

# AGENDA ITEM 1

Minutes of the March 9, 2023  
Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force  
Meeting

# AGENDA ITEM 2

Budget and Financial Report/Update

**Agenda Item 2, Attachment 1**

**OC WASTE & RECYCLING**  
**FY 2022/2023 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary**  
**As of March 31, 2023**

	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 As of 3/31/23	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,292,080	3,371,448	2,606,394	77.3%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,567,773	1,500,000	1,164,633	77.6%
<b>Total System-Wide Tonnage</b>	<b>4,859,853</b>	<b>4,871,448</b>	<b>3,771,027</b>	<b>77.4%</b>
<b>Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 170,595,155	\$ 170,595,155	108,557,403	63.6%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 264,692,026	\$ 285,396,026	106,748,772	37.4%
<b>Capital Projects (Fund 273)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i> <sup>[1]</sup>	\$ 79,847,098	\$ 79,847,098	1,107,787	1.4%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 143,894,985	\$ 154,866,849	31,250,903	20.2%
<b>Importation (Fund 295)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 50,800,000	\$ 50,800,000	25,978,570	51.1%
<i>Expenditures</i> <sup>[2]</sup>	\$ 50,946,839	\$ 50,946,839	2,205,141	4.3%

Notes:

[1] Fund 273 actual revenue as of 3/31/23 included only interest income.

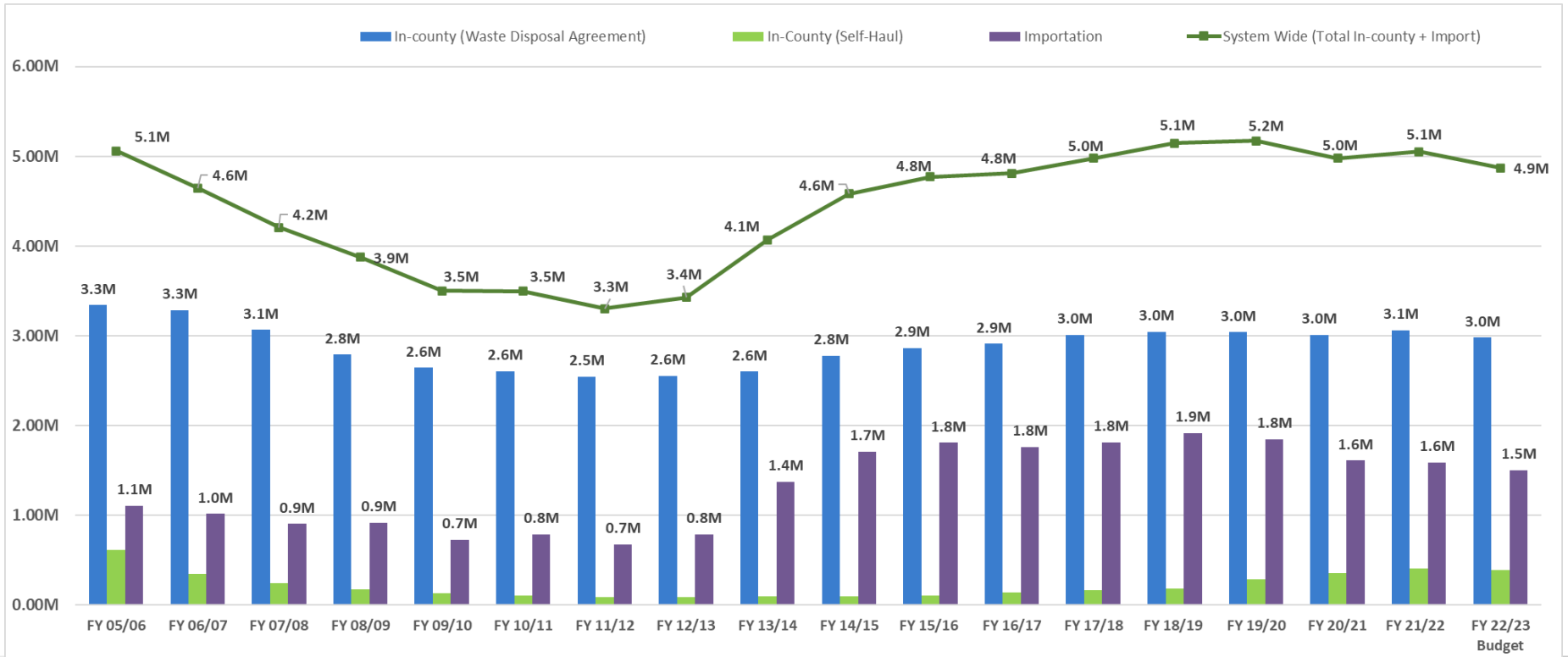
[2] Importation actual expenditures as of 3/31/23 were for quarterly tonnage's intergrated waste management fees to State and host fees to host cities.

Agenda Item 2, Attachment 2

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## System-Wide Tonnage Trend

### FY 2005/2006 – FY 2022/2023 Budget



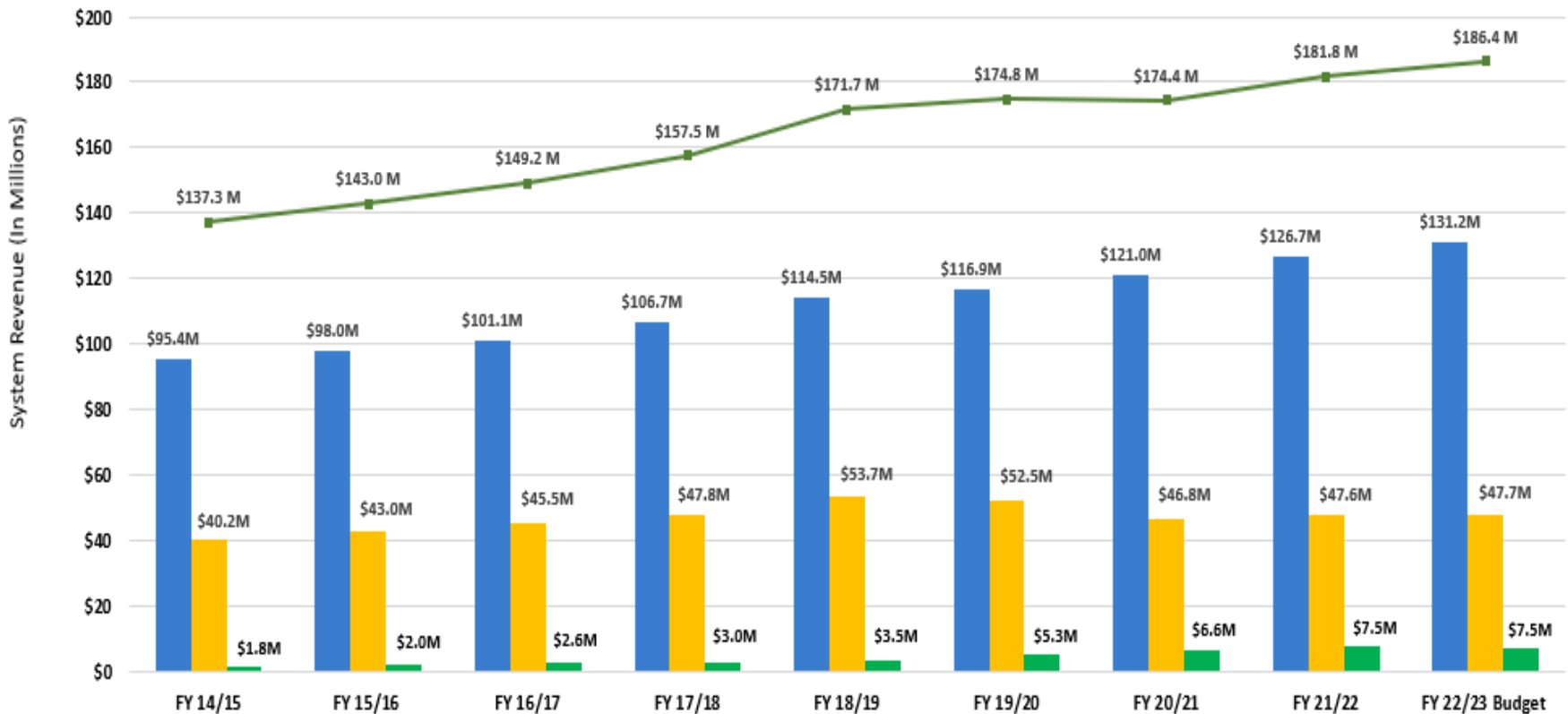
Agenda Item 2, Attachment 3

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend

### FY 2014/2015 – FY 2022/2023 Budget

■ In-county (Waste Disposal Agreement + Self Haul)    
 ■ Importation    
 ■ AB939 Surcharge    
 —■— System-Wide (Includes AB939 Surcharge)



**Agenda Item 2, Attachment 4**

**OC WASTE & RECYCLING  
 FY 2022/23 Revenue Budget to Actuals  
 As of March 31, 2023**

	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 YTD Actuals (As of 3/31/23)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	176,024,640	176,074,000	118,136,109	67%
AB939 Surcharge Revenue	6,088,360	6,089,000	5,361,449	88%
Interest Income	3,090,000	3,090,000	5,578,884	181%
Leases & Royalties	4,562,655	4,562,655	2,354,859	52%
Other Revenues <sup>[1]</sup>	2,863,500	2,813,500	2,379,811	85%
<b>Revenue before Transfers</b>	<b>\$192,629,155</b>	<b>\$192,629,155</b>	<b>\$133,811,112</b>	<b>69%</b>
Internal Transfer <sup>[2]</sup>	108,613,098	108,613,098	-	0%
Transfers-in from Other Funds	2,802,500	2,802,500	1,832,648	65%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$304,044,753</b>	<b>\$304,044,753</b>	<b>\$135,643,760</b>	<b>45%</b>



**Notes:**

- [1] Other Revenues include: Licenses, Permits & Franchise fees, Forfeitures & Penalties, Sale of Surplus Assets, Recycling Proceeds, Soil Revenues and other Miscellaneous Revenues.
- [2] Internal Transfers are for the portion of importation revenue sharing to OCWR - Fund 299 Operating, and funding to Fund 273 Capital Project.
- [3] FY 22/23 Transfers-in are reimbursements via automatic job billing to Fund 299 for postclosure maintenance expenses .

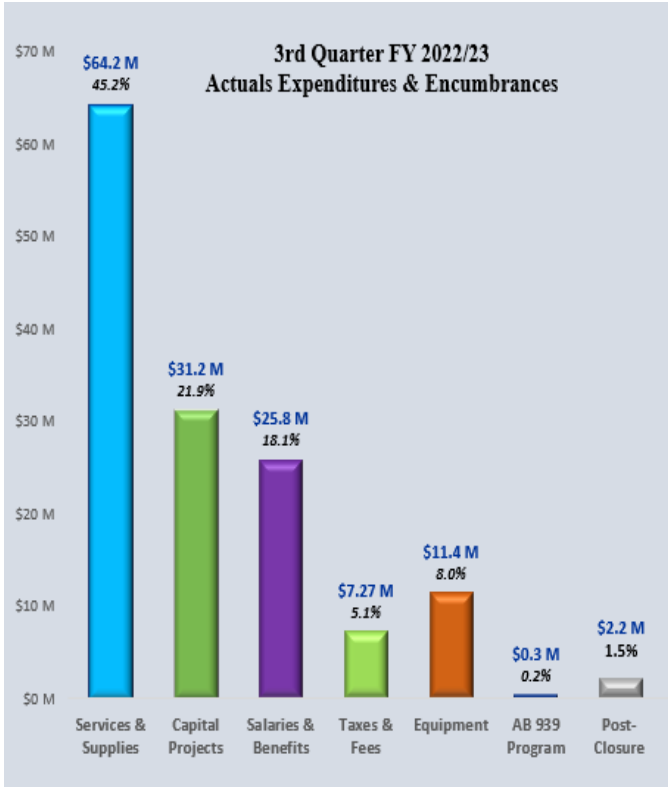
Agenda Item 2, Attachment 5

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## FY 2022/23 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

### As of March 31, 2023

Expenditure Category	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 YTD Actuals As of 3/31/23	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$104,479,884	\$104,715,674	64,150,522	61%
Capital Projects	\$108,195,000	\$121,545,000	\$31,222,770	25.7%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$37,401,264	\$37,401,264	25,820,991	69%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments	\$15,881,280	\$20,917,290	\$7,265,885	35%
Equipment	\$18,705,000	\$16,975,000	\$11,410,054	67%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures <sup>[1]</sup>	\$2,996,500	\$2,991,500	315,934	11%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$14,530,000	\$14,530,000	\$0	0%
<b>Total before Contingency, Adjustments &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>\$302,188,928</b>	<b>\$319,075,728</b>	<b>140,186,155</b>	<b>44%</b>
Contingency	\$46,231,824	\$58,002,188	\$0	0%
Depreciation & Adjustments for Capitalized Assets <sup>[2]</sup>	\$0	\$18,700	\$18,661	N/A
Internal Transfers	\$111,113,098	\$114,113,098	\$0	0%
<b>Total Encumbrances and Expenditures</b>	<b>\$459,533,850</b>	<b>\$491,209,714</b>	<b>\$140,204,816</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance <sup>[3]</sup></b>	<b>\$12,132,564</b>	<b>\$12,132,564</b>	<b>2,166,569</b>	<b>18%</b>



**Notes:**  
 [1] Actuals are low due to the deferral of AB 939 Competitive Grant - 5th Cycle  
 [2] Depreciation expense is not budgeted separately but uses the budget for Contingency for year-end annual entry. Modified Budget of \$18,700 was just an adjustment entry to clear temporary negative budget.  
 [3] Post-Closure Maintenance expenditures are budgeted for Coyote Canyon and Santiago Canyon closed landfills. Funded by monies set aside in Fund 279.

Agenda Item 2, Attachment 6

## OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2018/2019 – FY 2022/2023 as of March 31, 2023

FUND Description	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23 As of 3/31/2023
299 OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating <sup>[1]</sup>	\$199.48 M	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$319.38 M
273 Capital Project Fund	\$27.59 M	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$70.92 M
295 Importation Revenue Sharing Fund <sup>[2]</sup>	\$34.55 M	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$29.55 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>\$419.85 M</b>
275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	\$60.18 M	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.00 M
279 Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	\$129.40 M	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$145.14 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>\$188.14 M</b>
272 Prima Deshecha Landfill & La Pata Avenue Gap Closure	\$0.10 M	\$0.10 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
274 Corrective Action Escrow	\$8.52 M	\$8.72 M	\$10.44 M	\$11.99 M	\$12.11 M
276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	\$0.79 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.19 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$30.29 M	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$31.78 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$40.37 M	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$42.35 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$21.33 M	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$22.38 M
288 FRB Wetland Creation & Agua Chinon Wash Riparian	\$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>\$110.69 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>\$718.69 M</b>

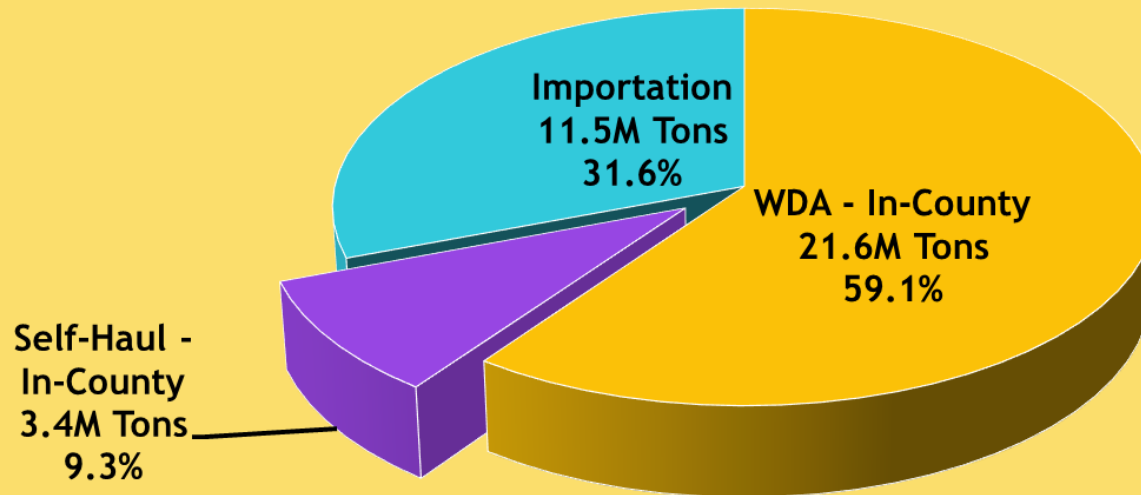
[1] Fund 299 Operating includes cash earmarked for AB939 Surcharge, closure funding, Capital Expenditures funding, and Reserves (25% of Operating Expense Budget)

[2] Fund 295 (FKA Fund 285 Bankruptcy Recovery Fund) distribution of Importation Net Revenue occurs after the close of the fiscal year by September 29th.



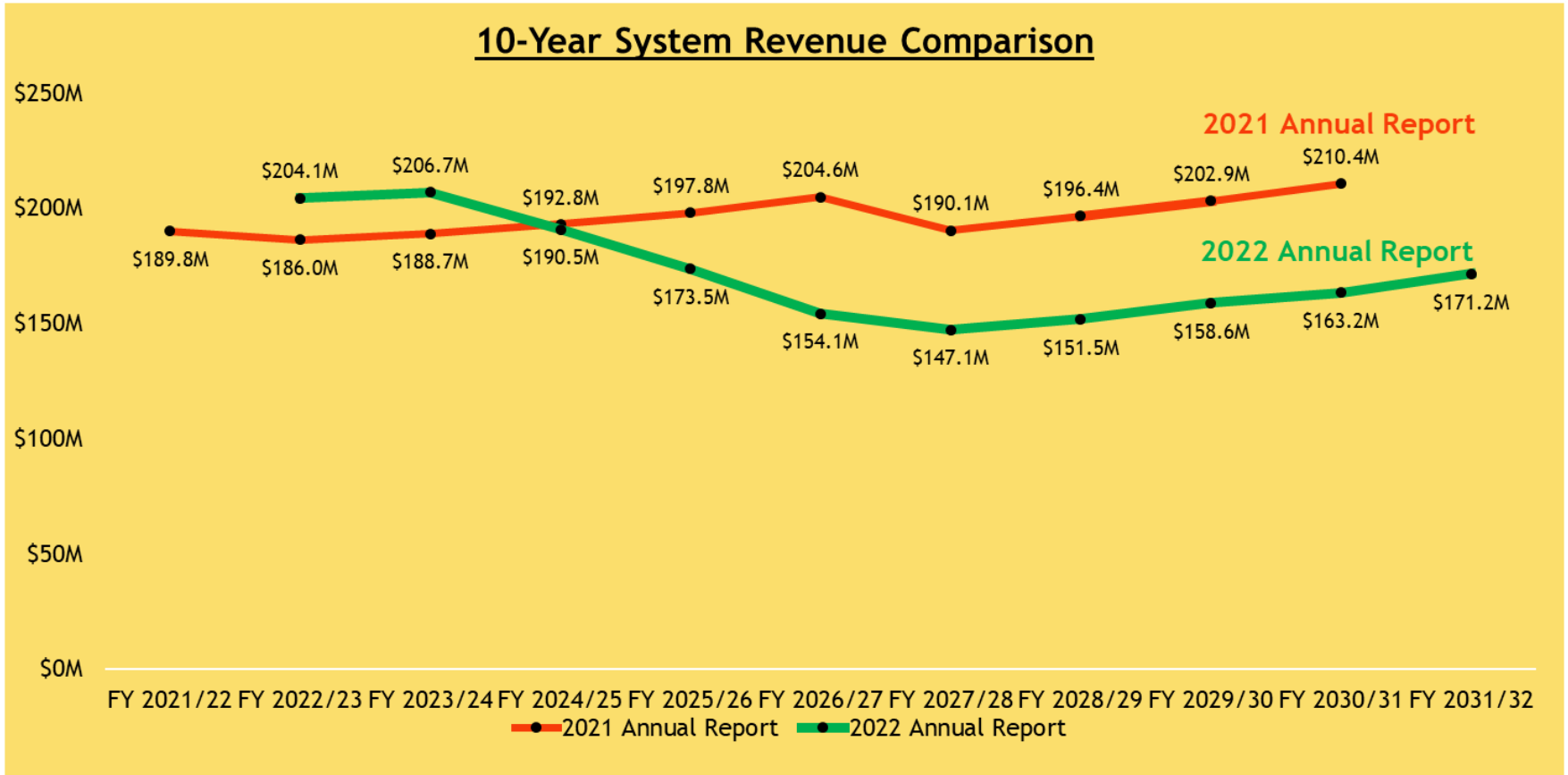
# Long Range System Tonnage Projections

## 10-Year System Tonnage - FY 22/23 to FY 31/32



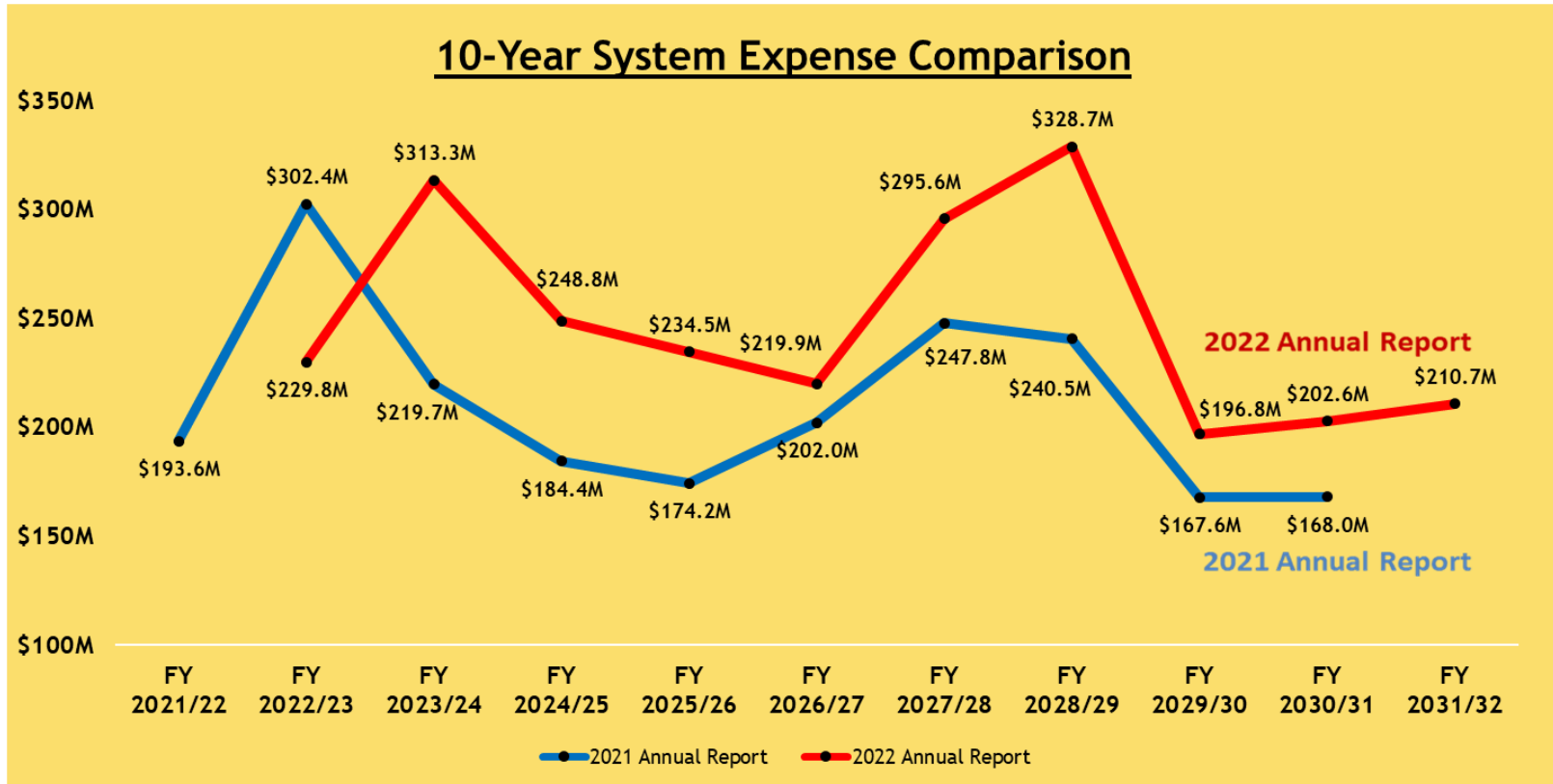
- Long range tonnage forecast is based on HF&H consultants' projection with assumptions including forecasted recession and high rate of organics recovery.
- Projection also includes the assumption that Importation will continue beyond 6/30/25 to satisfy County, Cities, and OCWR's need for additional source of revenue
- 10-year total system tonnage projection in 2022 Annual Report is 36.4M tons, a decrease of 8.4M tons in comparison with 2021 Annual Report

# Comparison of Revenue Projections - 2022 Annual Report vs 2021 Annual Report



- **2022 Annual Report projects a total system revenue of \$1.72 billion vs. \$1.96 billion from 2021 report, for a cumulative decrease of \$240M or 12.2%.**
- **Projection anticipates a trend of significant decline in tonnage revenue due to impacts from forecasted recession and high rate of organics recovery as required by SB 1383.**

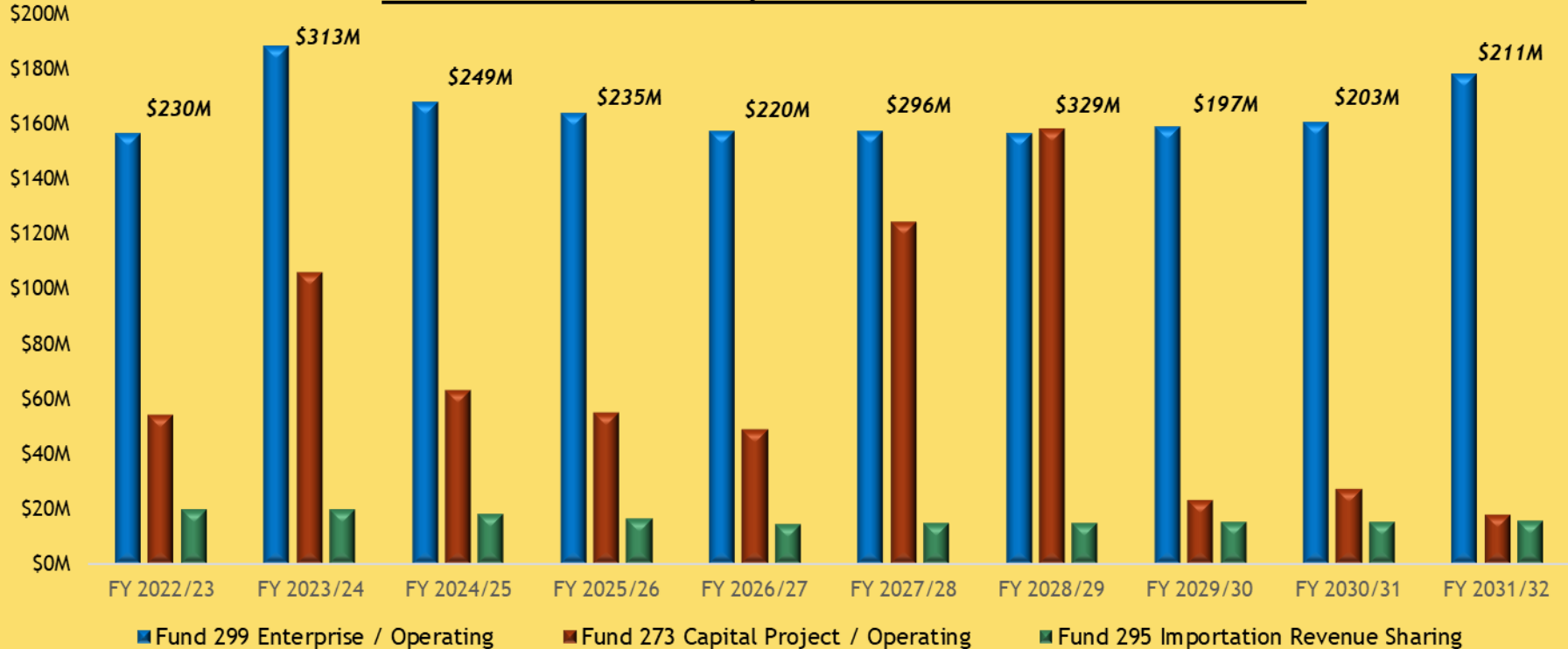
# Comparison of Expense Projections – 2022 Annual Report vs 2021 Annual Report



- **2022 Annual Report projects a total system expenditures of \$2.48 billion vs. \$2.10 billion from 2021 report, for a cumulative increase of \$380M or 18%.**
- **Forecasted system expense includes \$676.6M capital project costs for future development of the landfill systems, organics infrastructure (composting, source separated organics, anaerobic digesters), and Prima renewable natural gas (RNG) facility.**

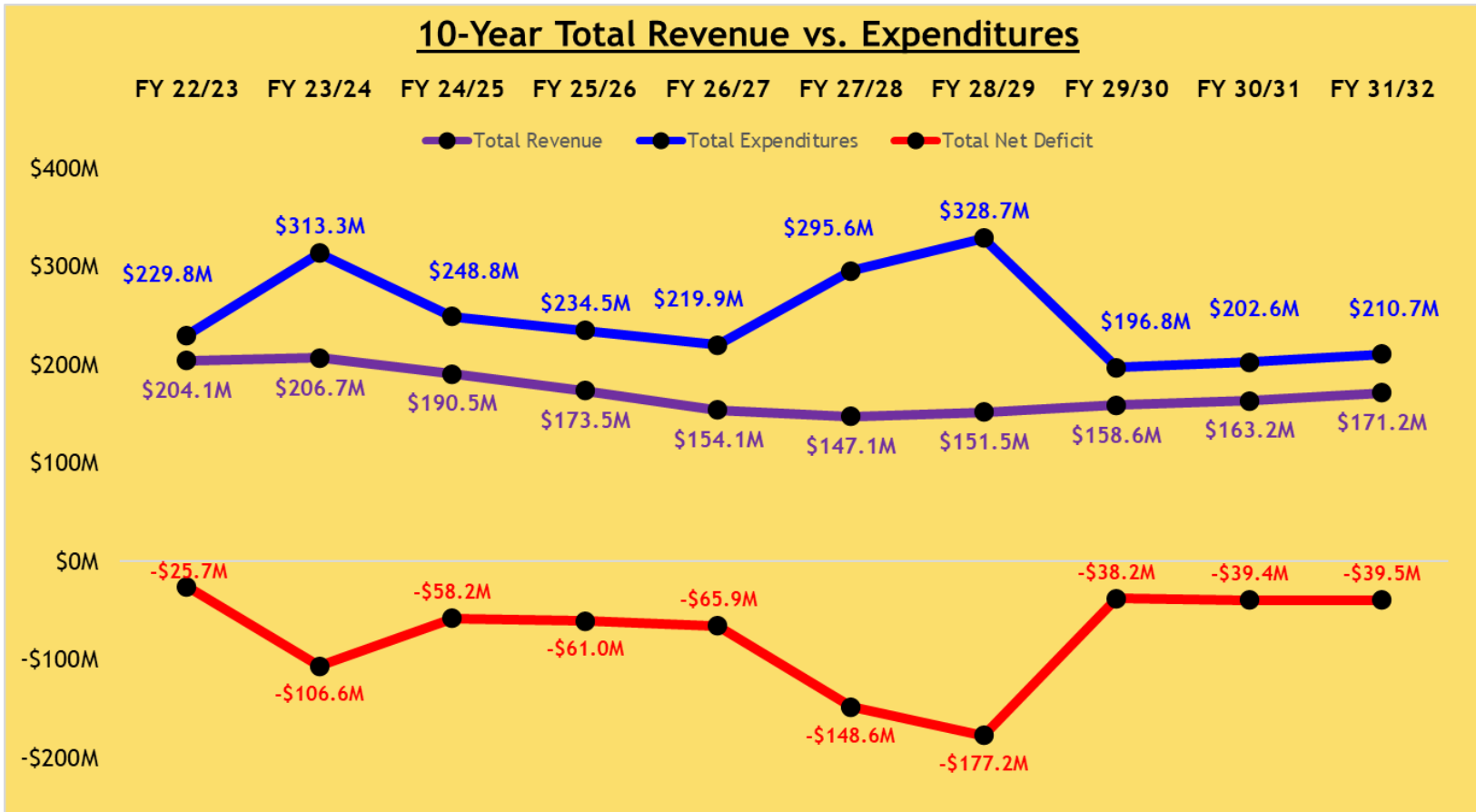
# Long Range System Expenses by Fund

**10-Year Forecasted Expenditures - FY 22/23 to FY 31/32**



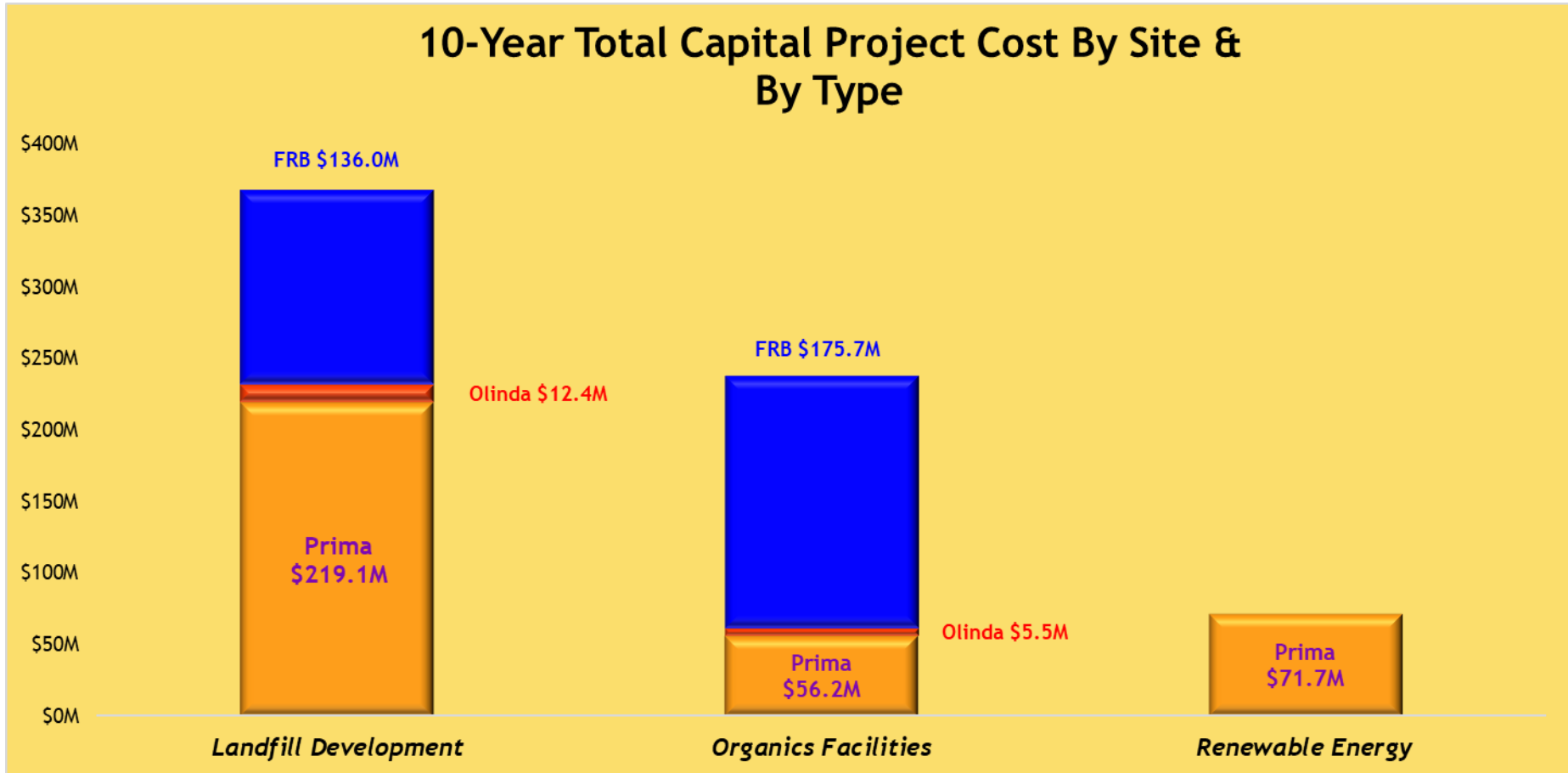
- Total system expense averages \$248M including \$164M a year for Fund 299 operating expenditures
- Fund 273 Capital Project annual expenditures fluctuate in the range of \$17.7M to \$158M
- Fund 295 Importation annual expenditures (for Net Revenue Sharing to County & Cities and Tax & Host fees) are in the range of \$19M until FY 23/24 and average \$15.3M thereafter

# Long Range Forecasted Revenue vs. Expenditures



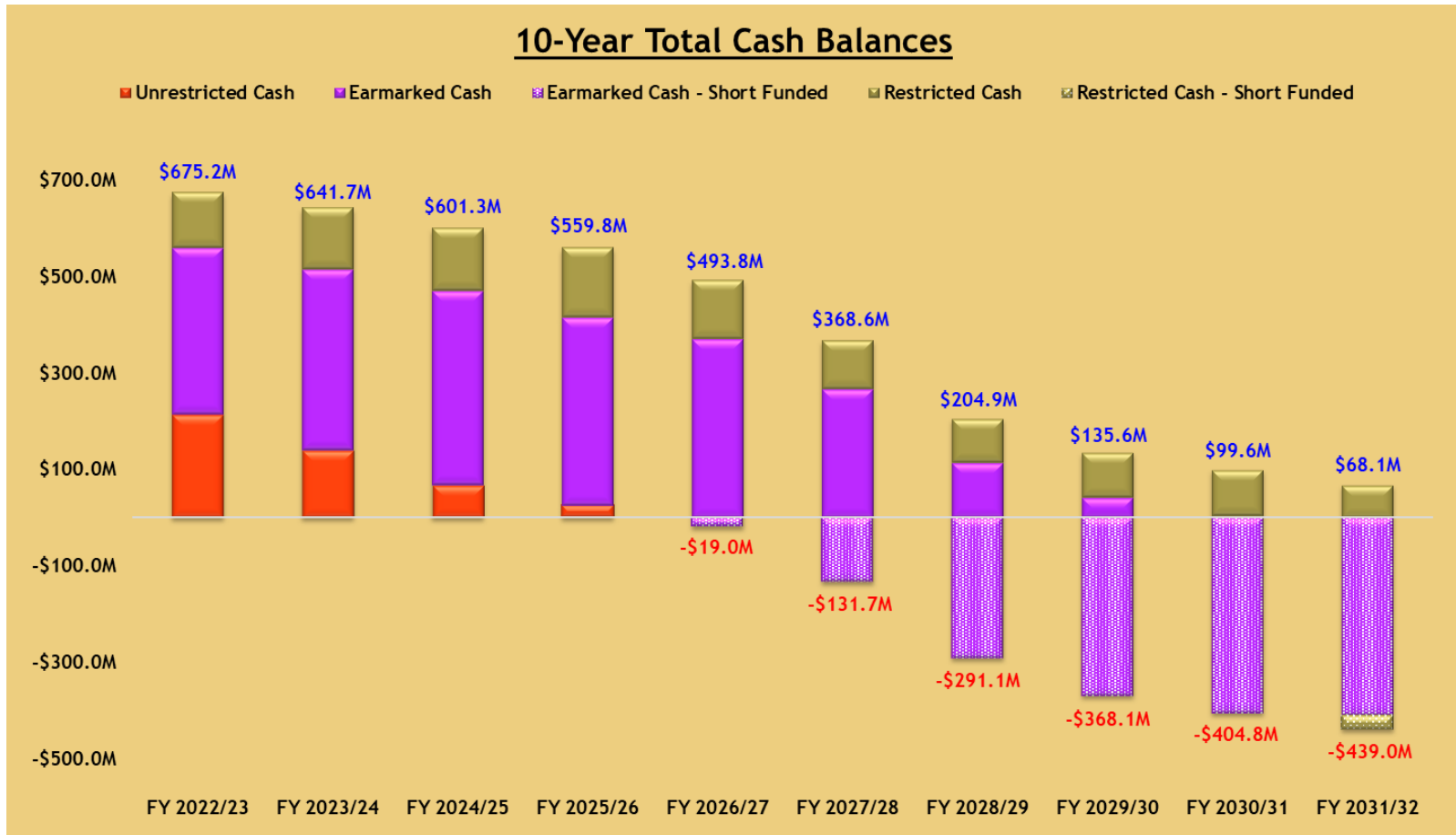
- Total System Revenue is \$1.72B but Total System Expense is \$2.48B
- Total Net Deficit of \$760.3B
- With WDA rate structure of disposal fee escalated annually by CPI, the projected Unrestricted Cash and Unrestricted Reserves will be enough for operating funding until FY 26/27 only

# Long Range Capital Projects by Type & by Site



- 10-Year Total capital project cost is \$676.6M including \$367.5M for Landfill development, \$237.4M for all Organic infrastructure, and \$71.7M for Prima RNG Plant construction
- Total capital project cost by site is \$311.7M for FRB, \$347M for Prima and \$17.9M for Olinda

# Long Range Forecasted System Cash Balances



Fiscal Year End	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30	FY 2030/31	FY 2031/32
Cash Requirement	\$461.9M	\$500.5M	\$531.9M	\$533.5M	\$512.8M	\$500.3M	\$496.0M	\$503.7M	\$504.3M	\$507.1M

\* Cash Requirement includes earmarks for future obligations and restricted escrow funds

# AGENDA ITEM 3

OCWR Community Programs Report/Update





# April Community Events

## OCWR Celebrates Earth Month

# AGENDA ITEM 4

Legislative and Regulatory Report/Update

# Legislative & SB 1383 Implementation Update

Waste Management Commission  
Presented by Robert Sedita  
June 8, 2023



# Legislative Update

OCWR has tracked 55 Bills, since the start of the 2023 Legislative Cycle.

- 49 bills are currently being actively tracked.
- 6 bills have been removed from active tracking due to amendments.

Changes since March Waste Management Commission Meeting

- 10 bills have been introduced.
- 5 bills failed deadlines and could be acted upon in January 2024.

# Legislative Update

## AB1347 Paper Waste: Proofs of Purchase

- Requires a business to provide options related to the proof of purchase.
- Prohibits a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts out.
- Prohibits a paper proof of purchase from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements.
- Specifies that the first and 2nd violations results in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300.
- The bill would authorize the Attorney General, or County Counsel, District Attorney, or City Attorney to enforce those provisions.

# Legislative Update

## SB 751 Franchise Agreements: Labor Dispute

- 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, 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 1383 Implementation Update

## SB 1383 Key Jurisdiction Dates

### 2022



Provide Organics Collection Service to All Residents and Businesses



Establish Edible Food Recovery Program



Conduct Education and Outreach



Procurement



Capacity Planning

### 2024



Starting January 1, 2024 Jurisdictions must take action against non compliant entities



Tier 2 Generator Compliance



Capacity Planning



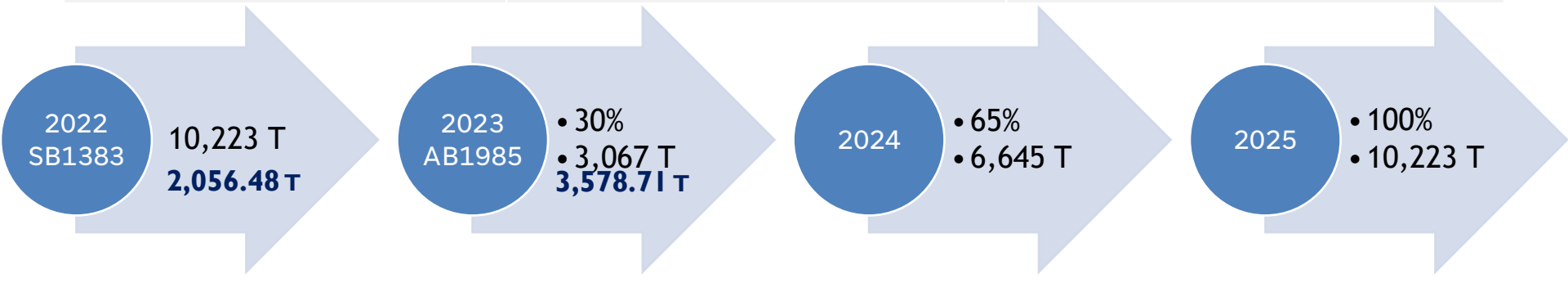
# Organics Marketing & Development

PHASE 1 (2022 APRIL-SEPT)	PHASE 2 (2022 OCT-DEC)	2022 SUMMARY											
<p><b><u>PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process, Workflow, Coordination</li> <li>• Internal County Agency Outreach               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OC Parks, Public Works</li> </ul> </li> <li>• External Outreach               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities, Jurisdictions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Compost Giveaway (FRB)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>COMMUNITY SOFT LAUNCH</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Access               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential Request Process</li> <li>• Landfill Coordination</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bulk Requests               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application Process</li> <li>• Bulk Open Pass Development</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1st Countywide Compost Giveaway</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1205 572 1580 644">Source</th> <th data-bbox="1580 572 1922 644">ROWP Tonnage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1205 644 1580 715">OCWR Compost</td> <td data-bbox="1580 644 1922 715">1196.48 T</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1205 715 1580 786">OC Parks Mulch</td> <td data-bbox="1580 715 1922 786">857.00 T</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1205 786 1580 858">OC Public Works</td> <td data-bbox="1580 786 1922 858">3.00 T</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1205 858 1580 929">Total</td> <td data-bbox="1580 858 1922 929">2056.48 T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Source	ROWP Tonnage	OCWR Compost	1196.48 T	OC Parks Mulch	857.00 T	OC Public Works	3.00 T	Total	2056.48 T
Source	ROWP Tonnage												
OCWR Compost	1196.48 T												
OC Parks Mulch	857.00 T												
OC Public Works	3.00 T												
Total	2056.48 T												



# Organics Marketing & Development

PHASE 3 (2023 JAN-MAR)	PHASE 4 (2023 APRIL-SEPT)	PHASE 5 (2023 OCT-DEC)
<p><b><u>COMMUNITY FORMAL LAUNCH</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website Launch</li> <li>Online Scheduling System</li> <li>Targeted Outreach                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape Companies</li> <li>Landscape City Contractors</li> <li>City Public Works Depts</li> <li>City Compost Giveaways</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b><u>PROGRAM EXPANSION</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bagging Machine - Increased demand</li> <li>Partnerships                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Districts</li> <li>Sanitary Districts</li> <li>School Districts</li> <li>County Procurement Language</li> </ul> </li> <li>Increased Pickup Hours (Prima)</li> <li>2nd Countywide Compost Giveaway</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>SUGGESTIONS:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential Requests                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease Lead Time</li> </ul> </li> <li>Commercial Retailers</li> <li>Cost Recovery</li> <li>Voucher Program (ex: TVI - WM)</li> <li>Agriculture Commissioner</li> <li>Quarterly Compost Giveaways</li> </ul>



## Questions?

**For Legislative or SB 1383 Questions or Updates  
Contact: [Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:Robert.Sedita@ocwr.ocgov.com)**

# AGENDA ITEM 5

## OC Household Hazardous Waste Program

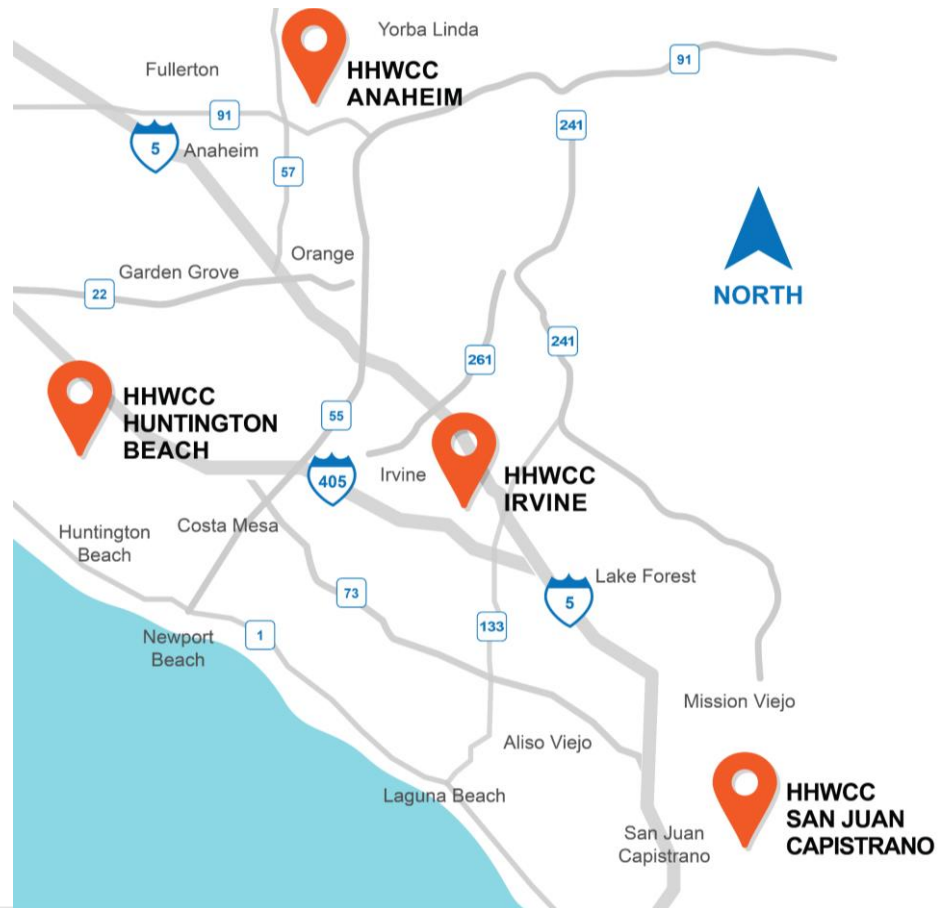


→ Anaheim

→ Irvine

→ Huntington Beach

→ San Juan Capistrano



# REGULATIONS

- Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
- Fire Department

# Materials Exchange Program

- Distributed 327,469 Pounds of Products
- Distributed 17,546 Pounds of Paint



# PROGRAMS

- Battery Program
- Smoke Detectors
- PaintCare
- Door to Door Program





# PARTICIPATION

- 177,425 Visitors
- 8,301,716 Pounds





# Events

## → Marine Flare Collection

- ▶ 190 Visitors
- ▶ 644 pounds collected



## → Pesticide Collection

- ▶ September 23<sup>rd</sup>





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## **Legislative Summary Update**

### **June 1, 2023**

#### **AB 324**

**Gas corporations: renewable gas procurement. (Pacheco D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 3/27/2023**

**Introduced: 1/30/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.**

**Summary:** Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing 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. Existing law requires that the commission, before establishing biomethane procurement targets or goals, find that the targets or goals are cost-effective means of achieving the reductions in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and other greenhouse gases forecast pursuant to specified laws and that the targets or goals comply with all applicable state and federal laws. This bill would require the commission to open a new proceeding, or a new phase of an existing proceeding, to consider establishing procurement goals for renewable hydrogen, as defined, and consider requiring each gas corporation and core transport agent to annually procure a proportionate share of renewable hydrogen to meet those goals. The bill would require the commission to make specified findings before establishing renewable hydrogen procurement targets or goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

#### **AB 407**

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

**Current Text: Introduced: 3/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Com. on E.Q.**

**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 457](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 3/15/2023**

**Introduced: 2/6/2023**

**Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.**

**Summary:** Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land, as defined, by a local agency, as defined. Existing 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. Existing 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. This bill would expand "exempt surplus land" to include a parcel that is (1) identified in the local agency's circulation element or capital improvement program for future roadway development, (2) no larger than 2 acres, (3) zoned for retail commercial use, and leased for a purpose consistent with the underlying zoning, and (4) abuts a state highway right-of-way.

**[\\*AB 480](#)**

**Surplus land. (Ting D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/7/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Current 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 current 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. Current law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare 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 recast that provision and 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.

**[\\*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 5/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (May 18).**

**Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.**

**Summary:** Current law requires, no later than January 1, 2018, 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, 2039, 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 592](#)

**Vehicles: Vehicles: nonfranchisewaste hauling. (Wilson D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 4/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/9/2023**

**Status: 5/16/2023-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**

**Summary:** Would authorize a county to adopt an ordinance to regulate the transport of solid waste by nonfranchise solid waste haulers 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: 3/27/2023**

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Status: 5/11/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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.

[AB 759](#)

**Sanitary districts. (Grayson D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.**

**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 863](#)

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** 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 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 increase those penalty amounts to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day, respectively. The bill would make a carpet stewardship organization that violates a provision of the carpet stewardship law 3 times ineligible to act as an agent on behalf of manufacturers to design, submit, and administer a carpet stewardship plan and would apply, in that event, the successorship process.

**\*AB 891**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.**

**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: 5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.**

**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: 5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.**

**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: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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: 5/4/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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: 5/2/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a consumer with certain options related to the receipt of the consumer's proof of purchase and 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 not require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form if the business is incapable of sending an electronic proof of purchase due to unexpected technical difficulties. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions.

**\*[AB 1423](#)**

**Product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances: artificial turf or synthetic surfaces. (Schiavo D)**

**Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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, sell, or install a field with a covered surface to any party to notify the party at the earliest possible date that the covered surface contains regulated PFAS, as defined. 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: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 1534](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.**

**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 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: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 bailing 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 1573](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (May 18).**

**Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.**

**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. Existing 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. Existing law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Existing 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 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 require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install plants that meet specified criteria, and that prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects after January 1, 2026. The bill would also revise the legislative findings and declarations to state that the model ordinance furthers the state's goal to conserve biodiversity and provide for climate resilience consistent with state drought efforts to eliminate the use of irrigation of nonfunctional turf.

**\*\*[AB 1594](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (May 18).**

**Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.**

**Summary:** Executive Order No. N-79-20 establishes the goal of transitioning medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in California to zero-emission vehicles by 2045 for all operations where feasible and by 2035 for drayage trucks, and requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and propose medium- and heavy-duty vehicle regulations to meet that goal. This bill would require any state regulation that seeks to require, or otherwise compel, the procurement of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles by a public agency utility to ensure that those vehicles can support a public agency utility's ability to maintain reliable water and electric services, respond to disasters in an emergency capacity, and provide mutual aid assistance statewide and nationwide, among other requirements. 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. This bill contains other existing laws.

**[\\* 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: health protection zones. (McKinnor D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/17/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.**

**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.

**[AB 1716](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended 4/10/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/11/2023-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 66. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**

**Summary:** 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 (A) the material be held in a container, tank, containment building, waste pile, or on a drip pad that meets the requirements of the department's interim status regulations applicable to containers, tanks, containment buildings, waste piles, or drip pads that store hazardous waste, (B) a container or tank in which the material is held be labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with the department's hazardous waste labeling, marking, and placarding requirements applicable to generators, as provided, and (C) the required labeling or marking be posted on signage at the location where the material is stored if labeling or marking the container or tank is not practicable.

**[\\*AB 1734](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 emergency shelters, supportive housing, transitional housing, 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 received designation as prohousing.

**[\\*ACR 36](#)**

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

**Current Text: Introduced: 3/8/2023**

**Introduced: 3/8/2023**

**Status: 5/17/2023-From committee: Ordered to third reading.**

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

**[SB 12](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Status: 5/18/2023-May 18 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.**

**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 34](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 2/22/2023**

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Status: 5/2/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within Orange County, if notified by the Department of Housing and Community Development that its planned sale or lease 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 an Orange County 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: 2/23/2023**

**Introduced: 1/23/2023**

**Status: 5/2/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 has received a notification of violation from the department to hold an open and public session 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 session.

**\*\*[SB 303](#)**

**Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. (Allen D)**

**Current Text: Amended 4/27/2023**

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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. 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 make the arbitrator's decision in a nonbinding arbitration final unless within 30 days after the arbitrator delivers the decision to the advisory board a party requests that the department conduct a de novo adjudicative proceeding.

**[SB 353](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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. This bill would expand the application of the act to any size container of 100% fruit

**[SB 552](#)**

**Solid waste: single-use foodware accessory and single-use food packaging. (Newman D)**

**Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.**

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would prohibit a restaurant from providing a dine-in customer with any single-use foodware accessory or single-use food packaging.

[SB 560](#)

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

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-May 18 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.**

**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 568](#)

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

**Current Text: Amended: 4/10/2023**

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Last Amend: 4/10/2023**

**Status: 5/9/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, enacts a comprehensive system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, as provided. The act 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 certain matters concerning the waste or device to be exported. Existing 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 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 state that they attempted to locate an in-state e-waste recycling facility before exporting the waste or device and would subject the person to a fine of up to \$1,000 for a false statement. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 613](#)

**Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: low-population exemption. (Seyarto R)**

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Current law requires, no later than January 1, 2018, 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 exempt a local jurisdiction, as defined, from those requirements and regulations until December 31, 2028, if the local jurisdiction disposes of fewer than 5,000 tons of solid waste per year and has fewer than 7,500 people, as provided.

[SB 642](#)

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

**Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.**

**Summary:** 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. The bill would specify that county counsel, at the request of the department or a unified program agency, is authorized to bring a civil action in the name of the people of the State of California to enforce 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: 5/18/2023**

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 5/25/2023-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.**

**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. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, by January 1, 2025, to establish a working group of the above-referenced state agencies to establish a framework for evaluating novel material types 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 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.

**\*\* [SB 707](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-VOTE: Do pass as amended (PASS)**

**Summary:** 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. This bill would define a “covered product” to include any apparel, textile, or textile article that is unsuitable for reuse by a consumer in its current state or condition, 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. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering a stewardship program.

**\*\* [SB 728](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 5/1/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/1/2023-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, the sale or distribution of 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.

**\*\* [SB 740](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 apprenticeable 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 5/1/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 18). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.**

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county, with the approval of its legislative body by resolution after a public hearing, to acquire, sell, or lease property in furtherance of the creation of an economic opportunity, as defined. Existing law specifies the Legislature's intent regarding those provisions. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, in addition to a sale or lease, to otherwise transfer property to create an economic opportunity. The bill would make related, conforming changes.

**\*\*[SB 751](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/16/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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 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 777](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (May 18). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.**

**Summary:** 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 require stores to submit a quarterly report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified information related to the total costs associated with complying with the act, as specified, and the balance, if any, of remaining funds, in the quarter. The bill would authorize the department to

conduct related audits on the department's own initiative or upon request and would authorize an authorized representative of a store with a collective bargaining agreement to review and make copies of those quarterly reports.

**\*\*[SB 781](#)**

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

**Current Text: Amended: 5/1/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Last Amend: 4/10/2023**

**Status: 5/18/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**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.

**[SB 854](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 4/11/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.**

**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.

\* New legislation added since prior report.

\*\* Legislation amended since prior report.

**Legislation Removed from Tracking Since Prior Report**

- AB 9: Amended, no longer relevant.
- AB 530: Amended, no longer relevant.
- AB 777: Amended, no longer relevant.
- AB 861: Amended, no longer relevant.
- AB 1526: Amended, no longer relevant.
- AB 1590: Amended, no longer relevant.