meeting Minutes (Attachment A)** – September 5, 2024 meeting minutes.
- 5) **Guest Presentation** – Priya Balasubramaniam and Laura Moreno will provide an overview of the SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act Needs Assessment and answer questions.
- 6) **Annual Report** – Review and comment on DRAFT annual report.
- 7) **Jurisdictional Updates** – A time for staff members to provide updates on issues within the commission’s subject matter jurisdiction.
- 8) **Discuss and Select 2025 Meeting Schedule (Attachment B)** – The Task Force bylaws require the commission to meet “as needed.” Typically, the Task Force meets on a quarterly schedule in March, June, September and December from 3:00-5:00pm. Commissioners can choose to continue to meet on this same quarterly schedule or can recommend and vote on another schedule so long as they meet “as needed” to conduct the business of the commission.

9) **Staff Updates – CalRecycle Planned CRV Redemption Locations (Attachment C)** – County staff will provide an update on the new CRV redemption locations proposed within Santa Cruz County.

10) **Countywide Waste Characterization Study - Discussion**

11) **Legislative Update (Attachment D)** Staff to provide overview on bills Task Force is tracking:

- a. SB 707 Responsible Textile Recovery Act – Law passed. Regulations expected in 2028.
- b. SB 1046 - CalRecycle directed to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report to evaluate statewide impacts of organic compost facility development to reduce environmental burden on jurisdictions developing facilities locally. Approved and filed 9/22/2024
- c. SB 1066 Marine flare Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) – In Senate for reconsideration after Governor’s veto.
- d. SB 1143 Paint EPR – State expanded paint EPR recycling requirements. Approved and filed 9/29/2024
- e. AB 817 Subsidiary body teleconferencing – If approved commissions without direct decision-making authority could participate in remote meetings so long as there is a staffed physical location where the public can attend, view, and participate. Failed passage, Reconsideration granted.

12) **Call for meeting agenda items**

13) **Adjourn**



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

Thursday, September 5, 2024, 3:00 – 4:25 pm

Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium

307 Church Street

Santa Cruz CA 95060

Tony Hill Room

(Outside Access from Civic Auditorium Church Street Parking Lot)



Meeting Minutes

- 2) **Welcome and Quorum Verification:** At 3:00 pm quorum was not present in the room. The County's Citizen Representative, Jacob Guth, was on Zoom to request an accommodation under AB 2449, but this could not be addressed until a quorum was achieved. We received communication at 3:02 that County alternate Ramon Gomez would arrive shortly to make quorum. Staff managed the meeting and covered items 2, 3, and 5 until a quorum was achieved at 3:19pm. Ramon Gomez called the meeting to order after item 5 was completed at 3:25pm.
- Voting Members/Alternates Present: Ramon Gomez (County, alternate), Jessica Kahn (Capitola), Will Smith (Watsonville), Tami Stolzenhaler (Watsonville, alternate), Bob, Nelson (Santa Cruz), Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep - Online).
 - Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Sandy Brown (County, alternate), Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz), Leslie O'Malley (Santa Cruz, alternate), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz, alternate), Alexander Pedersen (Capitola, alternate), Allan Timms (Scotts Valley), Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley, alternate), Eduardo Montesino (Watsonville), Danielle Green (Watsonville, alternate).
 - Task Force Staff Present: Kasey Kolassa (County online) Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
 - Agency Staff Present: Brian Fontes (County, online), Christina Horvat (County), Tiffany Martinez (County),
 - Guests: Laura Chain (CalRecycle), Melissa Vargas (CalRecycle) Claudia Villalta-Mejia (Environmental Innovations online), Juan Castillo (GreenWaste Recovery online), Clark Clovis (GreenWaste Recovery online), Jordan McCabe (GreenWaste Recovery online), Jeremiah Lopez (GreenWaste Recovery online), Vanessa Renteria (GreenWaste Recovery online), Crystal Martinez (GreenWaste Recovery online).

Jacob Guth, Citizen Representative for the County, requested to participate in the meeting remotely. Mr. Guth confirmed that he was ill and possibly contagious, a just cause for remote participation under AB2449. Mr. Guth confirmed that no people over 18 were with him at the remote participation location. Acting Chair Gomez asked for a motion to allow Mr. Guth to participate remotely. W. Smith made the remote participation motion. B. Nelson seconded the motion. R. Gomez asked for a roll call vote. Staff called roll and the motion passed unanimously.

- 3) **Oral communications – Public:** No communications were received from the public.
- 4) **Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates:** No communications were received from members/alternates.
- 5) **Review and approve – September 5, 2024 meeting minutes (Attachment A):** Acting Chair Gomez asked for a motion to approve the June 6th meeting minutes. Member Smith moved to approve the meeting minutes and member Nelson seconded. Acting Chair Gomez called for a roll call vote,

Attachment A
September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes

Smith, Stolzenhaller, Guth, and Gomez voted in favor of approving the minutes. Kahn and Nelson abstained because they had not been present at the June 6th meeting. Minutes were approved by the majority.

- 6) **Guest Introduction** – Acting Chair Gomez greeted Laura Chain, Environmental Scientist from CalRecycle’s Countywide Local Assistance & Market Development (LAMD) branch and offered her the floor. Ms. Chain introduced herself and her CalRecycle supervisor, Melissa Vargas. Ms. Chain provided an overview of LAMD’s role to provide regulatory and enforcement support to local jurisdictions and a list of CalRecycle resources including support for Compliance Evaluations, Implementation Record preparation, Grant Opportunities, and Peer Matching Opportunities. (see Meeting Minutes Attachment A).
- 7) **Jurisdictional Updates** – Brian Fontes, County Environmental Programs Coordinator provided an update on recent Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) approved by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board related to landfill monitoring. The approved monitoring includes testing for a variety of compounds with established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to evaluate and protect drinking water quality. The WDRs approved by the regional water board also established monitoring requirements for chemicals commonly referred to as “PFAS” that includes Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). Chemicals that are still produced and included in household items disposed to Class III landfills like Buena Vista, most of which do not have established MCLs. Several members expressed concerns about establishing a monitoring program when U.S. EPA has not established MCLs and much of the standard environmental monitoring equipment used to collect samples includes PFAS components (pumps, tubing, sample jars, lid liners, etc.) that could affect sample results. (see September 5th Meeting Minutes - Attachment B for presentation slides).
- 8) **Staff Update – California Redemption Value:** County FAQ (Attachment B) – Christina Horvat, County Zero Waste Program Coordinator provided an informational overview of the upcoming state and local changes to the CalRecycle run California Redemption Value (CRV) beverage container recycling program. The State through SB 1013 legislation has made significant revisions to the CRV program that includes an expanded number of beverages and beverage containers now included in the program to encourage more recycling. The important point that was underlined in the presentation is that the collection system will require more CRV redemption sites where consumers can get a refund for their returned containers. These state level changes require beverage retailers to either redeem containers in store or support local redemption centers. Beverage retailers will no longer be able to pay a fee to opt out of CRV redemption. Because there will be more CRV redemption centers, the County plans to close its Ben Lomond CRV redemption facility at a substantial cost savings to the County. (see September 5th Meeting Minutes - Attachment C for presentation slides).
- 9) **Staff Update – SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (Attachment C):** Darcelle Pruitt, County Resource Planner and Tami Stolzenhaller, Watsonville Senior Environmental Projects Analyst provided updates on the next steps in CalRecycle’s rule making, needs assessment process, and jurisdictional funding concerns related to implementing California’s new plastic recycling laws. The update included the steps needed to evaluate investments needed at the local level to increase recycling/composting of mandated materials. The presentation slides outline the timeline and major milestones in the needs assessment process as well as the importance of participating in the SB 54 funding conversation at the State level. (see September 5th Meeting Minutes - Attachments D and E for presentation slides).
- 10) **Staff Update – SB 1383 Capacity Planning Update:** Darcelle Pruitt, County Resource Planner announced the successful submission of the countywide Capacity Planning data required by state law

Attachment A
September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes

under the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Act (SB 1383) to reduce landfill methane emissions. County staff thanked the cities' Task Force members and their staff members for the work they did to provide the County with organic waste recycling information needed for the countywide report. The County also thanked the partner agencies for collaborating to hire Second Harvest Food Bank to support the countywide edible food data collection efforts. The County also thanked Second Harvest staff for successfully surveying local Food Recovery Organizations that recover food from mandatory food donors. The successful survey helped assess the current and future ability of the local food recovery network to accept and deliver recovered food to those in need in our community. This public and non-profit partnership was effective to provide accurate capacity planning information necessary to comply with State law.

- 11) Legislative Update – County staff provided an overview of changes to bills since the June meeting that Task Force staff and members were tracking, including
 - a. SB 1143 was originally framed as a household hazardous materials producer responsibility act and was recently changed to a paint care producer responsibility act. The bill expands paint recycling programs but no longer addresses the majority of hazardous household products that municipalities collect at their household hazardous waste facilities and that cost so much to properly recycle and dispose.
 - b. SB 1066 is marine flare extended producer responsibility bill to increase options for the disposal of explosive marine flares and put the costs for disposal on the producers and consumers of these specialty items. As of late August when this agenda was published, the bill continues to progress through the legislature.
 - c. AB 817 failed to pass, The bill would have allowed the Task Force, as a subsidiary body to the County Board of Supervisors, to attend all meetings from a remote location so long as a public meeting location is provided and staffed so that the public can attend and participate in person.
- 12) **Call for next meeting agenda items –**
 - a. Members requested additional information on CalRecycle's plans for CRV redemption locations in Santa Cruz County.
 - b. Members requested CalRecycle to attend and provide an update on the SB 54 Needs Assessment process.

13) **Meeting adjourned at 4:25**

Santa Cruz Unincorporated – CalRecycle Notes/Resources

1. 2024 – Compliance Evaluations
 - As we've discussed, JACE will first request the Implementation Record when conducting the jurisdiction's CE
 - o For more information on the records required to be kept, visit:
[Implementation Record and Recordkeeping Requirements - CalRecycle Home Page](#)
 - JACE will also be doing site visits to view programs in-person

2. Implementation Record Review
 - LAMD Staff are offering jurisdictions the opportunity to have their IR reviewed if interested

3. Grant Opportunities
 - **EPA Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grant**
 - o This grant program can support many strategies and activities, including Waste Reduction and Management to Support a Circular Economy and Safe Management and Disposal of Solid and Hazardous Waste. This funding opportunity closes November 21, 2024.

4. Peer Matching Opportunity
 - Edible Food Recovery Program (collaboration with food bank to use 1383 local assistance grant funding)
 - o Fresno County
 - Successful edible food recovery programs at off site kitchens for schools where food banks may encounter challenges with food safety regarding time and temperature controls
 - o San Luis Obispo IWMA

5. Public Meetings
 - Next CalRecycle chat is September 18th from 1:00 – 3:00 PM
 - Meeting Compost Market Demands for Caltrans is September 10 from 1:00 - 3:30 PM to discuss the market demands for medium/course compost products that meet US Composting Council's (USCC) Seal of Testing Assurance Program and Caltrans specifications.

6. Questions?

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment B
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements
Presentation Slides



Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R3-2024-0036

8/23/2024

Constituents	Method	Units
Inorganics		
Antimony	Laboratory	mg/L
Arsenic	Laboratory	mg/L
Barium	Laboratory	mg/L
Beryllium	Laboratory	mg/L
Boron	Laboratory	mg/l
Cadmium	Laboratory	mg/L
Chromium	Laboratory	mg/L
Cobalt	Laboratory	mg/L
Copper	Laboratory	mg/L
Cyanide	Laboratory	mg/L
Lead	Laboratory	mg/L
Mercury	Laboratory	mg/L
Molybdenum	Laboratory	mg/L
Nickel	Laboratory	mg/L
Perchlorate	Laboratory	mg/L
Selenium	Laboratory	mg/L
Silver	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfide	Laboratory	mg/L
Thallium	Laboratory	mg/L
Tin	Laboratory	mg/L
Vanadium	Laboratory	mg/L
Zinc	Laboratory	mg/L
Organics		
All constituents listed in CFR, title 40, part 258, Appendix II	Laboratory	µg/L
Chlorinated Herbicides listed in US EPA method 8151A	Laboratory	µg/L
PCBs in US EPA method 8082	Laboratory	µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) listed in US EPA method 8270C	Laboratory	µg/L
Phthalate Esters (Included with SVOCs) listed in method 8060	Laboratory	µg/L
Nonhalogenated Volatiles in method 8015D	Laboratory	µg/L
Phenols (Included with SVOCs) listed in US EPA method 8040	Laboratory	µg/L
Pentachloroethane	Laboratory	µg/L
Constituents	Method	Units
Volatile Organic Compounds listed in US EPA Method 8260B	Laboratory	µg/L

Monitoring Parameters / Constituents	Method	Units
Chloride	Laboratory	mg/L
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfate	Laboratory	mg/L
Iron	Laboratory	mg/L
Calcium	Laboratory	mg/L
Magnesium	Laboratory	mg/L
Manganese	Laboratory	mg/L
Sodium	Laboratory	mg/L
Potassium	Laboratory	mg/L
TDS (Sum of Ions) vs TDS (Measured)	Calculated	RPD
TDS/Electrical Conductivity	Calculated	RPD
Cation/Anion Balance	Calculated	RPD
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) (gasoline, diesel, crude oil)	Laboratory	mg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Laboratory	µg/L
pH	Field	Std Units
Electrical Conductivity (@ 25° C)	Field	µmhos/cm
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Field	mg/L
Temperature	Field	°F/C
Turbidity	Field	NTU
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	Field	mV
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	Laboratory	mg/L
Carbonate (as CO ₃)	Laboratory	mg/L
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	Laboratory	mg/L

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment B
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements
Presentation Slides

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
Perfluorooctanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorododecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	Laboratory	ng/L
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Ether sulfonic acids		
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids		
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
EIS Compounds		
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₄]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₅]pentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,6- ¹³ C ₅]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]heptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₈]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₉]nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6- ¹³ C ₆]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6,7- ¹³ C ₇]undecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]dodecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]tetradecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[2,3,4- ¹³ C ₃]butanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[1,2,3- ¹³ C ₃]hexanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[¹³ C ₈]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[¹³ C ₈]octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-d3-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl-d5-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]hexane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]octane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]decane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy- ¹³ C ₃ -propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-D7-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L

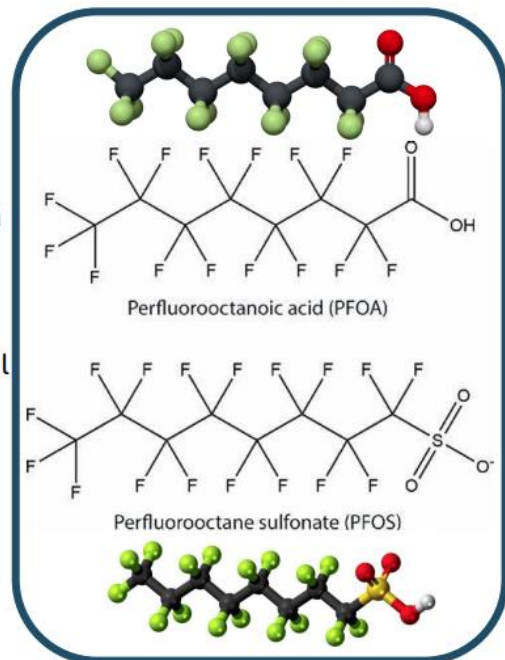
PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
N-ethyl-D9-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl-D5-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-D3-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
NIS Compounds		
Perfluoro-n-[2,3,4- ¹³ C ₃]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5- ¹³ C ₅] nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-hexane[¹⁸ O ₂]sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

What is PFAS?

PFAS – What is it?


Production of PFASs began in 1949, with peak production years from 1970 to 2002. The head group can be described as hydrophilic while the fluorocarbon tail is both hydrophobic and lipophobic.




September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment B
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements
Presentation Slides

Where is it found?


PFAS is still manufactured around the world; however, manufacturing of PFAS in U.S. halted in 2008 and 2015




Consumer Products: PFAS are used in products like non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, food packaging, and cosmetics.




Chrome plating, electronics, and certain textile and paper manufacturers that produce or use PFAS.




Industrial Sites: Manufacturing and processing facilities, such as chemical plants, petroleum stations, and textile mills, often release PFAS into the environment



Firefighting Foams: Airports and military installations use firefighting foams containing PFAS, which can lead to contamination of nearby soil and water.



Water Sources:** PFAS can be found in drinking water, groundwater, and surface water due to contamination from industrial sites, landfills (leachate), and wastewater treatment plants.



Food Products: Low levels of PFAS can be present in a variety of food products due to contamination of water and soil.





How Constituents are Measured

Constituents are measured and reported in extremely small quantities such as parts per million, parts per billion, and in some cases, parts per trillion.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per Million (ppm)

 >  OR  >  **11.5** days
One drop in a hot tub One second in 11.5 days

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per Billion (ppb)

 >  OR  >  **32** years
One drop in an Olympic-size swimming pool One second in nearly 32 years

Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per Trillion (ppt)

 >  OR  >  **32,000** years
One drop is a 6-acre lake or 1 drop in 20 Olympic-size swimming pools One second in nearly 32,000 years

What is California Redemption Value (CRV)?



- California Redemption Value (CRV) is a Statewide program managed by CalRecycle that mandates beverage container recycling by charging and reimbursing consumers when they purchase and recycle beverage containers.
 - Currently, beverage retailers (over 5,000 sq ft or more than \$1.5 million annual sales, excluding fuel) can pay a \$100/day fee to CalRecycle to avoid participating in redemption programs to collect CRV containers or to support a local recycling center.
 - After January 1, 2025, beverage retailers will no longer have the option to pay the fee to not redeem CRV containers.

Covered Beverages and CRV Beverage Containers



Changes to CRV Law Starting Jan. 1, 2024

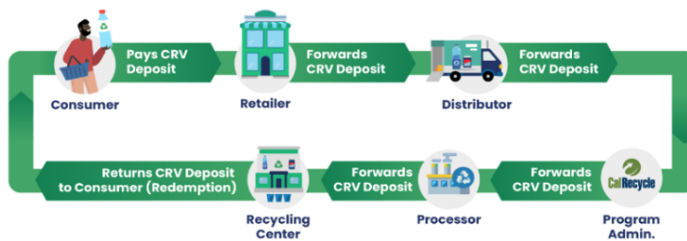
New Beverages	New Wine & Liquor Containers
Wine • Liquor • Alcoholic Coolers • Juice	Pouches • Boxes • Cartons
Subject to CRV (with or without CRV Label)	Subject to CRV (with or without CRV Label)
5c CRV Less than 24 oz. Glass • Aluminum • Plastic • Bimetal Containers	25c CRV Bag-in-Box • Multi-Layer Pouch Paperboard Carton • Plastic Pouch
10c CRV 24 oz. or More	

- Since 1986, California consumers have paid CRV to increase statewide recycling of beverage containers.
- Starting January 1, 2024, new beverages and new CRV beverage containers were added to CalRecycle's CRV Program.

How Does CRV Funding Work?



CRV Funds primarily support California's beverage container recycling programs. Most of the money is returned to consumers who recycle their eligible beverage containers. The County does not earn any revenue from the CRV program; instead, we cover the costs associated with supporting the program. The County does receive some grant funding for recycling outreach programs.



CalRecycle's Plans to Increase CRV Redemption



SB 1013, passed in 2022, will make recycling more convenient for consumers. SB 1013 gives beverage retailers located in areas with no recycling center the choice to either:

- Redeem CRV in-store, or
- Join a dealer cooperative recycling program

Starting Jan. 1, 2025, the law removes the option for retailers to pay a \$100 daily fee instead of redeeming.

Businesses face CalRecycle inspections every 24 months. Administrative fines will increase to \$5,000 for ordinary violations and \$10,000 for intentional or negligent violations.

CRV Changes at Ben Lomond



Why is the CRV Redemption Center at the Ben Lomond Transfer Station closing?

- The State CRV program is changing to require beverage retailers to pay the costs of beverage containers recycling, which allows the County to stop spending local funds on this statewide program.
- Statewide changes to the CRV program should give consumers more opportunities to recycle beverage containers and redeem CRV deposits locally.
- Rising business costs of running a CRV redemption center because more beverages are sold in plastic containers with little scrap value that fail to offset program costs, instead of more profitable aluminum.



CRV Redemption Expansion



Innovation Grant Recipients

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alameda | 11. Monterey | 21. Santa Cruz |
| 2. Butte | 12. Nevada | 22. Sacramento |
| 3. Contra Costa | 13. Orange County | 23. Santa Barbara |
| 4. Fresno | 14. Placer | 24. SF |
| 5. Imperial | 15. Riverside | 25. San Luis Obispo |
| 6. Lassen | 16. San Bernardino | 26. Solano |
| 7. Los Angeles | 17. San Diego | 27. Sonoma |
| 8. Marin | 18. San Joaquin | 28. Stanislaus |
| 9. Mendocino | 19. San Mateo | 29. Ventura |
| 10. Merced | 20. Santa Clara | 30. Yolo |



According to a news release from the California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery, over 250 new recycling sites are coming to 30 counties. Screenshot *Courtesy of CalRecycle*

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment C
California Redemption Value Update

County CRV Communication



en Español County of Santa Cruz [f](#) [@](#) [v](#) [t](#) [+](#) Select language



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CRV Changes on the Horizon

[Home](#) [Public Works](#) [Recycling & Solid Waste](#) [CRV Redemption](#)

County Resources

FAQs



California Redemption Value



Department of Community Development and Infrastructure
Recycling and Solid Waste

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (SB 54) Update

Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
September 5, 2024

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act requires CalRecycle to collaboratively develop a statewide needs assessment to evaluate the actions and investments needed to meet the goals of SB 54.

Requires the following detailed Needs Assessment studies:

- Source Reduction Baseline Study
- Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study
- Source Reduction and Materials Design Study
- Consumer Education and Access Study
- Current and Needed Statutory Funding Provisions Study

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Needs Assessment will:

- Guide Producer Responsibility Organization’s budget
- Plan how California will meet the packaging and plastic pollution reduction goals of SB 54.
- Basis for accurate funding of local programs and infrastructure
 - Jurisdictions should
 - Start identifying costs
 - Engage throughout the development of the Needs Assessment

SB 54 – Collaborators to the Needs Assessment



CalRecycle and third-party contractors will conduct the data collection and analyses required for the Needs Assessment.

To address the diverse needs of California’s urban, suburban, and rural communities, and various socioeconomic perspectives, CalRecycle will also collaborate with:

- Producer Responsibility Organization
- Advisory Board
- Local Governments
- Recycling and Composting Service Providers
- Processors
- Communities
- Haulers and Other Transporters
- And Other Interested Parties



SB 54 – Needs Assessment Timeline



SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Source Reduction Baseline Study

- Identify producers of plastic single-use packaging and plastic single-use food ware.
 - Estimate the weight and number of plastic components of plastic single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware that was sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state in the 2023.

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study

- Current and needed recycling and composting infrastructure.
- Current causes and levels of contamination, and how to minimize recycling contamination.
- Actions needed to improve packaging design to ensure materials are recyclable or compostable.
- Market development and financial incentives needed to improve California's circular economy.

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Source Reduction and Materials Design Study

- Actions and investments needed to reduce waste at the source.
- Product redesign to use less material or be reusable or refillable.
- How to create accessible reuse and refill systems.

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Consumer Education and Access Study

- How to improve access communities have to reuse/refill, recycling, and composting infrastructure.
- How to provide the education communities need to recycle and compost correctly under a changing system.

SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Current and Needed Statutory Funding Provisions Study

- Current and needed state programmatic resources related to recycling, reuse, and source reduction of covered material.





Department of Community Development and Infrastructure
Recycling and Solid Waste

SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

Funding & Implementation for Jurisdictions
Courtesy of Rob Hilton, President, HF&H Consultants

SB 54 Jurisdictions Action Items



- **Costs Assessment June 20, 2022-2032:** Education, Outreach Materials, Capital Investments, Operations, Contamination reduction, Transportation, Waste Sampling, Improvement
- **Jurisdiction Comments to Advisory Board and during Needs Assessment Study through 2025**
 - Collective comments with other SC County jurisdictions
 - Determine method to reimburse jurisdictions, collections, transport
 - Clarify that local jurisdictions retain the full right or reimbursement process for their local programs
 - "If jurisdictions are not at the table; they are on the table"

SB 54 Scope of Covered Costs



- Statute has multiple sections that mention the types of costs covered.
- Specific costs listed are inconsistent with types of activities listed.
- Scope of costs is not comprehensive or fully reflective of the types and structure of costs incurred by local jurisdiction.

Recommended approach includes specifically listing costs for:



- Reuse and refill systems
- Modifications to existing containers and equipment
- Recordkeeping
- Indirect costs such as overhead and personnel
- Sorting of covered materials
- Development of end market processing and infrastructure
- Other costs paid by ratepayers for recovery of covered materials

SB 54 Transparency



- Transparency is critical to ensure jurisdictions can account for any cost savings for their ratepayers.
- Drafted regulations do not provide enough clarity around how communications will flow between jurisdictions and service providers.

Recommended changes:



- Clarify jurisdiction retain the full right to facilitate the payment or reimbursement process for their local programs.
- Allow jurisdictions to delegate these roles to their recycling service providers or other entities, as appropriate.
- Require any and all documentation of terms and payments made directly between the PRO and service providers is shared with the local jurisdiction.

SB 54 Needs Assessment



SB 54 Needs Assessment will form the basis for accurate funding of local programs and infrastructure.

It is important for jurisdictions to start identifying costs now and to engage throughout the development of the Needs Assessment.

SB 54 Needs Assessment How You Can Engage



Stay Informed:

- [CalRecycle SB 54 Listserv](#)
- Newsletters
- Presentations

Engage in Rulemaking Process

- Attend Workshops
- Submit Comments

Collaborate with Partners for Support

- Locally and regionally

Discuss Early and Often

- Document existing costs
- Identify related policies and programs



Attachment B
Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
Proposed 2025 Quarterly Meeting Schedule

Task Force members set the “official meeting schedule” for the next year, usually at the last meeting of the current year and can amend the schedule as needed at future meetings. [TaskForceBylaws.pdf](#) require Task Force meetings be held “as needed” to conduct the business of the commission.

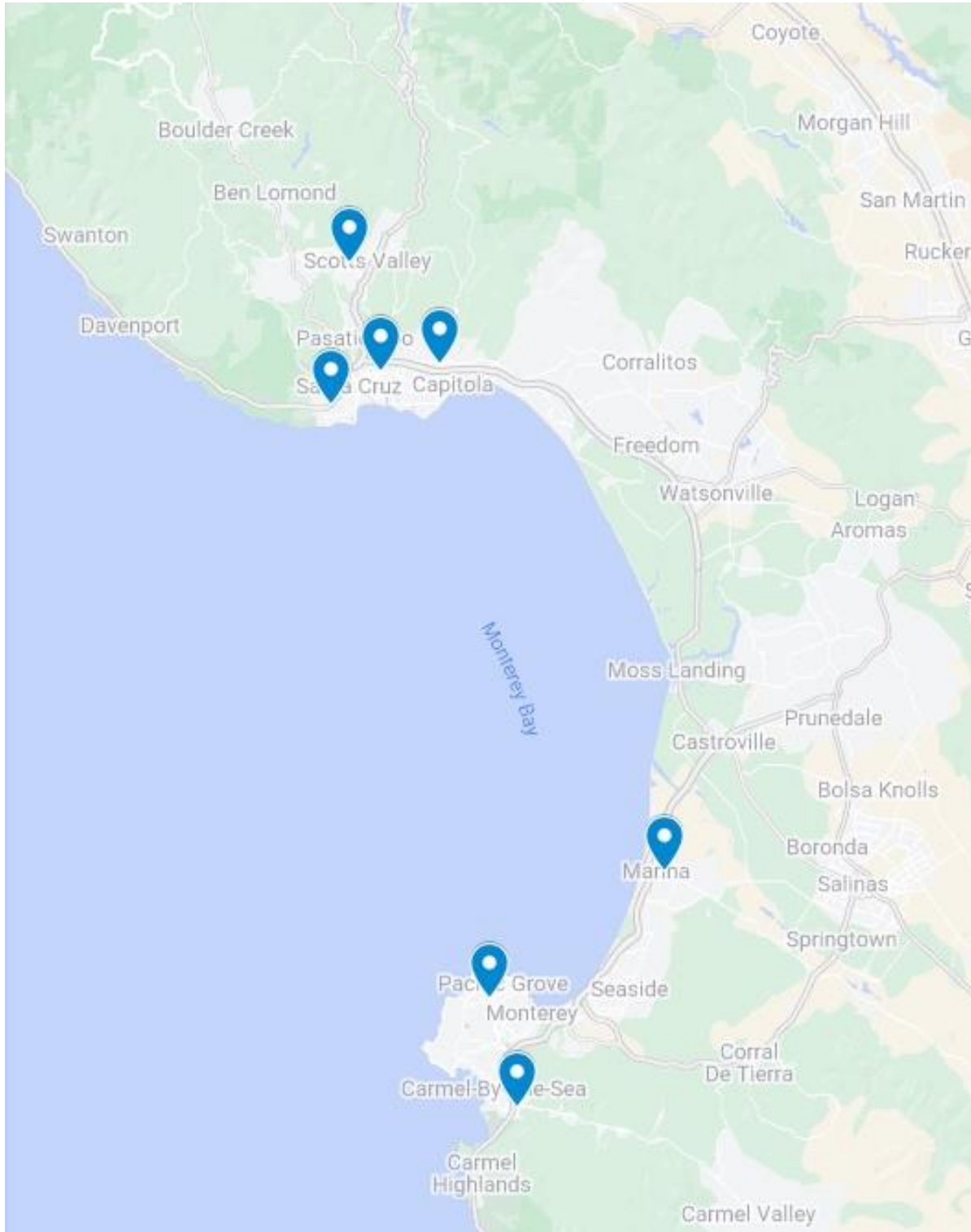
The bylaws were drafted in 1990 when the commission was overseeing the preparation of a range of state-mandated integrated waste management planning documents and suggested monthly meetings at that time. The state mandated planning work is complete, so monthly meetings are likely not “needed” at this time.

In recent years, Task Force meetings have been held from 3-5pm on the first Thursday of March, June, September, and December. If the commission members decide to continue with the standard quarterly meeting schedule for 2025 the meeting dates would be:

- Thursday, March 6, 2025 from 3:00 to 5:00pm
- Thursday, June 5, 2025 from 3:00 to 5:00pm
- Thursday, September 4, 2025 from 3:00 to 5:00pm, and
- Thursday, December 4, 2025 from 3:00 to 5:00pm.

Commission members can select a different meeting schedule so long as they meet as needed to accomplish the business of the commission.

Attachment C
CalRecycle Identified CRV Redemption Locations
Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties



Safeway Stores in Santa Cruz (Mission & Morrissey), Scotts Valley (Mt Hermon), and Capitola (41st)
Lucky Stores in Marina (Reservation), Pacific Grove (Country Club Gate), and Carmel (Carmel Rancho)

Attachment D
Legislative Update – November 21, 2024
Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials

Compost Facilities - Land Use and CEQA

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 – Held in committee under submission

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 material, as specified. Approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State on 9/22/2024

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Edible Food Recovery and Organic Waste Diversion Exemptions

AB 2346 Lee. Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products. 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 the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department’s organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. *This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their procurement targets compost produced and procured from specified compost operations and specified investments and expenditures related to meeting its procurement target, as provided. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study, as specified. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to satisfy its annual procurement obligations by procuring a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds a 5-year procurement target, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, in adopting and revising regulations, to consider other pathways to prioritize local use of compost, as specified.* This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 42652.5 of the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2514 and AB 2902 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. Approved by Governor and filed with Secretary of State 9/27/2024.

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

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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 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. (3) Existing law requires at least once every 2 years, the department to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element for compliance with requirements for the diversion of solid waste from landfills by source reduction, recycling, and composting.

This bill would instead require that review at least once every 4 years. (4) Existing law requires the department, upon appropriation, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Existing law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program. This bill would make the deployment of bear bins to minimize adverse human-and-bear interactions related to the collection and management of solid and organic waste an eligible infrastructure project. (5) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 42652.5 of the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2346 and AB 2514 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (6) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 42999 of the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2311 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2311 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. Approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State on 9/22/2024

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

Extended Producer Responsibility

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

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials 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 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. Approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State on 9/28/2024

SB 1143, as amended, Allen. Paint products: stewardship program.

(1) Existing law establishes the architectural paint recovery program, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and requires a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization to develop and implement a stewardship plan. Existing law requires the stewardship plan to include a recovery program to reduce the generation of, promote the reuse of, and manage the end-of-life of, postconsumer architectural paint, as provided. Existing law prohibits a manufacturer or retailer from selling or offering for sale architectural paint in the state unless the manufacturer is in compliance with the program. Existing law requires the stewardship organization to pay to CalRecycle quarterly administrative fees to cover CalRecycle's full administrative and enforcement costs of the program, as provided. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to impose a civil penalty on any person in violation of the program, as specified. Existing law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program. Existing law establishes the Architectural Paint Stewardship Account and the Architectural Paint Stewardship Penalty Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Fund for the deposit of fees and civil penalties, respectively, imposed pursuant to the program and makes moneys in the account and subaccount available upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill would revise and recast the architectural paint recovery program as the paint product recovery program. The bill would expand the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products, and thereby subject paint products to the requirements of the program. The bill would define "paint product" to mean architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products, as provided. The bill would exempt aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials program by the bill from the requirements of the program until January 1, 2028, or the approved stewardship plan's implementation date for those products, whichever occurs sooner, as specified. Among other changes, the bill would require a manufacturer, individually or through a stewardship organization, to review its plan at least every 5 years after approval by CalRecycle and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary. The bill would rename the account for the deposit of fees the Paint Product Stewardship Account and would rename the subaccount for the deposit of civil penalties the Paint Product Stewardship Penalty Subaccount. The bill would make conforming changes. The bill would require all reports and records stewardship plans, annual reports, and other submissions to CalRecycle required pursuant to the requirements of the program to be signed under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(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. Approved by Governor and filed with the Secretary of State on 9/29/2024

SB 1066, as amended, Blakespear. Hazardous waste: marine flares: manufacturer 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. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for marine flares. The bill would define "covered product" to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste and that are used in conjunction with recreational activities. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC's internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would prohibit DTSC from adopting regulations to implement the act with an effective date earlier than July 1, 2028. This bill would require a manufacturer 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 annual report to include an application for renewal of the manufacturer's responsibility plan. 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. This bill would require a manufacturer to pay DTSC the actual cost for DTSC to review its plan, annual report, and application to renew. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the 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. This bill would prohibit a *manufacturer*, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate. By adding new requirements to the hazardous waste control laws, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials would impose a state-mandated local program.

(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. Vetoed by Governor, In Senate for reconsideration

Grant Programs

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 - Held in committee and under submission (9/1/2023).

Landfill Regulation and Implementation

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 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.* The bill would state that its provisions are severable. Inactive Bill – Failed.

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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.* Vetoed by Governor, In Senate for reconsideration.

Procurement/Biomass Conversion

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

(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 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, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, make the Town of Windsor and the Windsor Water District eligible for that grant program for purposes of a biosolids handling project. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Town of Windsor and the Windsor Water District. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 42652.5 of the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2346 and AB 2902 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. Ordered to inactive file.

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials

Reuse/Refill Mandate

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.* The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this bill with an effective date of January 1, 2028. Approved by Governor and filed with Secretary of State on 9/22/2024.

Solar Panels

AB 1238, as amended, Ward. Hazardous waste: solar panels.

(1) Under existing law, the purpose of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 is to create a comprehensive and innovative system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, as defined, and provide incentives to design electronic devices that are less toxic, more recyclable, and that use recycled materials. Under existing law, both the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) administer the act and may adopt regulations to implement and enforce the act. The 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 covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee, as specified. The act defines “covered electronic device” to mean certain video display devices and battery-embedded products. The act requires all funds collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into subaccounts of the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account. The act continuously appropriates the funds in the subaccounts for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, paying covered electronic waste recycling fee refunds and making electronic waste recovery and recycling payments. Existing law incorporates the act into the hazardous waste control laws, and a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill, among other things, would add consumer-owned solar photovoltaic modules to the definition of covered electronic devices, thereby subjecting consumer-owned solar photovoltaic modules to the act, as specified. The bill, on and after January 1, 2030, would require a consumer or a service provider serving the consumer, including a developer or installer of a consumer-owned solar photovoltaic system, to pay a consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module recycling fee in an amount determined by CalRecycle, as provided, upon the purchase of new consumer-owned solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require a retailer selling a consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module to collect a consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module recycling fee, as specified. The bill would require all funds collected from the consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module recycling fee to be deposited into the Consumer-Owned Solar Photovoltaic Module Recycling Fee Subaccount, which the bill would establish within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account. The bill would continuously appropriate the funds in the subaccount for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, paying refunds of the consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module recycling fee. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to adjust the consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module recycling fee to, among other things, ensure sufficient funding for the collection, consolidation, and recycling of covered electronic waste resulting from solar photovoltaic modules and the resulting solar photovoltaic module e-waste that is projected to be recycled in the state. This bill would require CalRecycle, and would authorize DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of the act related to consumer-

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials owned solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would prohibit CalRecycle's regulations implementing the provisions of the act related to consumer-owned solar photovoltaic modules from having an effective date earlier than January 1, 2029. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law establishes stewardship programs for certain products, whereby a manufacturer, importer, distributor, or retailer is required, by itself or with others, to establish a stewardship organization that is required to develop and implement a plan for collecting and properly managing the disposal of covered products, as provided. This bill would establish a stewardship program for solar photovoltaic modules that are not included in the definition of consumer-owned solar photovoltaic module, and therefore, would not be regulated by the provisions above. The bill would require CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the stewardship program and would prohibit the regulations from having an effective date earlier than January 1, 2029. The bill would define "steward" to mean the person responsible for decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic module, as specified. The bill would require a steward, by itself or with other stewards in a stewardship organization, to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle within 12 months of the adoption of the regulations. The bill would specify requirements for the plan, including, but not limited to, describing how the solar photovoltaic modules will be collected, refurbished, reused, or recycled. The bill would require a steward, by itself or with other stewards in a stewardship organization, to pay for the implementation of its stewardship plan and to pay an administrative fee at an amount that is the actual and reasonable costs adequate to cover CalRecycle's and any other state agency's projected full costs of administering and enforcing the stewardship program. The bill would require the administrative fees to be deposited into the Nonconsumer-Owned Solar Photovoltaic Module Recycling Subaccount, which this bill would establish. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the subaccount to be expended by CalRecycle or any other agency that assists in administering the stewardship program, as specified. The bill would require a steward and a stewardship organization to retain certain documents, allow CalRecycle to inspect documents and facilities, and to perform audits, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records that a steward or stewardship organization submits to CalRecycle pursuant to the stewardship program to be submitted under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature. 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. 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. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. Active Bill – In Committee Process, Re-referred to Senate Rules Comm.

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

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials “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. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Held under submission.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

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,

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials 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 customers, as specified. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.* Active Bill - Failed Passage in Committee

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 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. Approved by Governor and filed with Secretary of State on 9/29/2024.