

WELCOME

OC Waste Management Commission Meeting

March 14, 2024

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



Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Public Comments

Chair Report

Directors Report, Tom Koutroulis





Agenda Item 1

Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force, December 14, 2023

Agenda Item 2

Deputy Director of Environmental Sustainability Introduction/Update

County of Orange Deputy Director of Sustainability Tara Tisopulos



Updates

Priority Climate Action Plan Submittal

- Prepared on Behalf of a Metropolitan Statistical Area that includes Los Angeles County and Orange County.
- Is meant to target funding through the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG).
- Document applies to both counties, but many measures do not apply to Orange County.
- Was submitted to U.S. EPA on March 1, 2024.

Draft Climate Action Plan for Orange County

- Specific to the County of Orange.
- Developed within the County's internal departments.
- First draft was completed mid-March 2024.
- Measures will be refined and better quantified.
- Public process will begin.

Questions?

Agenda Item 3

Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update

2024 Legislation Overview

OCWR has tracked 33 bills since the start of the 2024 legislative cycle

- 9 Active Bills
- 24 Bill which initially failed deadlines in 2023 but could be acted upon in 2024.
 - 16 of the 2023 have died

General SB 1383 Updates

2024 Capacity Planning

Countywide Organic Waste and Edible Food Capacity Planning Report (Assessment Period 2025-2034):

- February 1, 2024: Surveys released to OC Jurisdictions.
- May 31, 2024: Surveys due back to County.
- August 1, 2024: Countywide assessment due to CalRecycle.

SB 1383 Enforcement

- Enforcement commenced January 1, 2024.

Tier 2 Generators

- Large restaurants, large venues, health facilities, hotels, schools, and cafeterias needed to have food recovery agreements in place by January 1, 2024.

Organics Procurement and Market Development 2023 Overview



**19,259 Tons of
Feedstock**



**4,975 Tons of
Mulch Distributed**



**2,560 Tons of
Compost Distributed**



**1 Wildlife
Conservancy**



**3 County
Departments**



1 Water District



**4,859 Scheduled
Appointments**



**2 Countywide
Giveaway Events**



21 Cities Served

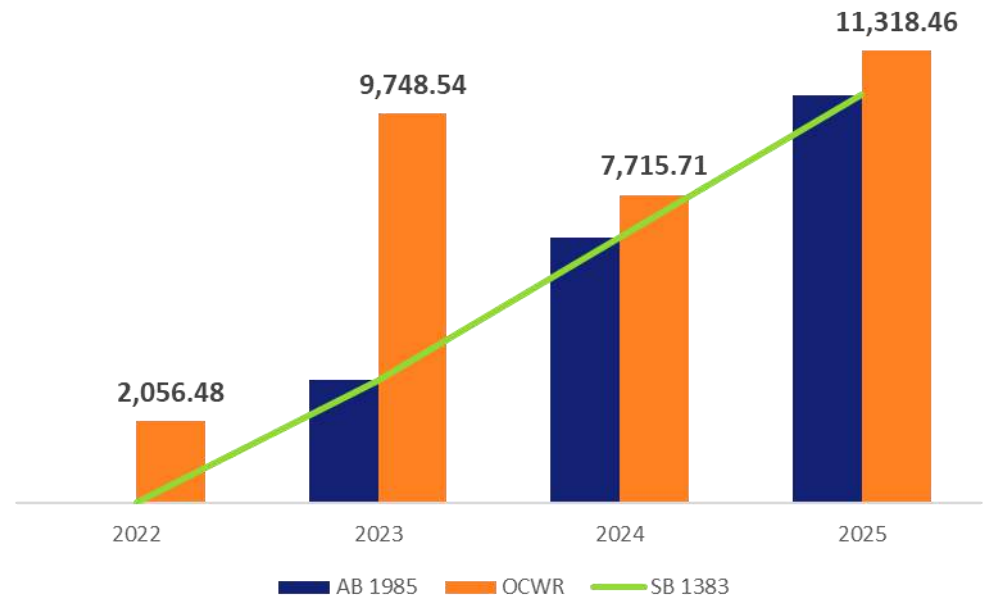
SB 1383 ROEWP Annual Procurement Targets

Recovered Organic Waste Products	Procurement Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost • Mulch • Renewable Energy - Anaerobic Digestion • Electricity from Biomass Conversion 	A jurisdiction has the option to procure any combination of one or more products to fulfill 100 percent of its annual ROWP procurement target.

AB 1985 Phased in Targets

- Phased in % targets
- More time to comply
- Delayed enforcement

Year	AB1985	OCWR
2022		2,056.48
2023	30%	3,067 T 9,748.54
2024	65%	6,645 T <i>Estimated</i> 7,715.71
2025	100%	10,223 T <i>Estimated</i> 11,318.46



*Tonnage refers to ROWP as calculated by CalRecycle, not inclusive of all outbound tonnage

For Legislative or SB 1383 Questions or Updates

Contact:

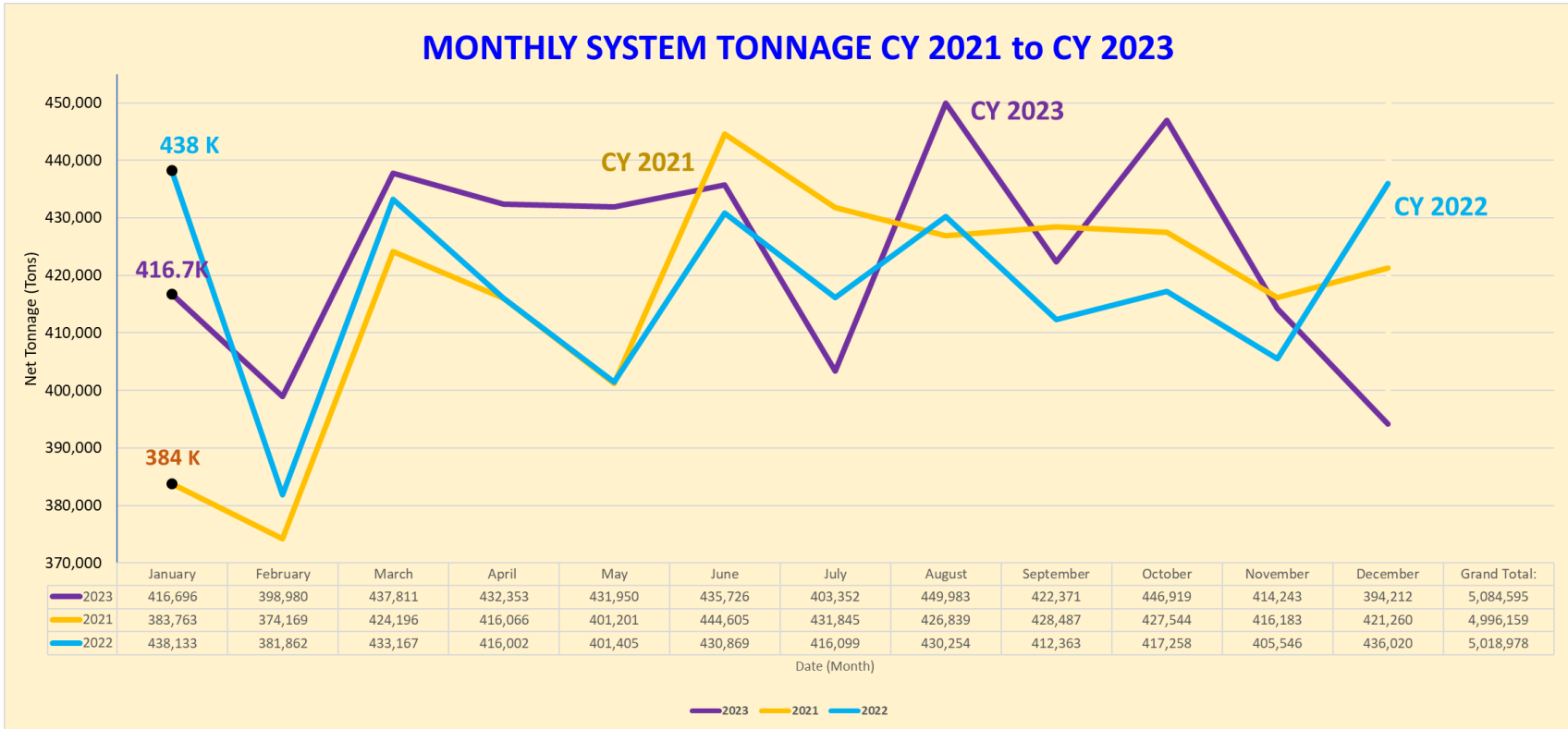
Robert Sedita

Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com

Agenda Item 4

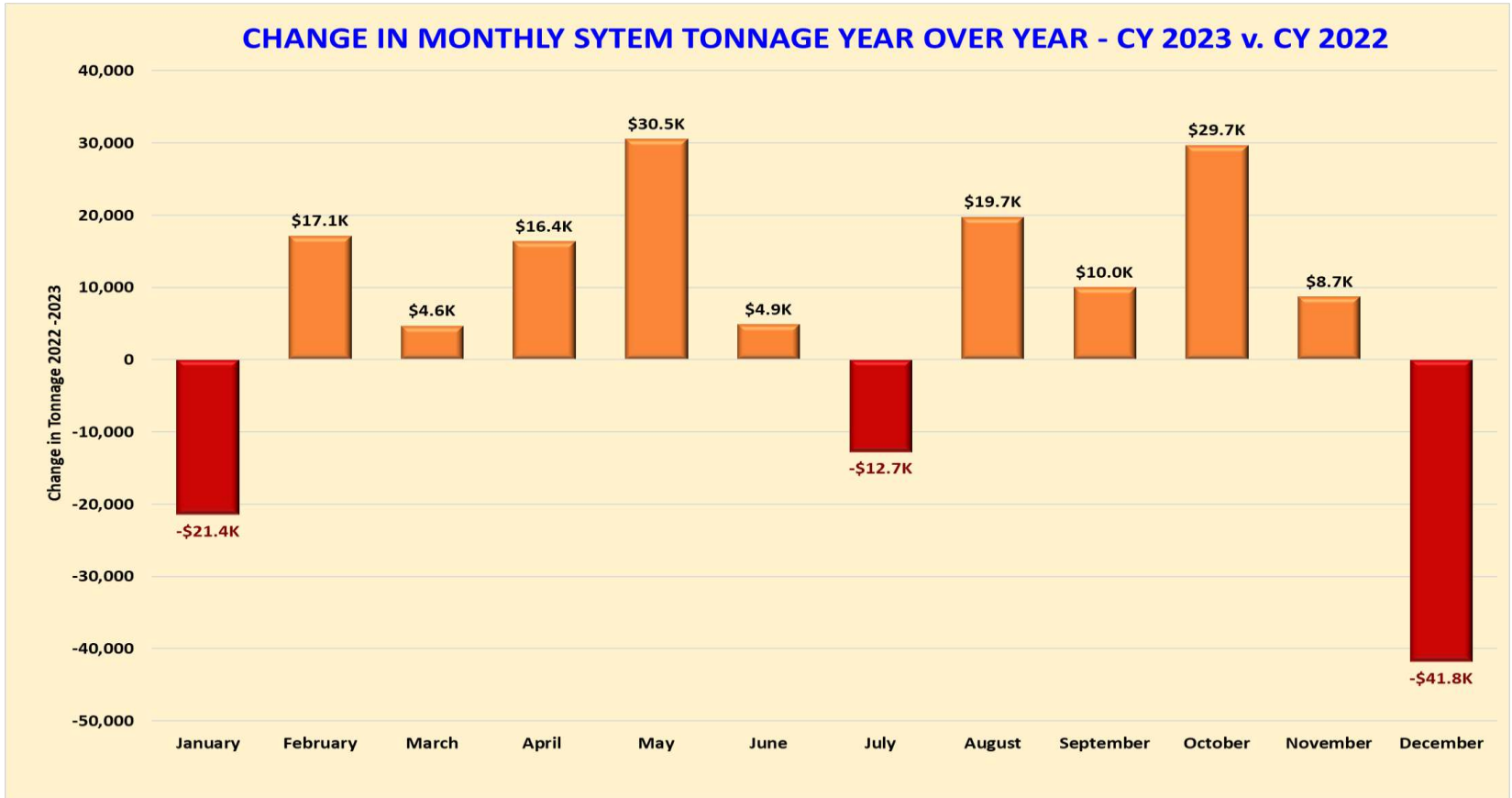
Budget & Financial Report/Update

SYSTEM TONNAGE CY 2021 to CY 2023



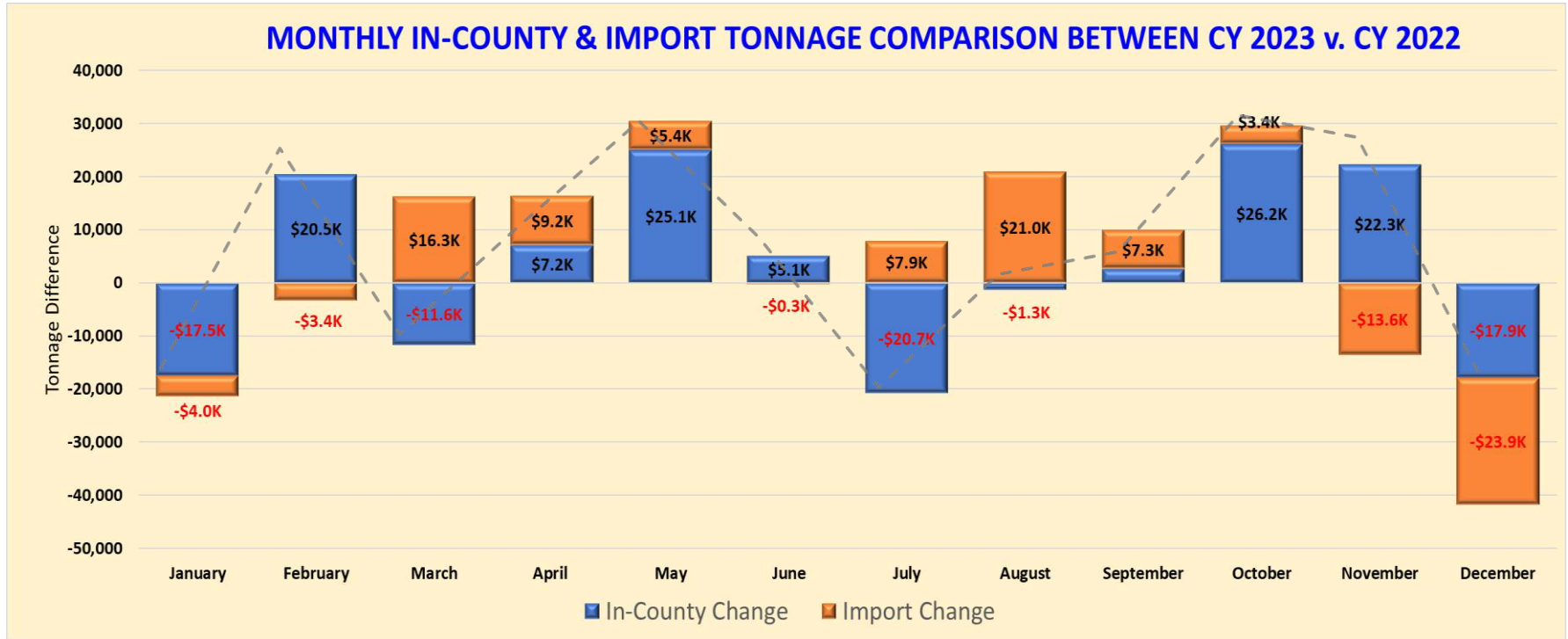
- Seasonal trend: Tonnage is high during holiday season and drops during rainy season (late January to early March). CY 2023 had outliers for high tonnage in August and October of around 450K ton per month.
- System tonnage is slightly trending up year-over-year (increase of 0.5% to 1%).
- Average annual tonnage is 5 million tons.
- Average monthly system tonnage is around 416K to 428K tons.

CHANGE IN SYSTEM TONNAGE CY 2023 v. CY 2022



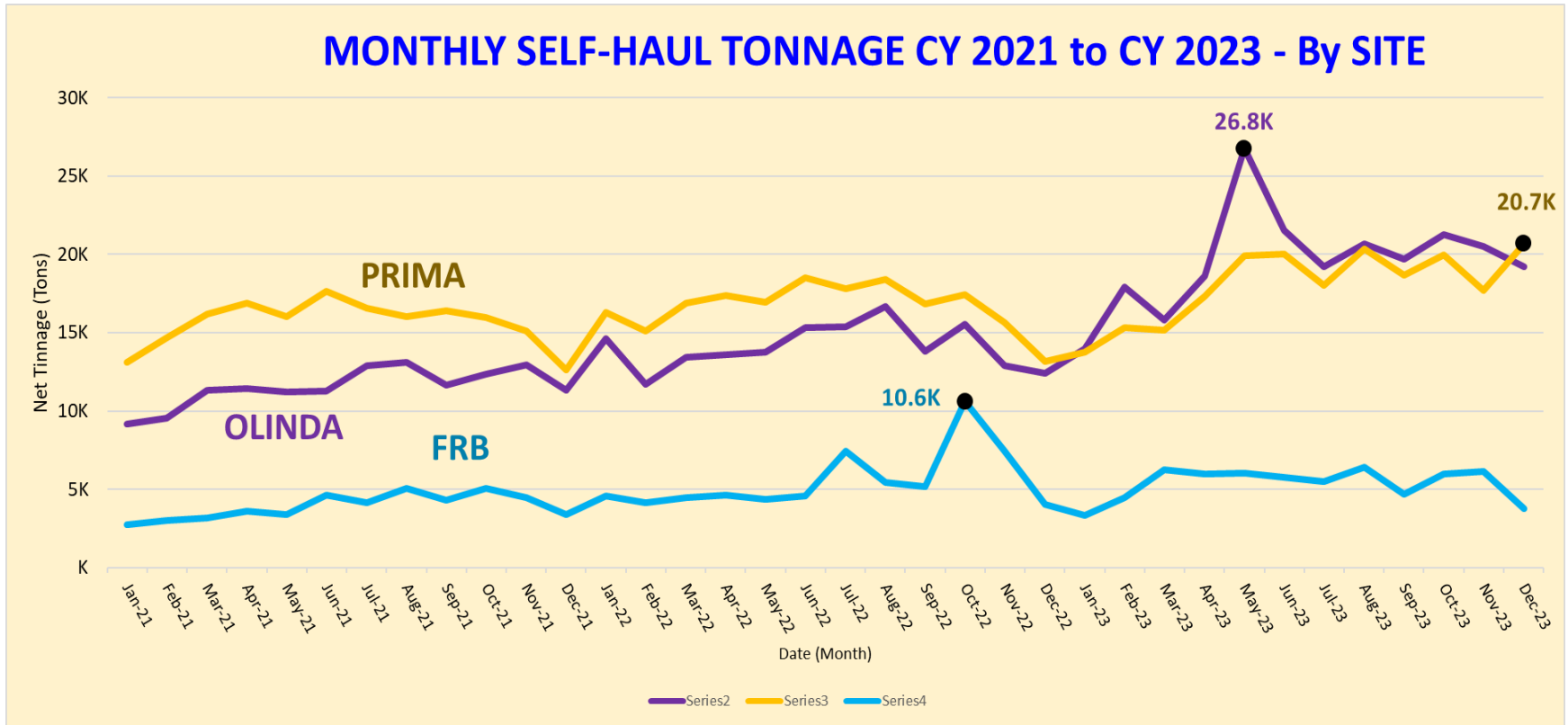
- Total system tonnage of CY 2022 and CY 2023 was 5.02M and 5.08M, respectively. Year over Year (YoY) increase was 65K tons.
- Comparison of YoY monthly tonnage shows system tonnage shows CY 2023 tonnage was higher in the Spring & Fall, and much lower in the Winter than CY 2022.

CHANGE IN TONNAGE CY 2023 v. 2022 (In-County & Importation)



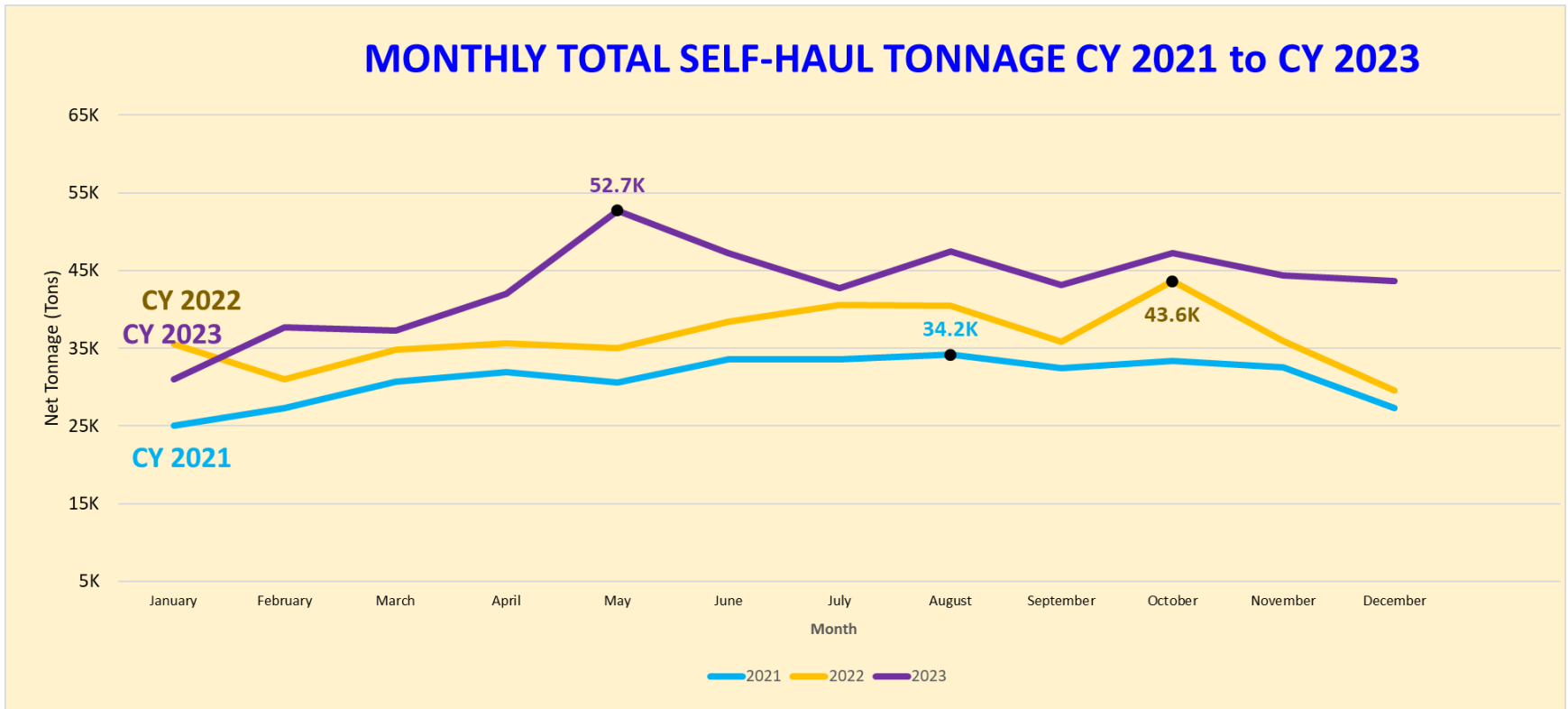
- CY 2023 received overall **higher** In-County (40K tons) and Import tonnage (25K tons) than CY 2022.
- Trend line shows tonnage is high in Spring & Fall months, and low in Winter months.
- Except in winter months with tonnage drop for both types, tonnage change month over month for In-County and Import is not in the same pattern.

SELF-HAUL TONNAGE BY SITE



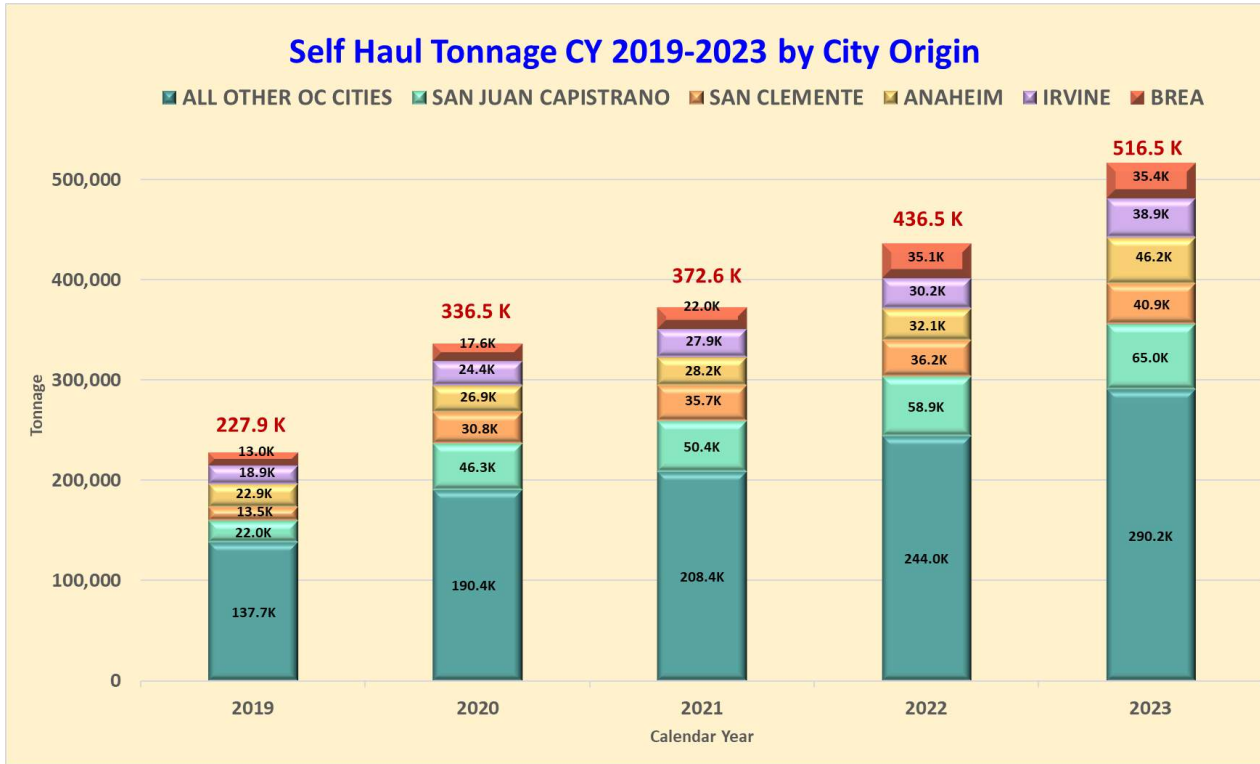
- On monthly average, Olinda and Prima accept 3 times more Self-Haul tonnage than FRB (>18K vs 5.4K) in CY 2023
- Outliner for highest tonnage month: In May 2023, Olinda accepted 26.8K tons, much higher than its 3-year monthly average of 17K tons
- 3-Year Total was 1.32M tons including Prima 543K, Olinda 605K and FRB 178K

TOTAL SELF-HAUL TONNAGE BY YEAR



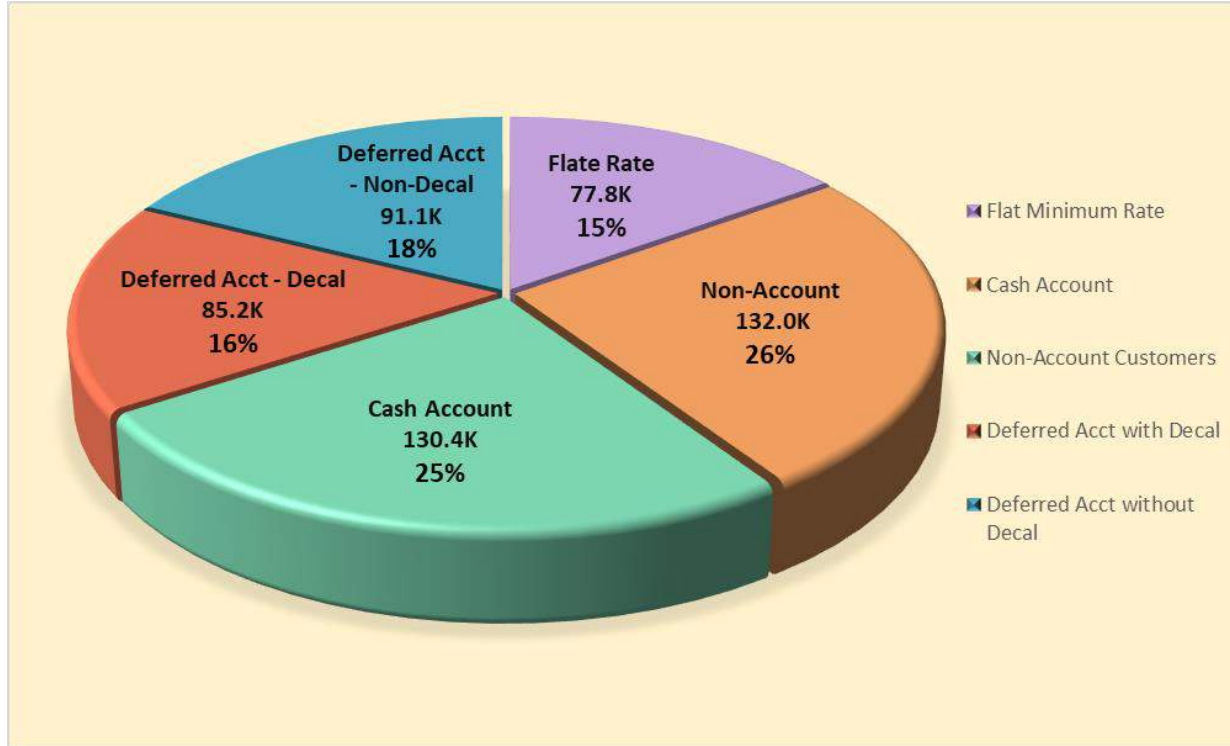
- Highest tonnage month: 52.7K ton in May 2023
- Lowest tonnage month: 25.0K in January 2021
- Self-Haul tonnage increase 17% in 2022 and 39% in 2023 in comparison with CY 2021

5-YEAR SELF-HAUL TONNAGE BY CITY



CITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ALL OTHER OC CITIES	137,707	190,418	208,427	243,982	290,194
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	22,004	46,289	50,400	58,872	64,976
SAN CLEMENTE	13,550	30,842	35,664	36,205	40,885
ANAHEIM	22,851	26,895	28,243	32,087	46,170
IRVINE	18,853	24,446	27,853	30,239	38,936
BREA	12,971	17,618	22,022	35,126	35,373
ANNUAL TOTAL	227,936	336,509	372,608	436,511	516,533

SELF-HAUL TONNAGE BY CATEGORY & ACCOUNT TYPE



- Self-haul tonnage data in pie chart was from CY 2023.
- Flat Minimum Rate is \$5 for Auto and \$20 for Truck of less than 880 lbs. Self-haul posted rate for current fiscal year is \$65.31/ton (including \$19 Surcharge and \$5 additional charge for non-contract customer)
- Self-haul customers can set up Cash Account (paying cash or credit card) or Deferred Billing Account.
- Deferred Billing Account can be set up with Decal or License Plate in Fee Booth System
- Decal or License Plate is used to record customer's tare weight for faster transaction processing and avoiding weighback.



Legislative Summary

March 4, 2024

AB 1921

(Papan D) Energy: renewable electrical generation facilities: linear generators.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2024

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Status: 2/5/24 Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and NAT. RES.

Location: 2/5/24 A-U. & E

Summary: Current law defines renewable electrical generation facility as a facility that uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and that meets other specified requirements. Current law incorporates that definition into various programs, including the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from electrical generating facilities that meet the definition of “renewable electrical generation facility,” and the net energy metering program, for which residential customers, small commercial customers, and commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electric utility, who use a renewable electrical generation facility are eligible to participate, as specified. This bill would expand the definition of “renewable electrical generation facility” to include a facility that uses linear generators, as defined, using renewable fuels and meets those other specified requirements.

AB 1923

(Davies R) Green Assistance Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2024

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Status: 2/5/24 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 2/5/24 A-NAT. RES.

Summary: Would establish the Green Assistance Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency to, among other things, assist small businesses and small nonprofit organizations in applying for moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the Secretary for Environmental Protection to apply for and accept grants or contributions of funds from any public or private source for the program.

SB 972

(Min D) Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2024

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Status: 2/14/24 Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Location: 2/14/24 S-E.Q.



Summary: Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the state board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require the department, the state board, and the California Environmental Protection Agency to hold at least 2 joint meetings per calendar year to coordinate their implementation of policies that affect those specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills and the department's regulations adopted to achieve those goals, as specified.

AB 627

(Jackson D) Drayage trucks: voucher incentive project.

Current Text: Amended: 1/22/2024

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Last Amend: 1/22/2024

Status: 1/29/24 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 67. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 1/29/24 S-RLS.

Summary: Current law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The state board, in this capacity, administers the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project under which the agency issues a limited number of vouchers to incentivize the purchase and use of zero-emission commercial vehicles. The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the state board for zero-emission drayage trucks to be administered through the project and, in expending those funds, requires the state board, before January 1, 2025, to limit the number and award amount levels under the project based on fleet size. This bill would require the state board to ensure that a voucher provided under the project for the purchase of a new, or the retrofit of a used, drayage truck is provided to an operator in an amount determined pursuant to a sliding scale established by the state board, based on the number of drayage trucks the operator owns. In administering the project, the bill would require the state board to prioritize the award of those vouchers to operators meeting certain criteria.

AB 805

(Arambula D) Sewer service: disadvantaged communities.

Current Text: Amended: 1/22/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Last Amend: 1/22/2024

Status: 1/30/24 Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 1/30/24 S-RLS.

Summary: Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. Current law authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a receiving sewer system, as defined, to a



disadvantaged community served by an inadequate onsite sewage treatment system, as defined. This bill would authorize the state board to require a sewer service provider to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the state board for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist a designated sewer system with the provision of adequate sewer service, as defined. The bill would also authorize the state board to order a designated sewer system to accept those services, including full management and control of all aspects of the designated sewer system, from an administrator. The bill would define “designated sewer system” for these purposes as a sewer system that serves a disadvantaged community and that the state board finds to be either an inadequate sewage treatment system or a sewer system that has demonstrated difficulty in maintaining technical, managerial, and financial capacity to prevent fraud and mismanagement, or a sewer system that voluntarily accepts financial assistance for the provision of adequate sewer service.

AB 1550

(Bennett D) Renewable hydrogen.

Current Text: Amended: 1/18/2024

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Last Amend: 1/18/2024

Status: 2/1/24 Died on third reading file.

Location: 2/1/24 DEAD

Summary: Would require, on and after January 1, 2045, that all hydrogen produced or used in California for the generation of electricity or fueling of vehicles be renewable hydrogen of nonbiological origin, as defined, or renewable hydrogen of biological origin, as defined, in furtherance of the state’s policy to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to develop interim targets to ensure the state achieves that requirement. Because a violation of a state board regulation implementing this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1862

(Fong, Vince R) Engineering, land surveying, and architecture: limited liability partnerships.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/18/2024

Introduced: 1/18/2024

Status: 1/29/2024-Referred to Com. on B. & P.

Location: 1/29/2024-A. B.&P.

Summary: The Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyors’ Act, provide for the licensure and regulation of engineers and land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists. The Architects Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of architects by the California Architects Board. The Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 authorizes the formation of registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships, as specified. Current law authorizes persons licensed to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying, or architecture to form registered limited liability



partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships if specified conditions are met. Current law requires a registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership providing architectural, engineering, or land surveying services to comply with requirements, as specified, for claims based upon acts, errors, or omissions arising out of those services. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would delete the January 1, 2026, repeal dates of the provisions described above, thereby indefinitely extending the authorization for persons licensed to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying, or architecture to form limited liability partnerships.

AB 1868

(Friedman D) Property taxation: assessments: affordable housing.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/18/2024

Introduced: 1/18/2024

Status: 1/29/2024-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 1/29/2024-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: Current law requires the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, the effect of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of the land may be subjected. Under current law, these restrictions include, among other enumerated items, a recorded contract with a nonprofit corporation that meets prescribed requirements, including requirements that the nonprofit corporation has received a welfare exemption for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program, and that the contract includes a restriction on the use of the land for at least 30 years to owner-occupied housing available at affordable housing cost. This bill would, for purposes of valuing property by the county assessor, establish a rebuttable presumption that, at the time of purchase, the value of real property subject to a recorded contract that meets the above-described requirements is no greater than the sum of the value of the first mortgage and any applicable down payment.

AB 828

(Connolly D) Sustainable groundwater management: managed wetlands.

Current Text: Amended: 1/11/2024

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Last Amend: 1/11/2024

Status: 1/29/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 47. Noes 15.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 1/29/2024-S. RLS.

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans, except as specified. Current law defines various terms for purposes of the act. This bill would add



various defined terms for purposes of the act, including the terms “managed wetland” and “small community water system.”

SB 768

(Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: State Air Resources Board: vehicle miles traveled: study.

Current Text: Amended: 1/11/2024

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Last Amend: 1/11/2024

Status: 1/29/2024-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 4.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 1/29/2024-A. DESK

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to guidelines establishing criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Current law creates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards, to conduct research into the causes of and solution to air pollution, and to systematically attack the serious problem caused by motor vehicles, which is the major source of air pollution in many areas of the state. Existing law authorizes the state board to do those acts as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the state board. This bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2026, to conduct and submit to the Legislature a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts pursuant to CEQA, as specified.

AB 501

(Fong, Vince R) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: High-Speed Rail Authority: rural road safety: transfer and loan.

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2024

Introduced: 2/7/2023

Last Amend: 1/3/2024

Status: 1/12/2024-**Failed** Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/08/2024)

Location: 1/12/2024-A. **DEAD**

Summary: Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law continuously appropriates 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund to the High-Speed Rail Authority for certain



purposes. This bill would suspend the appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the 2025–26 and 2026–27 fiscal years and would require the transfer of those amounts from moneys collected by the state board to the General Fund. The bill would specify that the transferred amounts shall be available, upon appropriation, to augment funding for rural road safety.

Bills that Failed Last Legislative Cycle but Can Be Acted Upon in New Cycle

SB 854

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

Current Text: Amended 4/11/2023

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/1/24 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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.

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.

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/12/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/12/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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)

Current Location: 9/14/23 S-2 Year

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: 2/1/24 Died on inactive file.

Current Location: 2/1/24 **DEAD**



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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 DEAD

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/12/24 DEAD

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/18/24 **DEAD**

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: 2/1/24 Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Current Location: 1/12/24 **DEAD**



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.

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: 2/1/24 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56

Current Location: 1/12/24 **DEAD**

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.