



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

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



# Pledge of Allegiance



# Roll Call



# Public Comments





# Chair/Vice Chair Report



# Director's Report



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



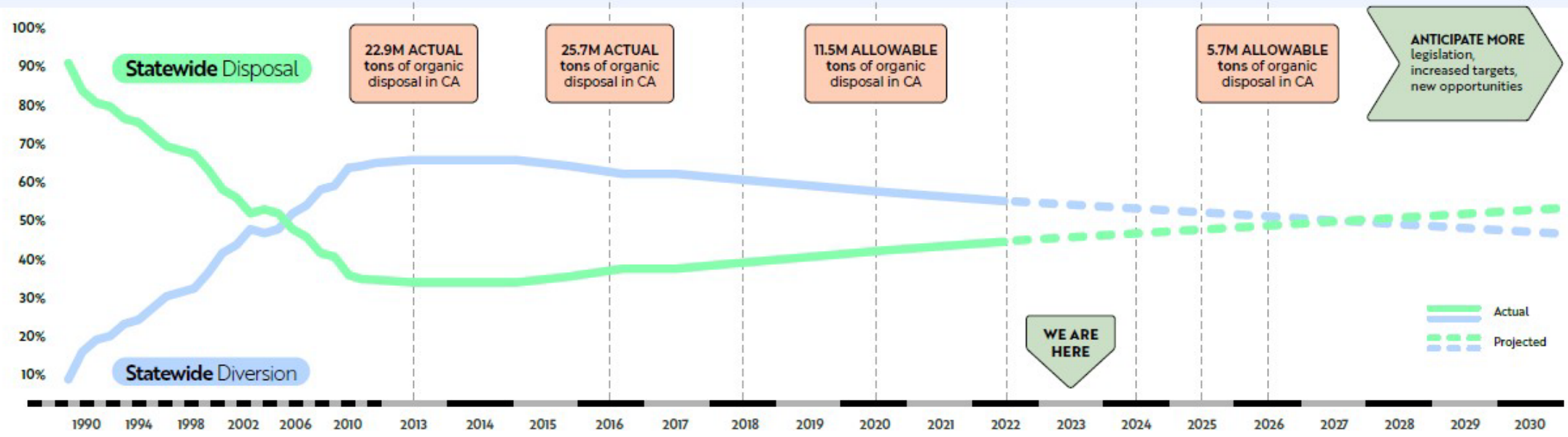
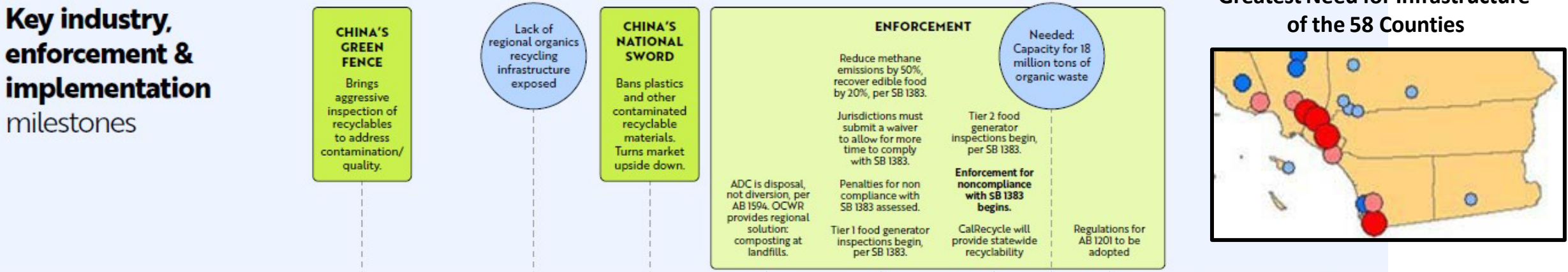
Imagine What Can Be...



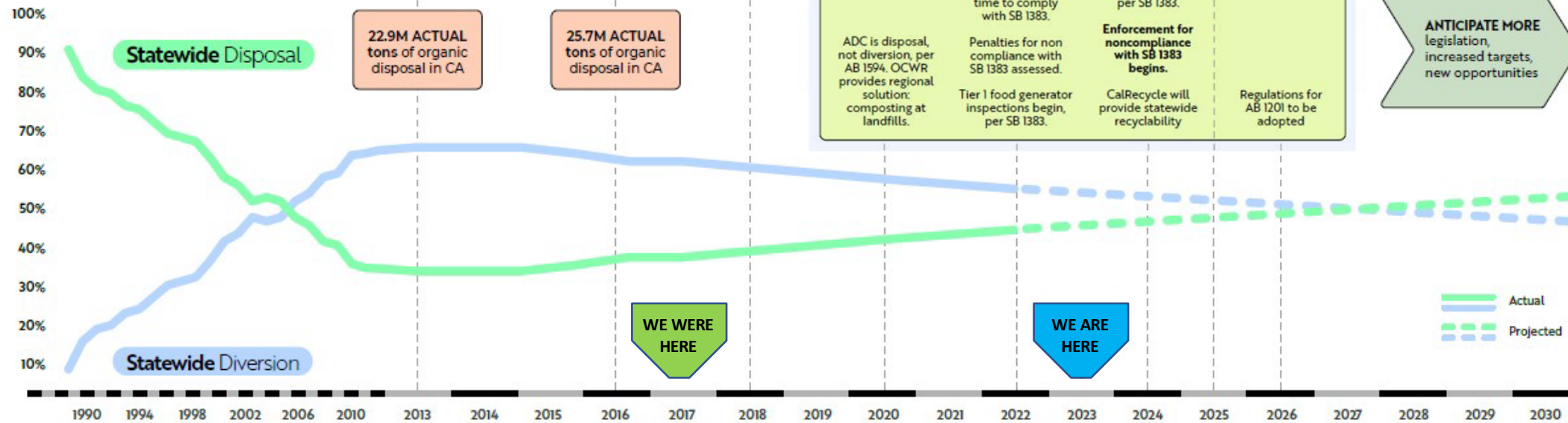
OCWR SB1383 Infrastructure Saga

# Industry Trend and Legislative Timeline

## Key industry, enforcement & implementation milestones



# 2021 & 2022 Key Legislation



## KEY 21/22 LEGISLATION

- **SB 619**
- AB 1201
- SB 343
- **AB 1985**
- AB 1857
- SB 54

## Key legislation milestones

1989

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

2011

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

2014

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

**AB 1594 passes**  
Eliminates diversion credit for green waste; changes status of PGM to disposal.

2016

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

2021

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

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

**SB 343 passes**  
Beginning January 1, 2024, only products meeting statewide recyclability criteria can utilize the chasing arrows symbol.

2022

**AB 1985 passes**  
Implemented delayed enforcement for procurement targets and phased in organics procurement targets (35% on or after Jan 1, 2023, 65% on or after Jan. 1, 2024, & 100% on or after Jan. 1, 2025).

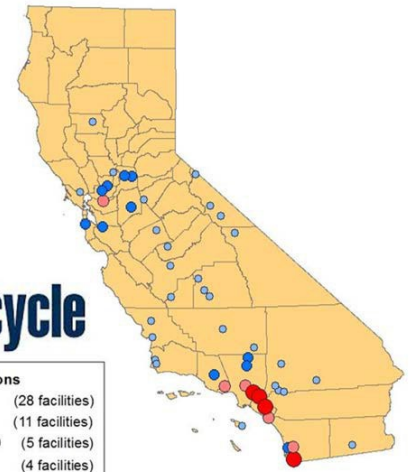
**AB 1857 passes**  
Repeals the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of the diversion through transformation.

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

**CalRecycle**

**Green Waste ADC Tons**

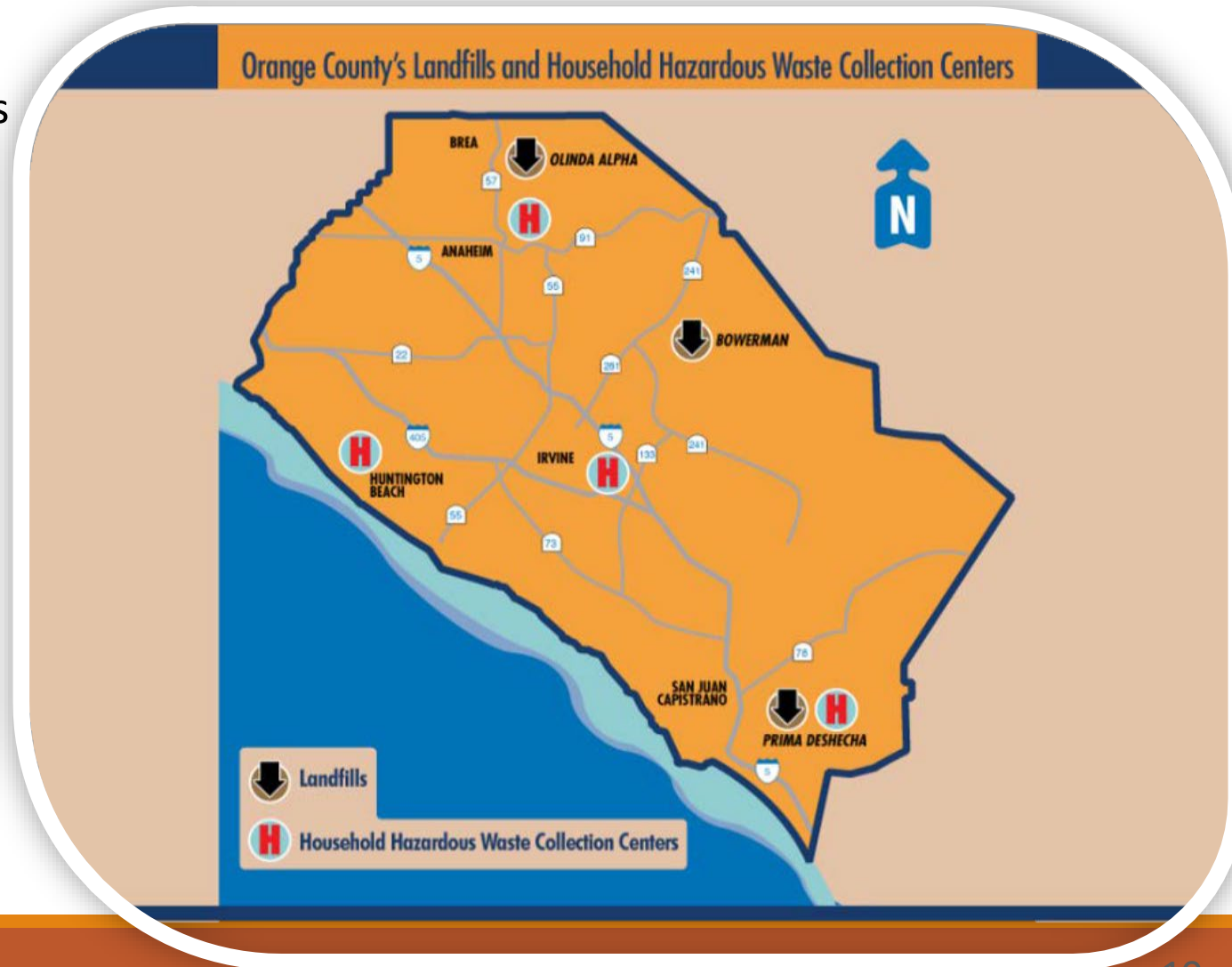
- 1 - 15,000 (28 facilities)
- 15,000 - 50,000 (11 facilities)
- 50,000 - 100,000 (5 facilities)
- > 100,000 (4 facilities)





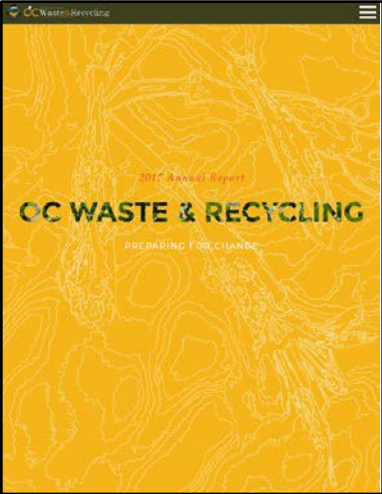
# OCWR – In The Beginning

- IWMD/OCWR – Established in 1940's
- 20 closed sites, 4 HHW's, 11 Franchise Agreements
- Operate 3 Active landfills (1960, 1976, 1990)
- Rich culture of landfilling history – Over 80 years
- SB1383 created need for infrastructure & industry experts
- Concept and Approach: Crawl, Walk, Run
- Compost facilities plan (2020, 2021, 2022)



# OCWR Journey – Challenges Faced and Overcome

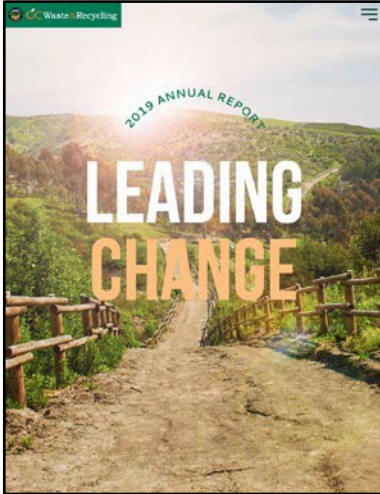
2017 Preparing for Change



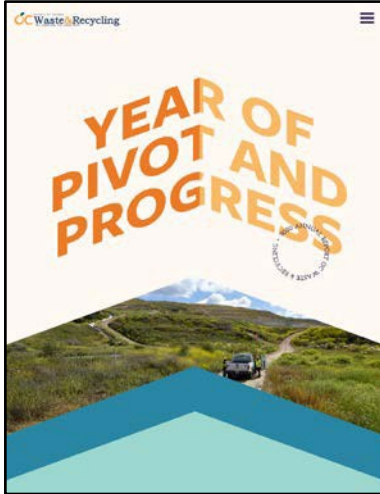
2018 Coming Together for Change



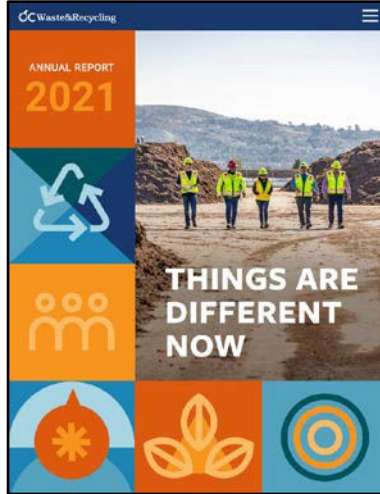
2019 Leading Change



2020 Year of Pivot and Progress



2021 Things are Different Now



2022 Imagine what can be.



Culture Trumps Strategy



Location, Location, Location.



“Haters Gonna Hate”



N.I.M.B.Y. To Y.I.M.B.Y.



Skill vs Luck



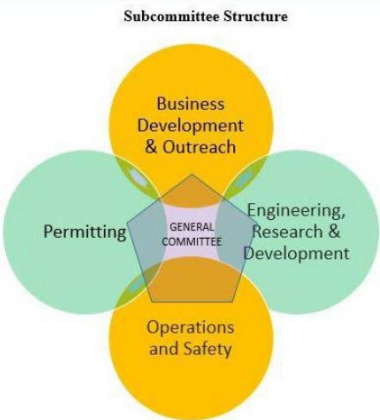
Kaizen Mindset





# The Hurdles, Roadblocks, and Milestones...

## Culture & Inclusion



## Mindset & Skill Set



**US Composting Council**  
Composter Training Program



## Natural Disaster



## Pandemic



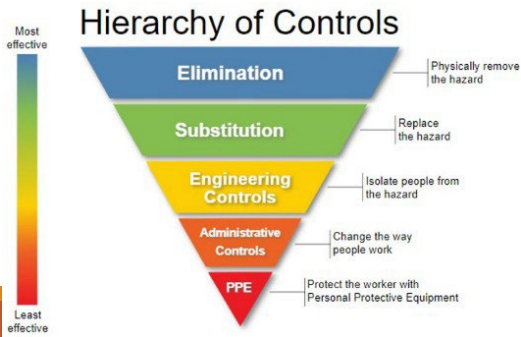
## Equipment



## Permitting

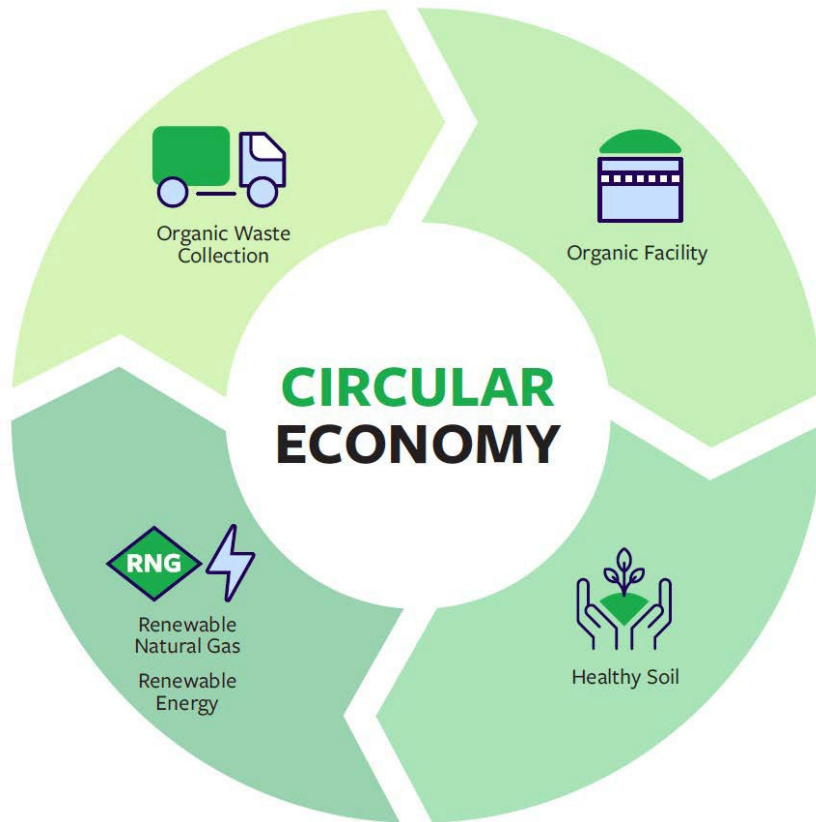


## Safety Culture





# Circular Economy In Organics – Path Forward

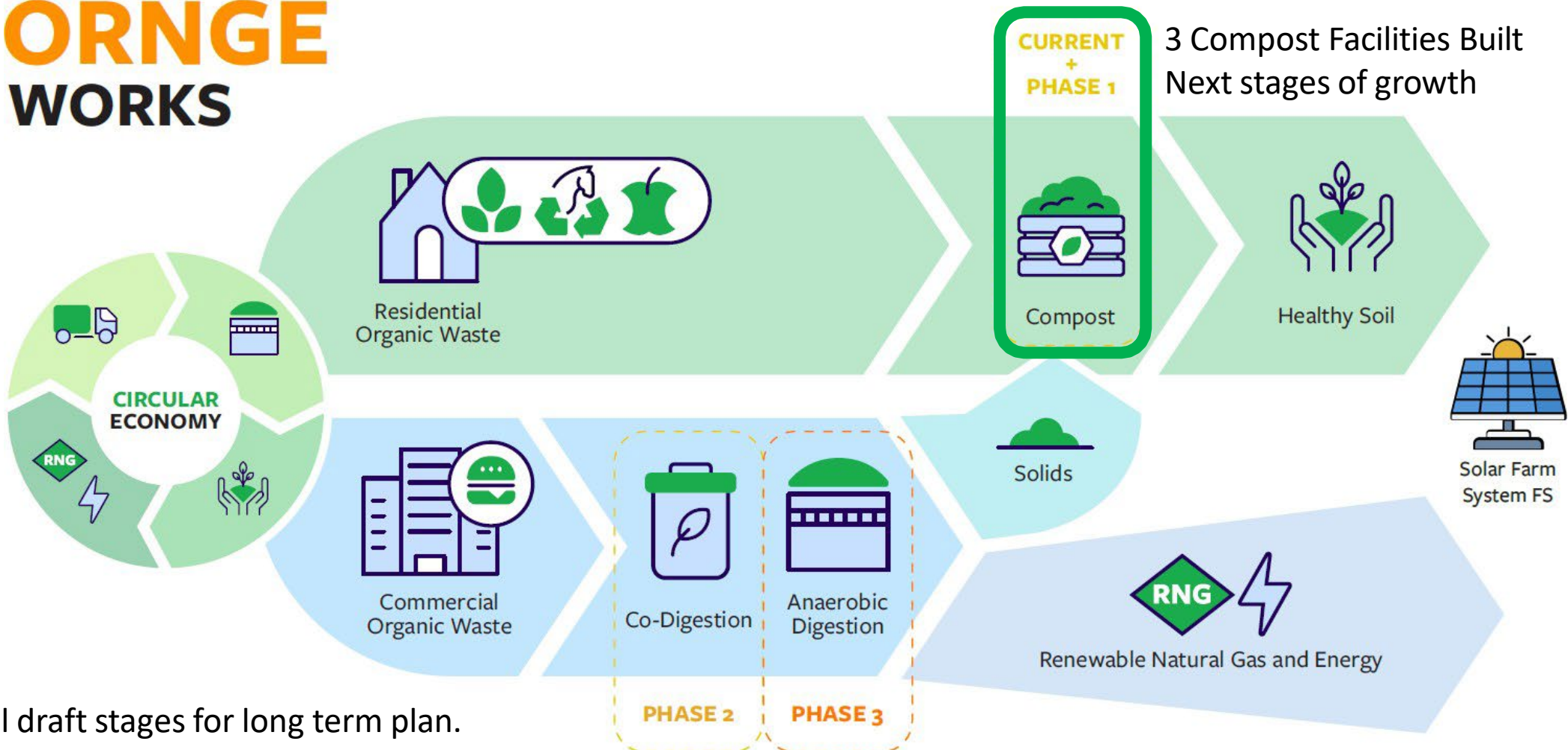


- Regenerating natural systems – Healthy Soils
  - Placed back into local community
- Market Creation & Development
  - The unknown opportunities – D.O.T., P.W., Habitat Mitigation, Stormwater management, etc.
- Create local infrastructure
  - Minimize transportation and establish new applications
- “O.R.N.G.E.” is the new Green
  - Organic Renewable Natural Gas and Energy
  - Shift in business model as an essential public service

# ORNGE is the New Green – System Concept

## HOW ORNGE WORKS

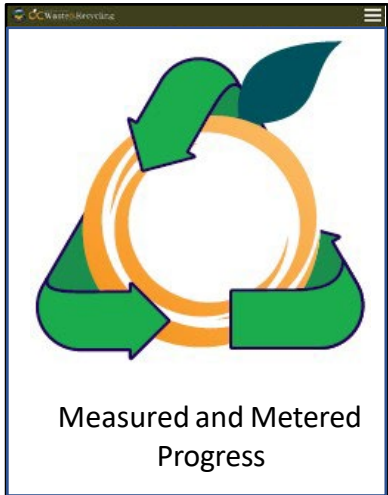
Organics to Renewable Natural Gas and Energy



In final draft stages for long term plan.

# Future for OCWR: Kaizen Mindset Continued....

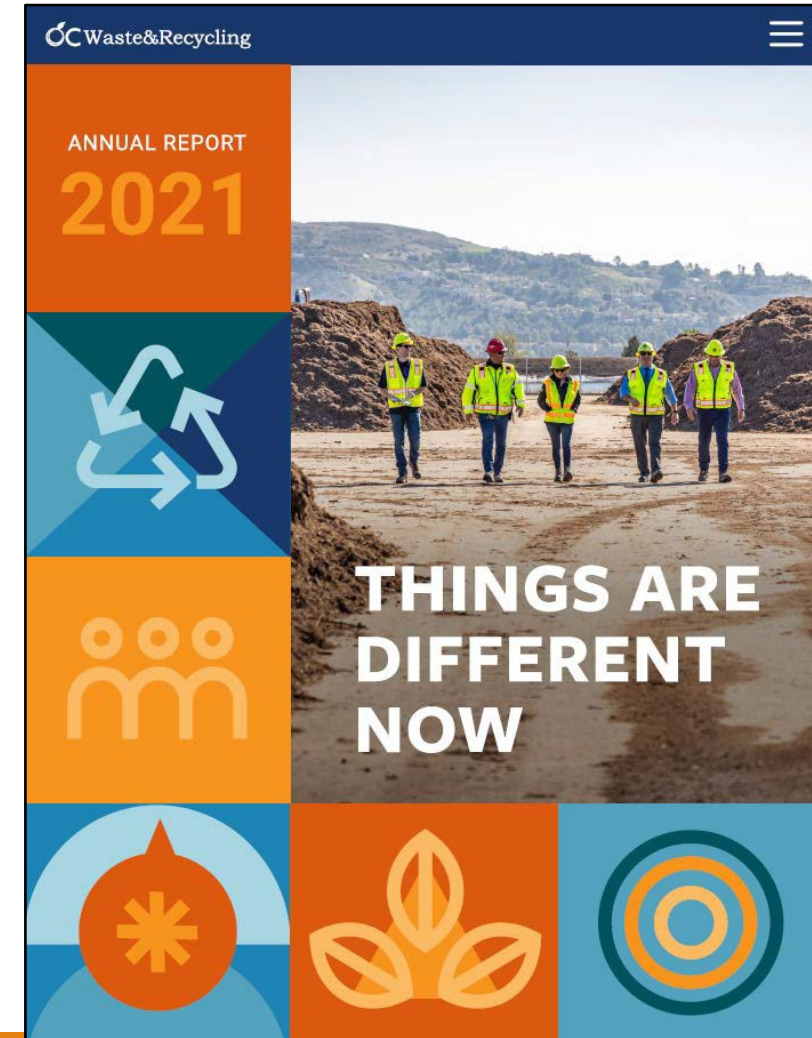
## 2023 Kaizen Mindset



## WISE Agreement:

**W**aste  
**I**nfrastructure  
**S**ystem  
**E**nhancement

- Windrow – In Operation
  - CASP – In Development
  - SSO/Co-digestion – In Development
  - AD – Potential for infrastructure (FS)
  - Solar Farms Feasibility – SB100 (FS)
  - Emerging Technologies & Processes
  - Incubation Infrastructure
- 
- WDA to WISE Agreement – In Development
    - Organics & Edible Food Regional Approach
    - Market Creation & Development
    - Procurement & Compliance
    - Regional Standardization
    - Regional Collaboration





# Where are we today? Crawl, Walk, Run

- We have started to Crawl
  - Bee Canyon Greenery
  - Capistrano Greenery
  - Valencia Greenery
- Implementation to Management
  - WISE Agreement
  - Program growth with sustainable
  - Expand infrastructure planning

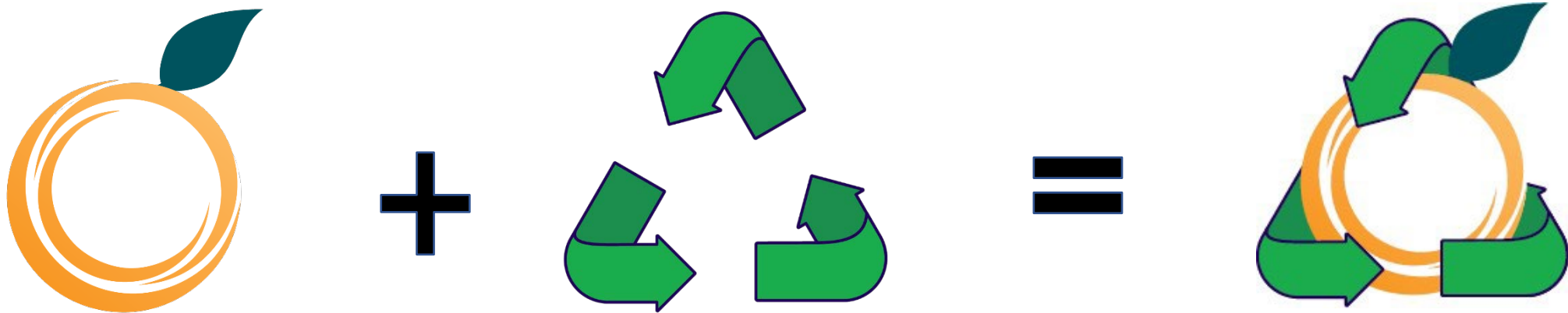


**Steam from  
turning the  
green waste**

# Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement

Next step in our evolution of in waste stream management:

- New positions to support expanded infrastructure, for education and outreach, program implementation and administration. (not all filled)



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



# OCWR Greenery System - Windrow to CASP

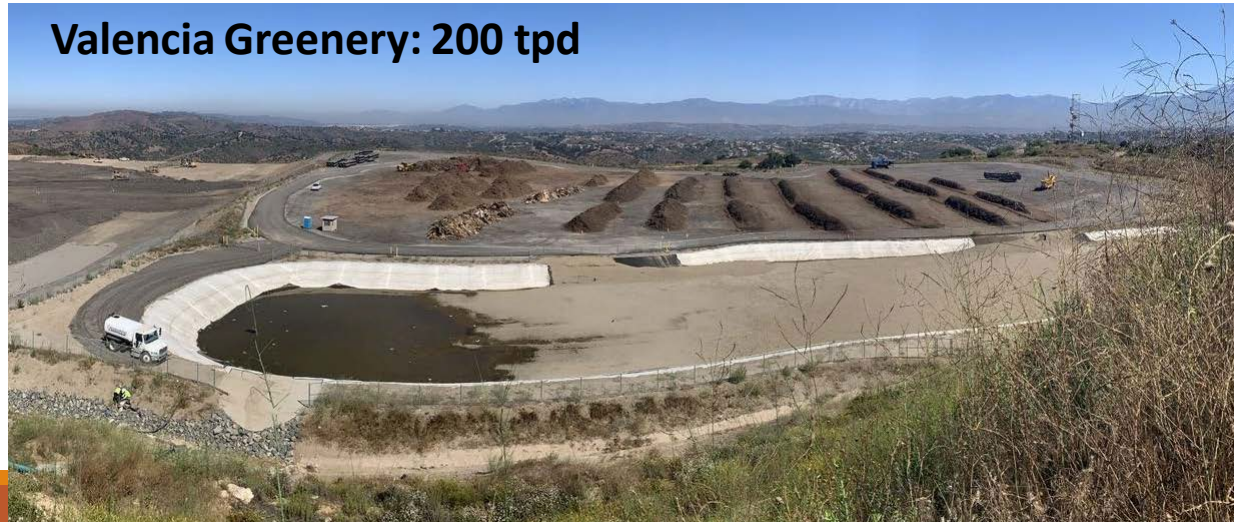
**Bee Canyon Greenery: 480 tpd**



**Capistrano Greenery: 250 tpd**



**Valencia Greenery: 200 tpd**



# The OCWR Saga Continues...

“Nothing wilts faster than laurels that have been rested upon.” - Shelley



<https://oclandfills.com>

[Tom.Koutroulis@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:Tom.Koutroulis@ocwr.ocgov.com)



# Clerks Action Item Recap





# Agenda Item 1

Minutes of June 8, 2023, Waste Management  
Commission Meeting



# Agenda Item 2

Tonnage/Finance Update



# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## FY 2022/2023 Overview & Summary

### As of June 30, 2023

	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 As of FYE 6/30/23	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,292,080	3,449,504	3,530,462	102.3%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,567,773	1,537,966	1,540,594	100.2%
<b>Total System-Wide Tonnage</b>	<b>4,859,853</b>	<b>4,987,470</b>	<b>5,071,056</b>	<b>101.7%</b>
<b>Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 170,595,155	\$ 171,893,078	195,781,154	113.9%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 264,692,026	\$ 286,693,949	148,292,611	51.7%
<b>Capital Projects (Fund 273)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i> <sup>[1]</sup>	\$ 79,847,098	\$ 79,847,098	15,329,286	See Note [1]
<i>Expenditures</i> <sup>[2]</sup>	\$ 143,894,985	\$ 154,866,849	527,478	See Note [2]
<b>Importation (Fund 295)</b>				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 50,800,000	\$ 50,800,000	49,568,634	97.6%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 50,946,839	\$ 50,946,839	49,568,634	97.3%

Notes:

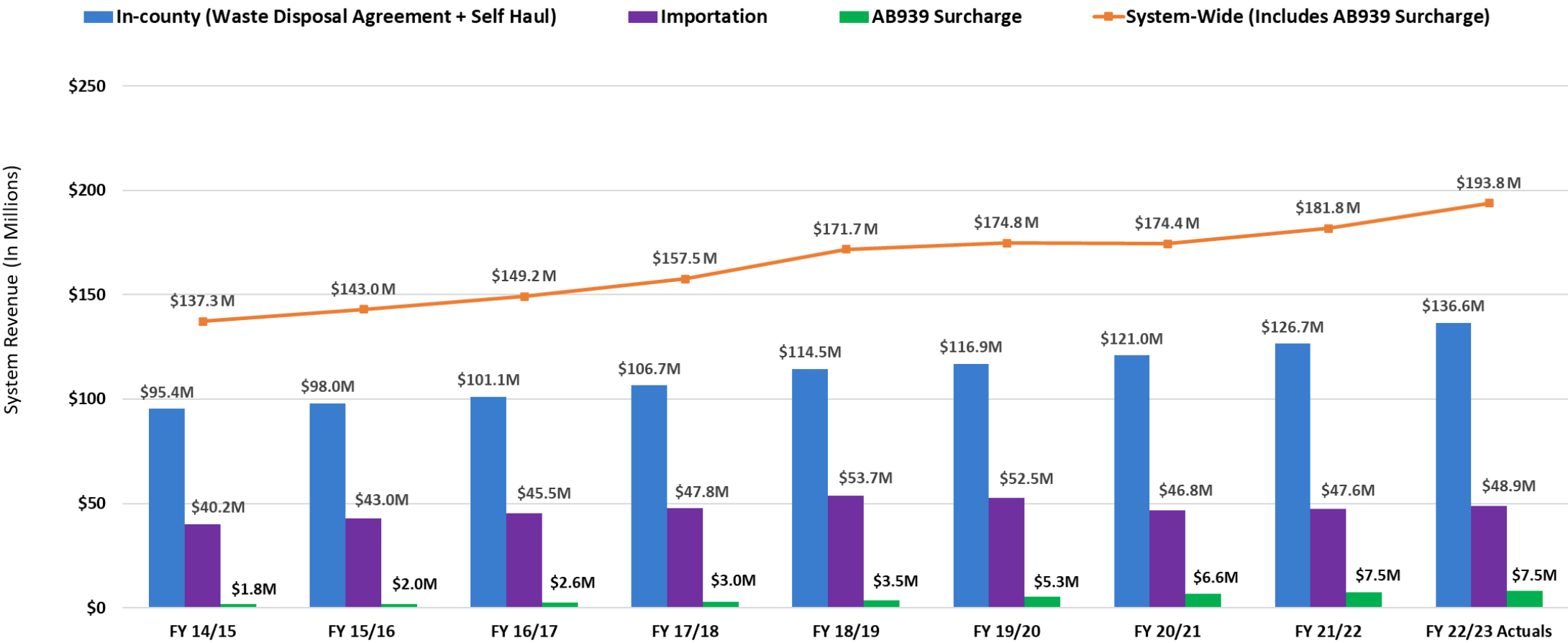
[1] Fund 273 revenue budget is primarily from Operating Fund 299 transfer-in. Actual revenue / Transfer-in was lower than budget due lower need from the deferral of major capital projects to the following year.

[2] Fund 273 expenditures budget includes planned capital projects cost, depreciation expense and contingencies. Actual recorded expenditures of \$527 thousand were a combination of year-end accounting entries for asset capitalization and depreciation expense. Actual spending for capital projects during the year was \$39.1 million.

# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## System-wide Tonnage Revenue Trend

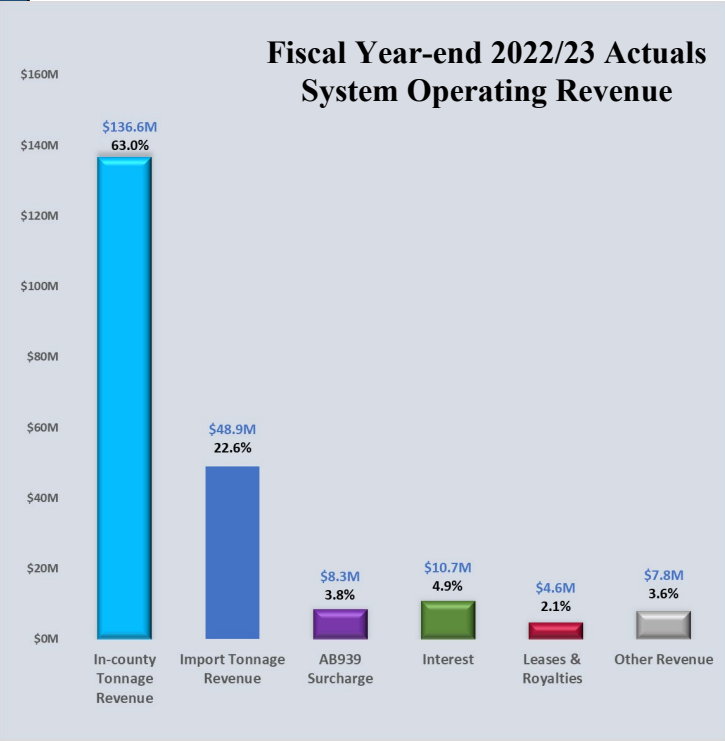
### FY 2014/2015 – FY 2022/2023 Actuals



OC WASTE & RECYCLING  
FYE 2022/23 Revenue Budget to Actuals  
As of June 30, 2023

	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 YTD Actuals (As of 6/30/23)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	176,024,640	176,074,000	185,537,868	105%
AB939 Surcharge Revenue	6,088,360	6,089,000	8,304,828	136%
Interest Income	3,090,000	3,090,000	10,698,082	346%
Leases & Royalties	4,562,655	4,562,655	4,576,152	100%
Grant, Soil & Other Revenues <sup>[1]</sup>	2,863,500	2,813,500	7,804,595	277%
Revenue before Transfers	\$192,629,155	\$192,629,155	\$216,921,524	113%
Internal Transfer <sup>[2]</sup>	108,613,098	109,911,021	43,757,549	40%
Transfers-in from Other Funds <sup>[3]</sup>	2,802,500	2,802,500	-	0%
Total Revenue	\$304,044,753	\$305,342,676	\$260,679,073	85%

**Notes:**  
[1] Other Revenues include: Licenses, Permits & Franchise fees, Forfeitures & Penalties, Sale of Surplus Assets, Recycling Proceeds 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 from other funds are mostly reimbursements via automatic job billing to Fund 299 for postclosure maintenance expenses which are zeroed out at Year-end.



# OC WASTE & RECYCLING

## FY 2022/23 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

### As of June 30, 2023

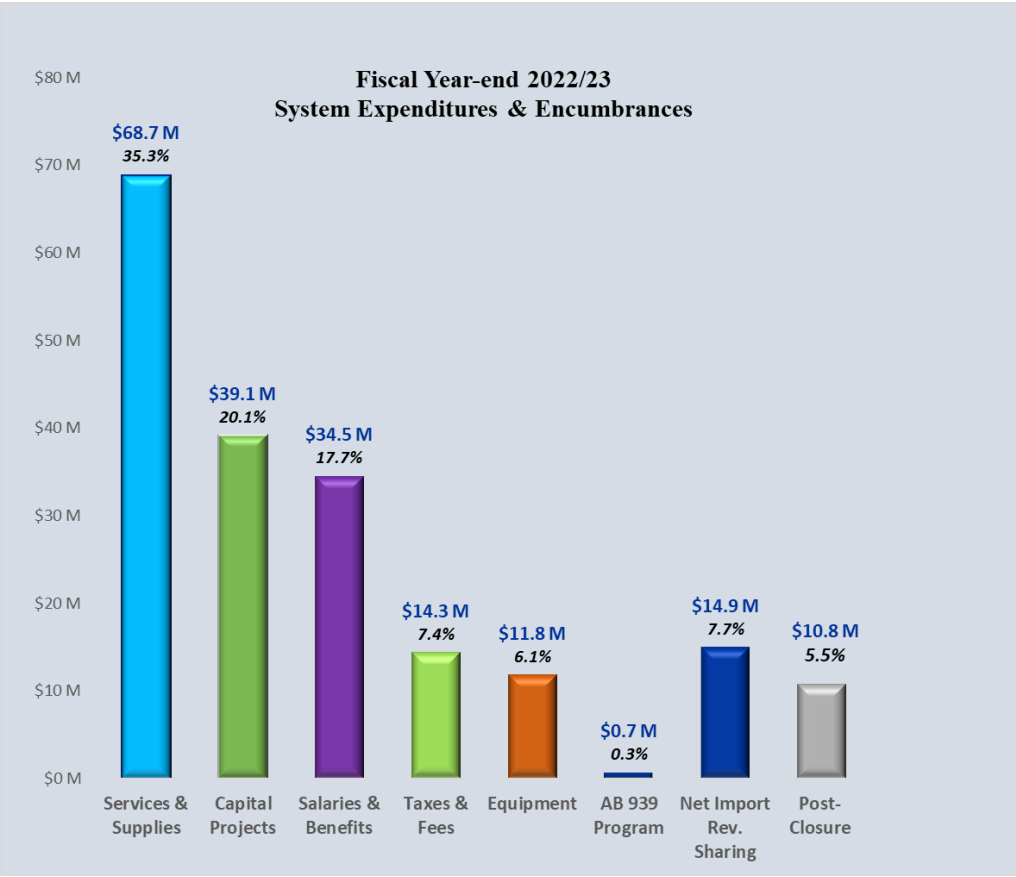
Expenditure Category	FY 22/23 Adopted Budget	FY 22/23 Modified Budget	FY 22/23 YTD Actuals As of 6/30/23	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$104,479,884	\$107,188,934	68,739,264	64%
Capital Projects	\$108,195,000	\$122,356,812	39,138,922	32%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$37,401,264	\$37,401,264	\$34,501,531	92%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments	\$15,881,280	\$21,141,630	\$14,343,855	68%
Equipment	\$18,705,000	\$16,075,000	11,820,427	74%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures <sup>[1]</sup>	\$2,996,500	\$2,991,500	\$650,482	22%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$14,530,000	\$14,683,451	\$14,934,131	102%
Total before Contingency, Adjustments & Transfers	\$302,188,928	\$321,838,591	184,128,611	57%
Contingency	\$46,231,824	\$32,383,297		N/A
Depreciation & Adjustments for Capitalized Assets <sup>[2]</sup>	\$0	\$22,874,728	\$22,416,774	98.0%
Internal Transfers	\$111,113,098	\$115,411,021	\$49,257,549	43%
Total Encumbrances and Expenditures	\$459,533,850	\$492,507,637	\$255,802,935	52%
Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance <sup>[3]</sup>	\$12,132,564	\$12,132,564	10,755,446	89%

Notes:

[1] AB 939 Actuals are low due to the deferral of \$2 million Competitive Grant - 5th Cycle to release in next fiscal year.

[2] Depreciation expense was not included in the Base Budget but was added to the Modified Budget using Contingency fund for year-end entry.

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



**OC WASTE & RECYCLING**  
**Cash Balances**  
**FY 2016/2017 – FY 2022/2023 as of June 30, 2023**

FUND Description	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FYE 22/23 As of 6/30/23
299 OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating <sup>[1]</sup>	\$199.48 M	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M
273 Capital Project Fund	\$27.59 M	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M
295 Importation Revenue Sharing Fund <sup>[2]</sup>	\$34.55 M	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M
<b>Operating Cash</b>	<b>\$261.62 M</b>	<b>\$314.95 M</b>	<b>\$345.22 M</b>	<b>\$402.15 M</b>	<b>\$426.80 M</b>
275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	\$60.18 M	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M
279 Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	\$129.40 M	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M
<b>Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations</b>	<b>\$189.58 M</b>	<b>\$205.95 M</b>	<b>\$174.86 M</b>	<b>\$188.38 M</b>	<b>\$208.41 M</b>
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	\$13.70 M
276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	\$0.79 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$30.29 M	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$40.37 M	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	\$21.33 M	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M
288 FRB Wetland Creation & Agua Chino 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>\$117.04 M</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH</b>	<b>\$553.48 M</b>	<b>\$625.54 M</b>	<b>\$627.30 M</b>	<b>\$699.88 M</b>	<b>\$752.24 M</b>

[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.

# Agenda Item 3

## OCWR Community Programs Update



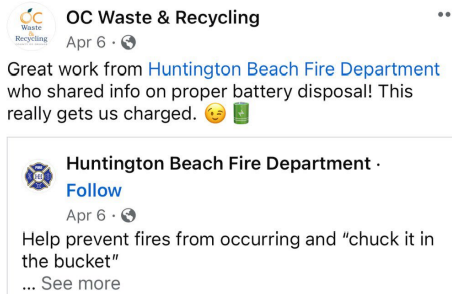
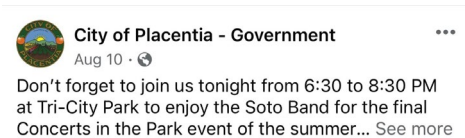




# Educational Outreach

## Recycle Used Batteries at HHWCC

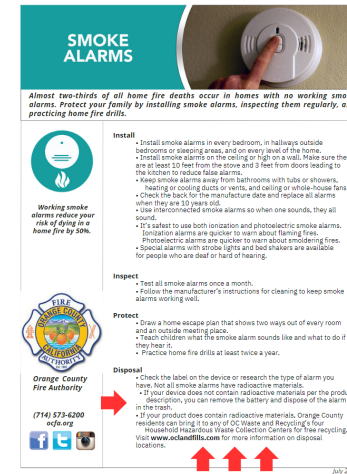
- Press Release
- OCWR Website
- Social Media
  - Tool Kits
  - Board Offices
  - County PIOs
  - Fire / Police
  - City / Recycling Coordinators



# Educational Outreach

## Smoke Detectors NOW Accepted at HHWCC

- Press Release
- Onsite Signage / HHWCC
- OCWR Website
- Social Media
- Tool Kits
  - Board Offices
  - County PIOs
  - Fire / Police
  - City / Recycling Coordinators



# Agenda Item 4

Legislative & Regulatory Update





# Legislative & SB 1383 Updates

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WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

PRESENTED BY ROBERT SEDITA

SEPTEMBER 14, 2023

# Legislative Update

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

- 49 bills are currently being actively tracked.
  - 17 bills failed deadlines but could be acted upon in 2024.
  - 2 bills have passed.
- 12 bills were removed from active tracking due to amendments or not passing.



# Legislative Update

## AB 727: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Bill would prohibit the manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding or offering for sale cleaning products containing PFAS beginning Jan. 1, 2026.

## SB 752: Collection Services Disruption (Failed Deadline)

Bill would require provider of solid waste handling services to provide timely notices to its customers of a potential labor dispute that will disrupt collection services and require the provider to provide a timely refund to customers if it fails to collect solid waste.

# SB 1383 Update's and Deadlines

## General Updates:

- SB 1383 residential and commercial rollouts completed within the unincorporated areas.

## Upcoming Jurisdictional Deadlines:

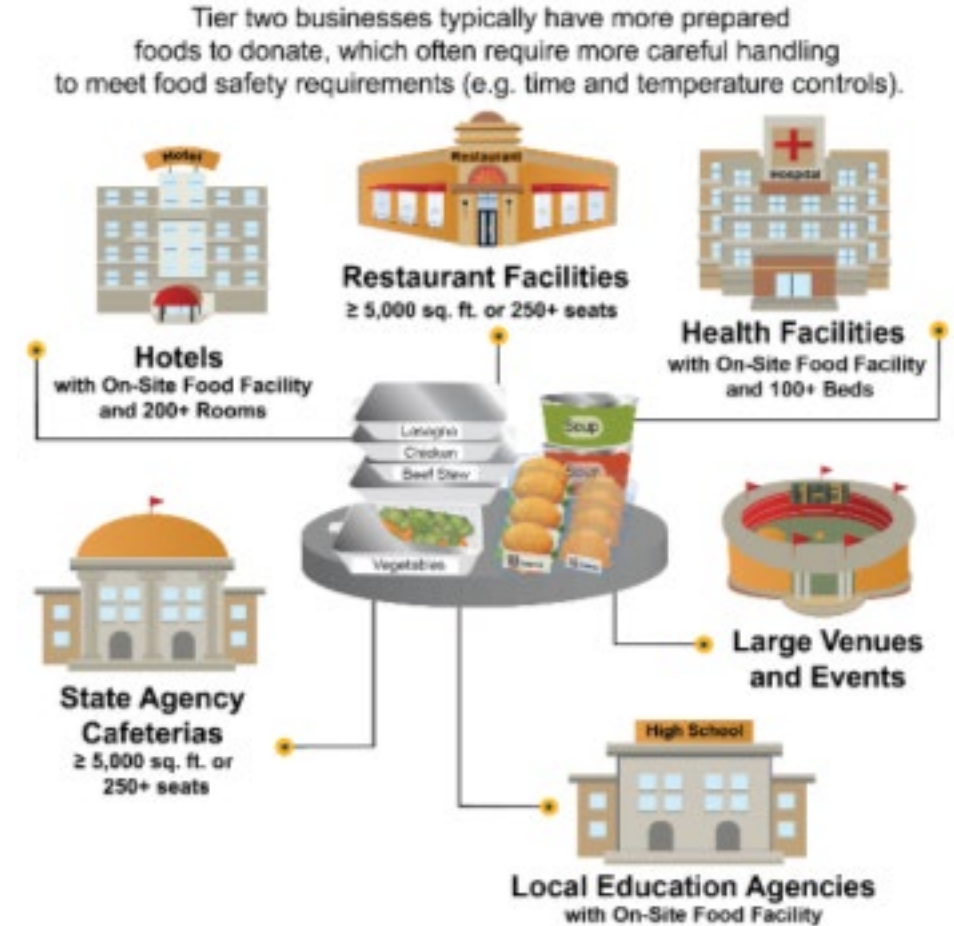
- January 1, 2024: Tier 2 Generator Compliance.
  - Tier 2 Generator Inspections Starting Mid-October.
- January 1, 2024: SB 1383 enforcement actions commence.
- August 1, 2024: capacity planning.



# SB 1383 Updates and Deadlines

## Tier 2 Generators

- 20 Tier 2 Generators within the Unincorporated Area
- Compliance starts January 1, 2024
- Inspections will start October 2023
- Generators are responsible for:
  - Recovering the maximum amount of food possible
  - Establishing an Edible Food Recovery Agreement with a Food Recovery Organization
  - Tracking food donations
  - Establishing a Training Program
  - Organic waste recycling





# SB 1383 Updates and Deadlines

## **SB 1383 Enforcement**

SB1383 Enforcement and Compliance commences January 1, 2024.

### **Jurisdictional Responsibilities:**

- Jurisdictions are required to implement an inspection and enforcement program to ensure organic waste generators comply with the requirements.
- Jurisdictions enforcement program is also required to incorporate evaluations of edible food recovery, CAL Green Building Standards and Water Efficient Landscape Program requirements.

### **CalRecycle Responsibilities:**

- CalRecycle will conduct compliance evaluations of jurisdictions and non-local entities, local education districts, state and federal facilities that are organic waste generators, which are not subject to a jurisdiction's compliance oversight and are required to comply with SB 1383.



# Questions ?

For Legislative or SB 1383 Questions or Updates Contact:

Robert Sedita

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



# Agenda Item 5

OCWR Safety Culture





# OCWR Safety & Training Program

**Jordan Young, CSP, QISP**  
**Senior Risk Manager**

# MISSION & VISION

## **Vision**

An organizational culture where safety is a core value

## **Mission**

To implement an effective safety management system (SMS) based on Management Commitment, Employee Involvement, and Continuous Improvement in safety performance for the protection of all OCWR employees, contractors, and visiting members of the public.

## **Role**

The Safety Section administers OCWR's Injury and Illness Prevention Program and all other Cal/OSHA-mandated Programs, and Agency Policies.

# INDUSTRY TRENDS & NEWS



[HOME](#) / [NEWS](#) / [SWANA NEWS ARCHIVE](#) / [ARTICLE](#)

## REFUSE AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION NOW 7TH DEADLIEST JOB IN UNITED STATES



SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

## 2021 Bureau of Labor Statistics Fatality Data Shows Industry Improvement

The US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released its **2021 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries** showing refuse and recyclable materials collection

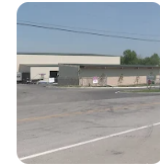
WAME

Sanitation workers strike after death at Memphis landfill  
Apr 12



FOX 2 now

OSHA refers investigation on Missouri teen's landfill death to child labor division  
Jun 11



Fredericksburg.com

Manslaughter charge filed in Spotsylvania trash site death  
Jul 19



KOCO OKLAHOMA CITY

Man taken to hospital after being struck by vehicle at Oklahoma City landfill  
Jul 14



Cecil Daily

Worker killed in industrial accident at Cecil County Central Landfill  
Dec 30, 2022



NEWS

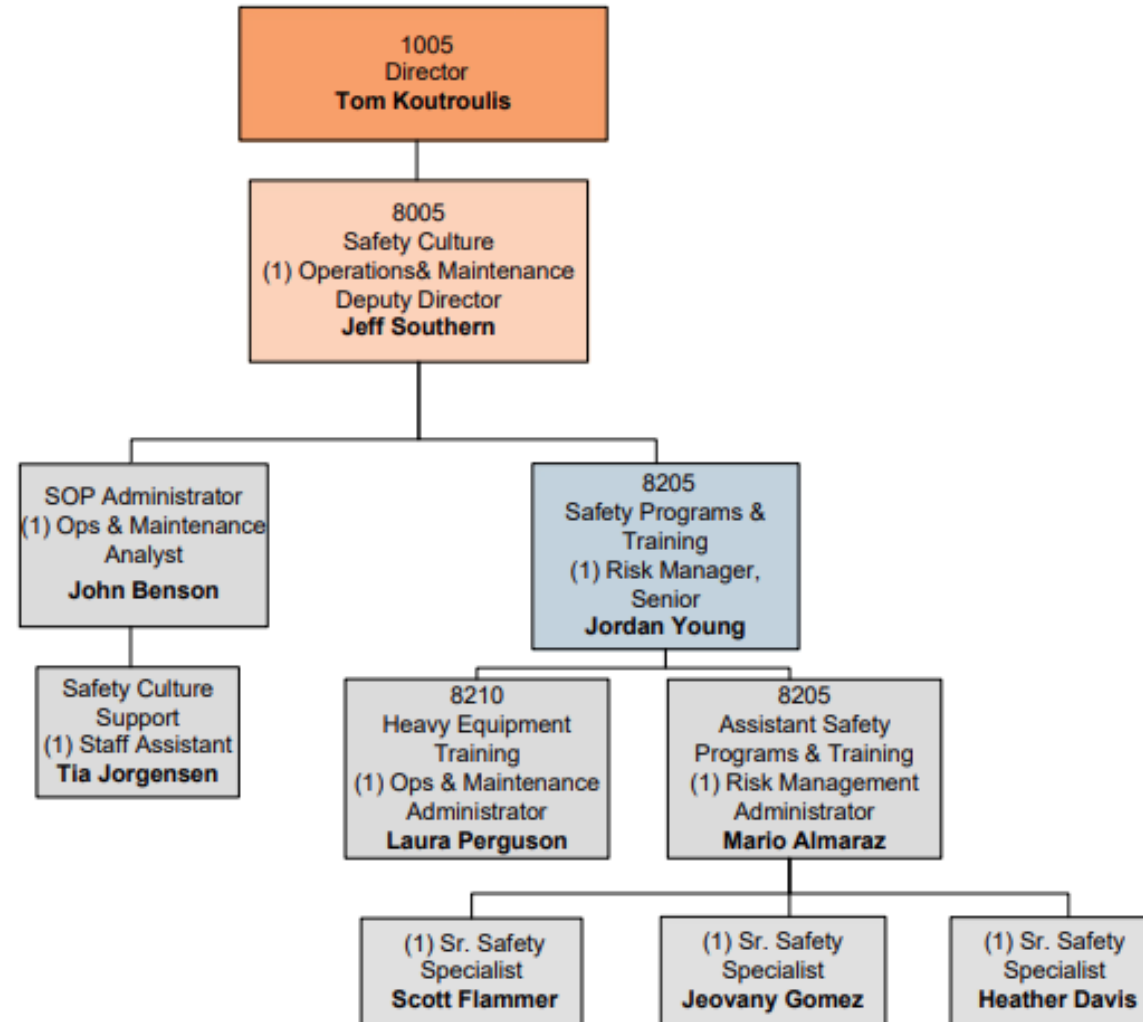
Motorcycle and dump truck accident in Middle Smithfield Twp.  
Jun 19





# SAFETY TEAM

## OC Waste & Recycling Safety Culture



# EMPLOYEE DRIVEN SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meets Monthly, for 1 Year Term

Identifies Hazards & Controls

Advises Management on Health and Safety Concerns

Implement a *Kaizen* process improvement project



# KAIZEN PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

**Kai** (Change) **Zen** (Good), refers to continuously improving business activities and requires employee input.





# ANNUAL SAFETY TRAINING



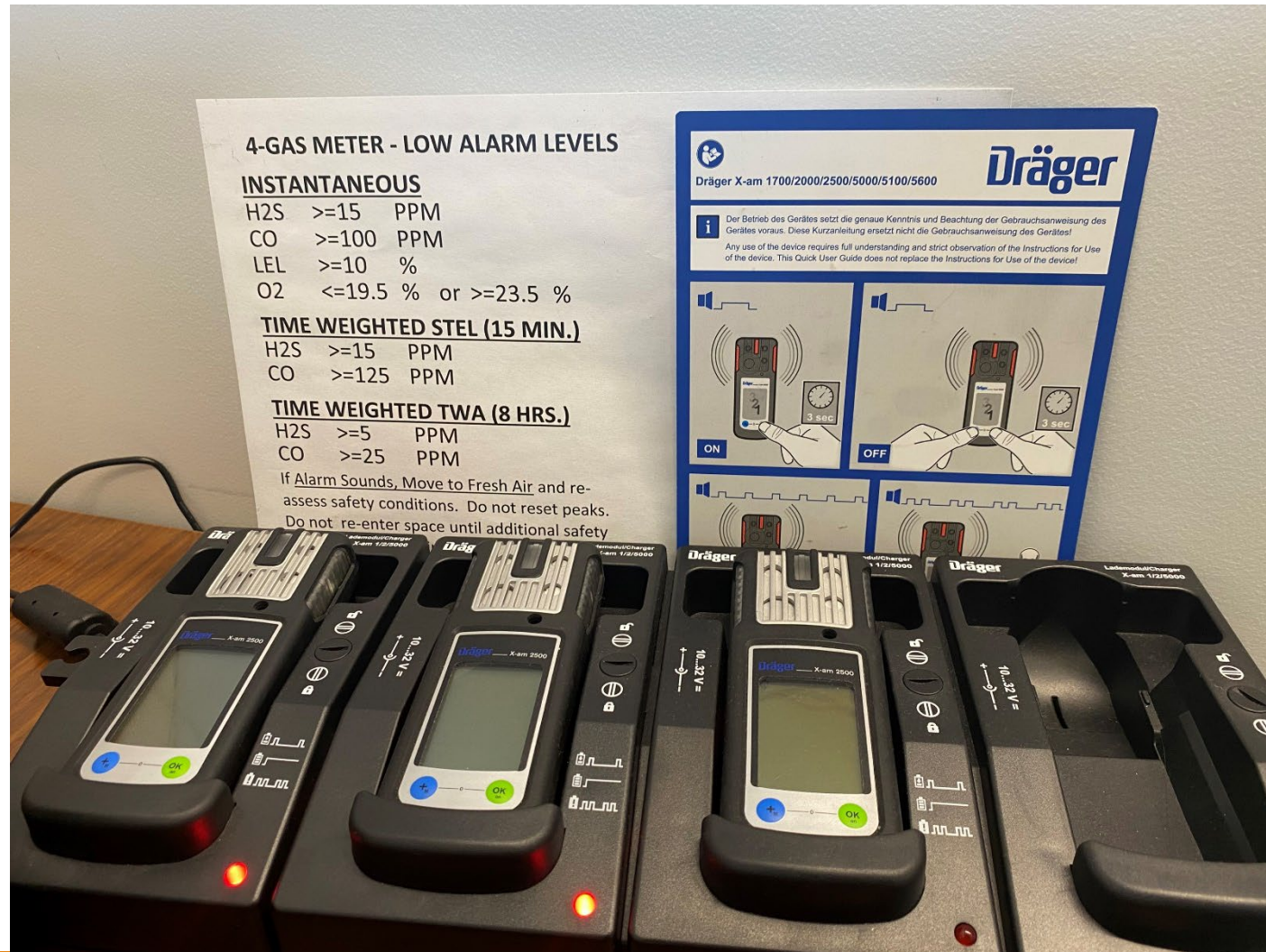
# ANNUAL TRAINING CALENDAR

- Injury Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP)
- Industrial Ergonomics & Back Safety
- Supervisor Safety
- Code of Safe Practices
- Hearing Conservation & Audiometric Testing
- Fire Prevention Plan & Hot Work Permits
- Heat Illness Prevention
- Wildfire Smoke & Respiratory Protection

- Hazard Communication
- Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control
- Defensive Driving
- Traffic Control
- Tool Safety
- HAZWOPER
- Emergency Action Planning
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Gas Detection
- Lockout Tagout (LOTO)
- First Aid CPR/AED



# ANNUAL SAFETY TRAINING





# ANNUAL SAFETY TRAINING



# HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRAINING

Classroom  
&  
Simulator

Supervised  
Training  
80 Hours

Pass Skill  
Test





# SIMULATOR TRAINING

## SIMULATOR TRAINING PROGRAM

- Provides laborers path to advancement
- Enhances skills
- Reinforces safety practices

## NINE HEAVY EQUIPMENT MODULES

- Small Wheel Loader
- Compact Track Loader
- Articulating Truck
- Backhoe
- Hydraulic Excavator
- M-Series Motor Grader
- Track-Type Tractor
- Large Track-Type Tractor
- Large Wheel Loader







# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE PLAYBOOK

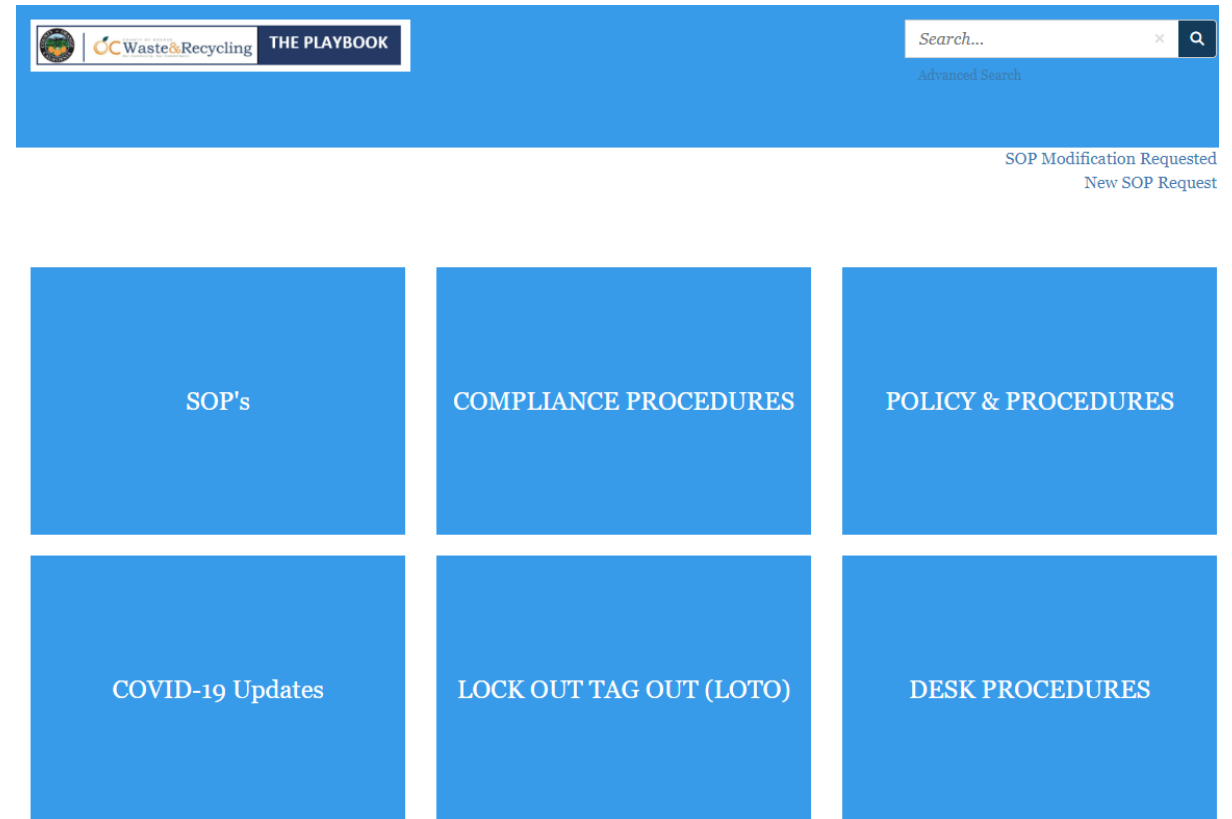
Revision History

Change Control

Standardized format for policies,  
SOPs, and work instructions

Since-Source Publishing

Offline/ Online for Realtime tablet  
Access

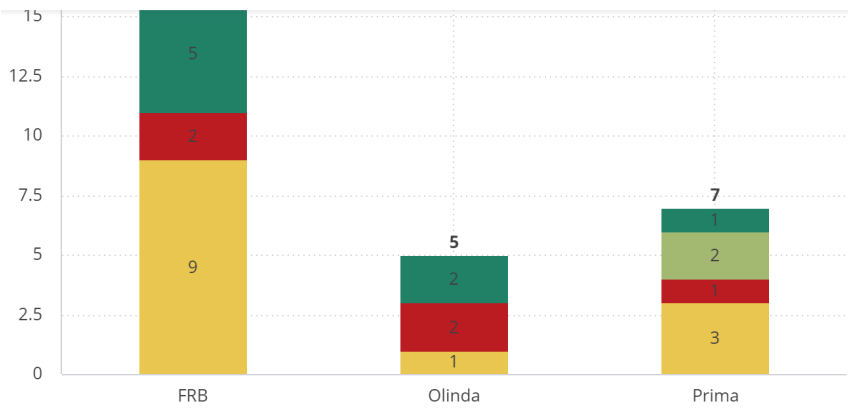


# DIGITAL COMPLIANCE TOOLS & ANALYTICS

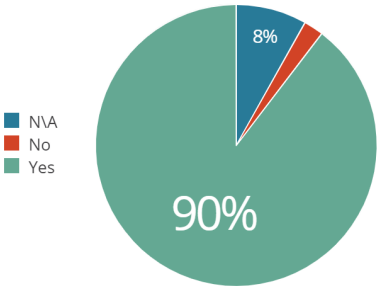
OC W & R 561448 NEAR MISS REPORT Dashboard

Sep 6, 2023 2:52:55 PM

All SOP Elements Being Followed ⓘ ↗ ⋮



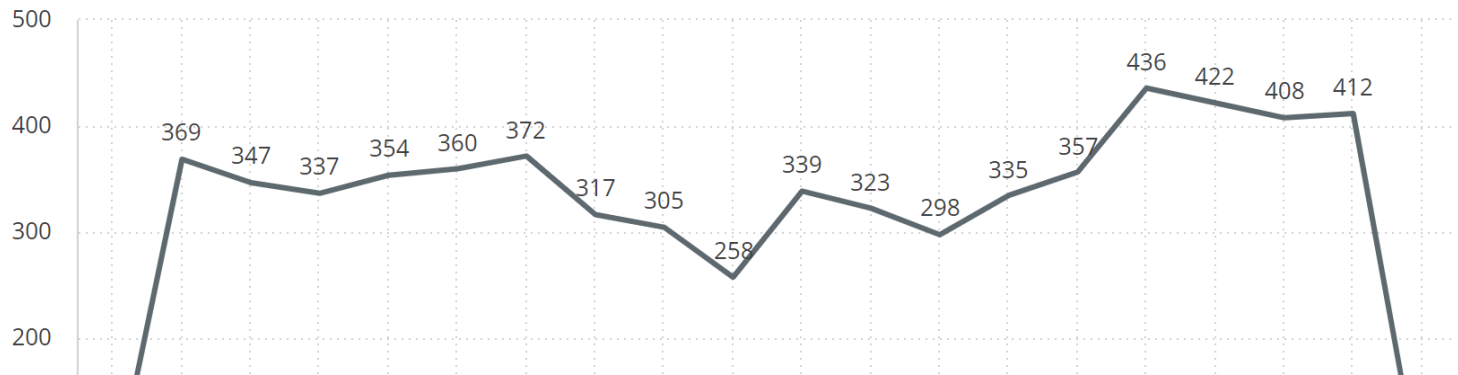
Near Misses  
28



## Light Duty Vehicle Daily Inspection

Total Inspections Over Time

Total Inspections



Count  
6,463

# SUMMARY

*Through oversight and coordination, the Safety Culture Division ensures the well-being of over 250 Waste & Recycling Agency employees.*

- Ensuring compliance with Cal/OSHA regulations
- Developing and conducting State mandated training
- Eliminating workplace hazards through inspections and corrective actions
- Maintaining State required records for various programs
- Responding to State audits
- Conducting ergonomic assessments

# QUESTIONS?



# Agenda Item 6

**Prima Deshecha Landfill Emergency Waiver**







## **Legislative Summary Update**

### **August 31, 2023**

#### **AB 324**

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

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

**Introduced: 1/30/2023**

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

**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: Amended 6/14/2023**

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 8/14/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file.**

**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: 6/29/2023**

**Introduced: 2/6/2023**

**Status: 6/29/23 Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading. (Amended 6/29/2023)**

**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. Under existing law, the disposal of exempt surplus land is not subject to these requirements. Existing 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. This bill would become operative only if SB 747 of the 2023–24 Regular Session is enacted and takes effect on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions.

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

**Surplus land. (Ting D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/7/2023**

**Status: 8/28/23 In committee: Referred to suspense file**

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

**[AB 493](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/7/2023**

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

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

**\*\*[AB 573](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 8/14/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file**

**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 592](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/9/2023**

**Status: 6/22/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

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

**\*\*[AB 678](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

**Status: 8/15/23 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. If the commission adopts the biomethane procurement targets or goals, the bill would require the commission to authorize a core transport agent to have a gas corporation procure the core transport agent's proportionate share of biomethane in order to satisfy the biomethane procurement targets or goals, with all costs paid for by the core transport agent and any environmental attributes allocated by the commission in a fair and transparent manner.

**[AB 759](#)**

**Sanitary districts. (Grayson D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

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

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

**\*\* [AB 727](#)**

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

**Introduced: 2/13/2023**

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

**Status: 8/22/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading**

**Summary:** Would, beginning January 1, 2026, prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in the state a cleaning product that contains regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as specified. The bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in the state a floor sealer or floor finish that contains regulated PFAS, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney. The bill would require the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to provide a written notice of an alleged violation to a retailer before bringing an action, as specified. Under the bill, the retailer would have 30 days from receipt of the notification to cease selling or offering for sale the product alleged to violate these provisions. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to bring an action if 30 days after receipt of the notice of violation the retailer continues to sell or offer for sale the same stock keeping unit (SKU) that is alleged to violate these provisions. The bill would exempt treatments containing PFAS for use on converted textiles or leathers, as specified, from these provisions.

**\*\* [AB 863](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

**Status: 8/29/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**

**Summary:** Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship

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

**AB 891**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

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

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

**AB 895**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to approve and begin implementing the strategy to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030, among other goals. Current law requires the methane emissions goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by meeting specified targets that include a 50% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes local jurisdictions to charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with those regulations. Current law also requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Current law authorizes the department, depending on the outcome of that analysis, to amend the regulations to include incentives or



additional requirements, as specified. This bill would require the department to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 every 5 years.

**AB 909**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/14/2023**

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

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

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

**AB 983**

**Surplus land. (Cervantes D)**

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

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

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

**AB 1045**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

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

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, a local agency, or a regional board, as applicable, to publish specified public notices in a newspaper of general circulation, as



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

**AB 1238**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 6/7/23 Referred to Com. on E.Q. (Set for hearing on 08/31/2023)**

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

**AB 1290**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

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

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

**\*\*AB 1347**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 8/21/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file.**

**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 1423](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/21/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file**

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

**[AB 1489](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/14/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file**

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

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the state board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy, as specified, to achieve a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane

by 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030, and requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. The state board has implemented regulations pursuant to the act for the purpose of reducing methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. This bill would require the state board, no later than June 30, 2026, to evaluate and, if feasible and to the extent data is available, revise those regulations to incorporate the use of methane remote sensing data.

**AB 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: 8/14/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file**

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with additional moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that may be appropriated to the department, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. Existing law requires the program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including recyclable material manufacturing. Existing law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program. Existing law requires the department to consider if and how the project may benefit disadvantaged communities in awarding a grant for organics composting or organics in-vessel digestion. This bill would expand the scope of the grant program to include providing financial assistance to promote in-state development of projects to sort and aggregate organic and other recyclable materials, as provided, or to divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. The bill would require the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for increasing opportunities for reuse of materials diverted from landfill disposal and for recyclable material recovery, sorting, or baling equipment for use at publicly owned facilities. The bill would authorize eligible infrastructure projects for the grant program to include projects undertaken by a local government at publicly owned facilities to improve the recovery, sorting, or baling of recyclable materials to get those materials into the marketplace, the purchase of equipment and construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations, and the establishment of reuse programs to divert items from landfill disposal for reuse by members of the public. The bill would also require the department to consider if and how the project may benefit low-income communities, as defined, in awarding a grant for organics composting or organics in-vessel digestion.

**\*\*AB 1573**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/28/23 In committee: Referred to suspense file.**

**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 1594](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/14/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file.**

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

**[AB 1687](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

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

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

**[AB 1705](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

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

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

**\*\*[AB 1716](#)**

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Status:** 8/29/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires any waste identified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control as hazardous or extremely hazardous to be managed in accordance with permits, orders, and regulations issued or adopted by the department. Current law authorizes the department to grant a variance from these requirements for certain wastes, including recyclable materials, as defined, under specified conditions. Current law provides that a recyclable material shall be excluded from classification by the department as a waste only if the recyclable material is held in a container or tank that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with department requirements, the owner or operator of the business location where the recyclable material is located has a business plan, as specified, and the recyclable material is stored and handled in accordance with all local ordinances and codes. This bill would revise the requirements for the exclusion of a recyclable material from classification by the department as a waste by requiring, among other things, that the material be held in a container, tank, containment building, or waste pile that is labeled, marked, and placarded in accordance with the department’s hazardous waste labeling, marking, and placarding requirements applicable to generators, as provided.

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

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

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

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Status:** 8/21/23 In committee: Referred to APPR suspense file

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



related to homelessness, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of land pursuant to these provisions to submit a specified annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development.

**ACR 36**

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

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

**Introduced: 3/8/2023**

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

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

**SB 12**

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

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

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

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

**Summary:** Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources Board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

**\*\*SB 34**

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

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

**Introduced: 12/5/2022**

**Status: 8/28/23 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, prior to disposing of a property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, send a written notice of availability of the property to specified entities, depending on the property's intended use, and send specified information in regard to the disposal of the parcel of surplus land to the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law, among other enforcement provisions, makes a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these disposal provisions, after receiving notification of violation from the department, liable for a penalty of 30% of the final sale price of the land sold in violation for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation. Under current law, except as specified, a local agency has 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before an enforcement action may be brought. Current law provides for the deposit and use of penalty revenues for housing, as prescribed. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within the County of Orange, if notified by the department that its planned disposal of surplus land is in violation of existing law, to cure or correct the alleged violation within 60 days, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a County of Orange jurisdiction that has not cured or corrected any alleged violation from disposing of the parcel until the department determines that it has complied with existing law or deems the alleged violation not to be a violation.



**\*\*[SB 229](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 1/23/2023**

**Status: 8/28/23 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 is disposing of surplus land by sale and has received a notification of violation from the department to hold an open and public meeting to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The bill would require the local agency's governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than 14 days before the public meeting. The bill would prohibit the local agency's governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed sale of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required.

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

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

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

**Introduced: 2/2/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

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

facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements to bring that concern and supporting evidence to the advisory board. The bill would delete the requirement that the board submit the concern to the department for further analysis and would instead require that the advisory board, rather than the department, offer a recommendation for resolution within 90 days of submission of the request for a preliminary evaluation. The bill would thereafter authorize either party to initiate nonbinding arbitration, as specified. The bill would specify the duties and the authority of the arbitrator, as described, including requiring the arbitrator to transmit the proposed decision to the department and the advisory board. The bill would require the department to review the arbitrator's proposed decision within 60 days of receipt and to make a specified determination.

**\*\*[SB 353](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/8/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

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

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

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program for gas cylinder products, as defined, and would authorize producers of those products to establish one more producer stewardship organizations for that purpose. The bill would require each producer or producer stewardship organization to submit a gas cylinder stewardship plan to the department that details, among other things, convenient and accessible opportunities for the recovery of gas cylinders used by

consumers. The bill would prohibit gas cylinder producers that are not participating in a department-approved stewardship plan from supplying, selling, or offering for sale gas cylinders in the state.

**\*\*[SB 568](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 8/17/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading**

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

**\*\*[SB 613](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/15/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would, for a local jurisdiction, as defined, waive those requirements and regulations until December 31, 2028, if the local jurisdiction does not qualify for other specified waivers, disposed of fewer than 5,000 tons of solid waste in 2014, and has fewer than 7,500 people, as provided.

**\*\*[SB 642](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 8/22/23 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.**

**Summary:** Current law regulates the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Current law authorizes the city attorney, district attorney, and the Attorney General, at the request of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or a unified program agency, to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Current law specifies that every civil action brought at the request of the department or a unified program agency is to be brought by the city attorney, the county attorney, the district attorney, or the

Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of California and that those actions relating to the same processing or disposal of hazardous waste may be joined or consolidated. This bill would authorize the county counsel to bring an action seeking to enjoin a violation of laws and regulations governing the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.

**\*\*[SB 665](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/16/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

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

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

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 7/13/23 Read second time. Ordered to third reading**

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

**[SB 740](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/24/23 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 apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades. Current law defines “skilled and trained workforce” to include, among other criteria, skilled journeypersons who are paid at least a rate equivalent to the applicable prevailing hourly wage rate. This bill would extend that workforce requirement to contracts awarded, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, by an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, or certain specified chemicals, or in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide in specified conditions.

**\*\*[SB 747](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/23/23 August 23 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

**Summary:** Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines “surplus land” to generally mean land owned in fee simple by a local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and not necessary for the agency’s use. Current law defines “agency’s use” to include land that is being used, is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the local agency’s governing board, or is disposed of to support agency work or operations. Current law excludes from “agency’s use” commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue, unless the local agency is a district, except as specified, and the agency’s governing body takes specified actions in a public meeting. Current law excludes from these requirements the disposal of exempt surplus land by an agency of the state or any local government. Current law requires a local agency to declare land as either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written



findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it. Under current law, exempt surplus land includes, among other types of land, property that is used by a district for an “agency’s use” as expressly authorized, land for specified developments, including a mixed-use development, if put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, and surplus land that is subject to specified valid legal restrictions. Current law defines for a local agency that is a district, except for those districts whose primary mission is to supply the public with a transportation system, “agency’s use” to include commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue. This bill would define the term “dispose” for these purposes to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified

**SB 751**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

**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: Amended 7/12/2023**

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Current law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer and prohibits those stores from selling or distributing a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law requires a store to retain those collected moneys to be used only for costs associated with complying with those provisions, actual costs of providing recycled paper bags or reusable grocery bags, and costs associated with a store’s educational materials or educational campaign encouraging the use of reusable grocery bags. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by certain stores to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag’s labeling relating to its reusability and recyclability. Current law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties on a person or entity that knows or reasonably



should have known it is in violation of those requirements. This bill would require a store to retain the collected moneys to also be used for costs associated with providing consumers with an opportunity for returning reusable grocery bags to the store for recycling, and any other costs associated with ensuring that collected bags are recycled. The bill would add specificity to the above-referenced labeling requirements for reusable grocery bags.

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

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

**Status: 8/16/23 August 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file**

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

**[SB 854](#)**

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

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

**Introduced: 2/17/2023**

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

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

\* 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.



## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2023

**TO:** Orange County Waste Management Commission

**FROM:** OC Waste & Recycling

**SUBJECT:** Emergency Waiver for Prima Deshecha Landfill (Dated March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023)

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### Summary:

On March 23, 2023, OC Waste & Recycling requested an emergency waiver (Attachment 1) to temporarily increase the daily permitted maximum tonnage at Prima Deshecha Landfill. As a result of the 2022-2023 winter storm season, Prima Deshecha Landfill experienced a significant increase in daily tonnage, which led to early closure of the landfill on multiple days. The purpose of the emergency waiver was to prevent further early closures caused by reaching the daily permitted maximum tonnage limit.

The emergency waiver request was approved on March 27, 2023 (Attachment 2). A condition of this emergency waiver was to prepare a 90-Day Report and submit to both Orange County Health Care Agency (LEA) and Waste Management Commission. The emergency waiver was terminated on June 26, 2023 and a 90-Day Report (Attachment 3) was also submitted to the LEA on this date. The 90-Day report is being provided to the Waste Management Commission as part of the meeting materials for the September 14, 2023 meeting.

Although the emergency waiver was terminated, some of the requested information was not available at the time of preparing the original 90-Day Report. Thus, an addendum report will be prepared by the end of September and provided to the Waste Management Commission at the next scheduled meeting in December.

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### Attachments:

1. Emergency Waiver Request – Dated March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023
2. Approved Emergency Waiver – Date March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023
3. 90-Day Report for Emergency Waiver – Dated June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023

# **Attachment 1**

Emergency Waiver Request – Dated March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023



March 23, 2023

Shyamala Rajagopal  
Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist  
Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency  
Environmental Health Division  
1241 E. Dyer Road, Suite 120  
Santa Ana, California 92705-5611

**Subject: Request for an Emergency Waiver for  
Prima Deshecha Landfill (SWIS No. 30-AB-0019)**

Dear Ms. Rajagopal:

Background:

On January 4, 2023, the Executive Department of the State of California issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency due to the severe winter storms experienced since late December 2022 and at that time, forecasted to continue to impact California in January 2023. On March 1, 2023, the Executive Department of the State of California issued another Proclamation of a State of Emergency due to another round of severe winter storms that struck California beginning in late February. On March 14, 2023, the Orange County Board of Supervisors declared a Proclamation of Local Emergency due to the aforementioned 2022-2023 winter storms. The Executive Department of the State of California issued an updated Proclamation on March 14, 2023, to include Orange County and other counties that had recently approved Proclamations of Local Emergency.

OC Waste & Recycling Request:

In accordance with the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sections 17210 et seq., OC Waste and Recycling is requesting an Emergency Waiver for the Prima Deshecha Landfill to temporarily increase the daily permitted maximum tonnage until deemed no longer necessary by the Local Enforcement Agency. OC Waste and Recycling intends to comply with all other standards and permit conditions.

As required by CCR, Title 14, Section 17210.3(b), the following information is provided:

1. Existing SWFP terms and conditions to be waived: Permitted Maximum Tonnage of 4,000 tons/day to be waived and increased to 6,000 tons/day.
2. The approximate remaining disposal capacity as of December 31, 2022 at Prima Deshecha Landfill is 124.4 million cubic yards.

Ms. Shyamala Rajagopal

March 23, 2023

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3. Existing diversion programs and on-site recycling facilities for Prima Deshecha Landfill include mattress, metal, white goods, and green waste programs.
4. Locally-approved temporary transfer or processing sites to be used to store disaster debris for future reuse or recycling are not needed.

Reason for Request:

The intensity and frequency of rainstorms experienced in Orange County during the 2022-2023 winter storm season have caused delays at OC Waste and Recycling Landfills. The severity of the 2022-2023 winter storm season has led to more usage of the Wet Weather fill areas. Wet Weather areas are utilized both during rainstorms and for the following days as the Dry Weather fill areas take time to dry out and become accessible again. The intensity and frequency of recent rainstorms has led to prolonged usage of the Wet Weather fill areas. These areas are not as operationally efficient as the more spacious and flexible Dry Weather fill areas. As a result, customers are experiencing longer wait times. The increased wait times at Olinda Alpha and Frank R. Bowerman Landfill has led to a trend of customers diverting refuse loads from these landfills to the Prima Deshecha Landfill. Consequently, Prima has experienced a significant increase in daily tonnage, from an average of 2,200 tons/day in 2022, to nearing or sometimes reaching their permitted maximum of 4,000 tons/day in 2023. Furthermore, the increase in tonnage has so far led to early closure on a total of (6) days in 2023. The approval of this emergency waiver would allow for the re-distribution of accepted waste between OC Waste and Recycling's three facilities during the remainder of the 2022-2023 winter storm season.

If you have any questions, please call me at (714) 834-4123 or email me at [emily.jackson@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:emily.jackson@ocwr.ocgov.com). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Emily L. Jackson, P.E.  
Senior Civil Engineer  
Environmental Services



# **Attachment 2**

Approved Emergency Waiver – Date March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023



**CLAYTON CHAU, MD, PhD, MASL**  
AGENCY DIRECTOR

**REGINA CHINSIO-KWONG, DO**  
CHIEF OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES/  
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

**CHRISTINE LANE, REHS**  
DIRECTOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION**

MAIL: PO BOX 25400  
SANTA ANA, CA 92799  
OFFICE: 1241 E. DYER RD, STE 120  
SANTA ANA, CA 92705  
TELEPHONE: (714) 433-6000  
FAX: (714) 754-1732  
E-MAIL: [ehhealth@ochca.com](mailto:ehhealth@ochca.com)

March 27, 2023

Emily Jackson, P.E.  
Senior Civil Engineer, Environmental Services  
OC Waste and Recycling  
601 N. Ross Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Sent via e-mail: [Emily.Jackson@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:Emily.Jackson@ocwr.ocgov.com)

**Subject: Request for an Emergency Waiver dated March 23, 2023 for Prima Deshecha Landfill,  
San Juan Capistrano, CA (SWIS No. 30-AB-0019)**

Dear Ms. Jackson:

The Orange County Environmental Health Division, Solid Waste – Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) has received a request letter for an emergency waiver from OC Waste & Recycling (OCWR) by email on March 23, 2023 submitted in accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14 § 17210.3 requirements. The request is to waive the existing permit terms and conditions to temporarily increase the daily permitted maximum tonnage at Prima Deshecha Landfill. Based on the review, the LEA makes the following findings in support of the Request for an Emergency Waiver:

1. OCWR holds a valid Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) for Prima Deshecha Landfill.
2. The waiver does not pose a threat to public health and safety or the environment.
3. The operator states existing diversion programs and on-site recycling for Prima Deshecha Landfill include mattress, metal, white goods, and green waste composting operations.
4. On March 1, 2023, the Governor of California declared a State of Emergency (extended to Orange County on March 14, 2023) due to impacts from a series of ongoing severe winter storms.
5. On March 14, 2023, the Orange County Board of Supervisors declared a Proclamation of Local Emergency due to the recent severe winter storms.

The LEA hereby grants an emergency waiver to OCWR for the subject facility pursuant to CCR, Title 14 § 17210.4. The effective date of the waiver is March 27, 2023 for the following SWFP conditions:

- Increase the daily permitted maximum tonnage of 4,000 tons/day to 6,000 tons/day

The effective period of the waiver shall not exceed 90 days, until June 26, 2023 unless extended by the LEA. All other state minimum standards and permit conditions which are not the subject of the waiver

shall remain in effect. The waiver may be modified, cancelled, or revoked by the LEA without advance notice if it is determined that any of the following conditions occurs:

- The use of the waiver causes or contributes to a public health and safety or environmental problem;
- The terms of the waiver are not being used expressly to handle the state of emergency or local emergency and are not in the best interest of the public health and safety; and
- The waiver is no longer necessary.

OCWR shall submit a written report to the LEA and Waste Management Commission every 90 days from the effective date of this waiver until either (1) the termination of the waiver (effective period of this waiver) or (2) there is no longer any discernable disaster related waste being processed or stored at the facility, whichever is later. Per CCR, Title 14 § 17210.5, the report shall include the following information (Note: Disaster debris means nonhazardous solid waste caused by or directly related to a disaster.):

1. The daily amount of disaster-related debris received, diverted, disposed at the facility;
2. The jurisdiction of origin for the disaster debris received at the facility;
3. The increase in tonnage or volume of waste received per day during the effective period of the activated waiver, i.e., the additional waste received at the facility past the allowed 4,000 tons/day under the SWFP conditions; and
4. The facilities used to process the disaster debris.

If you have any questions, please contact me by email [srajagopal@ochca.com](mailto:srajagopal@ochca.com) or phone (714) 433-6270.

Sincerely,

*R. Shyamala*

Shyamala Rajagopal  
Supervising Hazardous Material Specialist  
Orange County Environmental Health  
Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency

cc: Christine Lane, OC Environmental Health – Director  
Lauren Robinson, OC Environmental Health – Program Manager  
David McMullen, OC Environmental Health – LEA  
Megan Emslander, CalRecycle  
Amy Grove, San Diego RWQCB  
Erin Schmitt, San Diego RWQCB  
Garrett Kakishita, SCAQMD  
Haney Ahmed, OCWR  
Soheil Afshari, OCWR  
Chandni Rodriguez, OCWR  
LEA SWIS Portal

# **Attachment 3**

90-Day Report for Emergency Waiver – Dated June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023



June 26, 2023

Shyamala Rajagopal  
Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency  
1241 E. Dyer Road, Suite 120  
Santa Ana, California 92705-5611

**Subject: 90-Day Report for Emergency Waiver dated March 27, 2023  
Prima Deshecha Landfill, San Juan Capistrano, CA  
(SWIS No. 30-AB-0019)**

Dear Ms. Rajagopal:

On March 27, 2023, the Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) approved OC Waste & Recycling's request for an emergency waiver to temporarily increase the daily permitted maximum tonnage at Prima Deshecha Landfill. As requested in the approval letter and as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 17210.5, the following information is provided:

1. *The daily amount of disaster debris (non-hazardous solid waste caused by or directly related to a disaster) received, diverted, and disposed at the facility.*  
For the purposes of this report, any waste received over the 2022 average daily tonnage of 2,200 tons/day will be considered disaster debris. Attached Table 1 provides the daily amount of disaster debris received, diverted, and disposed at the facility from the start of the emergency waiver period through May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023. Data for June 2023 will be provided in an addendum report in September 2023.
2. *The jurisdictions of origin for the disaster debris received at the facility.*  
Jurisdiction of origin data is provided by the haulers to OC Waste & Recycling through our online Disposal Reporting System. The deadline for haulers to submit data for the second quarter of 2023 is September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023. Therefore, an approximation of disaster debris received at the facility segregated by jurisdiction of origin will be provided in an addendum report in September 2023.
3. *The increase in tonnage or volume of waste received per day during the effective period of the activated waiver (i.e. the additional waste received at the facility past the allowed 4,000 tons/day under the SWFP conditions).*  
Attached Table 1 provides the daily waste received at Prima Deshecha Landfill from the start of the emergency waiver period through May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023. Data for June 2023 will be provided in an addendum report in September 2023. Table 1 provides both the total waste received and the additional waste received past the 4,000 tons/day limit allowed under the SWFP conditions. During the effective period of the activated waiver, the



Ms. Shyamala Rajagopal

June 26, 2023

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facility exceeded the 4,000 tons/day limit on one day. However, the facility did not exceed the 6,000 tons/day limit allowed under the activated waiver.

4. *The facilities used to process the disaster debris.*

All emergency related waste and debris was buried at the landfill. No emergency related waste or debris was diverted from the landfill.

An addendum report will be submitted in September 2023 to include the data that was not yet available at the time of preparing this report. If you have any questions, please call me at (714) 834-4115 or e-mail me at [chandni.rodriquez@ocwr.ocgov.com](mailto:chandni.rodriquez@ocwr.ocgov.com).

Sincerely,



Chandni Rodriguez, P.E.,  
Civil Engineer  
Environmental Services

cc: Christine Lane, OC Environmental Health - Director  
Lauren Robinson, OC Environmental Health – Program Manager  
David McMullen, OC Environmental Health – LEA  
Megan Emslander, CalRecycle  
Amy Grove, San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Josh Hufferd, San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Garrett Kakishita, South Coast Air Quality Management District  
Tom Koutroulis, OC Waste & Recycling  
Hany Ahmed, OC Waste & Recycling  
Soheil Afshari, OC Waste & Recycling  
Julian Sabri, OC Waste & Recycling  
Jeff Arbour, OC Waste & Recycling  
Emily Jackson, OC Waste & Recycling  
Lisa Smith, OC Waste & Recycling  
Kevin Gaxiola, OC Waste & Recycling/Waste Management Commission

Attachment: Table 1

Table 1 (March 27th - May 31st, 2023)			
Date	Total Waste Received (tons)	Disaster Debris Received <sup>1</sup> (tons)	Waste Received over SWFP Daily Limit <sup>2</sup> (tons)
3/27/2023	3,546	1,346	-
3/28/2023	3,984	1,784	-
3/29/2023	3,938	1,738	-
3/30/2023	3,375	1,175	-
3/31/2023	3,495	1,295	-
4/1/2023	2,651	451	-
4/2/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
4/3/2023	3,815	1,615	-
4/4/2023	3,960	1,760	-
4/5/2023	3,899	1,699	-
<b>4/6/2023</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>7</b>
4/7/2023	3,867	1,667	-
4/8/2023	2,480	280	-
4/9/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
4/10/2023	3,543	1,343	-
4/11/2023	3,632	1,432	-
4/12/2023	3,021	821	-
4/13/2023	2,879	679	-
4/14/2023	3,105	905	-
4/15/2023	1,622	-	-
4/16/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
4/17/2023	3,437	1,237	-
4/18/2023	2,951	751	-
4/19/2023	3,070	870	-
4/20/2023	2,903	703	-
4/21/2023	2,690	490	-
4/22/2023	1,631	-	-
4/23/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
4/24/2023	2,770	570	-
4/25/2023	3,020	820	-
4/26/2023	2,889	689	-
4/27/2023	2,985	785	-
4/28/2023	2,862	662	-
4/29/2023	1,586	-	-
4/30/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		

Table 1 (March 27th - May 31st, 2023)			
Date	Total Waste Received (tons)	Disaster Debris Received <sup>1</sup> (tons)	Waste Received over SWFP Daily Limit <sup>2</sup> (tons)
5/1/2023	2,955	755	-
5/2/2023	2,821	621	-
5/3/2023	2,937	737	-
5/4/2023	2,506	306	-
5/5/2023	2,831	631	-
5/6/2023	1,702	-	-
5/7/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
5/8/2023	2,931	731	-
5/9/2023	2,854	654	-
5/10/2023	3,167	967	-
5/11/2023	3,090	890	-
5/12/2023	3,077	877	-
5/13/2023	1,697	-	-
5/14/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
5/15/2023	2,674	474	-
5/16/2023	2,628	428	-
5/17/2023	3,084	884	-
5/18/2023	2,781	581	-
5/19/2023	2,716	516	-
5/20/2023	1,535	-	-
5/21/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
5/22/2023	2,664	464	-
5/23/2023	2,904	704	-
5/24/2023	2,769	569	-
5/25/2023	2,769	569	-
5/26/2023	2,938	738	-
5/27/2023	1,230	-	-
5/28/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
5/29/2023	N/A (Landfill Closed)		
5/30/2023	2,697	497	-
5/31/2023	3,234	1,034	-

Footnotes:

1. For the purposes of this report, disaster debris will be defined as any waste received over the 2022 average daily tonnage of 2,200 tons/day.
2. Prima Deshecha Landfill's SWFP daily limit is 4,000 tons/day.