

**WELCOME**  
**OC Waste Management Commission**  
**Meeting**  
**December 14, 2023**

- 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



# **Agenda Item 1**

## **Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force, September 14, 2023**

# **Agenda Item 2**

## **Election of Officers for 2024: Chair and Vice Chair**



# **Agenda Item 3**

## **Future of Smart Landfilling**

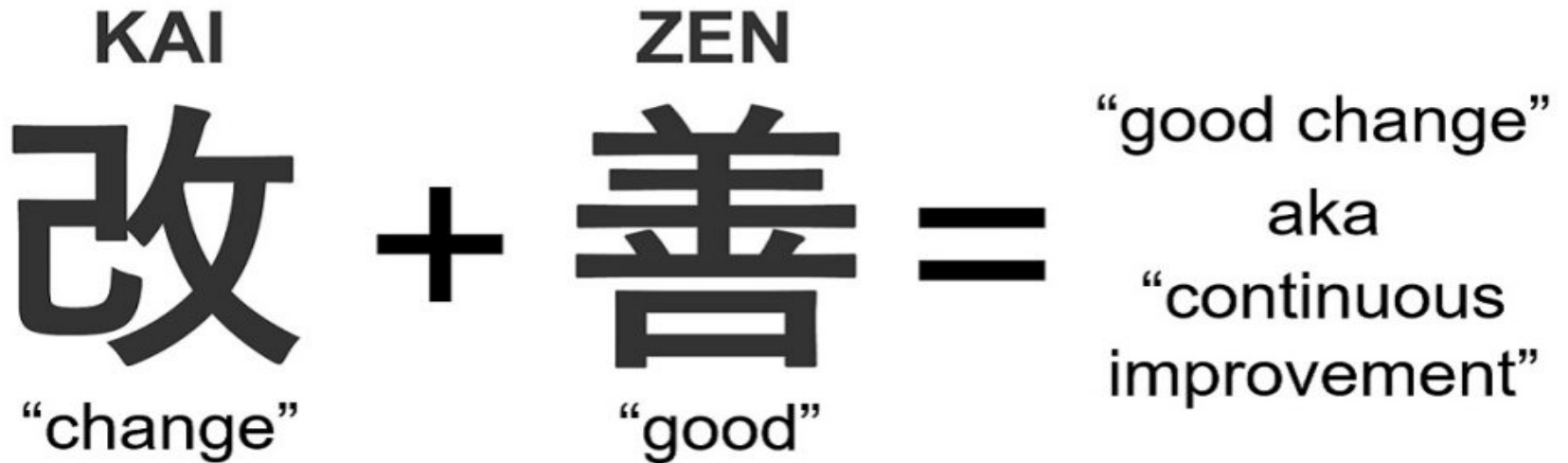
## Slow is Smooth, Smooth is Fast

- Goals, policies and procedures
- Effectiveness while meeting objectives
- Assess before developing
- Planning provides **agility** dealing with future changes (includes looking into the future, analyzing it and deciding a future course of action beforehand)

### Smart Landfill Program Pillars:



## Why Kaizen?

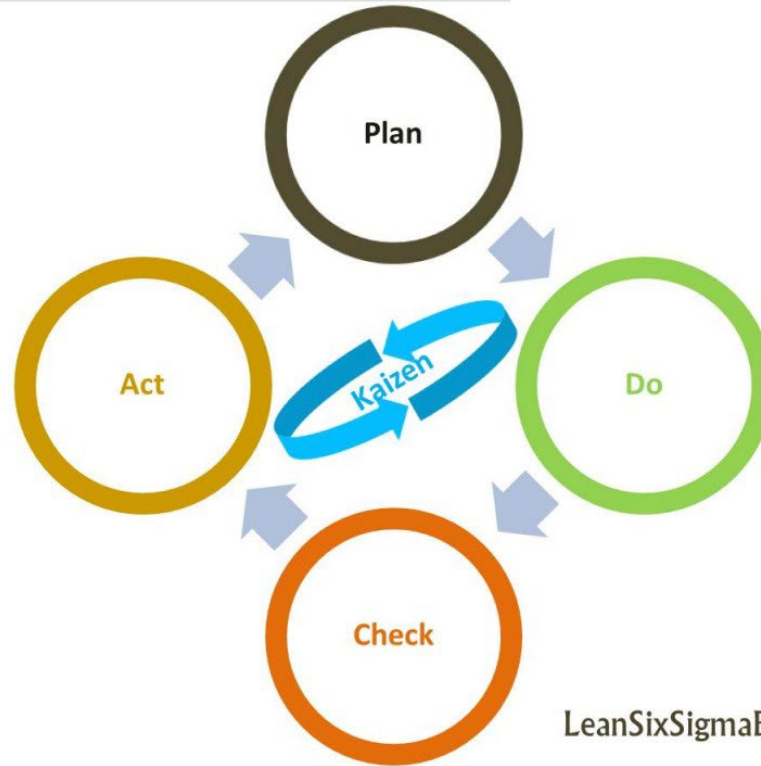


# Kaizen

A Japanese term meaning change for the better or continuous improvement, which serves as a basis for a business philosophy.

## Integration for Lean Six Sigma

Kaizen via Plan-Do-Check-Act (Shewart cycle)



LeanSixSigmaBelgium.com

# Agility Through Planning



## SCADA & Smart Landfill Program (SLP)

### SCADA = Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition

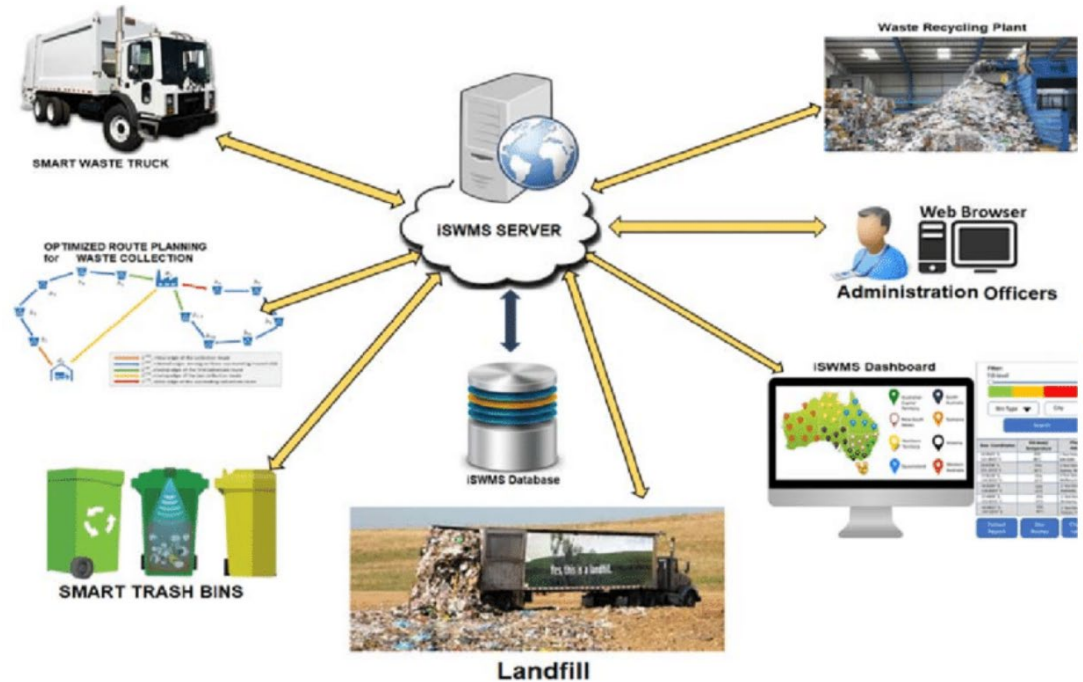
- *Cloud-Based*
- *Control various processes*
  - ❑ *Remotely or Locally*
  - ❑ *Integrates with Other Automated Processes*
- *Interaction with Sensors, Pumps, Motors, Valves (Process Equipment)*
  - ❑ *Through an HMI (Human-Machine Interface)*
- *Monitoring, acquiring, and processing real-time data*
- *Recording the events into a file (Historian)*



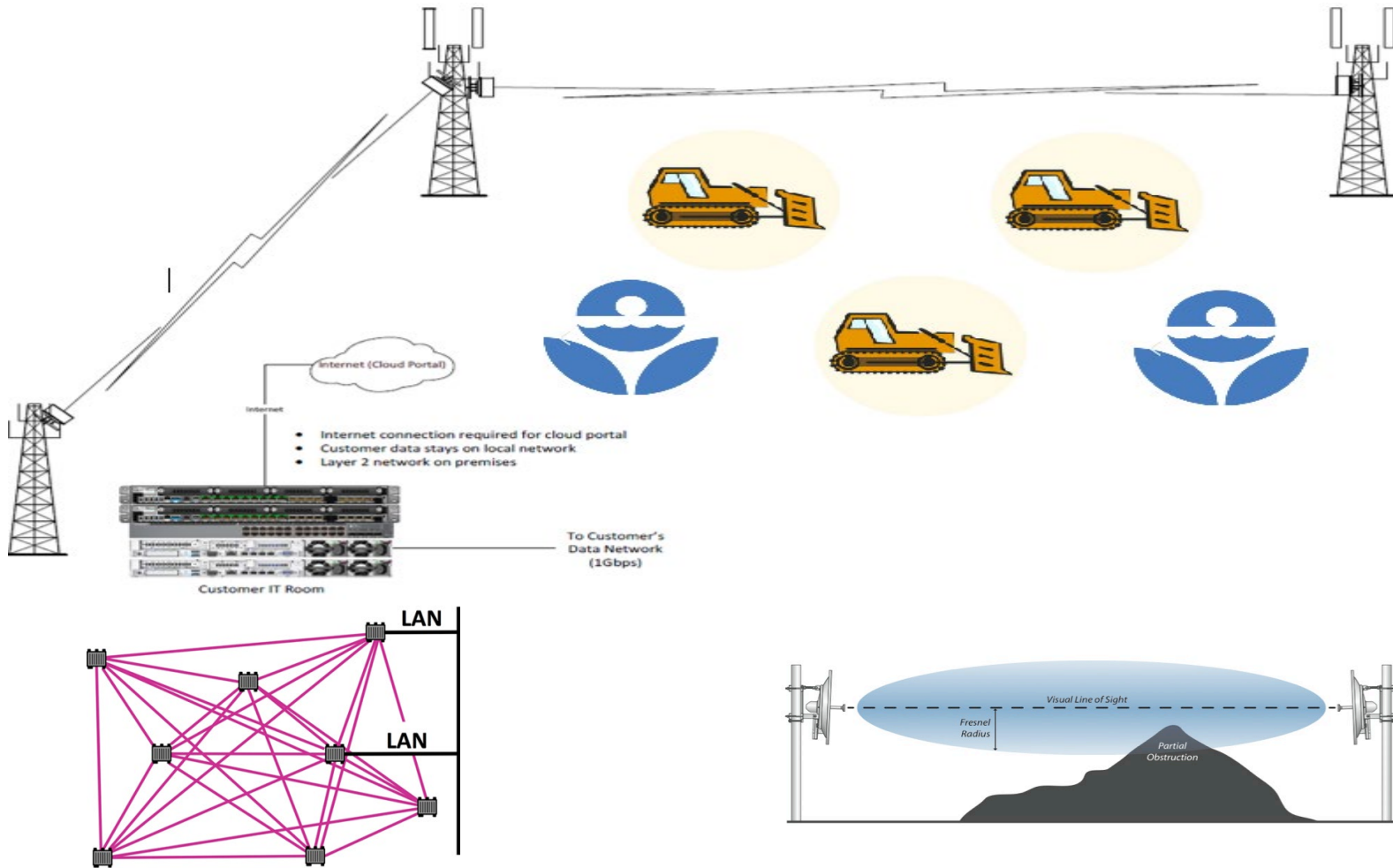
# SCADA & Smart Landfill Program (SLP)

## Smart Landfill Applications Goals

- Connectivity
- Voice - Cell phone coverage
- Data – Analog & Digital
- Video Surveillance (in-house)
- Remote Upload/Download Data
- Production Management (Live)
- Machine Guidance & Control
- Environmental Monitoring (IIoT)
- Vehicle-to-Vehicle
- Remote Machine Guidance
- Real-Time Asset Tracking, & Optimization
- SCADA & Process Control
- Real-Time Voice and Data Communications
- Integration on Enterprise Level



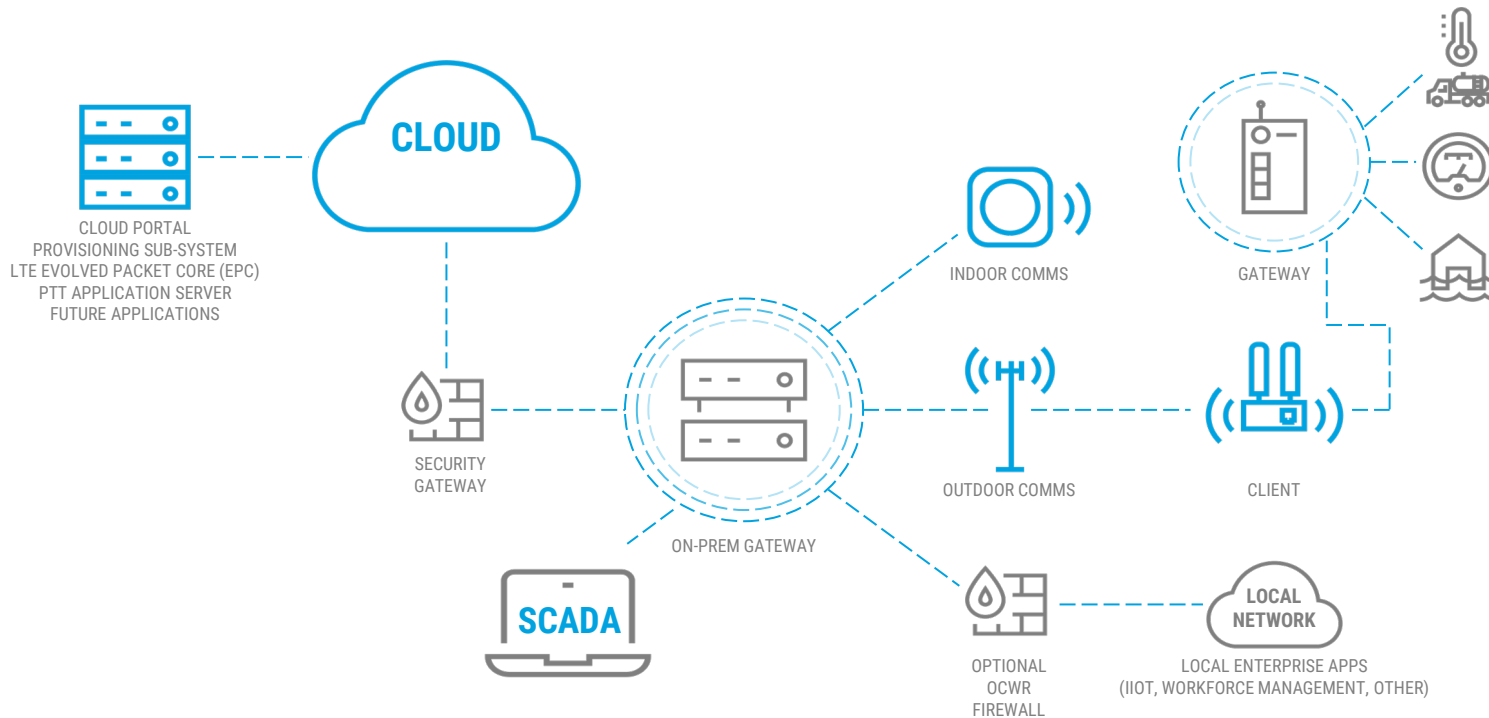
# SCADA and Smart Landfill System





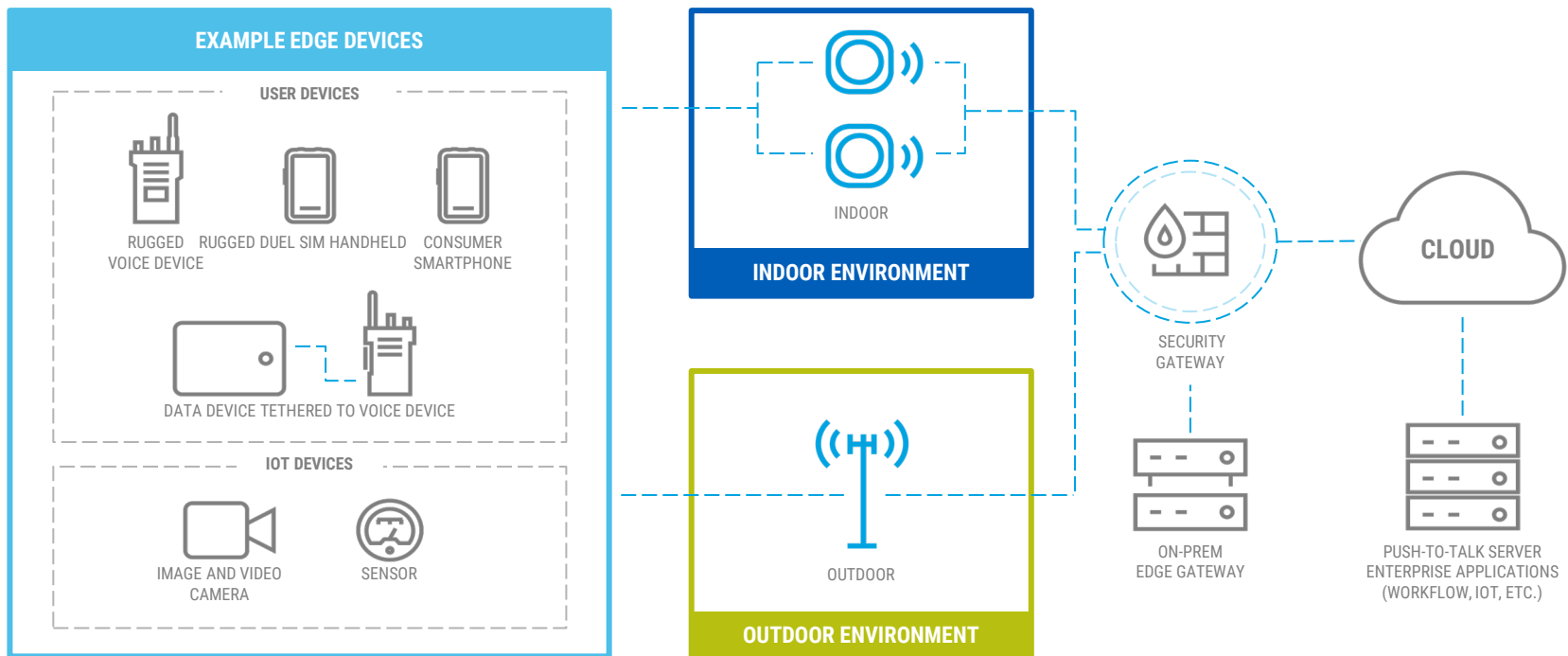
# SCADA and Smart Landfill System

## OCWR MESH IIOT & SENSOR WITH SCADA SUPPORT



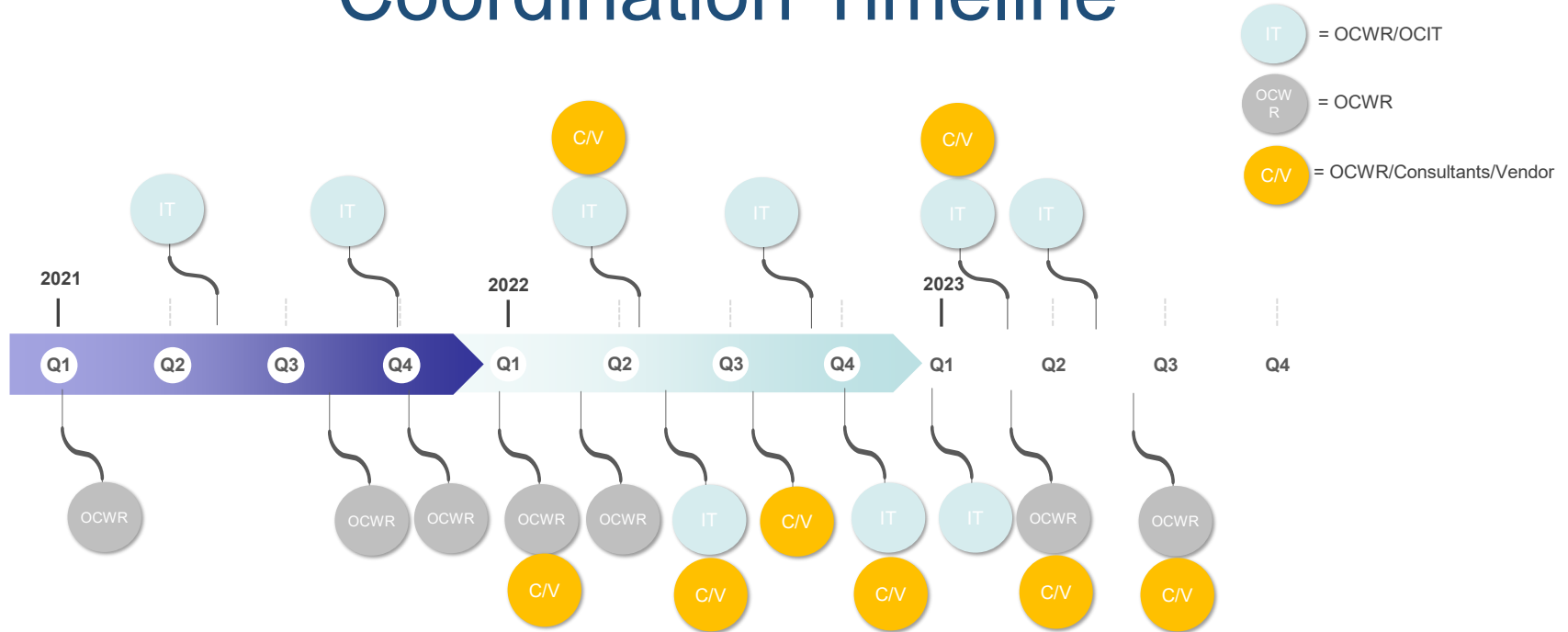
# SCADA and Smart Landfill System

## HIGH LEVEL OCWR SOLUTION COMPONENTS



# SCADA and Smart Landfill System

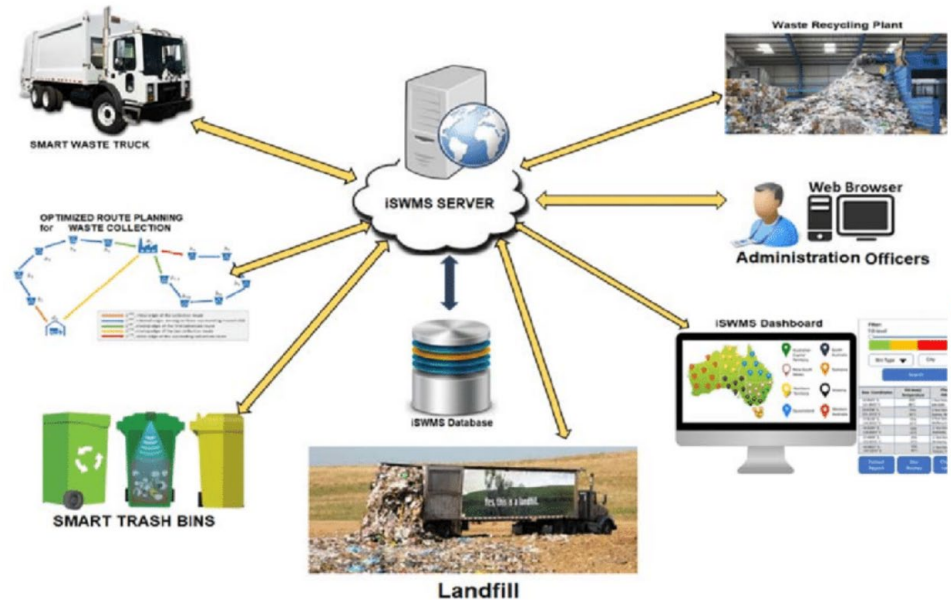
## Coordination Timeline



# SCADA & Smart Landfill Program (SLP)

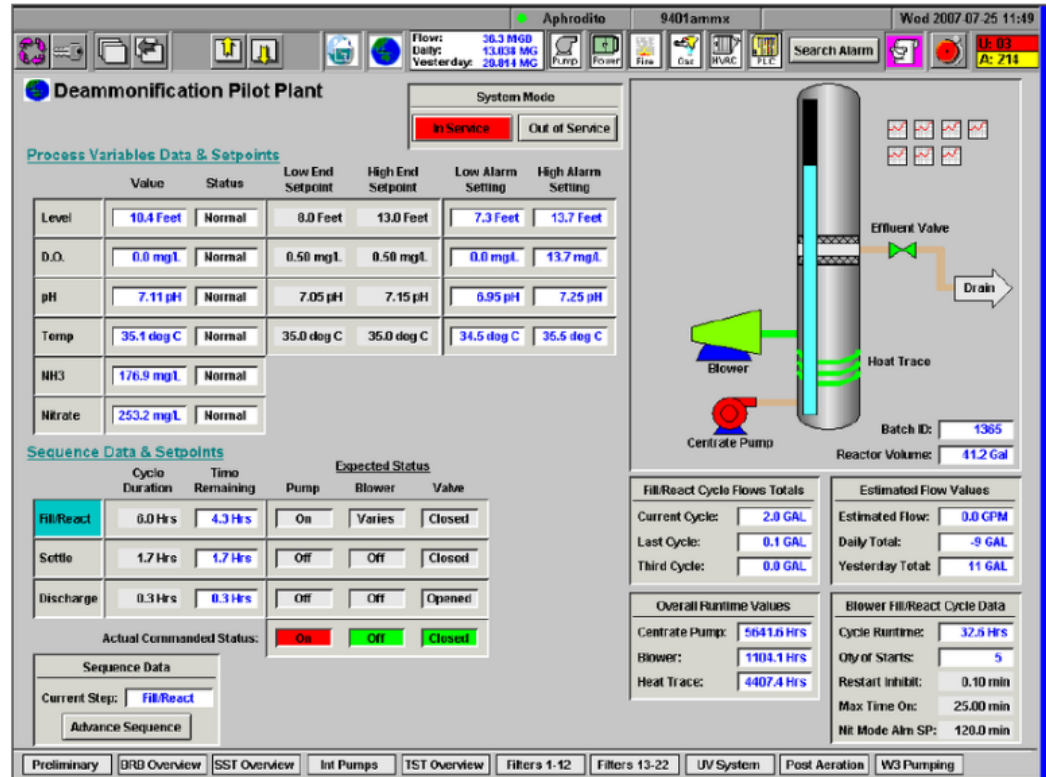
## Smart Landfill Applications

- Video Surveillance (in-house)
- Production Management (Live)
- Environmental Monitoring (IIoT)
- Remote Machine Guidance
- Real-Time Voice and Data Communications
- Integration on Enterprise Level
- SCADA & Process Control for:
  - Grade Control
  - Landfill Gas Collection System Optimization
  - Organics Recycling
  - CASP, SSO, AD
  - Fuel System
  - Other Upcoming Systems

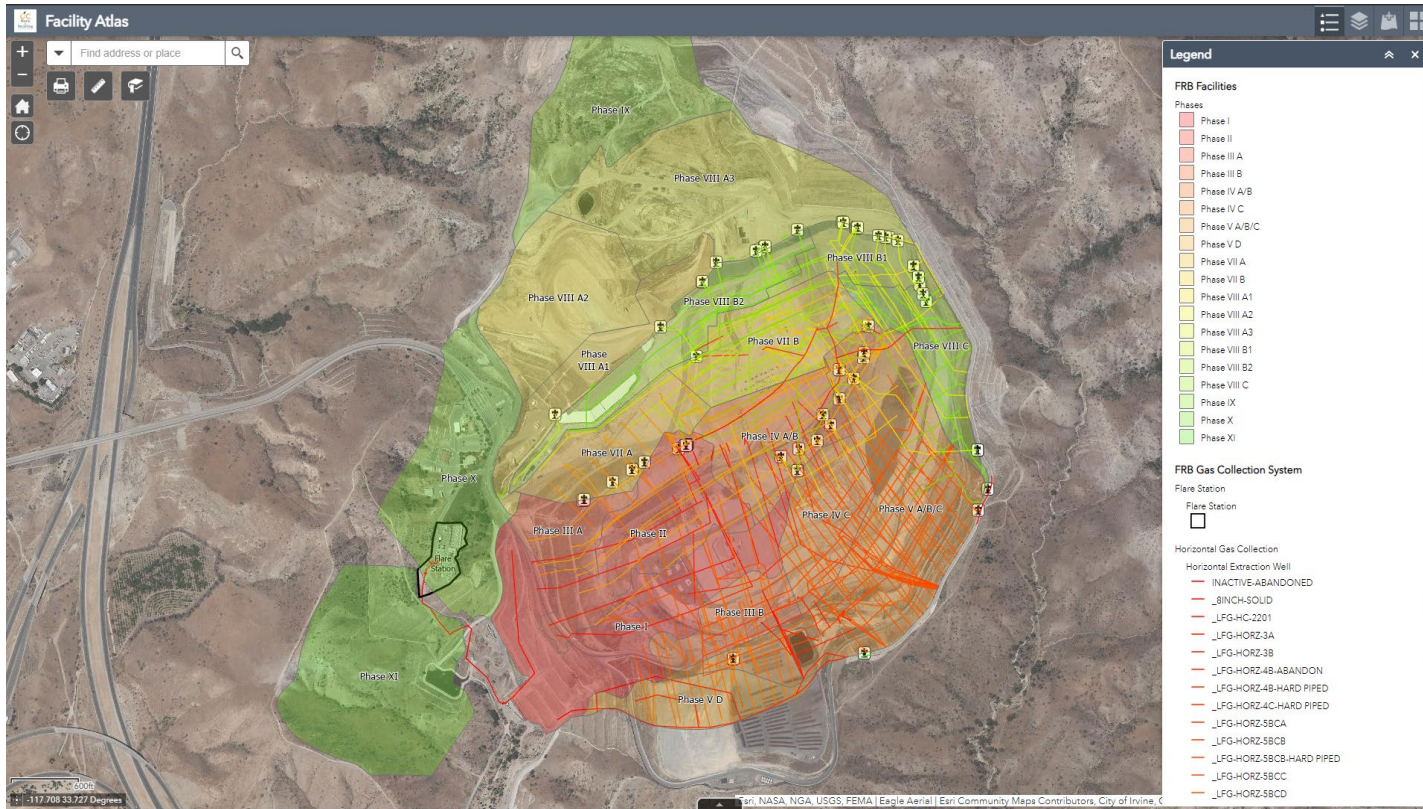


# What Are The Opportunities?

PROCESS AREA	DESCRIPTION
10	Buildings & Grounds
11	Fee Stations
12	Flare Stations
13	Gas Collection Systems
14	Greenery
15	Ground Water
16	Habitat
17	Heavy Equipment
18	Light Equipment
19	Renewable Energy
20	Storm Water
21	Tank Farm
22	Misting System
23	CASP
24	AD
25	SSO
26	Grade Control
27	Fuel System
28	Future
29	Future
30	Future



# SLP Benefit – Facility Atlas



# SLP Benefit – Wells Monitoring & Control

## Real-time Environmental Monitoring

- Identify and transmit real-time system health alerts including sensor, transmission and network notifications.
- Ground Water,
- Gas,
- Storm Water,
- Retain the prior 365 days of measurement and operational audit trail data locally,
- Provide on-site download capability.



# SLP Benefit – Composting Monitoring & Control

## Real-time Compost Monitoring

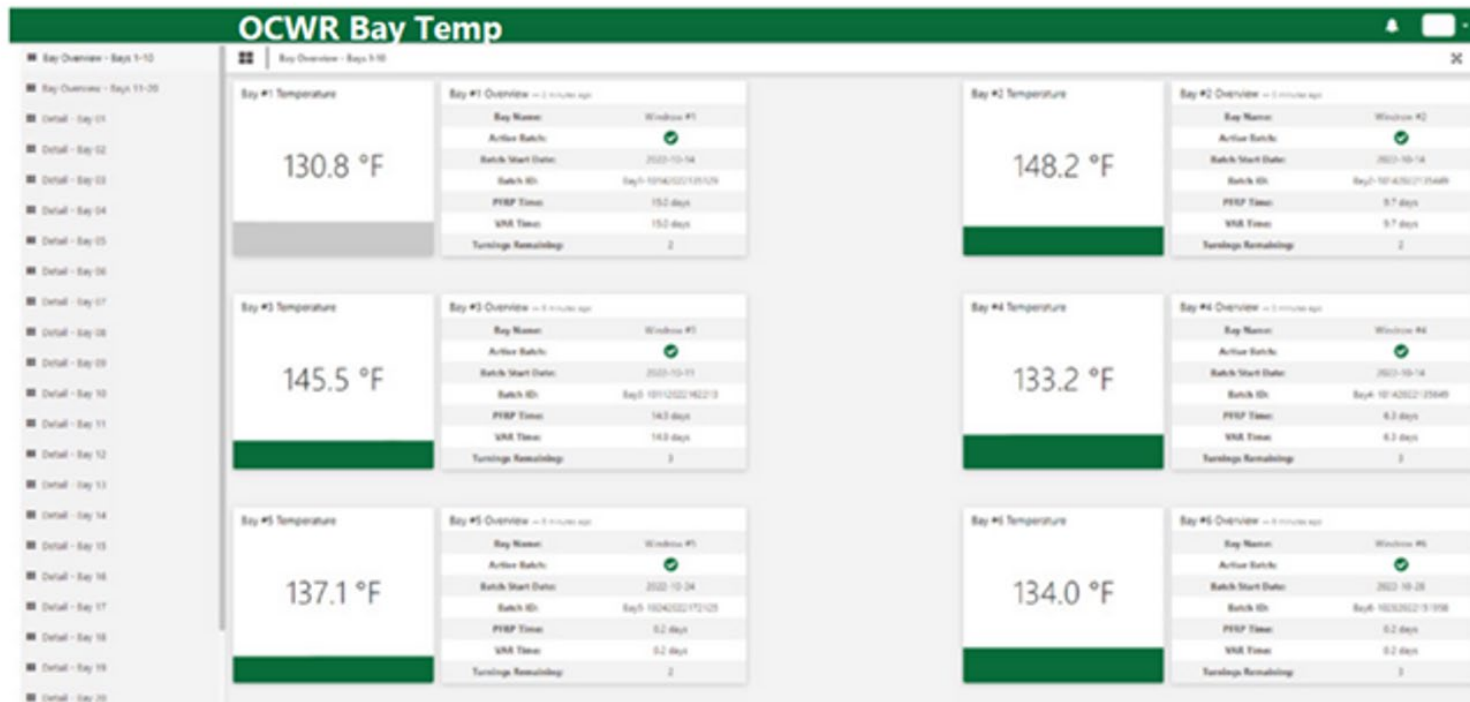
- Identify and transmit real-time system health alerts including sensor, transmission and network notifications.
- Wireless Temp Probes
- Retain the prior 365 days of measurement and operational audit trail data locally,
- Provide on-site download capability.





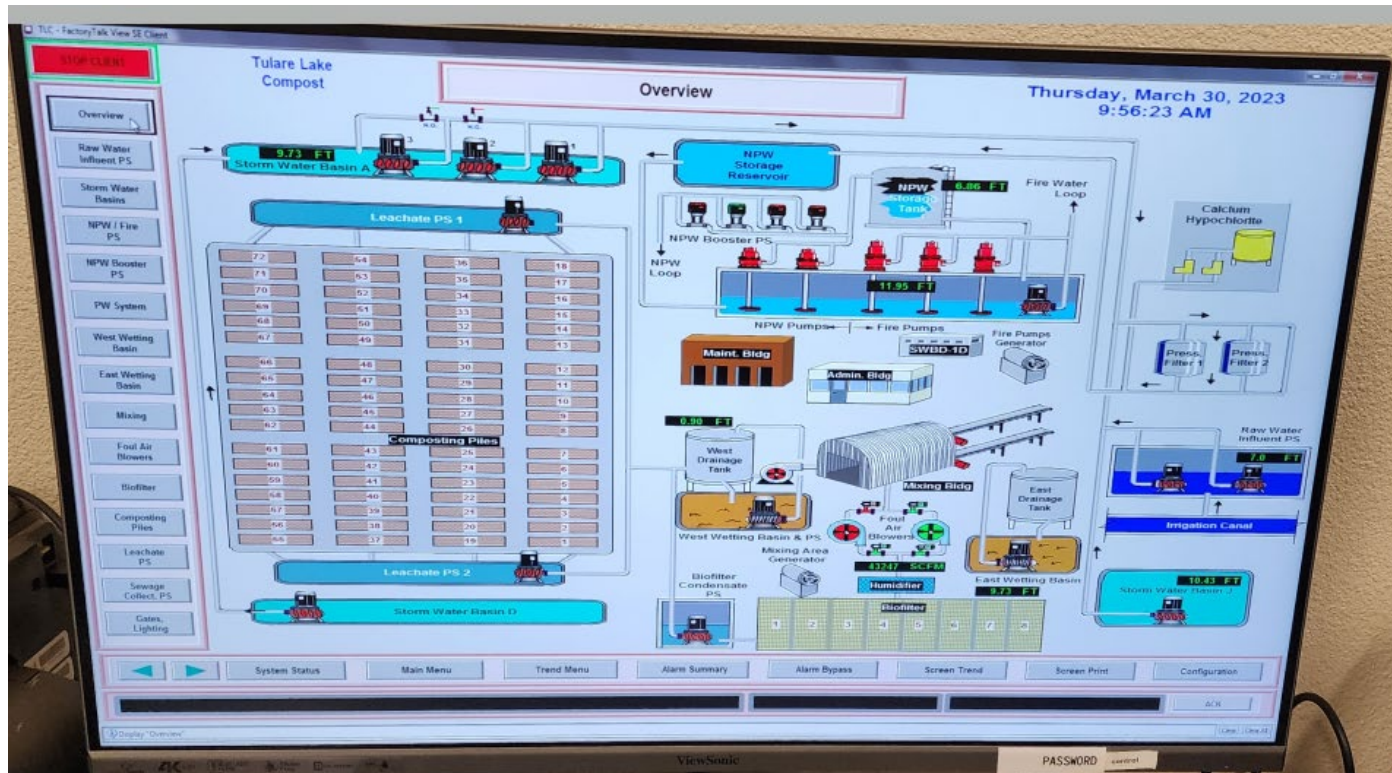
# SLP Benefit – Composting Monitoring & Control

## Real-time Compost Monitoring



# SLP Benefit – CASP Monitoring & Control

## CASP System Live Monitoring



# SLP Benefit – Heavy Machinery Management

## Smart Heavy Machinery Status and Maintenance

Groups > Customer Group > 14 Results

Search:

Hello Bob! · Preferences | Logout | Help

All Assets (24)

Groups

Customer Gr...(14)

Filters

- Account
- Site Boundary
- Device Type
- Manufacturer
- Product Family
- Model

Projects

Fleet Alerts 23 Health Maintenance Utilization Project Administration

**Fleet Summary**

Asset ID	Make/Model	Hour Meter	Last Known Status	Date Last Reported	A.
UNIT 10	CAT D6TLGP	294	Asset On	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 23	CAT 775GLRC	162	Asset On	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 29	CAT 730	540	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 30	CAT D11T	615	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 13	CAT 992K	940	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 14	CAT 772	1,028	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 22	CAT 963D	750	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 40	CAT 930H	845	Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 37	CAT 740BEJ	515	Asset Off	06/25/21 9:48 AM	
UNIT 5	CAT 988H	581	Not Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	0
UNIT 28	CAT 14M	950	Not Reporting	06/25/21 9:48 AM	9

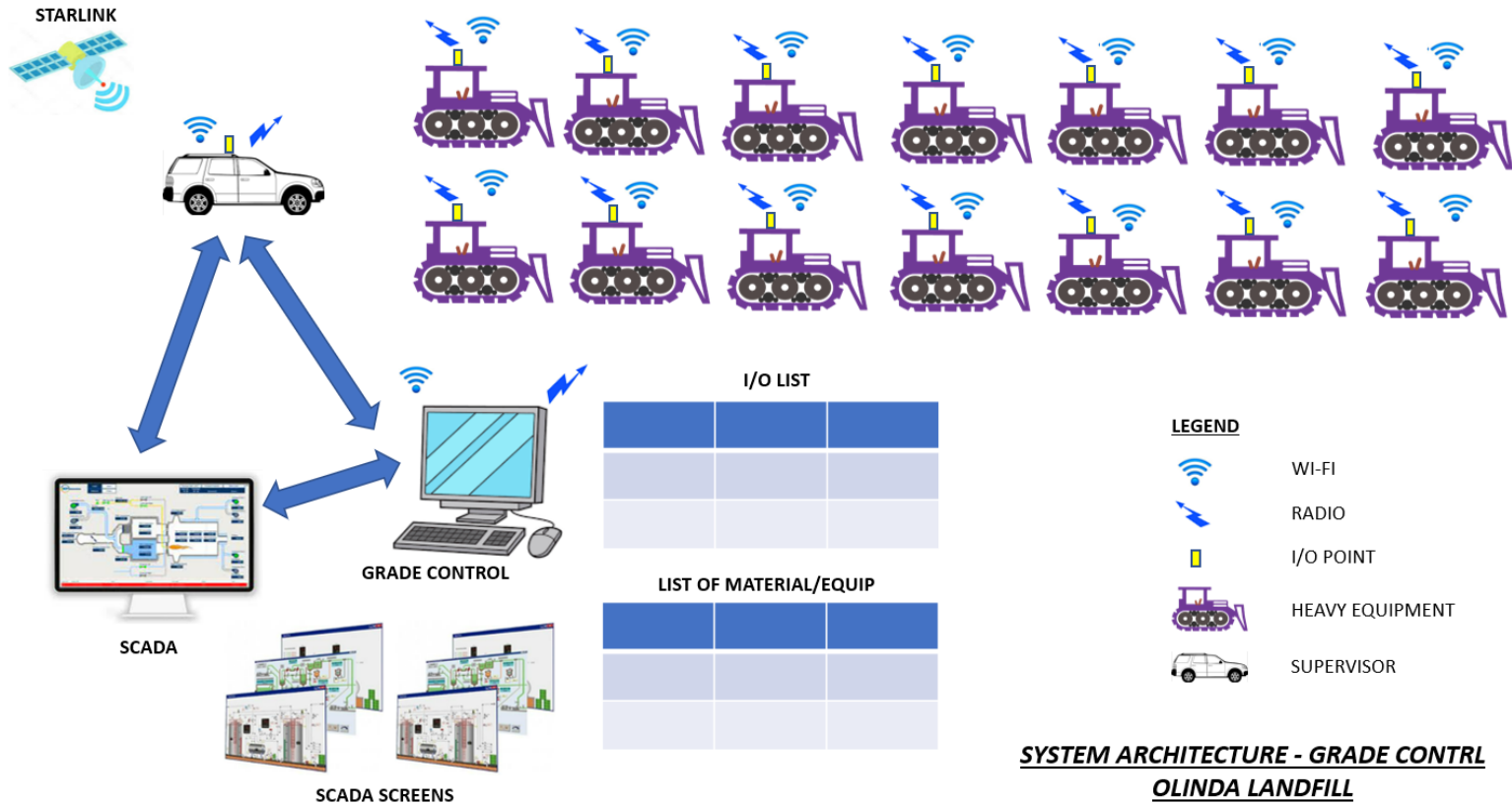
Administration

- Device Configuration
- User Accounts
- Manage
- Alerts
- Groups
- Imports
- Projects
- Shared Assets
- Sites

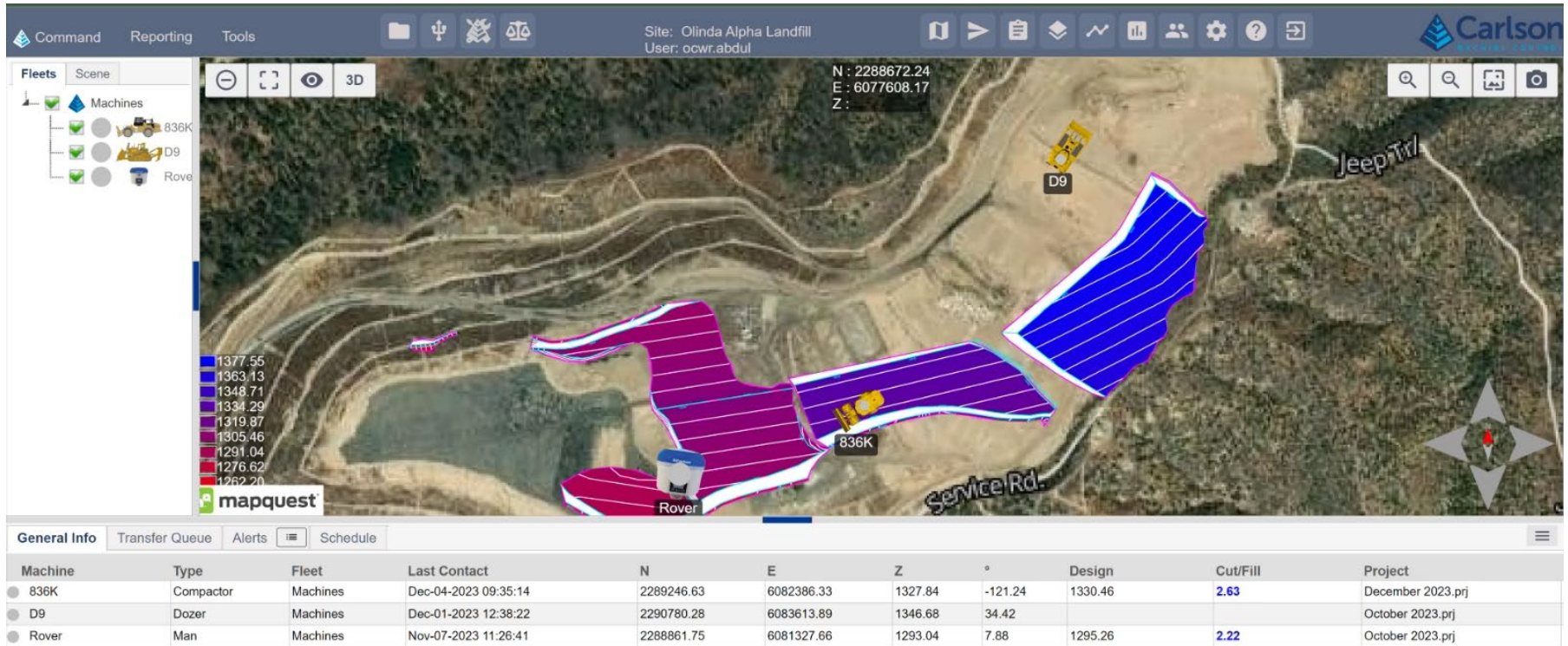
Map

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# SLP Benefit – Grade Control Control



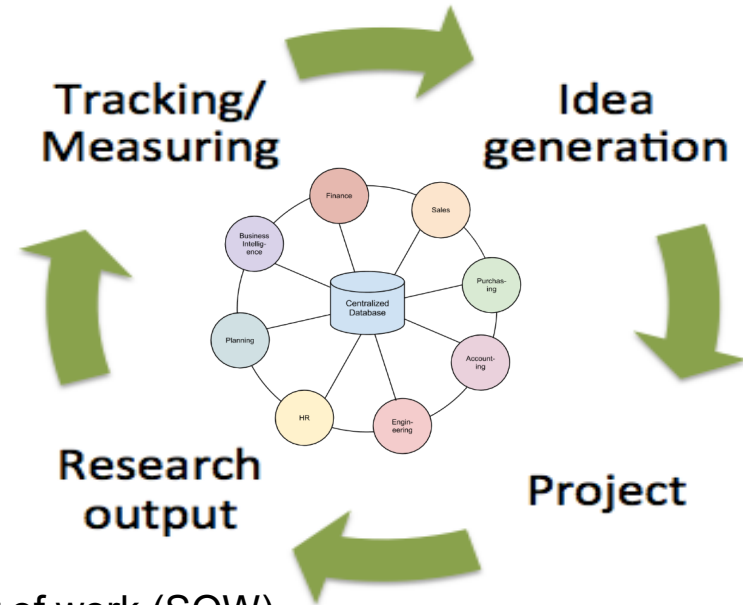
# SLP Benefit – Grade Control System



# SCADA and Smart Landfill System

## Next Steps

- Centralized Strategy
- Plan Before Implementing
- Connectivity(Good News/Bad News) 😊 😞
- Establish SCADA collective requirements
- Integration is key (Transducers Tricks)
- Develop a technical specification and statement of work (SOW).
- The SOW establishes the requirements for the options discussed in this report.



## OCWR 101: *That's all folks!*



**Thank You!**

# Agenda Item 4

## Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update



# Legislative & SB 1383 Update's

Waste Management Commission  
Presented by Robert Sedita  
December 14, 2023



OCWR has tracked 61 Bills, since the start of the 2023 Legislative Cycle.

- 22 bills failed deadlines but could be acted upon in 2024.
- 9 bills were vetoed by the Governor.
- 17 bills have been signed by the Governor.

## Prior Year Tracking

- In 2022 OCWR tracked 36 Bills
  - 19 of those Bills were signed by the Governor
- In 2021 OCWR tracked 79 Bills
  - 21 of those Bills were signed by the Governor

# Legislative Update

JANUARY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1		1	2	3	4	5	6
Wk. 2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wk. 3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wk. 4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Wk. 1	28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1					1	2	3
Wk. 2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wk. 3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Wk. 4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Wk. 1	25	26	27	28	29		

- Jan. 1: Statutes take effect.
- Jan. 3: Legislature reconvenes.
- Jan. 10: Budget must be submitted by Governor.
- Jan. 19: Last day for any committee to hear and report to the floor.
- Feb. 16: Last day for bills to be introduced.
- Mar. 21: Legislative Spring Recess

## OCWR Legislative Work

- Methane Monitoring Legislation/Regulatory Change
  - Incorporate new technology i.e. sniffer drones to monitor methane admissions at the landfills.
  - OCWR has proposed changes and are working with County CEO Legislative Office.
  
- SB 752: Would require a provider of solid waste handling services to provide timely notice to its customers of a potential labor dispute that will disrupt the collection of solid waste require timely refunds to customers following a failure to collect solid waste.
  - Assisting potential for County or SWANA Support for Legislation.

# SB 1383 Update's and Deadlines

## General Updates:

- Organics (Compost and Mulch) Marketing:
  - Notifications to HOA's and property management companies.
  - Working with CEO Procurement and CEO Real Estate to include organics procurement language in future County contracts and leases.
  - The Cemetery District will be touring our facility and interested in utilizing of our material.
  - Compost Wattle Giveaway in Canyon Area (District 3, OCWR, OCFA, & OCPW Partnership).
  
- Organics Bulk Passes
  - 31 Open Passes
    - 13 Jurisdictions
    - 14 Landscape Companies
    - 5 Outside Agencies/Companies

# SB 1383 Update's and Deadlines



## Upcoming Jurisdictional Deadlines:

### **Enforcement and Tier II Generators:**

- Tier 2 Generator Inspections commenced.
- January 1, 2024: SB 1383 Enforcement Actions Commence.

### **Countywide Organic Waste and Edible Food Capacity Planning Report (Assessment Period 2029-2034):**

- February 2024: Surveys released to OC Jurisdictions.
- May 2024: Surveys due back to County.
- August 1, 2024: Countywide assessment due to CalRecycle.

# Questions ?



**For Legislative or SB 1383 Questions or Updates**

**Contact:**

**Robert Sedita**

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

# Agenda Item 5

## Composting 101



Waste Management Commission  
Presentation

# ORGANICS PROGRAM

**Presented by:**

David Tieu, PE, MSCE, QISP, QSD/P, CCOM™  
Deputy Director  
OC Waste & Recycling



## Organics Material Management Report

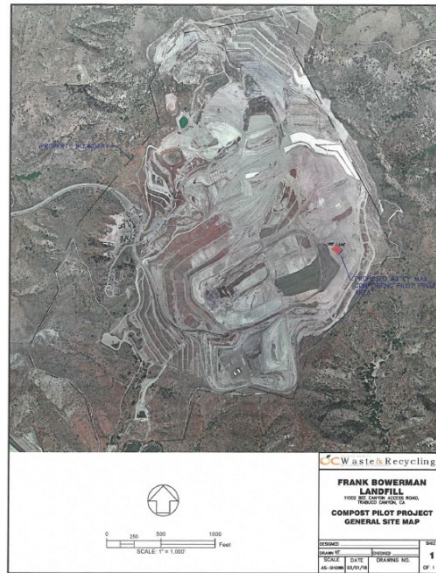
- Organics Infrastructure Road Map
  - SB 1383 Short Term Climate Changed Pollutants
  - AB 1594 Alternative Daily Cover
- Facility Siting
- Technologies and Processes
- Permitting Pathway
- Report Available at OCWR Website  
[http://www.oclandfills.com/recycling/changes\\_in\\_recycling/organics\\_initiative\\_report](http://www.oclandfills.com/recycling/changes_in_recycling/organics_initiative_report)



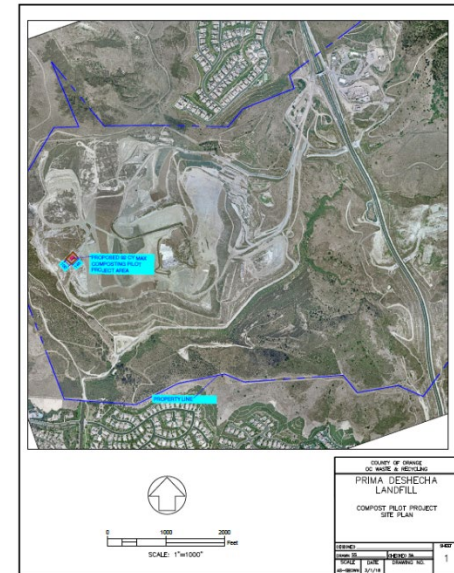
# Demonstration Pilot Projects - Siting



Valencia  
Greenery



Bee Canyon  
Greenery



Capistrano  
Greenery

## ORGANIC RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN – PHASE 1

- Composting (Windrow or Covered Aerated Static Pile)

- Windrow (Currently permitting and operating)
  - Basic permit
- Covered Aerated Static Pile (CASP)
  - AQMD permit needed
  - Use of cover and forced air
  - Reduces composting time
  - Reduces water consumption
  - Mitigation of odors and vectors
  - Batch process



\*\*\* Expanding permit capability to accept additional organics wastes

# Orange County Greeneries



Bee Canyon Greenery  
Irvine



Capistrano Greenery  
San Juan Capistrano



YOU ARE INVITED TO THE  
CEREMONIAL GRAND OPENING OF  
**VALENCIA GREENERY**

**Thursday, June 1, 2023**

Event starts at 10 a.m.  
Shuttles to greenery begin at 9:30 a.m.  
Lunch following ceremony

Featuring Remarks by  
OC Fourth District Supervisor Doug Chaffee and CEO Frank Kim  
Safety requirements: No open-toe shoes, PPE provided  
**RSVP REQUIRED**

Olinda Alpha Landfill  
1942 N. Valencia Avenue  
Brea, CA 92823



## Covered Aerated Static Piles (CASP)



## ORGANIC RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN – PHASE 2

- **Co-Digestion (Food Waste)**
  - Use of existing capacity in WWTP (OC San District)
  - SSO processed to remove contamination, homogenize, direct inject into AD (**OCWR Operations**)
  - Benefits of increased digester efficiency
    - Biogas production increase & biosolids destruction
  - Requires SSO (commercial program)
    - Requires volume (WDA)
  - Bridging Solid Waste and Wastewater Industries
    - Use of conversion technology



BAT for Manufacturing



## ORGANIC RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN – PHASE 3

- High Solids Anaerobic Digestion (Program driven)
  - Larger investment and infrastructure
  - Need for secure volume for long term (WDA)
  - Mass Balance
    - Gas, liquids and solids:
      - Provides RNG for pipeline/fuels/energy
      - Digestate liquids management
      - Biosolids for composting/land applications
  - Continuous process
  - Market driven by legislation and lack of infrastructure



Closing loop on Organics Recycling, RNG & Composting



# ORGANICS PROGRAM ROADMAP

Chair Report Out



# Organic Waste Procurement

Free compost & mulch for jurisdictions  
from OC Waste & Recycling  
for SB 1383 recovered organic waste  
procurement targets

Records /data provided for procurement  
documentation



# Free Compost and Resources



**Need Compost?**

Thank you for visiting the County of Orange Greeneries. Our Greeneries play an integral part of the growing regional resource recovery infrastructure to support state mandated recycling of organic waste.

By recycling organics such as curbside green waste, we preserve valuable landfill space and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We repurpose these materials into beneficial products such as compost and mulch, available for residential and community use.

**Follow us on social media @OCWaste for future giveaway events. For information on obtaining more compost scan the code.**



**Compost & Mulch Available by Appointment**




## County of Orange Resource Recovery

### OC Resident Guide to Services

Take advantage of OC's resources for recycling and disposal

 Composting 	 OC Recycle Guide 
 Mattress Recycling 	 Household Hazardous Waste 




[www.oilandfills.com](http://www.oilandfills.com)



Questions, Comments, Concerns, Suggestions



Thank you for your time!



# Legislative Summary

## Year End Update 2023

### Color Legend:

Signed By the Governor

Vetoed By the Governor

### AB 407

**Hazardous waste: used oil. (Chen R)**

**Current Text: Amended 6/14/2023**

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 9/20/23 Vetoed by Governor**

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste, including used oil, and defines “used oil” for those purposes. Current law excludes from regulation used oil that has not been treated by the generator of the used oil, the generator claims the used oil is exempt from regulation by the department, and the used oil meets all of specified criteria, including that the used oil is not subject to regulation as either hazardous waste or used oil under federal law. This bill would change that criterion to instead require the used oil to either not be subject to regulation as either hazardous waste or used oil under federal law or that the used oil not be subject to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law and meets certain testing criteria.

### AB 480

**Surplus land. (Ting D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/3/2023**

**Introduced: 2/7/2023**

**Status: 10/11/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 788, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare that land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use and to declare land as either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures. This bill would exempt a local agency, in specified instances, from making a declaration at a public meeting for land that is “exempt surplus land” if the local agency identifies the land in a notice that is published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the exemption takes effect. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

### AB 592

**Vehicles: Vehicles: nonfranchise waste hauling. (Wilson D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 6/15/2023**

**Introduced: 2/9/2023**

**Status: 9/22/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 202, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2028, authorize the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano to create a 3-year pilot program to regulate the transport of solid waste by commercial nonfranchise solid waste haulers, as defined, on public roads in unincorporated areas of the county, as provided.

## AB 678

**Biomethane procurement targets or goals: core transport agents. (Alvarez D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Status: 10/7/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 339, Statutes of 2023**

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require each gas corporation to provide bundled basic gas service to all core customers in its service territory unless the customer chooses or contracts to have natural gas purchased and supplied by another entity. Current law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation, as specified. This bill would revise that latter requirement to instead require the commission to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, as defined. If the commission adopts the biomethane procurement targets or goals, the bill would require the commission to authorize a core transport agent to have a gas corporation procure the core transport agent's proportionate share of biomethane in order to satisfy the biomethane procurement targets or goals, with all costs paid for by the core transport agent and any environmental attributes allocated by the commission in a fair and transparent manner.

## AB 759

**Sanitary districts. (Grayson D)**

**Current Text: Chaptered 6/29/2023**

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Status: 6/29/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the formation of a sanitary district, pursuant to specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a sanitary district to acquire, plan, construct, reconstruct, alter, enlarge, lay, renew, replace, maintain, and operate garbage dumpsites and garbage collection and disposal systems, sewers, drains, septic tanks, and sewerage collection, outfall, treatment works and other sanitary disposal systems, and storm water drains and storm water collection, outfall and disposal systems, and water recycling and distribution systems, as the deemed necessary and proper by the governing board of the district. Existing law generally authorizes the district to expend money only upon written order of the board. Existing law also authorizes a district board, as an alternative to the functions of the treasurer, to elect to disburse district funds upon resolution of the board and the filing of a certified copy with the treasurer. Under existing law, the treasurer is then required to deliver all district funds to the district, which can only be withdrawn by written order of the district boards, signed by the president and secretary. Existing law requires the district board to appoint a treasurer responsible for the deposit and withdrawal of district funds. This bill would instead authorize funds to be withdrawn by a district treasurer or expended by a treasurer upon approval by the board, signed by the president and secretary. This bill would also authorize the board to adopt specified procedures to provide payment of demands and claims without prior approval by the board if a district treasurer determines the demands are payable within the district's approved budget. The bill would also require board approval for any payment exceeding the district's approved budget. This bill contains other existing laws.

## AB 727

**Product safety: cleaning products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. (Weber D)**

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Last Amend: 8/16/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by Governor.**

**Summary:** Would, beginning January 1, 2026, prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in the state a cleaning product that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as specified. The bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in the state a floor sealer or floor finish that contains regulated PFAS, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a



county counsel, or a district attorney. The bill would require the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to provide a written notice of an alleged violation to a retailer before bringing an action, as specified. Under the bill, the retailer would have 30 days from receipt of the notification to cease selling or offering for sale the product alleged to violate these provisions. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to bring an action if 30 days after receipt of the notice of violation the retailer continues to sell or offer for sale the same stock keeping unit (SKU) that is alleged to violate these provisions. The bill would exempt treatments containing PFAS for use on converted textiles or leathers, as specified, from these provisions.

#### AB 1423

**Product safety: PFAS: artificial turf or synthetic surfaces. (Schiavo D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/3/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by Governor**

**Summary:** Would, commencing January 1, 2024, require a manufacturer or installer of a covered surface, defined as artificial turf or a synthetic surface that resembles grass, proposing to design or install a field with a covered surface for, or sell a field with a covered surface to, any party to notify the party at the earliest possible date if the covered surface contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, of that fact. The bill would also prohibit, commencing January 1, 2024, a public entity, including a charter city, charter county, city, or county, any public or private school serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, a public institution of higher education, other than the University of California, or a private institution of higher education from purchasing or installing a covered surface containing regulated PFAS, as provided.

#### AB 1489

**Solid waste: compostable covered materials. (Wood D)**

**Current Text: Amended 4/26/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by Governor**

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food serviceware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material by 25%, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” unless the product satisfies an identified ASTM standard specification or, if applicable, another certification. This bill would exempt products that are eligible to be labeled with the term “compostable” from the source reduction requirements of the act.

#### AB 1548

**Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: recycling infrastructure projects. (Hart D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 4/20/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Last Amend: 4/20/2023**

**Status: 10/10/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 693, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that may be appropriated to the department, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires the program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including recyclable material manufacturing. Existing law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program. Existing law requires the department to consider if and how the project may benefit disadvantaged communities in awarding a grant for organics composting or organics in-vessel digestion. This bill would expand the scope of the grant program to include providing financial assistance to promote in-state development of projects to sort and aggregate organic and other recyclable materials, as provided, or to divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. The bill would require the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for increasing opportunities for reuse of materials diverted from landfill disposal and for recyclable material recovery, sorting, or baling equipment for use at publicly owned facilities. The bill would authorize eligible infrastructure projects for the grant program to include projects undertaken by a local government at publicly owned facilities to improve the recovery, sorting, or baling of recyclable materials to get those materials into the marketplace, the purchase of equipment and construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations, and the establishment of reuse programs to divert items from landfill disposal for reuse by members of the public. The bill would also require the department to consider if and how the project may benefit low-income communities, as defined, in awarding a grant for organics composting or organics in-vessel digestion.

#### [AB 1594](#)

**Medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles: public agency utilities. (Garcia D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 585, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality, and establishes the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. This bill would require any state regulation that seeks to require, or otherwise compel, the procurement of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles to authorize public agency utilities to purchase replacements for traditional utility-specialized vehicles that are at the end of life when needed to maintain reliable service and respond to major foreseeable events, including severe weather, wildfires, natural disasters, and physical attacks, as specified. The bill would define a public agency utility to include a local publicly owned electric utility, a community water system, and a wastewater treatment provider, as specified.

#### [AB 1716](#)

**Hazardous wastes and materials: certified unified program agencies. (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials)**

**Current Text: Amended 8/28/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 9/22/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 207, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires any waste identified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control as hazardous or extremely hazardous to be managed in accordance with permits, orders, and regulations issued or adopted by the department. Current law authorizes the department to grant a variance from these requirements for certain wastes, including recyclable materials, as defined, under specified conditions. Current law provides that a recyclable material shall be excluded from classification by the department as a waste only if the recyclable material is held in a container or tank that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with department requirements, the owner or operator of the

business location where the recyclable material is located has a business plan, as specified, and the recyclable material is stored and handled in accordance with all local ordinances and codes. This bill would revise the requirements for the exclusion of a recyclable material from classification by the department as a waste by requiring, among other things, that the material be held in a container, tank, containment building, or waste pile that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with the department's hazardous waste labeling, marking, and placarding requirements applicable to generators, as provided.

#### AB 1734

**Local Government Surplus Land Act: exemptions. (Jones-Sawyer D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/12/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/11/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 769, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current law requires land to be declared surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency takes any action to dispose of it consistent with the agency's policies or procedures. Current law sets forth procedures for the disposal of surplus land, including, but not limited to, specified notice requirements, and provides that these procedures do not apply to exempt surplus land. This bill would specify that land disposed of by a local agency for certain purposes, including low barrier navigation centers, supportive housing, transitional housing for youth and young adults, or affordable housing, as described, is not subject to the above-described requirements, if the local agency meets certain prescribed requirements, including, among others, having declared a local emergency related to homelessness, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of land pursuant to these provisions to submit a specified annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development.

#### ACR 36

**Compost Awareness Week. (Connolly D)**

**Current Text: Chaptered 6/2/2023**

**Introduced: 3/8/2023**

**Status: 5/26/23 Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 78, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Would designate the week of May 7, 2023, through May 13, 2023, as Compost Awareness Week.

#### SB 34

**Surplus land disposal: violations: Orange County. (Umberg D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 8/24/23**

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Status: 10/11/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 772, Statutes of 2023**

**Summary:** Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of land determined to be surplus land by a local agency. Those requirements include a requirement that a local agency, prior to disposing of a property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, send a written notice of availability of the property to specified entities, depending on the property's intended use, and send specified information in regard to the disposal of the parcel of surplus land to the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law, among other enforcement provisions, makes a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these disposal provisions, after receiving notification of violation from the department, liable for a penalty of 30% of the final sale price of the land sold in violation for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation. Under current law, except as specified, a local agency has 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before an enforcement action may be brought. Current law provides for the deposit and use of penalty revenues for housing, as prescribed. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within the County of Orange, if notified by the department that its planned disposal of surplus land is in violation of existing law, to cure or correct the alleged violation within 60 days, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a County of Orange jurisdiction that has not cured or corrected any alleged violation from disposing of the parcel until the department determines that it has complied with existing law or deems the alleged violation not to be a violation.

## SB 229

**Surplus land: disposal of property: violations: public meeting. (Umberg D)**

**Current Text: Amended 8/24/23**

**Introduced: 1/23/2023**

**Status: 10/11/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 774, Statutes of 2023**

**Summary:** Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of land determined to be surplus land by a local agency. Those requirements include a requirement that a local agency, before disposing of a property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, send a written notice of availability of the property to specified entities, depending on the property's intended use, and send specified information in regard to the disposal of the parcel of surplus land to the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law, among other enforcement provisions, makes a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these disposal provisions, after receiving notification of violation from the department, liable for a penalty of 30% of the final sale price of the land sold in violation for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation. Under current law, except as specified, a local agency has 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before an enforcement action may be brought. This bill would require a local agency that is disposing of surplus land by sale and has received a notification of violation from the department to hold an open and public meeting to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The bill would require the local agency's governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than 14 days before the public meeting. The bill would prohibit the local agency's governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed sale of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required.

## SB 303

**Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.**

**(Allen D)**

**Current Text: Amended 7/12/2023**

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending**

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food serviceware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, existing law requires producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that all covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state achieves specified recycling rates, as provided. The act prohibits a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is approved to participate in the producer responsibility plan of a producer responsibility organization (PRO), as prescribed, for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material, except as provided. The act requires the department to establish a producer responsibility advisory board for specified purposes. The act authorizes an affected entity that asserts that specific actions taken to meet the requirements of the act are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the sustained operation or commercial viability of solid waste collection programs, solid waste recycling facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements, to bring the concern and evidence supporting that assertion to the advisory board for discussion and to ask the advisory board to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the information. If the evaluation demonstrates that specific actions are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting existing operations, the act requires the advisory board to submit the concern to the department for further analysis. The act requires the department to analyze the information provided by the advisory board and authorizes the department to offer a recommendation for resolution. This bill would instead authorize an affected entity that asserts that specific actions taken by the PRO, a producer, or an entity under contract with the PRO are not consistent with specified prohibitions and requirements of the act and are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the sustained operation or commercial viability of solid waste collection programs, solid waste recycling facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements to bring that concern and supporting evidence to the advisory board. The bill would delete the requirement that the board submit the concern to the department for further analysis and would instead require

that the advisory board, rather than the department, offer a recommendation for resolution within 90 days of submission of the request for a preliminary evaluation. The bill would thereafter authorize either party to initiate nonbinding arbitration, as specified. The bill would specify the duties and the authority of the arbitrator, as described, including requiring the arbitrator to transmit the proposed decision to the department and the advisory board. The bill would require the department to review the arbitrator's proposed decision within 60 days of receipt and to make a specified determination.

### SB 353

**Beverage containers: recycling. (Dodd D)**

**Current Text: Amended 5/25/2023**

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 10/13/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 868, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, of which a violation is a crime, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act defines the term "beverage container" to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include caps or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. The act defines "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, including carbonated fruit drinks and noncarbonated fruit drinks that contain any percentage of fruit juice, but not 100% fruit juice in 46-ounce containers or larger or vegetable juice in 16-ounce containers or larger. This bill would expand the application of the act to any size container of 100% fruit and any size container of vegetable juice, beginning January 1, 2024.

### SB 568

**Electronic waste: export. (Newman D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 6/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 10/4/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 308, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a person who exports covered electronic waste, or covered electronic devices, except as specified, intended for recycling or disposal, to a foreign country, or to another state for ultimate export to a foreign country, to notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control of certain matters concerning the waste or device to be exported. Current law requires the exporter to include with those notifications specified demonstrations, including a demonstration that exportation of the waste or device will be managed within the country of destination only at facilities whose operations meet or exceed specified recommendations and guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The act defines a "covered electronic waste recycler" as a person or manufacturer that engages in certain activities for purposes of the reuse or recycling of covered electronic devices. The act becomes inoperative if certain conditions are met. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would add to the requirements for export of covered electronic waste or a covered electronic device a requirement for the person to demonstrate that they attempted to locate an in-state covered electronic waste recycler and that the waste or device could not be managed by an in-state covered electronic waste recycler.

### SB 613

**Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: low-population exemption.**

**(Seyarto R)**

**Current Text: Amended 6/28/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 10/13/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 878, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current 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. Current 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. This bill would, for a local jurisdiction, as defined, waive those requirements and regulations until December 31, 2028, if the local jurisdiction does not qualify for other specified waivers, disposed of fewer than 5,000 tons of solid waste in 2014, and has fewer than 7,500 people, as provided.

#### **SB 642**

**Hazardous materials: enforcement: county counsel. (Cortese D)**

**Current Text: Enrolled 8/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 9/1/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 154, Statutes of 2023**

**Summary:** Current law regulates the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Current law authorizes the city attorney, district attorney, and the Attorney General, at the request of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or a unified program agency, to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Current law specifies that every civil action brought at the request of the department or a unified program agency is to be brought by the city attorney, the county attorney, the district attorney, or the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of California and that those actions relating to the same processing or disposal of hazardous waste may be joined or consolidated. This bill would authorize the county counsel to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.

#### **SB 665**

**Plastic waste: single-use plastics alternatives: working group. (Allen D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 6/21/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.**

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. Existing law vests the California Environmental Protection Agency with authority over various environmental matters and various state agencies, including the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to, among other things, assisting CalRecycle's adoption of regulations to establish a process, and develop criteria, for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, by January 1, 2025, to establish a working group of the above-referenced state agencies that would establish a framework for evaluating novel plastic and plastic-alternative material types used to produce single-use products as they are developed, in order to inform state policy decisions designed to create a more sustainable and circular economy, as provided. The bill would require the working group to, among other things, develop recommendations related to novel material types, including the appropriate marketing and labeling of the material, the handling of the material at the end of its useful life, and how the material needs to be treated in relation to existing state policies, rules, and regulations. This bill contains other existing laws.

## SB 728

**Plastic gift cards: prohibition. (Limón D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 6/21/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending**

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a retailer from selling, offering for sale, or distributing plastic gift cards, except those that are both usable with multiple unaffiliated sellers of goods and that have the expiration date, if any, printed on the card. The bill would authorize a retailer to continue to sell, offer for sale, or distribute an existing stock of plastic gift cards until January 1, 2028, as specified. The bill would authorize various entities to enforce these provisions and would impose specified civil penalties for violations of these provisions.

## SB 740

**Hazardous materials management: stationary sources: skilled and trained workforce. (Cortese D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 5/10/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 9/30/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 293, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current law establishes an accidental release prevention program for the state. Under that law, stationary sources subject to the accidental release prevention program may be required to prepare and submit a risk management plan (RMP) to prevent accidental releases of certain substances. Current law requires an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in certain petroleum-related activities, and with one or more covered processes that require the preparation and submission of an RMP, when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work at the stationary source, to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all onsite work within an apprentice able occupation in the building and construction trades. Current law defines "skilled and trained workforce" to include, among other criteria, skilled journeypersons who are paid at least a rate equivalent to the applicable prevailing hourly wage rate. This bill would extend that workforce requirement to contracts awarded, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, by an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, or certain specified chemicals, or in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide in specified conditions.

## SB 747

**Land use: economic development: surplus land. (Caballero D)**

**Current Text: Amended 8/14/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/11/23 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 786, Statutes of 2023.**

**Summary:** Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines "surplus land" to generally mean land owned in fee simple by a local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action in a public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "agency's use" to include land that is being used, is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the local agency's governing board or is disposed of to support agency work or operations. Current law excludes from "agency's use" commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue, unless the local agency is a district, except as specified, and the agency's governing body takes specified actions in a public meeting. Current law excludes from these requirements the disposal of exempt surplus land by an agency of the state or any local government. Current law requires a local agency to declare land as either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it. Under current law, exempt surplus land includes, among other types of land, property that is used by a district for an "agency's use" as expressly authorized, land for specified developments, including a mixed-use development, if put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, and surplus land that is subject to specified valid legal restrictions. Current law defines for a local agency that is a district, except for those districts whose primary mission is to supply the public with a transportation system,

“agency’s use” to include commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue. This bill would define the term “dispose” for these purposes to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified.

### SB 751

**Franchise agreements: labor dispute. (Padilla D)**

**Current Text: Introduced: 5/4/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.**

**Summary:** Current law contains various provisions relating to franchise agreements between a local jurisdiction and a service provider for the provision of services such as utilities, waste hauling, and cable television. This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or amended by a local agency on or after January 1, 2024, from excusing the service provider from performance in the event of a labor dispute.

### SB 777

**Solid waste: reusable grocery bags and recycled paper bags. (Allen D)**

**Current Text: Amended 7/12/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 10/8/23 Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.**

**Summary:** 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. Current law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or 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 requires a store to retain those collected moneys to be used only for costs associated with complying with those provisions, actual costs of providing recycled paper bags or reusable grocery bags, and costs associated with a store’s educational materials or educational campaign encouraging the use of reusable grocery bags. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by certain stores to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag’s labeling relating to its reusability and recyclability. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties on a person or entity that knows or reasonably should have known it is in violation of those requirements. This bill would require a store to retain the collected moneys to also be used for costs associated with providing consumers with an opportunity for returning reusable grocery bags to the store for recycling, and any other costs associated with ensuring that collected bags are recycled. The bill would add specificity to the above-referenced labeling requirements for reusable grocery bags.



## Bills That Failed but Could be Acted on in 2024

### [AB 457](#)

**Surplus Land Act: exempt surplus land: leases. (Patterson, Joe R)**

**Current Text: Amended: 9/8/2023**

**Introduced: 2/6/2023**

**Status: 9/14/23 **Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law requires any local agency disposing of surplus land to send, prior to disposing of that property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, a written notice of availability of the property pursuant to prescribed procedures. Under existing law, the disposal of exempt surplus land is not subject to these requirements. Current law defines “exempt surplus land” for these purposes to include, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would expand that definition of “exempt surplus land” to include a parcel that (1) is identified in the local agency’s circulation element or capital improvement program for future roadway development, (2) is no larger than 2 acres, (3) is zoned for retail commercial use, and the use of the parcel is consistent with the underlying zoning, and (4) abuts a state highway right-of-way.

### [AB 493](#)

**The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil. (Hoover R)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2023**

**Introduced: 2/7/2023**

**Status: 4/28/2023-**Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/16/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, including an enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. The act defines “rerefined oil” as a lubricant base stock or oil base that meets specified criteria and that has been derived from “used oil,” which the act defines to exclude certain contaminated oils and streams. The act prohibits any rerefined based stock that is not certified as meeting that definition of “rerefined oil” from being sold as rerefined oil. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would expand the definition of “rerefined oil” to include a lubricant base stock or oil blend stock product derived from waste oil that is compatible for refining as a blend component for lubricant oil and other recycled oil content containing products, as specified. The bill would define “waste oil” to include those contaminated oils or waste streams that are not included in the definition of used oil.

### [AB 573](#)

**Organic Waste: Meeting Recovered Organic Waste Product Procurement Targets. (Garcia D)**

**Current Text: Amended 7/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 9/1/23 **Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current 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. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, that provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction, and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would require the department, for purposes of those regulations, to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, 2031, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided.

### AB 863

**Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: procedure. (Aguiar-Curry D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/6/2023**

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 9/14/23 **Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Current law requires the carpet stewardship plan to provide sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including for grants to state-approved apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that should become necessary. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$5,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would amend those penalties to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless.

### AB 891

**Beverage container recycling: nonpetroleum materials. (Irwin D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2023**

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-**Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/3/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to pay to the Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling a processing fee for each beverage container sold or transferred and requires the department to distribute those fees, with other moneys, as processing payments to processors and recycling centers. Beginning January 1, 2025, this bill would require the department to provide a 10% reduction in the processing fee applicable to the percentage of a beverage container, by weight, that derives from nonpetroleum biomaterials, not to exceed 50% of the total beverage container weight sold. The bill would require an independent third party to certify the recyclability and percentage of nonpetroleum biomaterials used in beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require the department to charge a fee to cover its reasonable costs of implementing these provisions.

### AB 895

**Solid waste: management. (Chen R)**

**Current Text: Amended 3/23/2023**

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 4/28/2023-**Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to approve and begin implementing the strategy to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030, among other goals. Current law requires the methane emissions goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by meeting specified targets that include a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling

and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes local jurisdictions to charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with those regulations. Current law also requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes the department, depending on the outcome of that analysis, to amend the regulations to include incentives or additional requirements, as specified. This bill would require the department to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 every 5 years.

#### [AB 909](#)

##### **Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program. (Hoover R)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/30/2023**

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Last Amend: 3/30/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/19/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

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

#### [AB 983](#)

##### **Surplus land. (Cervantes D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/16/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Existing law requires land to be declared either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. Existing law establishes procedures for the disposal of surplus land, including requiring certain information to be provided to the Department of Housing and Community Development. These procedures do not apply to the disposal of exempt surplus land. Existing law describes various categories of "exempt surplus land," including surplus land that is less than 5,000 square feet in area, less than the minimum legal residential building lot size for the jurisdiction in which the parcel is located, or 5,000 square feet in area, whichever is less, or has no record access and is less than 10,000 square feet in area; and is not contiguous to land owned by a state or local agency that is used for open-space or low- and moderate-income housing purposes. In this regard, if this category of surplus land is not sold to an owner of contiguous land, it is not considered exempt surplus land and is subject to the surplus land procedures. This bill would expand the above category of "exempt surplus land" to include land that is designated in an adopted downtown revitalization plan not to exceed 1.1 square miles and includes residential, commercial, office, civic and hospitality uses.

## AB 1045

**Hazardous materials: public notices. (Hart D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/19/2023)( May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, a local agency, or a regional board, as applicable, to publish specified public notices in a newspaper of general circulation, as described, in connection with various proceedings governed by the hazardous waste control laws and the laws governing hazardous substances, including, among other notices, a notice of intent to file an application for a land use decision for a specified hazardous waste facility project, notice regarding a proposed agreement for a hazardous waste easement, covenant, restriction, or servitude, as described, upon the present and future uses of land, notice regarding public hearings on a proposed hazardous waste management plan, and specified notices regarding removal or remedial actions with respect to hazardous substances. This bill would require the department, a local agency, or regional board, as applicable, in addition to publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation, as specified, to use any other reasonable means to publicize the notices, including, but not limited to, the online versions of newspapers, community bulletin boards, civic engagement platforms, app-based platforms, or other digital platforms, if the department, local agency, or regional board determines, based on research about the affected community, as described, a baseline community survey, or interviews with affected community members, that the targeted community receives information primarily through other means. By imposing a higher level of service on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

## AB 1238

**Hazardous waste: solar panels. (Ward D)**

**Current Text: Amended 3/21/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 6/7/23 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 8/25/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Current law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. A violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law, including a regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a crime. This bill would require the department to develop alternative management standards for managing photovoltaic modules. The bill would specify parameters for the standards, including, but not limited to, that they promote the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of photovoltaic modules.

## AB 1290

**Product safety: plastic packaging: substances. (Rivas, Luz D)**

**Current Text: Amended 3/21/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 6/2/23 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/31/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state, (1) opaque or pigmented polyethylene terephthalate bottles, and (2) plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, pigments, or additives, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of that prohibition, as specified.

### AB 1347

**Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase. (Ting D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 7/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 9/1/23 ~~Failed~~ Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Would, on and after January 1, 2026, require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a consumer with the option to receive or not receive a proof of purchase. On and after January 1, 2026, the bill would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would also exempt a business from the requirement to provide the consumer with an option to not receive a proof of purchase if a consumer voluntarily opts in to receive a proof of purchase through the rules of an association, warehouse, or other club to which the consumer belongs. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A, and, on and after January 1, 2025, from containing any bisphenols. The bill would specify that a violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$100 for each day the business is in violation, not to exceed an annual total of \$3,000. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions.

### AB 1534

**Methane emissions: municipal solid waste landfills: remote sensing data. (Irwin D)**

**Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-~~Failed~~ Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/26/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the state board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy, as specified, to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030, and requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. The state board has implemented regulations pursuant to the act for the purpose of reducing methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. This bill would require the state board, no later than June 30, 2026, to evaluate and, if feasible and to the extent data is available, revise those regulations to incorporate the use of methane remote sensing data.

### AB 1573

**Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance. (Friedman D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 8/16/23**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 9/14/23 ~~Failed~~ Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Current law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Current law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Current law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of a culturally specific project, as defined, ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that, among other changes, prohibit the use of traditional

overhead sprinklers on all new and rehabilitated landscapes and require that new and rehabilitated landscapes use only water efficient irrigation devices, require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install in the project footprint not less than 25% California native plants, as provided, and prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects after January 1, 2026.

#### [AB 1687](#)

**Greenhouse gas emissions: fixed-mount generators. (Dahle, Megan R)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/16/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to establish a uniform statewide system of annual reporting of emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants for a stationary source, as defined. Existing law also classifies refrigerated trailers as mobile sources and requires that they be regulated by the state board on a statewide basis to prevent confusion concerning whether the trailers are stationary sources when not being driven and to prevent inconsistent regulation by districts of vehicles that are operated in more than one air pollution control and air quality management district. This bill would require a fixed-mount generator to be classified as a stationary source. The bill would require the state board to adopt regulations consistent with that requirement.

#### [AB 1705](#)

**Solid waste facilities: state policy goals. (McKinnor D)**

**Current Text: Amended 3/21/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/10/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from establishing or expanding a solid waste facility in a county after a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan has been approved unless the solid waste facility is, among other things, a disposal facility, a transformation facility, or an EMSW conversion facility that meets specific criteria. Current law defines an “EMSW conversion facility” as a facility where municipal solid waste conversion that meets specific requirements takes place and defines “transformation” as incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, excluding composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, by regulation, to specify classifications of solid waste facilities that are exempt from these and other facility regulations if the department makes specific findings, including that the nature of the solid wastes poses no significant threat to the public health, the public safety, or the environment. This bill would prohibit a person from establishing or expanding a transformation facility or an EMSW conversion facility in the state until the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has determined that the state has achieved the above-described solid waste and organic waste policy goals of the state for 3 consecutive years.

#### [SB 12](#)

**California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. (Stern D)**

**Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Status: 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources Board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide

greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

### SB 560

**Solid waste: gas cylinders: stewardship program. (Laird D)**

**Current Text: Amended 3/22/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and would authorize producers of those products to establish one more producer stewardship organizations for that purpose. The bill would require each producer or producer stewardship organization to submit a gas cylinder stewardship plan to the department that details, among other things, convenient and accessible opportunities for the recovery of gas cylinders used by consumers. The bill would prohibit gas cylinder producers that are not participating in a department-approved stewardship plan from supplying, selling, or offering for sale gas cylinders in the state.

### SB 707

**Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023. (Newman D)**

**Current Text: Amended 7/3/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 7/14/23 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/15/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023, which would require producers, as defined, either independently or through the creation of one or more stewardship organizations, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of a covered product. The bill would define a “covered product” to include any postconsumer apparel or postconsumer textile article that is unwanted by a consumer, except as specified. The bill would require a program operator, as defined, to submit a complete stewardship plan to the department for review and approval, disapproval, or conditional approval. The bill would require the program operator to review the plan at least every 5 years after approval. The bill would also require a program operator to submit an annual report to the department. The bill would require all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury.

### SB 752

**Solid waste: collection service: disruptions. (Padilla D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/29/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024).**

**Summary:** Would require a provider of solid waste handling services to provide timely notice to its customers of a potential labor dispute that will disrupt the collection of solid waste. The bill would require a provider of solid waste handling services to provide a timely refund to customers following a failure to collect solid waste. The bill would also require the Attorney General to adopt regulations to enforce these provisions and to assess administrative penalties, as specified.

### SB 781

**Methane emissions: natural gas producing low methane emissions. (Stern D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 6/28/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 9/1/23 **Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires all state agencies to consider and implement strategies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would additionally require state agencies to prioritize strategies to reduce methane emissions, including emissions from imported natural gas, where feasible and cost effective. The bill would require the state board, no later than December 31, 2024, to establish a certification standard for natural gas producing low methane emissions. The bill would require the state board to encourage natural gas procurement on behalf of the state to shift to certified natural gas producing low methane emissions.

### SB 854

**Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship. (Smallwood-Cuevas D)**

**Current Text: Amended 4/11/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/19/2023-**Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/29/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)**

**Summary:** Would, commencing with the July 1, 2024, fiscal year require a carpet stewardship organization to make available up to 10% percent of the assessments collected for the sale of carpet for use in California for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices, as provided.



# 2024 TENTATIVE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

COMPILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERK  
Revised 11/4/22

## DEADLINES

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
	<u>1</u>	2	<u>3</u>	4	5	6
7	8	9	<u>10</u>	11	<u>12</u>	13
14	<u>15</u>	16	17	18	<u>19</u>	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	<u>31</u>			

- [Jan. 1](#) Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
- [Jan. 3](#) **Legislature Reconvenes** (J.R. 51(a)(4)).
- [Jan. 10](#) Budget must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12(a)).
- [Jan. 12](#) Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to **fiscal committees** fiscal bills introduced in their house in the **odd-numbered year** (J.R. 61(b)(1)).
- [Jan. 15](#) Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- [Jan. 19](#) Last day for any committee to hear and report to the **floor** bills introduced in that house in the odd-numbered year (J.R. 61(b)(2)).  
  
Last day to **submit bill requests** to the Office of Legislative Counsel.
- [Jan. 31](#) Last day for each house to **pass bills introduced** in that house in the odd-numbered year (J.R. 61(b)(3), (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c)).

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	<u>16</u>	17
18	<u>19</u>	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

- [Feb. 16](#) Last day for bills to be **introduced** (J.R. 61(b)(4), (J.R. 54(a)).
- [Feb. 19](#) Presidents' Day.

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	<u>21</u>	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	<u>29</u>	30
31						

- [Mar. 21](#) **Spring Recess** begins upon adjournment of this day's session (J.R. 51(b)(1)).
- [Mar. 29](#) Cesar Chavez Day observed.

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
	<u>1</u>	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	<u>26</u>	27
28	29	30				

- [Apr. 1](#) Legislature Reconvenes from **Spring Recess** (J.R. 51(b)(1)).
- [Apr. 26](#) Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to **fiscal committees** fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(5)).

MAY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
			1	2	<u>3</u>	4
5	6	7	8	9	<u>10</u>	11
12	13	14	15	16	<u>17</u>	18
19	<u>20</u>	21	22	23	<u>24</u>	25
26	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	29	30	31	

- [May 3](#) Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to the floor **non-fiscal** bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(6)).
- [May 10](#) Last day for **policy committees** to meet prior to May 28 (J.R. 61(b)(7)).
- [May 17](#) Last day for **fiscal committees** to hear and report to the floor bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(8)).  
  
Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet prior to May 28 (J.R. 61(b)(9)).
- [May 20- 24](#) **Floor Session only.** No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61 (b)(10)).
- [May 24](#) Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(b)(11)).
- [May 27](#) Memorial Day.
- [May 28](#) Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(b)(12)).

\*Holiday schedule subject to Senate Rules committee approval

**2024 TENTATIVE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR**

COMPILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERK  
Revised 11/4/22

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	<u>15</u>
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	<u>27</u>	28	29
30						

[June 15](#) Budget Bill must be passed by **midnight** (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3)).

[June 27](#) Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 5 General Election ballot (Elections Code Sec. 9040).

JULY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
	1	2	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

[July 3](#) Last day for **policy committees** to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(b)(13)).

**Summer Recess** begins upon adjournment provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(b)(2)).

[July 4](#) Independence Day.

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
				1	2	3
4	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	<u>16</u>	17
18	<u>19</u>	20	21	22	<u>23</u>	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	<u>31</u>

[Aug. 5](#) Legislature Reconvenes from **Summer Recess** (J.R. 51(b)(2)).

[Aug. 16](#) Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(b)(14)).

[Aug. 19-31](#) **Floor Session only.** No committees, other than conference and Rules committees, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(b)(15)).

[Aug. 23](#) Last day to **amend** on the floor (J.R. 61(b)(16)).

[Aug. 31](#) Last day for **each house to pass bills.** (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c), (J.R. 61(b)(17)).

**Final Recess** begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(b)(3)).

\*Holiday schedule subject to Senate Rules committee approval

**IMPORTANT DATES OCCURRING DURING FINAL STUDY RECESS**

**2024**

[Sept. 30](#) Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature before Sept. 1 and in the Governor’s possession on or after Sept. 1 (Art. IV, Sec. 10(b)(2)).

[Nov. 5](#) General Election

[Nov. 30](#) Adjournment *Sine Die* at midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 3(a)).

[Dec. 2](#) 12 Noon convening of the 2025-26 Regular Session (Art. IV, Sec. 3(a)).

**2025**

[Jan. 1](#) Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).



## ***OC Waste & Recycling's FY 23/24 Financial Report by Trang Doan Section Manager, Financial Services***

This report presents the financial status of OC Waste & Recycling for the first quarter of FY 23/24 (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 23/24 was 1,275,705 tons, consisting of 880,284 in-county tonnage and 395,421 importation tonnage. By landfill site, first quarter tonnage was as follows:

#### **Olinda Alpha Landfill**

In-county tonnage 360,783 (41%) of total in-county tonnage  
Importation tonnage 171,933 (43%) of total importation tonnage

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

In-county tonnage 379,055 (43%)  
Importation tonnage 175,461 (44%)

#### **Prima Deshecha Landfill**

In-county tonnage 140,446 (16%)  
Importation tonnage 48,027 (13%)

### **Revenues**

For the first quarter of FY 23/24, revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) was \$30,420,620 or 15.8% of the revenue budget of \$192,123,694.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) was \$394,689 versus the revenue budget of \$86,500,000. First quarter revenue is only interest revenue.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Net Revenue Sharing Fund (Fund 295) was \$9,070,076 or 17.5% of the revenue budget of \$51,938,001.

Sources of revenue received in the first quarter of FY 23/24 included:

- \$37,132,303 Tonnage Revenue (87.2 % of total revenue received)
- \$2,863,106 Interest Revenue (6.7%)
- \$1,606,104 AB939 Surcharge Revenue (3.8%)
- \$839,277 Other Revenue (2%), excluding the negative effect of reversal entry of revenue accrual for \$2.7 million CalRecycle grant recognized in prior fiscal year-end
- \$144,595 Leases & Royalties (0.4%)

## **Expenditures**

First quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) totaled \$53,237,542 or an approximate 16.8% of the modified expense budget of \$316,947,787.

First quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) totaled \$34,740,448 or 25.9% of the modified expense budget of \$134,184,182.

First quarter of FY 23/24 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Fund (Fund 295) totaled \$3,584 of the expense budget of \$51,938,001. This is for the investment administrative fees.

For FY 23/24 first quarter, OC Waste & Recycling's major categories of expenditures were:

- \$34,740,448 Capital Projects (39.2%)
- \$26,392,854 Services & Supplies (29.8%)
- \$16,520,269 Equipment (18.6%)
- \$9,001,935 Salaries & Employee Benefits (10.2%)
- \$1,085,859 Taxes, Fees, Assessments (1.2%)
- \$644,583 Post-Closure Maintenance (0.7%)
- \$240,210 AB 939 Surcharge Program (0.3%)

## **Cash Balance and Reserves**

As of September 30, 2023, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had a total cash balance of \$366,813,870 including earmarked and operating reserve cash.

As of September 30, 2023, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had an available reserves balance of \$101,648,194.

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

**Recommended Action:** Receive and file report.

## **Attachments**

1. FY 2023/2024 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary – As of September 30, 2023
2. System-Wide Tonnage Trend – FY 2005/2006 to 2023/2024 Budget
3. System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend – FY 2014/2015 to 2023/2024 Budget
4. FY 2023/2024 Revenue Budget to Actuals – As of September 30, 2023
5. FY 2023/2024 Expenditure Budget to Actuals – As of September 30, 2023
6. Cash Balances – FY 2018/2019 to FY 2023/2024 (As of September 30, 2023)

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

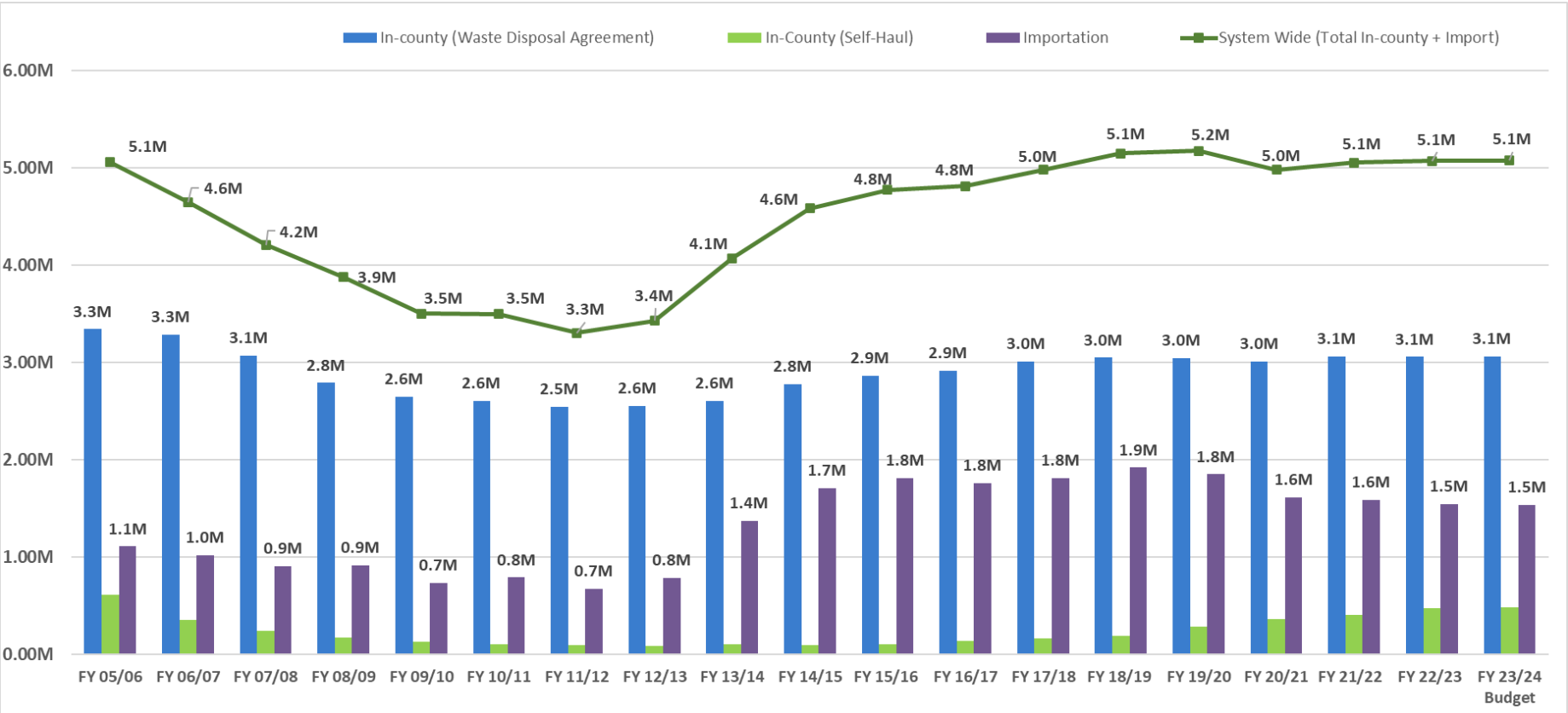
## FY 2023/2024 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of September 30, 2023

	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 1st Quarter Actuals (Recorded)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,542,000	3,542,000	880,284	24.9%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,530,425	1,530,425	395,421	25.8%
<b><i>Total System-Wide Tonnage</i></b>	<b>5,072,425</b>	<b>5,072,425</b>	<b>1,275,705</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 192,123,694	\$ 192,123,694	\$ 30,420,620	15.8%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 287,997,788	\$ 316,947,787	\$ 53,237,542	16.8%
<b>Capital Projects (Fund 273)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 86,500,000	\$ 86,500,000	\$ 394,689	0.5%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 117,361,244	\$ 134,184,182	\$ 34,740,448	25.9%
<b>Importation (Fund 295)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 9,070,076	17.5%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 51,938,001	\$ 3,584	0.01%

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## System-Wide Tonnage Trend

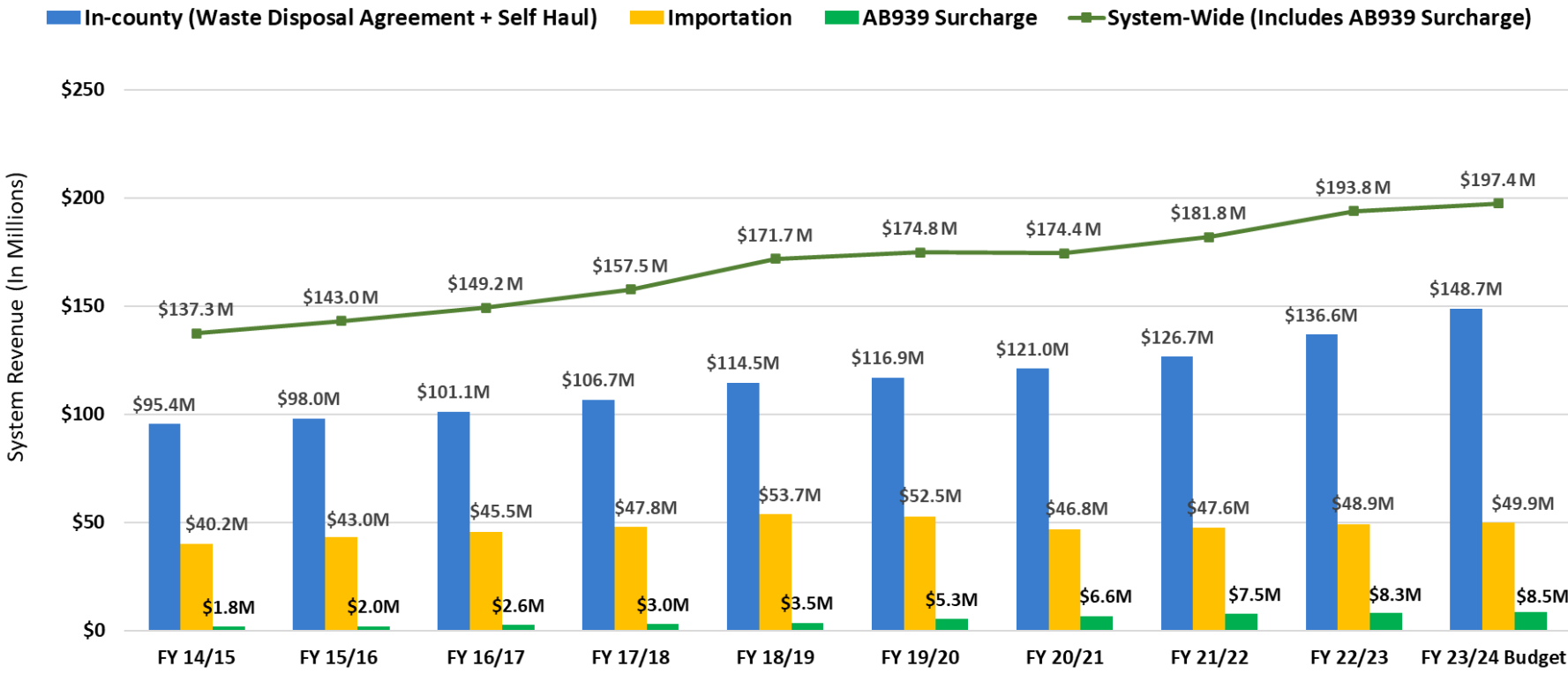
### FY 2005/2006 – FY 2023/2024 Budget



# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend

### FY 2014/2015 – FY 2023/2024 Budget



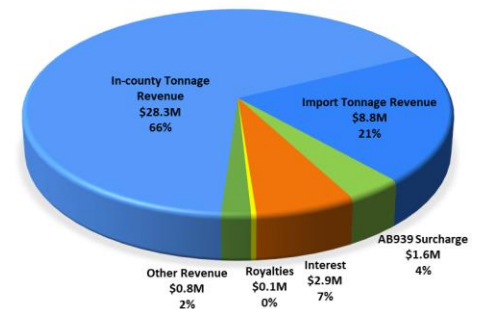
# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## FY 2023/24 Revenue Budget to Actuals

### As of September 30, 2023

	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 1st Quarter Actuals	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<b>Tonnage Revenue</b>	<b>188,913,001</b>	<b>188,913,001</b>	<b>37,132,303</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>AB939 Surcharge Revenue</b>	<b>8,526,000</b>	<b>8,526,000</b>	<b>1,606,104</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>8,570,000</b>	<b>8,570,000</b>	<b>2,863,106</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Leases &amp; Royalties</b>	<b>4,419,693</b>	<b>4,419,693</b>	<b>144,595</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Other Revenues <sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>4,187,000</b>	<b>4,187,000</b>	<b>(1,860,723)</b>	<b>-44%</b>
<b><i>Revenue before Transfers</i></b>	<b><i>\$214,615,694</i></b>	<b><i>\$214,615,694</i></b>	<b><i>\$39,885,384</i></b>	<b><i>19%</i></b>
<b>Internal Transfer <sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b>115,946,001</b>	<b>115,946,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Transfers-in from Other Funds</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>N/A</b>
<b><i>Total Revenue</i></b>	<b><i>\$330,561,695</i></b>	<b><i>\$330,561,695</i></b>	<b><i>\$39,885,384</i></b>	<b><i>12%</i></b>

**1<sup>st</sup> Quarter FY 2023/24  
Operating Revenue**



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

Other Revenues were negative due to the accounting entry for last fiscal year-end accrual reversal for \$2.7 million grant from Cal Recycle for Bee Canyon Greenery Extension project.

[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 2023/24 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

### As of September 30, 2023

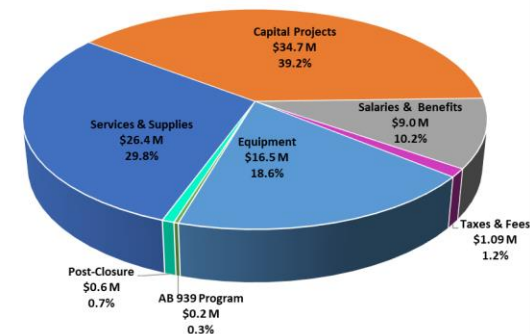
Expenditure Category	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Modified Budget	FY 23/24 1st Quarter Actuals (Recorded)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$99,742,154	\$103,792,583	\$26,392,854	25%
Capital Projects	\$117,361,244	\$134,184,182	\$34,740,448	25.9%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$39,218,490	\$39,218,490	\$9,001,935	23%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases <sup>[1]</sup>	\$16,294,900	\$16,521,134	\$1,085,859	6.6%
Equipment	\$21,190,000	\$21,774,999	\$16,520,269	76%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures	\$3,279,000	\$3,299,000	\$240,210	7%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$15,182,000	\$15,182,000	\$0	0%
<b>Total before Contingency, Adjustments &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>\$312,267,788</b>	<b>\$333,972,388</b>	<b>\$87,981,575</b>	<b>26%</b>
Contingency	\$20,933,244	\$45,001,581	\$0	0%
Internal Transfers	\$124,096,001	\$124,096,001	\$0	0%
<b>Total Encumbrances and Expenditures</b>	<b>\$457,297,033</b>	<b>\$503,069,970</b>	<b>\$87,981,575</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance <sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b>\$13,772,500</b>	<b>\$13,772,500</b>	<b>\$644,583</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

**Notes:**

[1] Expenditures as of 9/30/23 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 2023/24  
Actual Expenditures & Encumbrances



# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## Cash Balances

### FY 2018/2019 – FY 2023/2024 as of September 30, 2023

FUND Description	Restricted Fund?	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 As of 09/30/2023
<b>299</b> OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating <sup>[1]</sup>	No	\$199.48 M	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M	\$366.81 M
<b>273</b> Capital Project Fund	No	\$27.59 M	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M	\$52.95 M
<b>295</b> Importation Revenue Sharing Fund <sup>[2]</sup>	No	\$34.55 M	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M	\$5.23 M
<b>Operating Cash</b>		<b>\$261.62 M</b>	<b>\$314.95 M</b>	<b>\$345.22 M</b>	<b>\$402.15 M</b>	<b>\$426.80 M</b>	<b>\$424.99 M</b>
<b>275</b> Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	No	\$60.18 M	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M	\$43.72 M
<b>279</b> Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	No	\$129.40 M	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M	\$165.75 M
<b>Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations</b>		<b>\$189.58 M</b>	<b>\$205.95 M</b>	<b>\$174.86 M</b>	<b>\$188.38 M</b>	<b>\$208.41 M</b>	<b>\$209.46 M</b>
<b>272</b> Prima Deshecha Landfill & La Pata Avenue Gap Closure	Yes	\$0.10 M	\$0.10 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
<b>274</b> Corrective Action Escrow	Yes	\$8.52 M	\$8.72 M	\$10.44 M	\$11.99 M	\$13.70 M	\$13.82 M
<b>276</b> Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.79 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.27 M
<b>284</b> Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.29 M	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$32.31 M
<b>286</b> Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$40.37 M	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$44.06 M
<b>287</b> Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.33 M	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$25.77 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>\$102.18 M</b>	<b>\$104.54 M</b>	<b>\$107.22 M</b>	<b>\$109.35 M</b>	<b>\$117.04 M</b>	<b>\$118.11 M</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH</b>		<b>\$553.48 M</b>	<b>\$625.54 M</b>	<b>\$627.30 M</b>	<b>\$699.88 M</b>	<b>\$752.24 M</b>	<b>\$752.56 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.