

## **WELCOME**

# **OC Waste Management Commission Meeting December 12, 2024**

- Public comments are welcome at the beginning of the meeting.
- The meeting audio is being recorded.



# Pledge of Allegiance

## Roll Call

# Public Comments

# Chair Report

# Directors Report, Tom Koutroulis

## Compost Giveaway



800 vehicles and approximately  
200 tons of compost distributed!

## Sustain SoCal



OCWR Wins Sustainable  
Government of Year!

# Spectrum News 1



**DRONES TACKLING  
METHANE**  
ORANGE COUNTY

BY VANIA  
PATINO



# **Agenda Item 1**

## **Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force, September 12, 2024**

# **Agenda Item 2**

## **Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE) Agreement**

“The world as we have created it is a process of our thinking. It cannot be changed without changing our thinking.”

– Albert Einstein



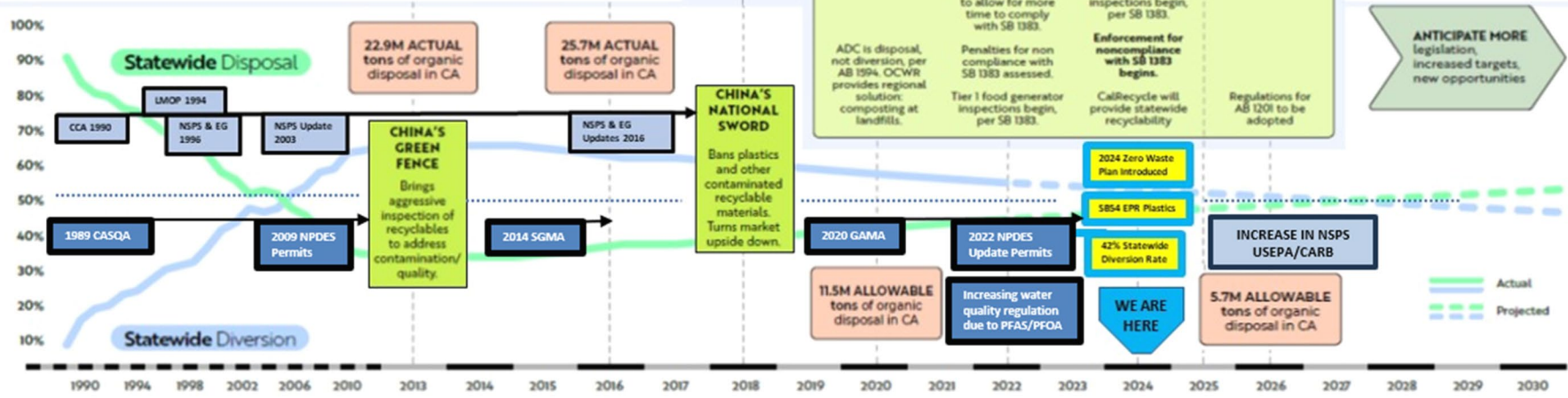
## Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement Agreement



Tom Koutroulis, Director

# Solid Waste & Recycling Overview

## Industry Trend and Timeline



**1989**  
**AB 939 passes**  
 CA Integrated Waste Management Act requires all jurisdictions to divert 50% of waste from landfills.

Increasing Landfill Emissions Regulation  
 CCA = Clean Air Act  
 LMOF = Landfill Methane Outreach Program  
 NSPS = New Source Performance Standards  
 EG = Emission Guidelines

**2011**  
**AB 341 passes**  
 Commercial recycling requires 75% diversion by 2020.

**2014**  
**AB 1826 passes**  
 Commercial organics recycling requires statewide commercial recycling 75% goal by 2020.

**2016**  
**SB 1383 passes**  
 Methane reduction and edible food recovery. Recover 20% of edible food by 2022; enforcement begins in 2024.

**2021**  
**SB 619 passes**  
 March 1, 2022, jurisdictions who met certain conditions were allowed to come into SB 1383 compliance without being subject to penalties by CalRecycle.

**2021**  
**AB 1201 passes**  
 Prohibits sale of plastic products labeled as "compostable" or "home compostable" unless product meets ASTM compostability standard by January 1, 2026.

**2022**  
**AB 1985 passes**  
 Implemented delayed enforcement for procurement targets and phased in organics procurement targets (5% on or after Jan 1, 2023, 65% on or after Jan. 1, 2024, & 100% on or after Jan. 1, 2025).

**2022**  
**AB 1857 passes**  
 Repeals the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of the diversion through transformation.

**2024**  
**SB 54 passes**  
 Prohibits producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, distributing or importing in or into the state.

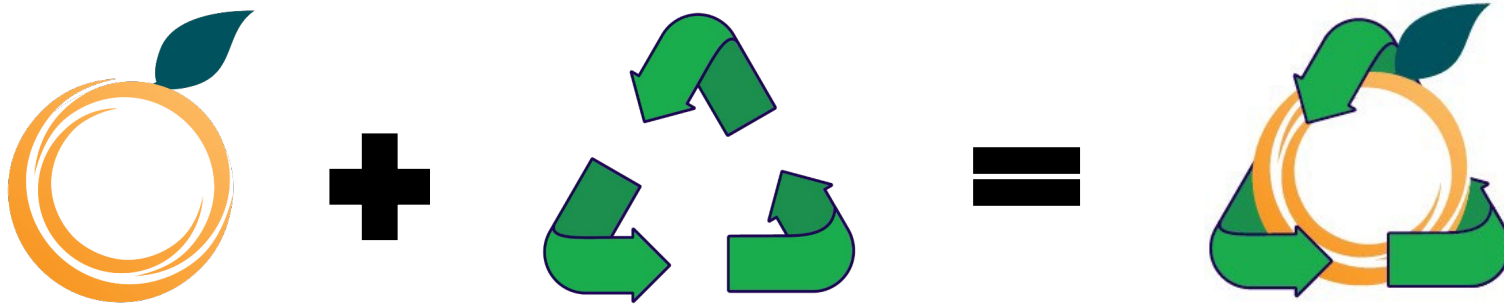


### Key legislation milestones

CASQA = California Stormwater Quality Association  
 NPDES = National Pollution Discharge Elimination System  
 SGMA = Sustainable Groundwater Management Act  
 GAMA = Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program  
 STORMS = Strategy to Optimize Resource Management of Storm Water

# Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE)

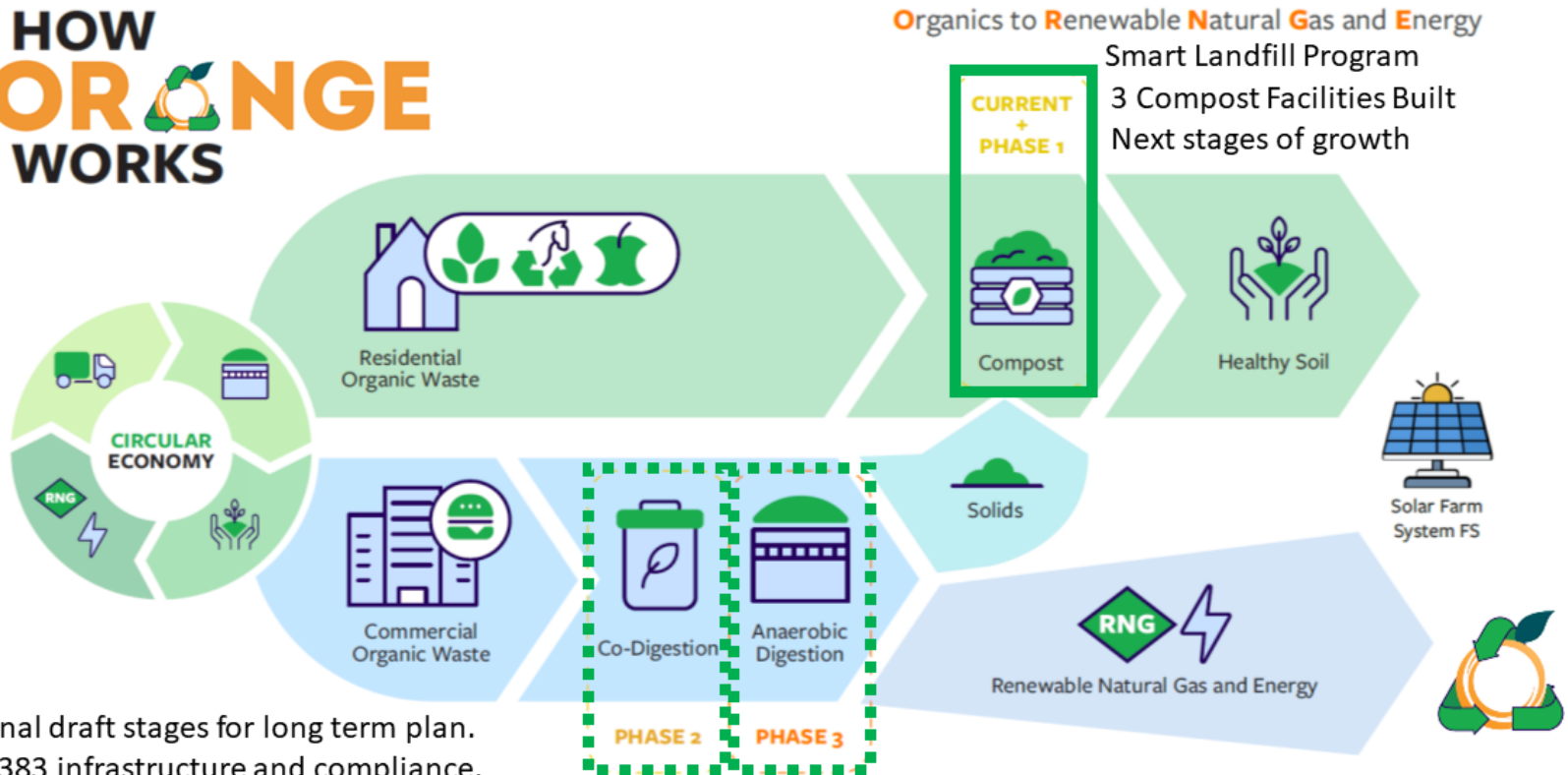
Next step in our evolution of in waste stream management:



As an agency, we are changing direction to further protect public health and the environment by expanding to resource recovery.

# OCWR Approach – System Concept

## HOW ORANGE WORKS



In final draft stages for long term plan.  
 SB1383 infrastructure and compliance.

## WISE Benefits

- 10-year commitment
- Path forward to SB1383 compliance
- Efficient & effective systems
- MRF facilities
- Importation revenue sharing
- Organics Processing Facilities
- Inclusive single rate
- Rebate for SB1383 procurement requirements
- Preparation and planning for future impacts
- Indemnification

“Not just about managing waste—it's about building a sustainable future, ensuring regulatory compliance, and providing cost-effective, environmentally responsible waste solutions for the entire community.”

## SB 1383 Compliance



### Recovered Organic Waste Procurement (ROWP)

- Compost and Composted Mulch from OCWR Greeneries is SB 1383 compliant allowing jurisdictions to material to reach their annual ROWP Targets.



### Education and Outreach

- OCWR developed templates available to jurisdictions for specific outreach.
- Regional outreach efforts for large scale organics and recycling initiatives.

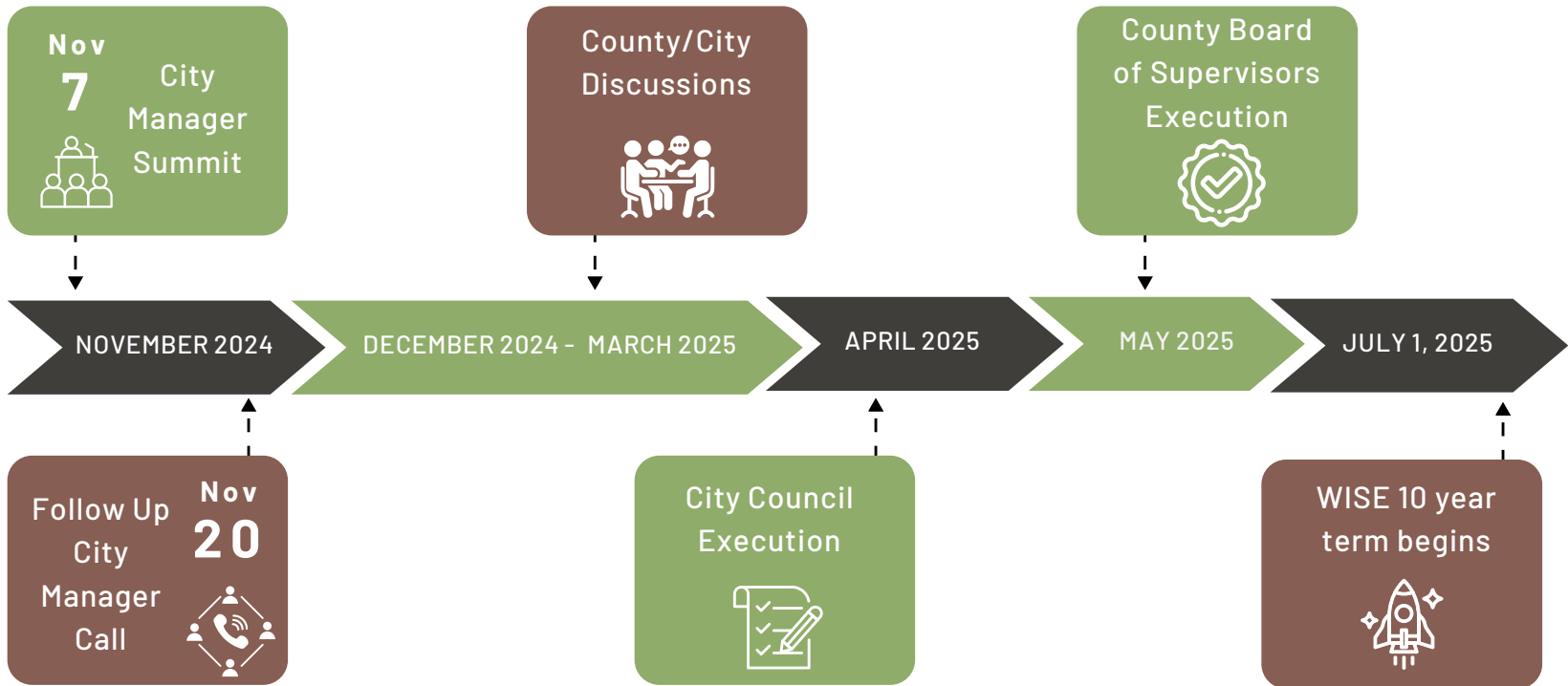


### Capacity Planning

- Regional approach to meeting organics waste capacity planning with organic waste being processed within the County.
- Regional approach in reporting and verifying recovered edible food capacity.



# Next Steps



# **Agenda Item 3**

## **Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update**

# Legislation Update



## 2024 Legislative Cycle

- 77 bills tracked
- 24 bills approved by the Governor
- 30 bills vetoed by the Governor or failed to meet final deadlines
- 4 bills supported by OCWR/County

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bill's Tracked	79	36	61	77
Bill's Supported/Opposed by OCWR/County BOS	0	0	0	4
Bill's Approved by Gov.	21	19	17	24
Bill's Vetoed by Gov. or failed	58	17	44	30

## **SB 1046 (OCWR/County Supported) (Laird D)**

**Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.**

- Bill requires 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, for processing organic material.

## **AB 2346 (OCWR/County Supported) (Lee D)**

**Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products. (BOS Supported this Legislation)**

- Bill allows 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 allow a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study.

## **SB 707 (Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024.**

- Enact stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which would require a producer of apparel, as defined, or textile articles, to form and join a producer responsibility organization or PRO. The bill requires the PRO to submit to the department a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, and textile articles.

## **SB 1053 (Blakespear D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

- Bill revises the bag ban to state that reusable bags provided at point of sale cannot be made from plastic film. They can be made from cloth, woven textiles or other washable textiles. It also increases the post-consumer recycled content requirement for paper bags to 50% in 2028.

# Legislation Update

## SB 54 Update Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

### SB 54 Program Implementation Timeline



## 2025 Legislative Updates

- Legislature reconvenes on January 6, 2025
- Start of new 2-year cycle.
  - Allows bills to be placed and acted upon 2-year cycle to be acted upon in 2026.
- 30 new legislators (estimated)

## OCWR Additional Updates

- SWANA Legislative Task Force
- Board of Supervisors approved Countywide 2025/26 Legislative Platform Priorities.

# Questions ?



**For Questions or Updates**

**Contact:**

**Robert Sedita**

**[Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com)**



# **Agenda Item 4**

## **Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Ad Hoc Committee Update**

# **Agenda Item 5**

## **Election of Officers for 2025: Commission Chair and Vice Chair**

# Commissioner Comments

## **2025 Meeting Dates**

March 13, 2025

June 12, 2025

September 11, 2025

December 11, 2025





This report presents the financial status of OC Waste & Recycling for the first quarter of FY 24/25 (July – September). Included in the report is financial information related to tonnage, expenditures, revenues, and cash balances.

### **System Tonnage**

Total OC Waste & Recycling system tonnage received during the first quarter of FY 24/25 was 1,292,723 tons, consisting of 878,452 in-county tonnage and 414,271 importation tonnage. By landfill site, first quarter tonnage was as follows:

#### **Olinda Alpha Landfill**

In-county tonnage 326,975 (37%) of total in-county tonnage  
Importation tonnage 147,126 (35%) of total importation tonnage

#### **Frank R. Bowerman Landfill**

In-county tonnage 402,938 (46%)  
Importation tonnage 226,482 (55%)

#### **Prima Deshecha Landfill**

In-county tonnage 148,539 (17%)  
Importation tonnage 40,663 (10%)

### **Revenues**

For the first quarter of FY 24/25, revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling’s Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) was \$34,109,220 or 16% of the modified revenue budget of \$213,392,596.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling’s Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) was \$683,233 or 0.9% the revenue budget of \$76,500,000.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling’s Importation Net Revenue Sharing Fund (Fund 295) was \$9,894,435 or 17.8% of the revenue budget of \$55,472,000.

Sources of revenue received in the first quarter of FY 24/25 included:

- \$38,802,491 Tonnage Revenue (86.8 % of total revenue received)
- \$3,337,878 Interest Revenue (7.5%)
- \$1,705,540 AB939 Surcharge Revenue (3.8%)
- \$804,880 Other Revenue (1.8%)
- \$36,099 Leases & Royalties (0.1%)

### **Expenditures**

First quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) totaled \$44,694,755 or an approximate 13.8% of the modified expense budget of \$324,841,061.

First quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) totaled \$1,169,652 or 1.1% of the modified expense budget of \$104,534,580.

First quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Fund (Fund 295) totaled \$4,109 of the expense budget of \$55,472,000. This is for the investment administrative fees.

For FY 24/25 first quarter, OC Waste & Recycling's major categories of expenditures were:

- \$32,165,141 Services & Supplies (69.2 %)
- \$10,197,980 Salaries & Employee Benefits (22 %)
- \$1,484,525 Equipment (3.2 %)
- \$1,169,652 Capital Projects (2.5 %)
- \$616,466 Post-Closure Maintenance (1.3 %)
- \$569,753 Taxes, Fees, Assessments (1.2 %)
- \$281,465 AB 939 Surcharge Program (0.6 %)

### **Cash Balance and Reserves**

As of September 30, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had a total cash balance of \$342,340,508 including earmarked and operating reserve cash.

As of September 30, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had an available reserves balance of \$91,309,886.

Should you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Trang Doan, OC Waste & Recycling Financial Services Manager at (714) 834-4149.

### **Attachments**

1. FY 2024/2025 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary – As of September 30, 2024
2. System-Wide Tonnage Trend – FY 2014/2015 to 2024/2025 Budget
3. System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend – FY 2014/2015 to 2024/2025 Budget
4. FY 2024/2025 Revenue Budget to Actuals – As of September 30, 2024
5. FY 2024/2025 Expenditure Budget to Actuals – As of September 30, 2024
6. Cash Balances – FY 2019/2020 to FY 2024/2025 (As of September 30, 2024)

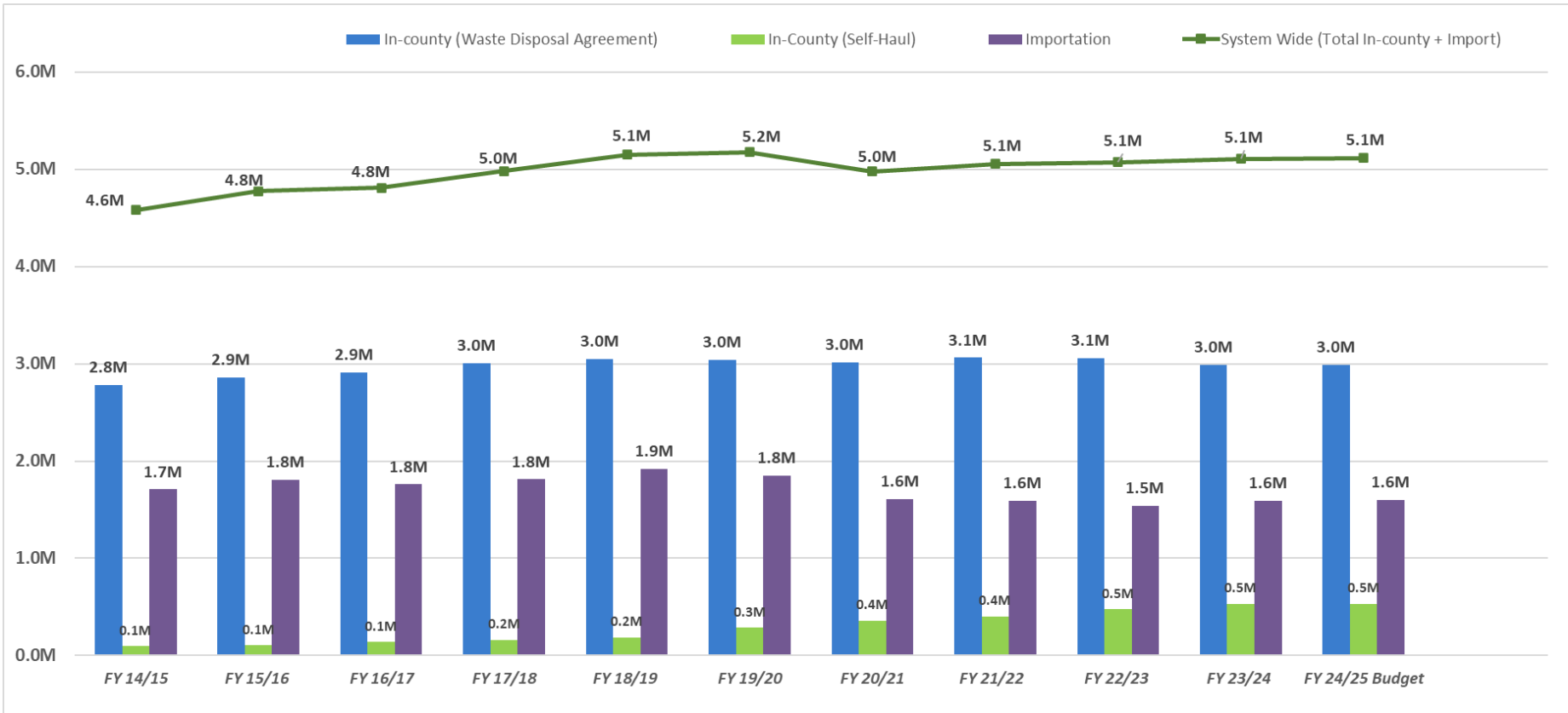
## OC WASTE & RECYCLING

### FY 2024/2025 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of September 30, 2024

	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 1st Quarter Actuals (Recorded)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,515,823	3,515,823	878,452	25.0%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,600,000	1,600,000	414,271	25.9%
<b><i>Total System-Wide Tonnage</i></b>	<b>5,115,824</b>	<b>5,115,824</b>	<b>1,292,723</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
<b>Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 213,377,596	\$ 213,392,596	\$ 34,109,220	16.0%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 314,062,661	\$ 324,841,061	\$ 44,694,755	13.8%
<b>Capital Projects (Fund 273)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 683,233	0.9%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 99,031,557	\$ 104,534,580	\$ 1,169,652	1.1%
<b>Importation (Fund 295)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 9,894,435	17.8%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 4,109	0.01%

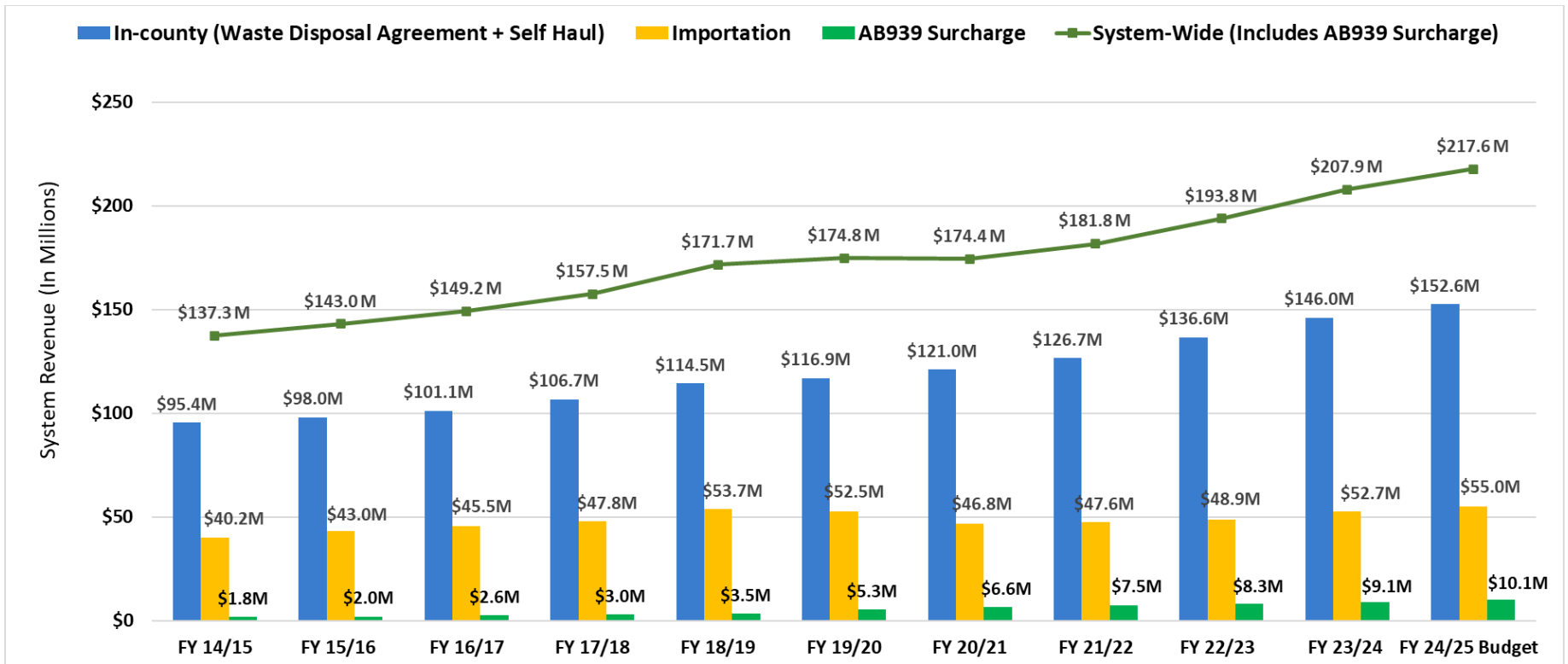


# OC WASTE & RECYCLING System-Wide Tonnage Trend FY 2005/2006 – FY 2024/2025 Budget



# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

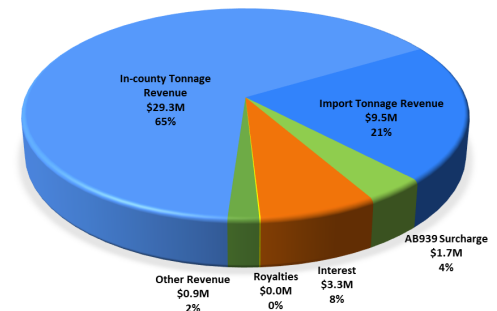
## System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend FY 2014/2015 – FY 2024/2025 Budget



## OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2024/25 Revenue Budget to Actuals As of September 30, 2024

	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 1st Quarter Actuals	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	205,820,000	205,820,000	38,802,491	19%
AB 939 Surcharge Revenue	9,072,000	9,072,000	1,705,540	19%
Interest Income	12,640,000	12,640,000	3,337,878	26%
Leases & Royalties	4,783,226	4,783,226	36,099	1%
Other Revenues <sup>[1]</sup>	4,625,370	4,625,370	804,880	17%
<i>Revenue before Transfers</i>	<i>\$236,940,596</i>	<i>\$236,940,596</i>	<i>\$44,686,888</i>	<i>19%</i>
Internal Transfer <sup>[2]</sup>	108,424,000	108,424,000	-	0%
Transfers-in from Other Funds	-	-	-	N/A
<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$345,364,596</i>	<i>\$345,364,596</i>	<i>\$44,686,888</i>	<i>13%</i>

**1<sup>st</sup> Quarter FY 2024/25  
Operating Revenue**



[1] Other Revenues includes: Licenses, Permits & Franchises, Forfeitures & Penalties, Sale of Surplus Assets, Soil Charges, Recycling Proceeds, Grants, and other Miscellaneous Revenues.

[2] Internal Transfers are for the portion of importation revenue sharing to OCWR Fund 299 Operating, and Operating transfer to Fund 273 for capital projects funding.

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## FY 2024/25 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

### As of September 30, 2024

Expenditure Category	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 1st Quarter Actuals (Recorded)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$123,971,880	\$128,570,764	\$32,165,141	25%
Capital Projects	\$91,825,000	\$95,125,000	\$1,169,652	1%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$41,832,031	\$45,104,047	\$10,197,980	23%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases <sup>[1]</sup>	\$21,477,250	\$27,495,050	\$569,753	2%
Equipment	\$19,377,000	\$19,377,000	\$1,484,525	8%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures	\$4,266,500	\$4,191,500	\$281,465	7%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$15,836,000	\$15,836,000	\$0	0%
<b>Total before Contingency, Adjustments &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>\$318,585,661</b>	<b>\$335,699,361</b>	<b>\$45,868,517</b>	<b>14%</b>
Contingency	\$16,671,557	\$15,839,280	\$0	0%
Internal Transfers	\$133,309,000	\$133,309,000	\$0	0%
<b>Total Encumbrances and Expenditures</b>	<b>\$468,566,218</b>	<b>\$484,847,641</b>	<b>\$45,868,517</b>	<b>9%</b>

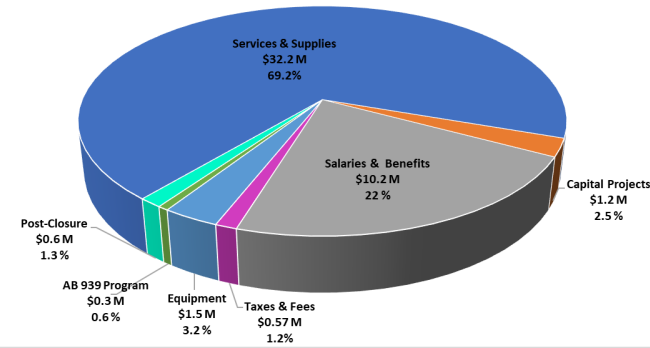
<b>Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance <sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b>\$37,411,300</b>	<b>\$37,411,300</b>	<b>\$616,466</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
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**Notes:**

[1] Expenditures as of 9/30/24 included only fees and assessments from State agencies.

[2] Post-Closure Maintenance expenditures are budgeted for Coyote Canyon and Santiago Canyon closed landfills. Funded by monies set aside in Fund 279.

**1st Quarter FY 2024/25  
Actual Expenditures & Encumbrances**



## OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2018/2019 – FY 2024/2025 as of September 30, 2024

FUND Description	Restricted Fund?	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25 As of 09/30/2024
<b>299</b> OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating <sup>[1]</sup>	No	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M	\$297.13 M	\$342.34 M
<b>273</b> Capital Project Fund	No	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M	\$93.13 M	\$82.92 M
<b>295</b> Importation Revenue Sharing Fund <sup>[2]</sup>	No	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M	\$43.51 M	\$8.57 M
<b>Operating Cash</b>		<b>\$314.95 M</b>	<b>\$345.22 M</b>	<b>\$402.15 M</b>	<b>\$426.80 M</b>	<b>\$433.78 M</b>	<b>\$433.83 M</b>
<b>275</b> Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	No	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M	\$45.11 M	\$45.61 M
<b>279</b> Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	No	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M	\$169.72 M	\$191.18 M
<b>Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations</b>		<b>\$205.95 M</b>	<b>\$174.86 M</b>	<b>\$188.38 M</b>	<b>\$208.41 M</b>	<b>\$214.83 M</b>	<b>\$236.79 M</b>
<b>272</b> Prima Deshecha Landfill & La Pata Avenue Gap Closure	Yes	\$0.10 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
<b>274</b> Corrective Action Escrow	Yes	\$8.72 M	\$10.44 M	\$11.99 M	\$13.70 M	\$14.26 M	\$14.42 M
<b>276</b> Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.34 M	\$1.34 M
<b>284</b> Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$33.35 M	\$33.72 M
<b>286</b> Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$49.48 M	\$50.00 M
<b>287</b> Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$30.59 M	\$30.90 M
<b>288</b> FRB Wetland Creation & Agua Chinon Wash Riparian	Yes	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M
<b>Restricted Cash</b>		<b>\$104.54 M</b>	<b>\$107.22 M</b>	<b>\$109.35 M</b>	<b>\$117.04 M</b>	<b>\$129.90 M</b>	<b>\$131.26 M</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH</b>		<b>\$625.54 M</b>	<b>\$627.30 M</b>	<b>\$699.88 M</b>	<b>\$752.24 M</b>	<b>\$778.51 M</b>	<b>\$801.89 M</b>

Note(s):

[1] Fund 299 Operating includes cash earmarked for AB939 Surcharge, closure funding, Capital Expenditures funding, and Reserves (25% of Operating Expense Budget)

[2] Fund 295 (FKA Fund 285 Bankruptcy Recovery Fund) current balance includes July 2023 tonnage revenue collected.

## 2024 Legislative Wrap-up Summary

During the 2024 legislative cycle, OCWR tracked a total of seventy-seven bills. Early in this cycle, several bills were identified for tracking, however died through the process, or were amended and no longer relevant to the Agency. Of the initial seventy-seven bills, a total of fifty-four made it to the end of the legislative cycle. Of the fifty-four bills, twenty-four were signed into law, while thirty were either vetoed by the Governor or failed to reach the Governor, making them officially dead.

Additionally, this year marked the first year that OCWR has brought bills to the Board of Supervisors for support or opposition. This year OCWR brought 4 bills for support. Of the 4 bills, two bills were signed into law and two were vetoed by the governor.

Below is a summary of the number bills tracked by OCWR over the past 4 legislative cycles:

	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Bill's Tracked</b>	79	36	61	77
<b>Bill's Supported/Opposed by OCWR/County BOS</b>	0	0	0	4
<b>Bill's Approved by Gov.</b>	21	19	17	24
<b>Bill's Vetoed by Gov. or failed</b>	58	17	44	30

Below is a list of notables' bill's passed during the 2024 legislative cycle:

### [SB 1046](#) (OCWR/County Supported)

**(Laird D) Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations. (BOS Supported this Legislation)**

**Status:** 9/22/24 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 452, Statutes of 2024

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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. 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.

### [AB 2346](#) (OCWR/County Supported)

**(Lee D) Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products. (BOS Supported this Legislation)**

**Status:** 9/27/24 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 712, Statutes of 2024.

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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.

### **SB 1143**

**(Allen D) Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility.**

**Status:** 9/29/24 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 989, Statutes of 2024.

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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. Current 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. Current 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. Current law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program. Current 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 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.

## [AB 660](#)

### **(Irwin D) Food and beverage products: labeling: quality dates and sell-by dates.**

**Status:** 9/28/24 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 911, Statutes of 2024.

**Summary:** The Milk and Milk Products Act of 1947 regulates milk and milk products and establishes standards for the manufacturing, handling, processing, and marketing of milk and milk products. Current law requires that there appear on the package or container of market milk, market cream, and other milk products made from market milk or any component or derivative of market milk the date established by the processor as the date on which, in order to ensure consumer quality, the product is normally removed from the shelf or similar location from which the milk product is offered for sale to the consumer. This bill would instead require that there appear on the package or container of those milk products the date established by the processor as the date by which the product should normally be used to ensure consumer quality.

## [SB 1053](#)

### **(Blakespear D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

**Status:** 9/22/24 Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 453, Statutes of 2024

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law defines a “single-use carryout bag” as a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag or a reusable grocery bag that meets specified requirements, including that the bag be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and meets specified requirements with regard to the bag’s durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law defines “recycled paper bag,” in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, recast the definition of a “single-use carryout bag” to a “carryout bag,” and would revise the definition to mean a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale for the purpose of carrying purchased goods and that is not a recycled paper bag. The bill would create a carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after January 1, 2028, without exception.

## [SB 1143](#)

### **(Allen D) Household hazardous waste: producer responsibility.**

**Status:** 9/29/24 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 989, Statutes of 2024.

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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. Current 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. Current 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. Current law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program. Current 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 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.

## **SB 707**

### **(Newman D) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024.**

**Status:** 9/28/24 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 864, Statutes of 2024

**Summary:** 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 of Resources Recycling and Recovery 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 July 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 July 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, the bill would make a producer subject to specified civil penalties, unless the producer is a participant of a PRO, and all apparel and textiles are accounted for in the plan. 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.