



**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY  
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE**

**Thursday, September 5, 2024, 3:25 – 4:25 pm**

**Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium**

**307 Church Street**

**Santa Cruz CA 95060**

**Tony Hill Room**

**(Outside Access from Civic Auditorium Church Street Parking Lot)**



**Meeting Minutes**

- 1) **Welcome and Quorum Verification:** At 3:00 pm quorum was not present in the room. The County's Citizen Representative, Jacob Guth, was on Zoom to request an accommodation under AB 2449, but this could not be addressed until a quorum was achieved. We received communication at 3:02 that County alternate Ramon Gomez would arrive shortly to make quorum. Staff managed the meeting and covered items 2, 3, and 5 until a quorum was achieved at 3:19pm. Ramon Gomez called the meeting to order at 3:25pm.
  - Voting Members/Alternates Present: Ramon Gomez (County, alternate), Jessica Kahn (Capitola), Will Smith (Watsonville), Tami Stolzenthaller (Watsonville, alternate), Bob, Nelson (Santa Cruz), Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep - Online).
  - Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Felipe Hernandez (County, Vice-Chair), Sandy Brown (County, alternate), Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz), Leslie O'Malley (Santa Cruz, alternate), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz, alternate), Alexander Pedersen (Capitola, alternate), Allan Timms (Scotts Valley), Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley, alternate), Eduardo Montesino (Watsonville), Danielle Green (Watsonville, alternate).
  - Task Force Staff Present: Kasey Kolassa (County online) Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
  - Agency Staff Present: Brian Fontes (County, online), Christina Horvat (County), Tiffany Martinez (County),
  - Guests: Laura Chain (CalRecycle), Melissa Vargas (CalRecycle) Claudia Villalta-Mejia (Environmental Innovations online), Juan Castillo (GreenWaste Recovery online), Clark Clovis (GreenWaste Recovery online), Jordan McCabe (GreenWaste Recovery online), Jeremiah Lopez (GreenWaste Recovery online), Vanessa Renteria (GreenWaste Recovery online), Crystal Martinez (GreenWaste Recovery online).

Jacob Guth, Citizen Representative for the County, requested to participate in the meeting remotely. Mr. Guth confirmed that he was ill and possibly contagious, a just cause for remote participation under AB2449. Mr. Guth confirmed that no people over 18 were with him at the remote participation location. Acting Chair Gomez asked for a motion to allow Mr. Guth to participate remotely. W. Smith made the remote participation motion. B. Nelson seconded the motion. R. Gomez asked for a roll call vote. Staff called roll and the motion passed unanimously.

- 2) **Oral communications – Public:** No communications were received from the public.
- 3) **Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates:** No communications were received from members/alternates.
- 4) **Review and approve – September 5, 2024 meeting minutes (Attachment A):** Acting Chair Gomez asked for a motion to approve the June 6<sup>th</sup> meeting minutes. Member Smith moved to approve the meeting minutes and member Nelson seconded. Acting Chair Gomez called for a roll call vote,

Attachment A  
September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes

Smith, Stolzenhaller, Guth, and Gomez voted in favor of approving the minutes. Kahn and Nelson abstained because they had not been present at the June 6<sup>th</sup> meeting. Minutes were approved by the majority.

- 5) **Guest Introduction** – Acting Chair Gomez greeted Laura Chain, Environmental Scientist from CalRecycle’s Countywide Local Assistance & Market Development (LAMD) branch and offered her the floor. Ms. Chain introduced herself and her CalRecycle supervisor, Melissa Vargas. Ms. Chain provided an overview of LAMD’s role to provide regulatory and enforcement support to local jurisdictions and a list of CalRecycle resources including support for Compliance Evaluations, Implementation Record preparation, Grant Opportunities, and Peer Matching Opportunities. (see Meeting Minutes Attachment A).
- 6) **Jurisdictional Updates** – Brian Fontes, County Environmental Programs Coordinator provided an update on recent Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) approved by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board related to landfill monitoring. The approved monitoring includes testing for a variety of compounds with established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to evaluate and protect drinking water quality. The WDRs approved by the regional water board also established monitoring requirements for chemicals commonly referred to as “PFAS” that includes Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). Chemicals that are still produced and included in household items disposed to Class III landfills like Buena Vista, most of which do not have established MCLs. Several members expressed concerns about establishing a monitoring program when U.S. EPA has not established MCLs and much of the standard environmental monitoring equipment used to collect samples includes PFAS components (pumps, tubing, sample jars, lid liners, etc.) that could affect sample results. (see September 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting Minutes - Attachment B for presentation slides).
- 7) **Staff Update – California Redemption Value:** County FAQ (Attachment B) – Christina Horvat, County Zero Waste Program Coordinator provided an informational overview of the upcoming state and local changes to the CalRecycle run California Redemption Value (CRV) beverage container recycling program. The State through SB 1013 legislation has made significant revisions to the CRV program that includes an expanded number of beverages and beverage containers now included in the program to encourage more recycling. The important point that was underlined in the presentation is that the collection system will require more CRV redemption sites where consumers can get a refund for their returned containers. These state level changes require beverage retailers to either redeem containers in store or support local redemption centers. Beverage retailers will no longer be able to pay a fee to opt out of CRV redemption. Because there will be more CRV redemption centers, the County plans to close its Ben Lomond CRV redemption facility at a substantial cost savings to the County. (see September 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting Minutes - Attachment C for presentation slides).
- 8) **Staff Update – SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (Attachment C):** Darcelle Pruitt, County Resource Planner and Tami Stolzenhaller, Watsonville Senior Environmental Projects Analyst provided updates on the next steps in CalRecycle’s rule making, needs assessment process, and jurisdictional funding concerns related to implementing California’s new plastic recycling laws. The update included the steps needed to evaluate investments needed at the local level to increase recycling/composting of mandated materials. The presentation slides outline the timeline and major milestones in the needs assessment process as well as the importance of participating in the SB 54 funding conversation at the State level. (see September 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting Minutes - Attachments D and E for presentation slides).
- 9) **Staff Update – SB 1383 Capacity Planning Update:** Darcelle Pruitt, County Resource Planner announced the successful submission of the countywide Capacity Planning data required by state law

Attachment A  
September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes

under the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Act (SB 1383) to reduce landfill methane emissions. County staff thanked the cities' Task Force members and their staff members for the work they did to provide the County with organic waste recycling information needed for the countywide report. The County also thanked the partner agencies for collaborating to hire Second Harvest Food Bank to support the countywide edible food data collection efforts. The County also thanked Second Harvest staff for successfully surveying local Food Recovery Organizations that recover food from mandatory food donors. The successful survey helped assess the current and future ability of the local food recovery network to accept and deliver recovered food to those in need in our community. This public and non-profit partnership was effective to provide accurate capacity planning information necessary to comply with State law.

- 10) Legislative Update – County staff provided an overview of changes to bills since the June meeting that Task Force staff and members were tracking, including
- a. SB 1143 was originally framed as a household hazardous materials producer responsibility act and was recently changed to a paint care producer responsibility act. The bill expands paint recycling programs but no longer addresses the majority of hazardous household products that municipalities collect at their household hazardous waste facilities and that cost so much to properly recycle and dispose.
  - b. SB 1066 is marine flare extended producer responsibility bill to increase options for the disposal of explosive marine flares and put the costs for disposal on the producers and consumers of these specialty items. As of late August when this agenda was published, the bill continues to progress through the legislature.
  - c. AB 817 failed to pass, The bill would have allowed the Task Force, as a subsidiary body to the County Board of Supervisors, to attend all meetings from a remote location so long as a public meeting location is provided and staffed so that the public can attend and participate in person.
- 11) **Call for next meeting agenda items –**
- a. Members requested additional information on CalRecycle's plans for CRV redemption locations in Santa Cruz County.
  - b. Members requested CalRecycle to attend and provide an update on the SB 54 Needs Assessment process.

**12) Meeting adjourned at 4:25**

Santa Cruz Unincorporated – CalRecycle Notes/Resources

1. 2024 – Compliance Evaluations
  - As we've discussed, JACE will first request the Implementation Record when conducting the jurisdiction's CE
    - o For more information on the records required to be kept, visit:  
[Implementation Record and Recordkeeping Requirements - CalRecycle Home Page](#)
  - JACE will also be doing site visits to view programs in-person
2. Implementation Record Review
  - LAMD Staff are offering jurisdictions the opportunity to have their IR reviewed if interested
3. Grant Opportunities
  - **EPA Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grant**
    - o This grant program can support many strategies and activities, including Waste Reduction and Management to Support a Circular Economy and Safe Management and Disposal of Solid and Hazardous Waste. This funding opportunity closes November 21, 2024.
4. Peer Matching Opportunity
  - Edible Food Recovery Program (collaboration with food bank to use 1383 local assistance grant funding)
    - o Fresno County
  - Successful edible food recovery programs at off site kitchens for schools where food banks may encounter challenges with food safety regarding time and temperature controls
    - o San Luis Obispo IWMA
5. Public Meetings
  - Next CalRecycle chat is September 18<sup>th</sup> from 1:00 – 3:00 PM
  - Meeting Compost Market Demands for Caltrans is September 10 from 1:00 - 3:30 PM to discuss the market demands for medium/course compost products that meet US Composting Council's (USCC) Seal of Testing Assurance Program and Caltrans specifications.
6. Questions?

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes  
Attachment B  
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements  
Presentation Slides



# Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R3-2024-0036

8/23/2024

Constituents	Method	Units
<b>Inorganics</b>		
Antimony	Laboratory	mg/L
Arsenic	Laboratory	mg/L
Barium	Laboratory	mg/L
Beryllium	Laboratory	mg/L
Boron	Laboratory	mg/l
Cadmium	Laboratory	mg/L
Chromium	Laboratory	mg/L
Cobalt	Laboratory	mg/L
Copper	Laboratory	mg/L
Cyanide	Laboratory	mg/L
Lead	Laboratory	mg/L
Mercury	Laboratory	mg/L
Molybdenum	Laboratory	mg/L
Nickel	Laboratory	mg/L
Perchlorate	Laboratory	mg/L
Selenium	Laboratory	mg/L
Silver	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfide	Laboratory	mg/L
Thallium	Laboratory	mg/L
Tin	Laboratory	mg/L
Vanadium	Laboratory	mg/L
Zinc	Laboratory	mg/L
<b>Organics</b>		
All constituents listed in CFR, title 40, part 258, <a href="#">Appendix II</a>	Laboratory	µg/L
Chlorinated Herbicides listed in US EPA method 8151A	Laboratory	µg/L
PCBs in US EPA method 8082	Laboratory	µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) listed in US EPA method 8270C	Laboratory	µg/L
Phthalate Esters (Included with SVOCs) listed in method 8060	Laboratory	µg/L
Nonhalogenated Volatiles in method 8015D	Laboratory	µg/L
Phenols (Included with SVOCs) listed in US EPA method 8040	Laboratory	µg/L
Pentachloroethane	Laboratory	µg/L
<b>Constituents</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Units</b>
Volatile Organic Compounds listed in US EPA Method 8260B	Laboratory	µg/L

Monitoring Parameters / Constituents	Method	Units
Chloride	Laboratory	mg/L
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfate	Laboratory	mg/L
Iron	Laboratory	mg/L
Calcium	Laboratory	mg/L
Magnesium	Laboratory	mg/L
Manganese	Laboratory	mg/L
Sodium	Laboratory	mg/L
Potassium	Laboratory	mg/L
TDS (Sum of Ions) vs TDS (Measured)	Calculated	RPD
TDS/Electrical Conductivity	Calculated	RPD
Cation/Anion Balance	Calculated	RPD
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) (gasoline, diesel, crude oil)	Laboratory	mg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Laboratory	µg/L
pH	Field	Std Units
Electrical Conductivity (@ 25° C)	Field	µmhos/cm
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Field	mg/L
Temperature	Field	°F/C
Turbidity	Field	NTU
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	Field	mV
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Laboratory	mg/L
Carbonate (as CO <sub>3</sub> )	Laboratory	mg/L
Bicarbonate (as HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Laboratory	mg/L

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes  
Attachment B  
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements  
Presentation Slides

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
Perfluorooctanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorododecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids</b>		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids</b>		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Perfluorooctane sulfonamides</b>		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids</b>		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols</b>		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids</b>		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	Laboratory	ng/L
4,8-Dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Ether sulfonic acids</b>		
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids</b>		
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
<b>EIS Compounds</b>		
Perfluoro-n-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>4</sub> ]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>5</sub> ]pentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,6- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> ]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>4</sub> ]heptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>8</sub> ]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>9</sub> ]nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> ]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6,7- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>7</sub> ]undecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]dodecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]tetradecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[2,3,4- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> ]butanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[1,2,3- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> ]hexanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>8</sub> ]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>8</sub> ]octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-d3-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl-d5-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]hexane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]octane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]decane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> -propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-D7-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L

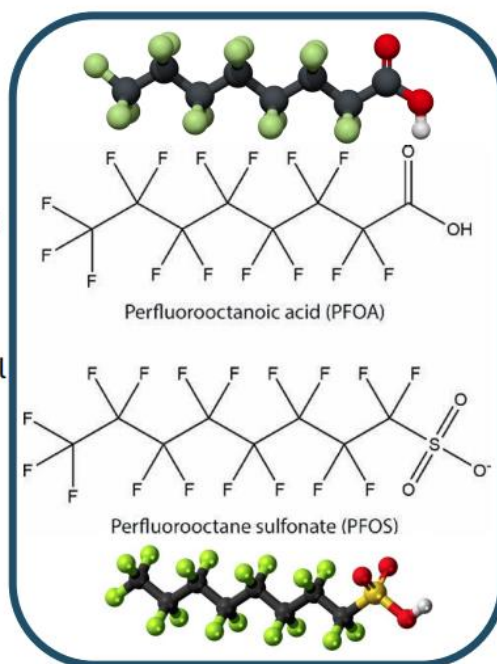
PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
<b>Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids</b>		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
N-ethyl-D9-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl-D5-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-D3-perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
<b>NIS Compounds</b>		
Perfluoro-n-[2,3,4- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> ]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>4</sub> ]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>4</sub> ]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>5</sub> ] nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> ]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-hexane[ <sup>18</sup> O <sub>2</sub> ]sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

# What is PFAS?

## PFAS – What is it?

Production of PFASs began in 1949, with peak production years from 1970 to 2002. The head group can be described as hydrophilic while the fluorocarbon tail is both hydrophobic and lipophobic.





September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes  
Attachment B  
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements  
Presentation Slides

## Where is it found?

PFAS is still manufactured around the world; however, manufacturing of PFAS in U.S. halted in 2008 and 2015



**Consumer Products:** PFAS are used in products like non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, food packaging, and cosmetics.



**Chrome plating, electronics, and certain textile and paper manufacturers that produce or use PFAS.**



**Industrial Sites:** Manufacturing and processing facilities, such as chemical plants, petroleum stations, and textile mills, often release PFAS into the environment



**Firefighting Foams:** Airports and military installations use firefighting foams containing PFAS, which can lead to contamination of nearby soil and water.



**Water Sources\*\*:** PFAS can be found in drinking water, groundwater, and surface water due to contamination from industrial sites, landfills (leachate), and wastewater treatment plants.



**Food Products:** Low levels of PFAS can be present in a variety of food products due to contamination of water and soil.

## How Constituents are Measured

Constituents are measured and reported in extremely small quantities such as parts per million, parts per billion, and in some cases, parts per trillion.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per Million (ppm)



One drop in a hot tub

OR



One second in 11.5 days

**11.5**  
days

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per Billion (ppb)



One drop in an Olympic-size swimming pool

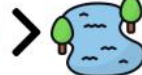
OR



One second in nearly 32 years

**32**  
years

Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per Trillion (ppt)



One drop is a 6-acre lake or 1 drop in 20 Olympic-size swimming pools

OR



One second in nearly 32,000 years

**32,000**  
years



## What is California Redemption Value (CRV)?



- California Redemption Value (CRV) is a Statewide program managed by CalRecycle that mandates beverage container recycling by charging and reimbursing consumers when they purchase and recycle beverage containers.
  - Currently, beverage retailers (over 5,000 sq ft or more than \$1.5 million annual sales, excluding fuel) can pay a \$100/day fee to CalRecycle to avoid participating in redemption programs to collect CRV containers or to support a local recycling center.
  - After January 1, 2025, beverage retailers will no longer have the option to pay the fee to not redeem CRV containers.

## Covered Beverages and CRV Beverage Containers

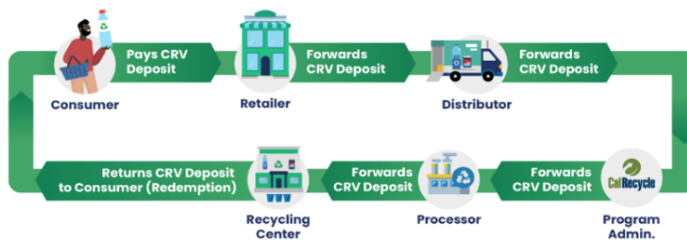


- Since 1986, California consumers have paid CRV to increase statewide recycling of beverage containers.
- Starting January 1, 2024, new beverages and new CRV beverage containers were added to CalRecycle's CRV Program.

## How Does CRV Funding Work?



CRV Funds primarily support California's beverage container recycling programs. Most of the money is returned to consumers who recycle their eligible beverage containers. The County does not earn any revenue from the CRV program; instead, we cover the costs associated with supporting the program. The County does receive some grant funding for recycling outreach programs.



## CalRecycle's Plans to Increase CRV Redemption



SB 1013, passed in 2022, will make recycling more convenient for consumers. SB 1013 gives beverage retailers located in areas with no recycling center the choice to either:

- Redeem CRV in-store, or
- Join a dealer cooperative recycling program

Starting Jan. 1, 2025, the law removes the option for retailers to pay a \$100 daily fee instead of redeeming.

Businesses face CalRecycle inspections every 24 months. Administrative fines will increase to \$5,000 for ordinary violations and \$10,000 for intentional or negligent violations.

## CRV Changes at Ben Lomond



### Why is the CRV Redemption Center at the Ben Lomond Transfer Station closing?

- The State CRV program is changing to require beverage retailers to pay the costs of beverage containers recycling, which allows the County to stop spending local funds on this statewide program.
- Statewide changes to the CRV program should give consumers more opportunities to recycle beverage containers and redeem CRV deposits locally.
- Rising business costs of running a CRV redemption center because more beverages are sold in plastic containers with little scrap value that fail to offset program costs, instead of more profitable aluminum.

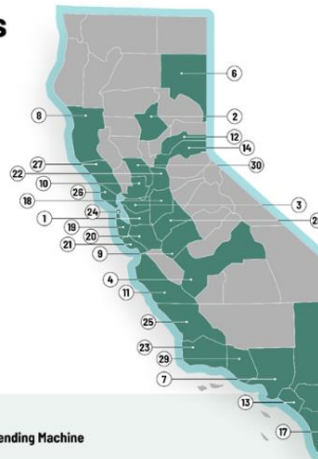


## CRV Redemption Expansion



### Innovation Grant Recipients

- |                 |                    |                     |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alameda      | 11. Monterey       | 21. Santa Cruz      |
| 2. Butte        | 12. Nevada         | 22. Sacramento      |
| 3. Contra Costa | 13. Orange County  | 23. Santa Barbara   |
| 4. Fresno       | 14. Placer         | 24. SF              |
| 5. Imperial     | 15. Riverside      | 25. San Luis Obispo |
| 6. Lassen       | 16. San Bernardino | 26. Solano          |
| 7. Los Angeles  | 17. San Diego      | 27. Sonoma          |
| 8. Marin        | 18. San Joaquin    | 28. Stanislaus      |
| 9. Mendocino    | 19. San Mateo      | 29. Ventura         |
| 10. Merced      | 20. Santa Clara    | 30. Yolo            |



Mobile



Bag Drop



Reverse Vending Machine

According to a news release from the California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery, over 250 new recycling sites are coming to 30 counties. Screenshot *Courtesy of CalRecycle*

September 5, 2024 Task Force Meeting Minutes  
Attachment C  
California Redemption Value Update

# County CRV Communication



en Español

County of Santa Cruz · f @ X y · Select language



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Home

About Us

Planning

Unified Permit Center

Public Works



## CRV Changes on the Horizon

Home

Public Works

Recycling & Solid Waste

CRV Redemption

### County Resources

FAQs



California Redemption Value



Department of Community Development and Infrastructure  
Recycling and Solid Waste

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

Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force  
September 5, 2024

## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act requires CalRecycle to collaboratively develop a statewide needs assessment to evaluate the actions and investments needed to meet the goals of SB 54.

Requires the following detailed Needs Assessment studies:

- Source Reduction Baseline Study
- Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study
- Source Reduction and Materials Design Study
- Consumer Education and Access Study
- Current and Needed Statutory Funding Provisions Study

## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



Needs Assessment will:

- Guide Producer Responsibility Organization's budget
- Plan how California will meet the packaging and plastic pollution reduction goals of SB 54.
- Basis for accurate funding of local programs and infrastructure
  - Jurisdictions should
    - Start identifying costs
    - Engage throughout the development of the Needs Assessment

## SB 54 – Collaborators to the Needs Assessment



CalRecycle and third-party contractors will conduct the data collection and analyses required for the Needs Assessment.

To address the diverse needs of California's urban, suburban, and rural communities, and various socioeconomic perspectives, CalRecycle will also collaborate with:

- Producer Responsibility Organization
- Advisory Board
- Local Governments
- Recycling and Composting Service Providers
- Processors
- Communities
- Haulers and Other Transporters
- And Other Interested Parties





## SB 54 – Needs Assessment Timeline



## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



### Source Reduction Baseline Study

- Identify producers of plastic single-use packaging and plastic single-use food ware.
  - Estimate the weight and number of plastic components of plastic single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware that was sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state in the 2023.



## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



### Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study

- Current and needed recycling and composting infrastructure.
- Current causes and levels of contamination, and how to minimize recycling contamination.
- Actions needed to improve packaging design to ensure materials are recyclable or compostable.
- Market development and financial incentives needed to improve California's circular economy.

## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



### Source Reduction and Materials Design Study

- Actions and investments needed to reduce waste at the source.
- Product redesign to use less material or be reusable or refillable.
- How to create accessible reuse and refill systems.

## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



### Consumer Education and Access Study

- How to improve access communities have to reuse/refill, recycling, and composting infrastructure.
- How to provide the education communities need to recycle and compost correctly under a changing system.

## SB 54 – Statewide Needs Assessment Development



### Current and Needed Statutory Funding Provisions Study

- Current and needed state programmatic resources related to recycling, reuse, and source reduction of covered material.





Department of Community Development and Infrastructure  
Recycling and Solid Waste

# SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

## Funding & Implementation for Jurisdictions

Courtesy of Rob Hilton, President, HF&H Consultants

## SB 54 Jurisdictions Action Items



- **Costs Assessment June 20, 2022-2032:** Education, Outreach Materials, Capital Investments, Operations, Contamination reduction, Transportation, Waste Sampling, Improvement
- **Jurisdiction Comments to Advisory Board and during Needs Assessment Study through 2025**
  - Collective comments with other SC County jurisdictions
  - Determine method to reimburse jurisdictions, collections, transport
  - Clarify that local jurisdictions retain the full right or reimbursement process for their local programs
  - "If jurisdictions are not at the table; they are on the table"

## SB 54 Scope of Covered Costs



- Statute has multiple sections that mention the types of costs covered.
- Specific costs listed are inconsistent with types of activities listed.
- Scope of costs is not comprehensive or fully reflective of the types and structure of costs incurred by local jurisdiction.

Recommended approach includes specifically listing costs for:



- Reuse and refill systems
- Modifications to existing containers and equipment
- Recordkeeping
- Indirect costs such as overhead and personnel
- Sorting of covered materials
- Development of end market processing and infrastructure
- Other costs paid by ratepayers for recovery of covered materials

## SB 54 Transparency



- Transparency is critical to ensure jurisdictions can account for any cost savings for their ratepayers.
- Drafted regulations do not provide enough clarity around how communications will flow between jurisdictions and service providers.

Recommended changes:



- Clarify jurisdiction retain the full right to facilitate the payment or reimbursement process for their local programs.
- Allow jurisdictions to delegate these roles to their recycling service providers or other entities, as appropriate.
- Require any and all documentation of terms and payments made directly between the PRO and service providers is shared with the local jurisdiction.

## SB 54 Needs Assessment



SB 54 Needs Assessment will form the basis for accurate funding of local programs and infrastructure.

It is important for jurisdictions to start identifying costs now and to engage throughout the development of the Needs Assessment.

## SB 54 Needs Assessment How You Can Engage



### Stay Informed:

- [CalRecycle SB 54 Listserv](#)
- Newsletters
- Presentations

### Engage in Rulemaking Process

- Attend Workshops
- Submit Comments

### Collaborate with Partners for Support

- Locally and regionally

### Discuss Early and Often

- Document existing costs
- Identify related policies and programs

