

36. Accept and file Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force Annual Report and Attendance Log, and take related actions ()



County of Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors

Agenda Item Submittal

From: Community Development and Infrastructure

Subject: Accept Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force Annual Report, Attendance Log, Adopt Resolution, and take related actions

Meeting Date: March 11, 2025

Formal Title: Accept and file Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force Annual Report and Attendance Log, and take related actions

Recommended Actions

1. Accept and file the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force Annual Report and Attendance Log; and
2. Adopt resolution confirming the ongoing need for the commission under State law and extending the commission's term.

Executive Summary

This board letter is the required annual report from the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) summarizing Task Force work in 2024. The Task Force is a state required commission charged with overseeing the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and coordinating countywide waste management efforts of regional concern.

This year the Task Force oversaw countywide collaborations on a variety of waste management, organic waste diversion, edible food recovery improvements, organics capacity planning efforts, and tracked state legislative proposals on waste management programs. The Task Force also heard proposals on waste to energy projects, received updates on state law governing Plastic Packaging Recycling mandates, California Redemption Value program changes, and received a visit from CalRecycle staff to discuss preparation for upcoming CalRecycle inspection and enforcement of the State's organic waste management and climate laws.

Discussion

The Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) is an advisory commission to the Board of Supervisors on waste management policy. Established by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), AB 939 requires countywide collaboration on waste management planning efforts of regional concern.

Task Force Composition and Meeting Schedule

The Task Force was established in 1990 and has met since that time as a nine (9) member commission with representatives from each local jurisdiction within Santa Cruz County. Staff from the Community Development and Infrastructure Department, Recycling and Solid Waste Section serve as staff to the Commission. Representation is roughly proportional to each jurisdiction's population.

- County of Santa Cruz - three (3) representatives, including two members of the Board of Supervisors and one citizen representative designated by the Board,

- City of Santa Cruz - two (2) representatives,
- City of Watsonville - two (2) representatives,
- City of Capitola - one (1) representative, and
- City of Scotts Valley - one (1) representative.

The Task Force meets quarterly, usually on the first Thursday of March, June, September and December. However, because of regulatory deadlines related to the March 2024 submission of the Five-Year Integrated Waste Management Plan Review Report to CalRecycle, the Task Force met in February, June, September, and December of 2024.

The Task Force oversees staff monitoring the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, makes recommendations to the Board on solid waste management issues of regional concern, facilitates the development of multi-jurisdictional waste management arrangements, and to the extent feasible, resolves conflicts and inconsistencies between local jurisdictions when implementing statewide waste management laws.

Task Force meetings are hosted by a different member jurisdiction each quarter at a location of their choosing. Meetings during 2024 were held in person with a hybrid option added to increase participation by public and member agency staff. Under California state law AB 2449 remote meeting participation is allowed under narrow circumstances for members and alternates when “just cause” is present. One member utilized the just cause exemption at the commission’s September 6, 2024, meeting to participate from a remote location after approval by a majority of the quorum of members physically present at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium, where the in-person meeting was held. Additional Task Force information, including bylaws, membership roster, agendas, and approved meetings minutes are found at:

<https://cdi.santacruzcountycalifornia.gov/PublicWorks/RecyclingSolidWaste/Recycling/LocalTaskForce.aspx>

Annual Report

The Task Force considered the following topics and took the actions outlined below:

- Installation of commissioners and election of officers:
 - Task Force elected Justin Cummings as Chair and Felipe Hernandez as Vice-Chair for 2024.
 - New members and alternates were nominated to fill vacancies, added to the roster, and sworn in as commissioners by Santa Cruz County Clerk of the Board.
 - Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley), Sandy Brown (County), Ramon Gomez (County) and Bogart Marquez (County) filled vacant alternate positions for the commission during the 2024 meeting year.
- Reviewed and approved 5-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Review Report (5-Year Review Report)
 - Task Force reviewed and recommended to the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors to submit the 5-Year Review Report to CalRecycle as required by State statute.
 - Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors accepted Task Force recommendations

and directed staff to submit 5-Year Review Report to CalRecycle in March 2024.

- CalRecycle accepted Santa Cruz County 5-Year Review Report as complete.
- Considered Multi-Jurisdictional Waste Characterization Study
 - Task Force discussed collaborating on a regional waste characterization study.
 - Task Force asked staff to research the pros and cons of carrying out a multi-jurisdictional study.
 - Members have yet to direct staff on a course of action on a multi-jurisdiction waste characterization study.
- Task Force Commissioners received a guest presentation on plastic conversion technology from Clean Oceans International.
 - The presentation included a proposal was to investigate the feasibility using pyrolysis technology locally.
 - The presentation discussed the plastic waste problem and the opportunity to convert certain types of plastic waste into their molecular components using pyrolysis for reuse as fuel additives or plastic waxes for new plastic products.
- Task Force Commissioners received several updates on and are following the rule-making progress of SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act intended to shift the costs of recycling single use plastics from municipalities to packaging producers.
 - Commissioners received quarterly updates on the selection of the Producer Responsibility Organization (Circular Action Alliance), appointment of the Advisory Board, Rule-making, and the Needs Assessment process.
 - Staff presented Needs Assessment background, including the steps needed to evaluate the costs to increase recycling/composting of mandated materials.
 - CalRecycle attended the December 2024 Task Force meeting to make a detailed presentation on the Needs Assessment process and answered questions from members.
- SB 1383 Grant and Countywide Edible Food Recovery Collaboration
 - Task Force member agencies reported on the successful collaboration between the jurisdictions to increase edible food recovery compliance and to create and distribute SB1383 bilingual educational materials by funding and awarding a countywide service agreement to Second Harvest Food Bank that supports local jurisdictions with their State regulated reporting requirements.
 - The jurisdictions also collaborated to share capacity planning reporting responsibilities that gathered additional survey data to increase local support for the food insecure.
 - The County successfully submitted the capacity planning information collected on behalf of the local jurisdictions as required by state law.
 - Together, all local jurisdictions combined have adequate edible food recovery capacity and recycled organic waste capacity.
- Commission received updates on California Redemption Value (CRV) so they would

be fully informed about the changes that CalRecycle has made to the program statewide. Staff also provided information on how local redemption programs are changing in response.

- CalRecycle has located four grant funded CRV reverse vending machines at Safeway stores in Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Soquel.
- The County is closing its CRV redemption center at the Ben Lomond recycling center. All other Ben Lomond recycling and waste management services will remain open.
- Commission received legislative updates and provided comments on several waste management issues:
 - Task Force closely followed legislation on textile extended producer responsibility (EPR), hazardous materials EPR, marine flare EPR, and other bills.
 - SB 707 Responsible Textile Recovery Act – Law passed. Regulations expected in 2028.
 - SB 1143 - Haz Mat EPR bill passed as an expanded paint care law, which leaves municipalities to manage the cost of most other household hazardous waste products
 - SB 1066 - Marine Flare EPR bill passed by the legislature and vetoed by the governor.
 - AB 817 – Subsidiary body teleconferencing failed to pass. The bill would have allowed Task Force members to attend all meetings from a remote location so long as a public meeting location is provided and staffed so the public can attend and participate in person.

Complete agendas and minutes of Task Force meetings are available online.

<https://cdi.santacruzcountycalifornia.gov/PublicWorks/RecyclingSolidWaste/Recycling/LocalTaskForce.aspx>

Financial Impact

Costs for County to staff the Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force are included in the CSA 9C budget. [GL Key 625110/Object P51015]

Strategic Initiatives

Equity Framework - County Facilities & Infrastructure, Leadership, Operations & Services, Community Voices & Partnership

Operational Plan - Sustainable Environment, Operational Excellence

Climate Action - Waste, Government Operations

Submitted By:

Matt Machado

Recommended By:

Carlos J. Palacios, County Administrative Officer

Artificial Intelligence Acknowledgment:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) did not significantly contribute to the development of this agenda item.



BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 39-2025

On the motion of Supervisor Koenig:
Duly seconded by Supervisor De Serpa:

The following resolution is adopted:

RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION 217-90

(Amendment No. 17)

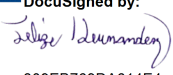
WHEREAS, the County of Santa Cruz has, by Resolution 217-90, established the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force in compliance with the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors does find that the Task Force will continue to be needed to assist the County of Santa Cruz and Cities within the County in meeting the mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz resolves and orders that the term of the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force is hereby extended for a period not to exceed two years from the date of adoption of this resolution and that the members of the Task Force, as shown in the attached list, be appointed for terms to expire March 31, 2027.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz, State of California, this 11th day of March, 2025, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Koenig, De Serpa, Cummings, Martinez and Hernandez
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

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Felipe Hernandez
Chair of the Board of Supervisors

DocuSigned by:

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Juliette Rezzato
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Signed by:

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Office of County Counsel

Attachment: Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force 2025-2027 Membership Roster

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE

2025-2027 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

County of Santa Cruz

Justin Cummings
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Felipe Hernandez
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Jacob Guth
Citizen Representative
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Alternate: Bogart Marquez (831) 454-2022
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Alternate: Sandy Brown, (831) 454-2200
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Alternate: Ramon Gomez, (831) 454-2200
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City of Scotts Valley

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City of Watsonville

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Technical/Administrative Staff:

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Beau Hawksford, Santa Cruz County CDI, 454-2160 beau.hawksford@santacruzcountyca.gov
Darcelle Pruitt, Santa Cruz County CDI, 454-2970 darcelle.pruitt@santacruzcountyca.gov




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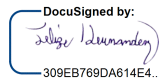
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Felipe Hernandez

Felipe.Hernandez@santacruzcountyca.gov

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Juliette Rezzato

Juliette.Rezzato@santacruzcountyca.gov

Chief Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Cruz

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Agent Delivery Events

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Intermediary Delivery Events

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- ii. send us an email to nada.algharib@santacruzcounty.us and in the body of such request you must state your email, full name, mailing address, and telephone number. We do not need any other information from you to withdraw consent.. The consequences of your withdrawing consent for online documents will be that transactions may take a longer time to process..

Required hardware and software

The minimum system requirements for using the DocuSign system may change over time. The current system requirements are found here: <https://support.docusign.com/guides/signer-guide-signing-system-requirements>.

Acknowledging your access and consent to receive and sign documents electronically

To confirm to us that you can access this information electronically, which will be similar to other electronic notices and disclosures that we will provide to you, please confirm that you have read this ERSD, and (i) that you are able to print on paper or electronically save this ERSD for your future reference and access; or (ii) that you are able to email this ERSD to an email address where you will be able to print on paper or save it for your future reference and access. Further, if you consent to receiving notices and disclosures exclusively in electronic format as described herein, then select the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures' before clicking 'CONTINUE' within the DocuSign system.

By selecting the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures', you confirm that:

- You can access and read this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure; and
- You can print on paper this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure, or save or send this Electronic Record and Disclosure to a location where you can print it, for future reference and access; and
- Until or unless you notify County of Santa Cruz as described above, you consent to receive exclusively through electronic means all notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you by County of Santa Cruz during the course of your relationship with County of Santa Cruz.

Integrate Waste Management Local Task Force

2024 Attendance Log

Member/Alternate	February	June	September	December
Justin Cummings	O	O	O	X
Felipe Hernandez	X	O	O	O
Jacob Guth	X	X	X	X
Sandy Brown (alt)		X	O	O
Ramon Gomez (alt)		X	X	X
Bogart Marquez (alt)				X
Scott Newsome	O	X	O	O
Bob Nelson	O	X	X	X
Renee Golder (alt)	O	O	O	O
Leslie O'Malley (alt)	X	X	O	X
Jessica Kahn	O	O	X	O
Alexander Pedersen (alt)	O	O	O	O
Allan Timms	O	O	O	O
Rodolfo Onchi (alt)			O	O
Eduardo Montesino	O	O	O	O
Will Smith	X	X	X	O
Tami Stolzenhaler (alt)	X	X	X	O
Danielle Green (alt)	O	X	O	O
Staff				
Beau Hawksford	X	X	X	X
Kasey Kolassa	X	X	X	X
Darcelle Pruitt	X	X	X	X

Legend: X-Present, O-Absent, Blank Box-Not a commissioner at that time



**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 6th 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 6th 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 5th 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 5th 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 5th 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 18th 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
Inorganics		
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
Organics		
All constituents listed in CFR, title 40, part 258, Appendix II	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
Constituents	Method	Units
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 ₃)	Laboratory	mg/L
Carbonate (as CO ₃)	Laboratory	mg/L
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	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
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids		
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
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids		
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
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L

PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids		
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
Ether sulfonic acids		
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
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids		
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
EIS Compounds		
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₆]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₅]pentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,6- ¹³ C ₆]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]heptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₈]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[¹³ C ₉]nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6- ¹³ C ₆]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5,6,7- ¹³ C ₇]undecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]dodecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]tetradecanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[2,3,4- ¹³ C ₃]butanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[1,2,3- ¹³ C ₃]hexanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[¹³ C ₈]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-[¹³ C ₈]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- ¹³ C ₂]hexane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]octane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]decane sulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy- ¹³ C ₃ -propanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
N-methyl-D7-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Laboratory	ng/L

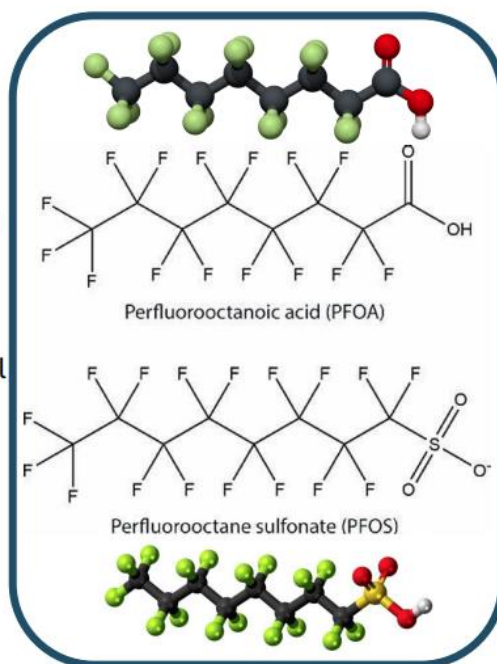
PFAS Monitoring Constituents	Method	Units
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids		
Perfluorobutanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L

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
NIS Compounds		
Perfluoro-n-[2,3,4- ¹³ C ₃]butanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]octanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]decanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4- ¹³ C ₄]octanesulfonic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2,3,4,5- ¹³ C ₅] nonanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-[1,2- ¹³ C ₂]hexanoic acid	Laboratory	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-hexane[¹⁸ O ₂]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

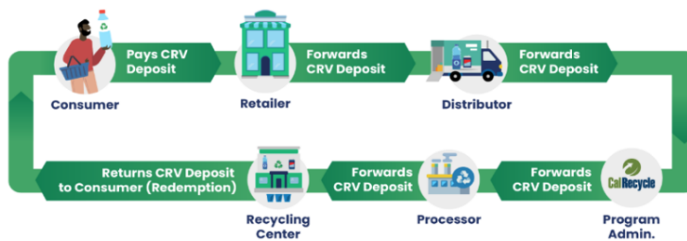


- Since 1986, California consumers have paid CRV to increase statewide recycling of beverage containers.
- Starting January 1, 2024, new beverages and new CRV beverage containers were added to CalRecycle's CRV Program.

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.

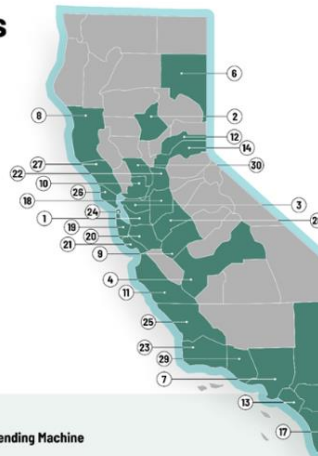


CRV Redemption Expansion



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

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Planning

Unified Permit Center

Public Works



CRV Changes on the Horizon

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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

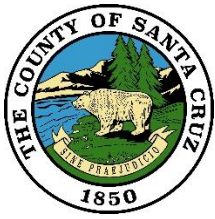
Collaborate with Partners for Support

- Locally and regionally

Discuss Early and Often

- Document existing costs
- Identify related policies and programs





SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
Thursday, June 6, 2023, 3:00 – 5:00 pm
Watsonville Civic Plaza
275 Main Street
Watsonville CA 95076
Community Room A
(Located on the Top Floor next to Council Chambers)



Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89872583090>

Meeting ID: 898 7258 3090

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,89872583090# US

+16699006833,,89872583090# US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 898 7258 3090

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89872583090>

Meeting Minutes

- 1) **Welcome and Quorum Verification:** Chair Cummings' alternate, Sandy Brown called the meeting to order at 3:04pm with seven members/alternates present and one member present on-line for swearing in.
 - Voting Members/Alternates Present: Sandy Brown (County, alternate), Ramon Gomez (County, Alternate) Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Will Smith (Watsonville), Tami Stolzenhaler (Watsonville, alternate), Bob, Nelson (Santa Cruz) Leslie O'Malley (Santa Cruz, alternate).
 - Non-voting Member/Alternates Present: Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz, online), Danielle Green (Watsonville, alternate).
 - Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz, alternate), Jessica Kahn (Capitola), Alexander Pedersen (Capitola, alternate), Allan Timms (Scotts Valley), Eduardo Montesino (Watsonville),
 - Task Force Staff Present: Kasey Kolassa (County online) Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
 - Agency Staff Present: Elizabeth Padilla (County), Christina Horvat (County), Mary Ann LoBalbo (County) Sam LoForti, (County online), Matt Machado (County online), Erika Senyk (Capitola), Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley), Courtney Lindberg (Watsonville) Gabe Gordo (Watsonville).
 - Guests: Laura Chain (CalRecycle online), Fernando Cardenas (Second Harvest Food Bank online), Kevin DeWhitt (PDO Technology online) Claudia Villalta-Mejia (Environmental Innovations online), Trish Pinnella (online), Juan Castillo (GreenWaste Recovery).
- 2) **Oral communications – Public:** No communications from the public
- 3) **Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates:** Staff from host City of Watsonville .
- 4) **Approve February 8, 2024 Meeting Minutes:** W. Smith made a motion to approve the February 8th meeting minutes. J. Guth seconded. Guth, O'Malley, Smith, and Stolzenhaler voted to approve, none

opposed. Brown, Gomez, and Nelson, who were not present for the February 8th meeting, abstained. Minutes approved by the majority.

- 5) **Swearing In Ceremony** for recently confirmed County alternates and those members and alternates who missed the June 2023 swearing in ceremony.
- Elizabeth Padilla from the Santa Cruz County Clerk's Office administered the oath of office to Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz online), Sandy Brown (County), and Ramon Gomez (County).
 - Ms. Padilla informed those sworn that they will receive a certification form via DocuSign that must be completed to confirm their oath.

6) **Guest presentation – Clean Oceans International: Managing Plastic Waste**

- Presentation slides with notes (Attachment A),
- Data handout shared at end of presentation (Attachment B)
- Plastics to fuel video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QAftbVeHKM0>

Presentation from D. Schwartz and A. Labbe of Clean Oceans International, and K. DeWhitt of PDO Technologies on converting certain types of plastic wastes into molecular components using pyrolysis for reuse as fuel additives and/or plastic waxes for new plastic production. Summarized the plastic waste problem that production of virgin plastic continues to increase, worldwide very little plastic is recycled (about 9%), much of the plastic found in the world's oceans is from land-based waste, and mechanical recycling is an inefficient process that involves costly transportation, high water usage, emits more greenhouse gases than pyrolysis, and can only remelt recovered plastics 2-3 times as quality declines. Presenters indicate that the molecular recycling method they propose can recycle plastics indefinitely with no reduction in material quality. If technology is implemented it could advance the circular economy by increasing effective recycling while reducing plastic waste and the production of virgin plastic.

Q & A:

Q: What types of plastics work best in the pyrolysis machine discussed?

A: Plastics 2, 4, 5, & 6 plastics are best for regenerating plastic waste to fuel/plastic wax.

Q: What about using agricultural plastics as an input?

A: Yes, agricultural plastics can be used and don't need to be pre-cleaned, but yield improves with cleaning.

Q: What is the price for the end product?

A: Approximately \$1,000 - \$1,500 per metric ton of plastic wax.

Q: What is the estimated startup cost to demo the machine?

A: The demo startup costs would be in the six-figure range and would depend on a number of cost variables including: transportation, land, wiring, plumbing, building/layout, and an overhead crane capable of lifting 6,000 lbs.

Q: What are the operational costs?

A: The R&D operational costs to process approximately 2,500 lbs./day would depend on a number of cost variables, including: 2-3 people/day to grind/feed plastic and monitor equipment.

Q: How much space is required to run the R&D demo machine?

A: Approximately 2,000 square foot building plus outdoor plastic storage space is needed to run one demo production machine. To run six production machines the indoor space needs is approximately 12,000 square feet. PDO Technologies has a 25,000 square foot building plus outside plastic storage.

Q: Is salt contamination an issue?

A: No.

Q: What does Clean Oceans International want from the commission?

A: Clean Oceans International's main goal is to install/operate a demo pyrolysis machine. That would include ongoing conversations about plastic conversion using pyrolysis technology, fund raising and implementation assistance including: land for a demo facility and permitting assistance.

Q: What is the estimated cost to install a permanent facility?

A: Estimated cost to install and permit a permanent 50 ton/day operational facility is \$28M

- 7) **Jurisdictional Updates** – Opportunity for staff updates from member agencies.
 - County Board of Supervisors sent letter of support for marine flare extended producer responsibility legislation (SB 1066) to legislature and governor’s office.
 - County and Santa Cruz Harbor partnered on a boater survey to determine marine flare disposal practices. Survey respondents with an opinion stated there was no responsible way to properly dispose of marine flares and steps should be taken to correct the problem.
 - City of Santa Cruz Resource Recovery Facility tours will begin starting June 14th through August 23rd every Friday at 10am and 1 pm.
 - Master composter program
- 8) **Staff Update – Five Year Plan Review Report** submitted and accepted as complete. (Attachment C)
 - Staff shared a brief update on CalRecycle’s acceptance and approval of the Countywide Five-Year Plan Review Report. Staff thanked Task Force for its good work to complete the review report and make timely recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.
 - Members pleased with the good results of working together to efficiently accomplish this goal.
- 9) **Staff Update – CRV Discussion.** (Attachment D)
 - Staff provided an update on CalRecycle’s overhaul of the CRV system that will end retailers’ ability to pay an opt-out fee rather than accept CRV items for redemption. State law requires the change to take effect on January 1, 2025. County plans to close Ben Lomond CRV on June 30, 2025 to ensure retailers have time to make the transition in north Santa Cruz County.
- 10) **Staff Update – SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.** (Attachment E)
 - Staff provided summary overview of SB 54 intended to shift costs of recycling from municipalities to producers of single use plastic packaging. The program is intended to reduce the amount of single use plastic, ensure that all single use items are either recyclable or compostable, and increase the amount of material actually recycled.
 - Staff summarized CalRecycle’s steps in the implementation process that have been accomplished, including 2024 SB 54 Report to the Legislature, Development of Covered Materials Categories List, selection of Circular Action Alliance as the Producer Responsibility Organization, and appointment of SB 54 Advisory Board.
 - Staff and members outlined individual jurisdiction’s participation in the SB 54 rule-making process. The County, Santa Cruz, and Watsonville participated in SB 54 informal and formal rulemaking webinars. Watsonville submitted comments to CalRecycle during formal comment period.
 - Staff outlined next steps to follow as CalRecycle works with interested parties to develop a statewide needs assessment to determine the actions and investments needed for “covered materials” to meet SB 54 requirements.
 -
- 11) **Staff Update – SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery** (Attachment F)
 - Staff provided a brief update to the Task Force on the selection of Second Harvest Food Bank as the countywide Edible Food Recovery service provider. County contract and MOU go to the Board of Supervisors for approval on their June 25th meeting agenda.
- 12) **Legislative Update**
 - Staff highlighted upcoming bills that may impact waste management if passed.
 - SB 1045 and SB 1046 are contemplated by the legislature to make developing compost facilities easier. If passed, SB 1045 will require identification of suitable composting sites

an element of the Land Use General Plan Element update. SB 1046 will require CalRecycle to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the development of small and medium sized compost facilities statewide.

- AB 2902 would require CalRecycle to evaluate and incentivize carbon farming as part of its existing organic waste regulations
- The legislature is contemplating three additional waste related extended producer responsibility bills:
 - SB 707 would establish a textile recovery producer responsibility organization to collect, transport, repair, sort and recycle defined textiles (CalRecycle program).
 - SB 1143 would establish a household hazardous waste producer responsibility organization to provide free and convenient collection and management of covered materials (DTSC program).
 - SB 1066 would establish a marine flare waste producer responsibility organization for the collection, transportation, and safe/proper management of covered products (DTSC program).
- AB 2514 if passed would expand the types of organic waste derived conversion products that would be eligible to fulfill SB 1383 procurement requirements. The current proposal would add hydrogen and pipeline biomethane.

13) Call for next meeting agenda items

- Members asked for additional information on how CRV transition will work locally
- Members asked for a CalRecycle presentation on SB 54 status and next steps on the Needs Assessment process.

14) Meeting Adjourned at 4:38pm



Managing Plastic Waste in Santa Cruz County

Our Vision:

A healthy marine environment free of plastic pollution



Clean Oceans International (COI) is a Santa Cruz, California based 501c3 non-profit.

Founded: 2008 as The Clean Oceans Project

Current Goals:

1. Promote & facilitate Portable Plastic Waste Conversion (PPWC) technology to small communities and island nations.
2. Improve Plastic Pollution Assessment.

COI's **Mission** is to reduce oceanic plastic pollution through research, innovation, and direct action.
GOAL #1 PPWC: COI and its partners are currently working with people in Kauai, Micronesia and Alaska. The 2 Goals can work together or independently.

Plastic Waste Issues

- Production
- Lack of effective global waste management options
- ~91% of plastic is not recycled

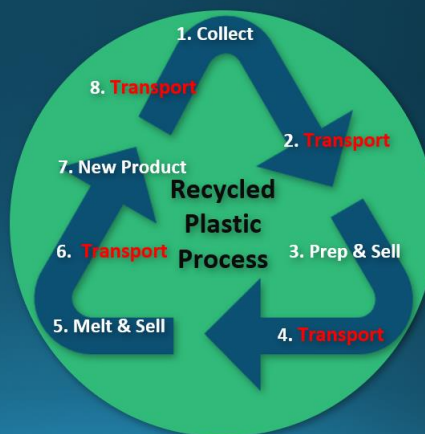


Plastic waste collected over 9 weeks from Main Beach, Santa Cruz, Ca

Issues are numerous: Plastic Prod has more than doubled in last 20yrs. Current projections show plastic production tripling by 2050. As of 2015, approximately 6300 Mt of plastic waste had been generated, around 9% of which had been recycled, **12% was incinerated, and 79% was accumulated in landfills or the natural environment**. If current production and waste management trends continue, roughly 12,000 Mt of plastic waste will be in landfills or in the natural environment by 2050. **The lack of effective waste management results in numerous environmental issues, and marine and terrestrial ecosystem damage we all have heard about.** Plastic production is projected to triple between 2019 - 2060.



Of the 9% of plastic that is recycled, transport & handling contribute to a high carbon footprint.



Of the small % of plastic that is recycled, (5-6% in the US) that are many steps of collecting, sorting, grinding, washing, melting and molding that involve transportation = costs money and increases the carbon footprint. In our model, PPWC involves far less transportation.

A Better Alternative Portable Plastic Waste Conversion

PPWC creates value
from a
waste management
challenge



COI and its partners strongly believe that Plastic Waste Conversion to usable products is part of the solution. Creating value can increase motivation to manage waste and improve the environment. If you produced 100 gallons of diesel from plastic waste/day, it would be 100 gallons of diesel you don't need to buy.

COI and the “EFT 100” Timeline

- 2016 - 2020 Cabrillo College
- 2020 - 2024 Oregon State Univ.
- April 2024 Kodiak Alaska
 - Ocean Plastics Recovery Project



COI Founder with EFT100 Machine at Cabrillo College

A PPWC (EFT 100 “Eco Fuel Technology”) machine lived in SC County for 4 years, students at CC and UCSC studied it for 2 years. The management of the machine grew outside our capabilities, and we moved it up to OSU. The Oceans Plastic Recovery Project in Kodiak Alaska is its current home. This shows that COI has been researching pyrolysis for 8+ years.

Academic Partner Oregon State University (OSU) Dept of Chemical Engineering Reactors and Results



OSU Bench-Scale Reactor



Pandemic Syringes to Diesel

Our academic partner at OSU, Dr. Skip Rochefort is a pyrolysis expert who has done extensive research on the topic. He and his students build machines and analyze the products on a semester basis. His results document that plastic diesel fuel are comparable to gas station diesel. He has volunteered to test the products of pyrolysis in Santa Cruz County to ensure they pass regulations.

Industry Partner PDO Technologies Plastic Conversion System (Full-scale Prototype)



- 96% less energy
- 58% less water
- 14% less greenhouse gases

Brooks Oregon: COI toured it on 11/7/23 #s SHOW: PDO Plastic Conversion vs. Conventional Petroleum Mining. A Batch Reactor: 1,250lbs of plastic to ~125 gallons of diesel, can be run 4X/day PDO is willing to loan SC County a system similar to this and I urge you to take a closer look. This PDO Technologies system fits a city of approximately 50,000 people. PDO = “Plastic Derived Off-take”

PDO Technologies Plastic Conversion System Thermal Processing System Features, KPIs and Metrics

- Capable of R & D (shorter time period) or Production operation (longer time period)
- Generates a versatile product suite that can be tailored to the needs of the end-user
- Utilizes a portion of its product for operations
- Electrical & Thermal loads per ton processed are low – highly efficient, simple systems
- Fully-permitted technology in Oregon, Minnesota, Georgia & Florida (2012, 2013)
- Energy-Returned-on-Energy-Invested (EROEI) is >5:1 (5 units out for each 1 unit of process energy in)
- No wastewater discharge: All water is confined to closed-loop systems (e.g., chillers, coolers)
- Can be commissioned/decommissioned easily
- Generates minimal emissions (see next slide)

PDO's TPS is considered to be “very small scale” (vss) plastics pyrolysis. As such, emissions profiles are also quite small in scale.

PDO Technologies Plastic Conversion System Emissions Modeling Tool:

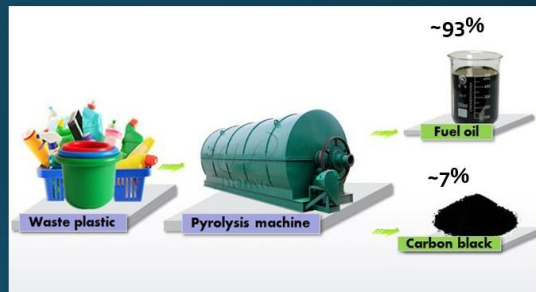
Preliminary Emissions Data - Criteria Pollutants			
Criteria Pollutant	Process Burner, tons/yr	Oxidizer, tons/yr	Total, tons/yr
Particulate Matter (PM)	0.013	0.184	0.197
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.001	0.254	0.254
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	0.413	0.442	0.856
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.238	0.042	0.281
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	397	206	603.514
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	0.029	0.015	0.043
Methane (CH ₄)	0.008	0.004	0.012
Volatile Organic Compounds (Total Hydrocarbons - THC)	0.025	0.017	0.042

Number of TPU Units	Total Cycle Time/Batch (hrs)	Total PRU Cycles/year	Process Burner Fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> Propane <input type="radio"/> Natural Gas Oxidizer Output <input checked="" type="radio"/> EF 1 (lb/lb processed) <input type="radio"/> EF 2 (lb/gallon oil) Storage Tanks Onsite <input checked="" type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show GHG Species
Operational Days/year	Process Burner Time/Batch (hrs)	Total Plastic Throughput (lbs/yr)	
Batch Size (lbs/Batch)	Process Burner Output (BTU/hr)	Total Oil Production (gallons/yr)	
NOG generated/cycle (ft ³)	NOG Energy Content (BTU/ft ³)	Equipment UpTime Percentage (%)	

PDO's TPS is considered to be “very small scale” (vss) plastics pyrolysis. As such, emissions profiles are also quite small in scale.

Valuable Benefits of Plastic Waste Conversion in SC County

- Reduce plastic waste
- Conversion to new products
- Educational Opportunities
- Reduce transportation of plastic waste
- Reduce energy, water, and CO2 emissions
- Opportunity for Global Environmental Leadership



If you are open to the possibility, this could be an opportunity for this system to serve as a “Research and Demonstration Facility”. COI and OSU can be involved of the testing / research. Get local college students involved, eventually invite Environmental Groups take a look. Examples of PDO products are Diesel and gasoline additives.



Santa Cruz Coastal Cleanup - Moran Lake - Fall 2017

In Summary

COI's goal is to assist with SC County plastic waste problem.
PDO Technologies is willing to loan a Plastic Conversion System to SC County.
COI and our partners will help answer questions about permits and emissions.
A local facility can serve as a model for additional locations.

We realize there is going to be challenges, but our hope is that this task force and COI can work together to make this a reality, like in Brooks Oregon. COI, PDO and OSU will help answer questions about permitting, air emissions and environmental impacts. I urge you to consider this opportunity and consider taking a closer look at the facility in Brooks Oregon. Homer plans to visit and document the process. Give it a chance to be a “Research and Demonstration Facility” Plastic waste management is virtually non-existent in most of the world. Bringing that option to communities of any size in any location reduces plastic waste available to pollute the Ocean. Converting plastic into fuel brings financial motivation and a cleaner community.

Thank You Questions?

David Schwartz
Education Director
davids@cointl.org

Kevin DeWhitt
Founder / CEO
PDO Technologies
kevin.dewhitt@pdotech.com

Amelia Labbe
Managing Director
amelia@cointl.org










Thank you for your time.

Clean Oceans International – PDO Technologies Handout

PDO Technologies specializes in converting heterogeneous waste plastic materials into valuable hydrocarbon molecules. These molecules can be used as fuels (Chemical Recycling) or reintroduced into the plastic production process (Advanced Recycling). The “PDO” acronym stands for Plastic Derived Offtake. The following are frequently asked questions posed in the past.

#1 Input requirements and restrictions?

Plastic resin types 2, 4, 5, and 6 are acceptable input types. Types 1 and 3 are not currently acceptable. Some of the #7 resin codes (other) can also be accepted, on a case-by-case basis.

1 PETE	2 HDPE	3 PVC	4 LDPE	5 PP	6 PS	7 OTHER
Polyethylene Terephthalate	High-Density Polyethylene	Polyvinyl Chloride	Low-Density Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Polystyrene	Other
Common products: soda & water bottles; caps, jars, trays, clamshells	Common products: milk jugs, detergent & shampoo bottles, flower pots, grocery bags	Common products: pipes, shower, automotive product bottles, flooring	Common products: lined bags, paper towels & tissue overwrap, aqueous bottles, trash bags, six-pack rings	Common products: yogurt tubs, caps, straw, hangers, sand & shipping bags	Common products: to-go containers & flatware, hot caps, razors, CD cases, shipping cushion, carlons, trays	Common types & products: polycarbonate, nylon, ABS, acrylic, PLA; bottles, safety glasses, CDs, headlight lenses
Recycled products: clothing, carpet, clamshells, soda & water bottles	Recycled products: detergent bottles, flower pots, crates, pipe, decking	Recycled products: pipe, wall siding, blockers, carpet backing, flooring	Recycled products: trash bags, plastic lumber, furniture, shipping envelopes, compost bins	Recycled products: paint cans, speed bumps, auto parts, food containers, hangers, plant pots, razor handles	Recycled products: picture frames, crown molding, rulers, flower pots, hangers, toys, tape dispensers	Recycled products: electronic housings, auto parts
						

#2 Output material and characteristics and quantities?

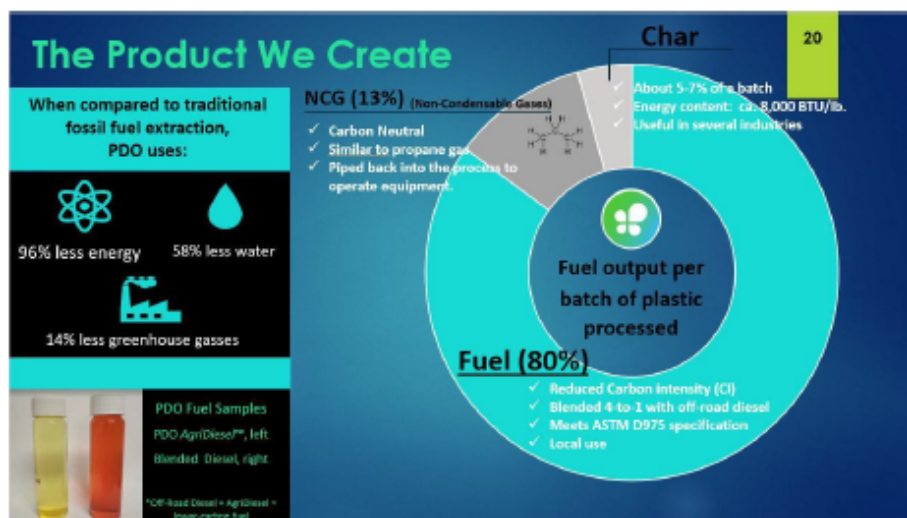
Depending on the input, the output is a varying percentage of three “products”: diesel-sized molecules, gasoline-sized molecules, and wax-sized molecules. The slide below concentrates on fuel (only diesel and gas-sized molecules) as a product, but the whole, unseparated product (gas+diesel+wax) is currently being highly sought after. On an island nation or state, however, PDO would employ an additional step to convert the wax species and generate only diesel and gasoline-sized molecules. Some residual char is produced which is dependent on the input feedstock.



June 6th Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment B
Clean Oceans International – PDO Technologies Handout

#3 Limitations on the use of the product?

The best use is dependent on the desired end-use and specific situation. Liquid can be completely fractionated into separate fuel components with the input of additional energy. This slide shows the products if PDO uses its proprietary catalyst to “dewax” the end product, leaving only diesel and gas. But, if no catalyst and no separation are needed, the “neat” (aka whole) product can be used (wax+diesel+gas) by the petrochemical industry to produce new plastics. The end product is really dictated by the customer and the desired end use of the material.



#4 What are the energy requirements?

There are different ways to provide the heat employed in the process. Depending on the design, the energy required can come from electric, solar, or propane sources.

#5 Space requirements?

PPWC facilities must be covered and have an area to stockpile plastic feedstock that is not affected by the elements. An ideal scenario for a single system is a shelter approximately 50'L x 50'W x 26' tall with enclosed storage bins accessible to heavy machinery. A plastic shredder/granulator will facilitate efficiency in the system.

#6 What are the personnel requirements for operation?

The proposed facility will require one supervisory position and one assistant for loading/unloading, space cleanup, and machinery maintenance. PDO Technologies will provide training to supervise the processing. The staffing decision will need to be decided by the facility management and their and their insurance providers' satisfaction.

COI would be happy to facilitate documentation and evaluation of input and output for staff and would like to include the option for OSU, UCSC, and Cabrillo student participation.

#7 Is there cleaning in between uses?

Yes, the removable Plastic Processing Cartridges (PPCs) must be emptied of char between each batch; this offline process occurs while a second PPC is simultaneously being processed in the Thermal Processing Unit (TPU). After cleaning and refilling, the “fresh” PPC is placed in the processing queue and remains until the currently processed cartridge is removed from the TPU.

#8 How scalable is the equipment?

The test unit is capable of containing approximately 1,250 lbs per batch. Units have been built as small as ½ lb of input as a testing system, while some facilities in the USA can process hundreds of tons per day. The system

June 6th Task Force Meeting Minutes
Attachment B
Clean Oceans International – PDO Technologies Handout

employed by PDO Technologies allows for two or more PPCs to be made ready while one batch is being converted in order to maximize efficiency of time and energy.

#9 What is your desired outcome? A test of the prototype? Or a larger unit?

Clean Oceans International was created to reduce plastic in the world's oceans. We believe that deployment of a Portable Plastics Waste Conversion (PPWC) technology will provide the option for large and small communities in any location to more efficiently manage their plastic waste, thereby keeping it out of the environment. A PPWC system in Santa Cruz County will be a source of education on whether this technology will prove effective, efficient, and environmentally sensitive while reducing costs.

A two-year study will be long enough to make educated decisions on the efficacy and financial impact of PPWC on the ability to manage plastic waste. If it proves to be a positive solution, we will be in a favorable position to share our findings with the global community for the duration of petroleum products on planet Earth. This suggests that the proposed facility will be a prototype for the development and optimization of PPWC to provide a reduced carbon solution for plastic management.

#10 Infrastructure Requirements?

This is subject to a facility's requirements/needs. We envision the PPWC system to be set up on the grounds of the existing facility in close proximity to plastic sorting.

#11 Are there any critical evaluations or performance testing of the equipment we can review?

Municipal permitting is a critical evaluation where a proposed technology project undergoes detailed examination by regulatory bodies. Engineering and design are assessed through building and land usage permits, while technical efficacy is regulated by environmental permitting and compliance testing. This technology, commercialized over a decade ago, has seen successful deployments in OR, MN, GA, and FL with all permits publicly available in their respective states.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for waste plastic conversion include material throughput, Energy Returned on Energy Invested (EROEI), and economic viability. Throughput, though partly subjective, is crucial for economic viability and validated in prior commercial use. The current equipment design has an EROEI value between 4:1 and 7:1, indicating high energy efficiency. Economic viability, influenced by numerous factors and local constraints, is assessed using PDO's in-house model, which analyzes 110 variables to evaluate project potential across the U.S.

Five-Year Plan Review Report CalRecycle Accepted and Approved

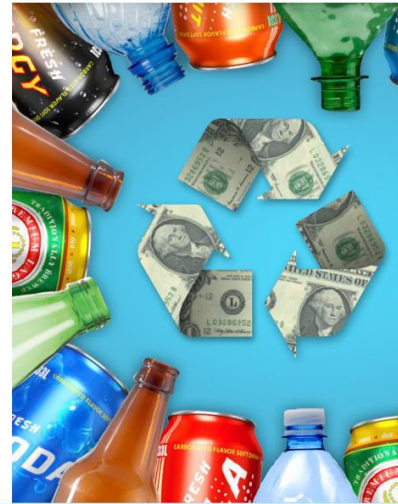
Five-Year Review Report for the Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan

- Five-Year Review Report submitted by Santa Cruz County
- No revisions at this time



CRV Changes Statewide and in Santa Cruz County

- CRV at Ben Lomond Transfer Station will continue through June 30, 2025.
 - Grey Bears will continue to operate CRV under contract with Santa Cruz County.
- CalRecycle overhauls CRV starting January 1, 2025
 - Retailers will no longer be able to pay a \$100/day fine to avoid collecting CRV items in store.
 - Retailers must either:
 - Develop 'Cooperative Recycling Sites' with other retailers to redeem CRV items locally, or
 - Collect and refund CRV items in store
- County plans to close CRV at Ben Lomond Transfer Station on June 30, 2025.
 - Savings of approximately \$80,000 - \$100,000.



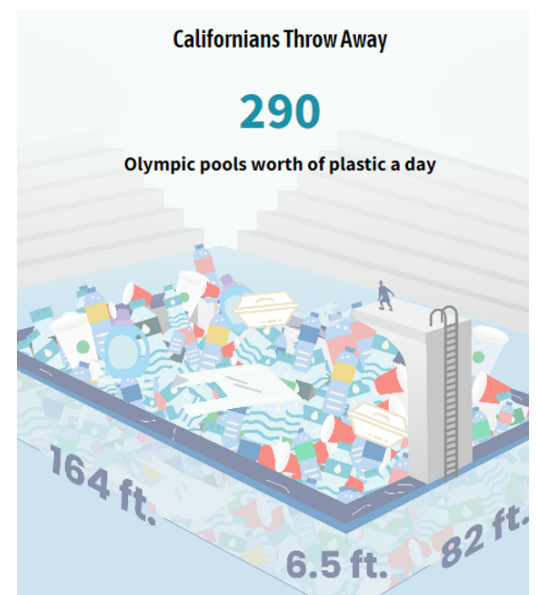
SB 54: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

- SB 54 establishes a new extended producer responsibility program to manage packaging and single-use plastic food ware.
- Requires producers to ensure packaging and plastic food ware sold in California is recyclable or compostable.
- Gives producers primary responsibility for managing products at the end of their useful life.



SB 54: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

- Packaging makes up over 50% of what we dump in California landfills by volume.
- We must reduce packaging waste and ensure it gets recycled to meet our state's diversion and climate goals.
- SB 54 Goals by 2032:
 - Cut sale of single-use packaging by 25%
 - Actually recycle 65% of all packaging sold
 - Ensure 100% of all packaging is either recyclable or compostable
 - Build a truly circular economy



Producers Play a Strategic Role in Building a Truly Circular Economy under SB 54

- Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) will administer the process to shift packaging pollution burden from municipalities to product/packaging producers
- Producers will ensure that the packaging and plastic food ware sold in California is recyclable or compostable.
- Producers responsible to:
 - Cut plastic pollution.
 - Manage products after their useful life.
 - Market products that are more easily reused or recycled.
 - Support disadvantaged, low-income, and rural communities most impacted by plastic waste.

Producer Responsibility Organizations



Create Programs



Increase Recycling



Cut Trash Pollution in Disadvantaged Communities



Enroll Manufacturers



Pay All Implementation Costs

SB 54 CalRecycle Oversight – to date

- Published *Recyclability Status of Covered Materials Categories* – SB 54 Report to the Legislature
 - December 2023
- Published Covered Material Categories List and Supplemental Material
 - December 2023
- Circular Action Alliance Selected as PRO
- Appointed Advisory Board in February 2024
 - 13 voting members
 - 3 non-voting members
 - Next Advisory Board Meeting is scheduled for June 21, 2024, from 10:00am–5:00pm
- Published Draft Regulatory Text February 27, 2024
 - Comments accepted from March 8 – May 8, 2024

CalRecycle



Oversees Program



Appoints Advisory Board



Researches Packaging Waste Types



Reviews Plan and Budget



Publishes Recyclable or Compostable Material Categories List



Calculates and Publishes Recycling Rates for Covered Materials

SB 54 CalRecycle Oversight (next steps)

- Develop Statewide Needs Assessment
 - Determine the **actions and investments** needed for covered materials to meet SB 54 requirements.
 - Evaluate covered material categories
 - Product design
 - Collection
 - Reuse and Refill systems
 - Recycling and composting systems
 - End markets and market development
 - Consumer education
- Producer Responsibility Organization Plan must describe how to implement the **actions and investments** laid out in the needs assessment.



SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery Update

- County and local cities select Second Harvest Food Bank to support countywide Edible Food Recovery projects:
 - Food Recovery Partner Survey,
 - Capacity Planning Reporting,
 - CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report (EAR),
 - Bilingual edible food recovery outreach materials,
 - Tier 1 Vendor/Distributor outreach and onboarding,
 - Tier 2 outreach and onboarding,
 - Tier 2 edible food recovery food safety training,
 - Technology to improve edible food recovery:
 - Communication,
 - Collection, and
 - Record keeping and reporting.
- Second Harvest Contract and MOU with Cities
 - County Board of Supervisors June 25, 2024 Agenda.





**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK
FORCE Thursday, February 8, 2024, 3:00 – 5:00 pm**

**County Board Chambers
701 Ocean Street, 5th Floor
Santa Cruz CA 95060**

Hybrid Meeting Information:

Zoom Meeting Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83616234840>

Meeting ID: 836 1623 4840

One tap mobile

+16694449171,,83616234840# US

+16699006833,,83616234840# US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 836 1623 4840

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83616234840>

Meeting Minutes

- 1) Welcome and Quorum Verification:** The meeting began at 3:00pm with five members/alternates present.
 - Members/Alternates Present: Felipe Hernandez (County, vice-chair) Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Will Smith (Wat), Tami Stolzenthaller (Wat, alt.), Leslie O'Malley (SC, alt).
 - Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Scott Newsome (SC), Bob Nelson (SC), Rene Golder (SC, alt), Jessica Kahn (Cap), Alexander Pedersen (Cap, alt), Allan Timms (SV), Eduardo Montesino (Wat), Danielle Green (Wat, alt).
 - Task Force Staff Present: Kasey Kolassa (County online) Beau Hawksford (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
 - Agency Staff Present: Christina Horvat (County), Mary Ann LoBalbo (County).
 - Guests: Laura Chain (CalRecycle online), Javier Pedroza (Grey Bears online).
- 2) Election of Officers:** Task Force held annual officer election for Commission Chair and Vice-Chair.
 - Felipe Hernandez, Task Force Vice-Chair for 2024-2025 session.
 - Hernandez volunteered to continue to serve as Vice-Chair, 2nd by Smith.
 - Hernandez unanimously elected as Vice-Chair.
 - Justin Cummings, Task Force Chair for 2024-2025 session.
 - Nominated by Guth, 2nd by Smith.
 - Cummings unanimously elected as Chair.
- 3) Oral Communications from the Public:** No communications from the public.
- 4) Oral Communications from Task Force Members/Alternates:** No communications from members/alternates.
- 5) Approve December 5, 2023 Meeting Minutes:** Staff indicated that comments and minor corrections to were received from the Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network in relation to their presentation. Staff outlined these minor changes. O'Malley made a motion to approve the December meeting minutes with minor corrections to the Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network presentation summary. Smith seconded. Amended minutes approved unanimously.

6) Approve 2024 Meeting Locations: Smith made a motion for the remaining 2024 meetings to be held at the following locations:

- June 6th – City of Watsonville location,
- September 5th - City of Santa Cruz location,
- December 5th – County Westfield location in Watsonville.

Vice-Chair Hernandez seconded the motion. 2024 Meeting locations approved unanimously.

7) Review, Comment On, and Approve 5-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Review Report – Staff provided an oral report summarizing the Five Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Review Report (Five-Year Review Report) to Task Force members. Staff discussed population, housing, and waste management data included within the Five-Year Review Report. Commission members discussed the information contained in the report. Commissioners Smith and Guth asked clarifying questions regarding Section 4.2 of the report outlining the waste goals set by the CIWMP and each jurisdiction's success in meeting these targets. Staff responded that this success in meeting both residential and employment-based waste reduction targets was its main rationale for asking the Task Force to approve the Five-Year Review Report without recommending revisions to the CIWMP. Staff asked the Task Force to recommend that the Board of Supervisors determine that no changes are needed to the CIWMP at this time for the same reason. Motion was made by Smith to approve the Five-Year Review Report as presented and seconded by Stolzenhaller. Five-Year CIWMP Review Report approved unanimously.

8) Review, Comment On, and Approve Task Force Annual Report and Recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors

– Staff provided an overview of the annual report, attendance report, and recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. Commissioners discussed work from 2023 and next steps related to SB54. Commissioners requested staff track rule making on SB54. Smith made motion to approve the Annual Report and recommend the Board of Supervisors determine that no changes to the CIWMP are needed at this time. The motion was seconded by Guth and unanimously approved.

9) Consider Multi-Jurisdictional Waste Characterization Study

– Staff provided an overview of the recently released CalRecycle 2021 waste characterization report. Staff indicated that CalRecycle had recategorized organics and if the County wants to use local data it will need to conduct its next waste characterization using the new waste categories identified by CalRecycle. Commissioners discussed the possibilities and usefulness of collaborating on a countywide waste characterization study. Questions arose regarding the purposes that a waste characterization would provide for individual jurisdictions. Commission directed staff to investigate and report on the purposes of a waste characterization study would provide so that it can consider countywide cost sharing and collaboration.

10) Report on Items from Prior Agendas

• **SB 54 Update** – Draft regulation available 12/28/2023, Formal rulemaking to process starts Spring 2024, Producer Responsibility Organization selected [Circular Action Alliance], Advisory Board appointed on February 2, 2024.

- Commissioners directed staff to follow SB54 rulemaking and to call a special meeting if comments are needed before the June Task Force meeting.

• **Forest Biomass Letter to EPA** – Staff received an update from the Santa Cruz Mountain Stewardship Network that MBARD agreed that disaster debris cleanup is

exempt from Title V Subpart EEE. Staff reported back to commissioners that Task Force letter of support is not needed.

11) Legislative Update – Staff provided a summary of current legislative update. There were no questions from the public or the commission.

12) Call for June Agenda Items

- Update on SB 54 rulemaking
- Multi-jurisdictional waste characterization facts

13) Adjourn: 4:15pm



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
Thursday, December 5, 2024, 3:03 – 4:23 pm
Santa Cruz County Government Center
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz CA 95060
Community Room 020
(Accessed from Government Center Basement Hallway)



Meeting Minutes

- 1) **Welcome and Quorum Verification:** Quorum present in the room and Chair Cummings called the meeting to order at 3:03. Staff called roll and meeting attendance was noted as follows:
 - Voting Members/Alternates Present: Justin Cummings (County, chair), Ramon Gomez (County, alternate), Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Bob Nelson (Santa Cruz), Leslie O'Malley (Santa Cruz, alternate).
 - Non-voting Alternates Present: Bogart Marquez (County, citizen rep – alternate)
 - Members/Alternates Absent: Felipe Hernandez (County, Vice-Chair), Sandy Brown (County, alternate), Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz, alternate), Jessica Kahn (Capitola), Alexander Pedersen (Capitola, alternate), Allan Timms (Scotts Valley), Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley, alternate), Eduardo Montesino (Watsonville), Will Smith (Watsonville), Tami Stolzenthaller (Watsonville, alternate), Danielle Green (Watsonville, alternate).
 - Task Force Staff Present: Beau Hawksford (County), Kasey Kolassa (County), Darcy Pruitt (County)
 - Agency Staff Present: Mary Ann LoBalbo (County), Christina Horvat (County), Bret Williamson (County), Erika Senyk (Capitola online).
 - Guests Present: Alessandra Arif (CalRecycle online), Priya Balasubramaniam (CalRecycle online), Laura Chain (CalRecycle online), Colida Johnson (GreenWaste Recovery online), Laura Moreno (CalRecycle online), Kelly Murray (Grey Bears online), Sally-Christine Rodgers (Trash Talkers), Claudia Villalta-Mejia (Environmental Innovations), Bob (online).
- 2) **Oral communications – Public:** Sally-Christine Rodgers of Trash Talkers (TT) provided an update to the commissioners outlining the 2024 work of the organization to make Santa Cruz the cleanest county in California. In 2024, TT worked with partners to install litter abatement signs to encourage waste reduction, recycling, and decrease illegal dumping. TT also worked closely with Santa Cruz County Recycling and Solid Waste Services to install cameras at illegal dumping hot spots to catch and enforce against illegal dumpers. TT is planning a 2025 public relations campaign to advertise the penalties for dumping illegally. Other plans for 2025 include obtaining a Clean California state designation to raise awareness of the importance of waste reduction and litter abatement. Outreach efforts in 2025 will focus on school partnerships to get the organics diversion message out to a broader community, focusing on why it is important for the climate to compost organic waste and keep it out of the landfill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. TT will continue to organize countywide cleanups and asked the County to review the feasibility of opening the landfill and transfer station on Sundays and to determine whether seven (7) day access to disposal sites would save money on cleanup of illegal dump sites.
- 3) **Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates:** Ramon Gomez thanked Sally-Christine Rodgers for her work with TT to reduce litter and coordinate local and countywide cleanups. Justin Cummings asked County staff to work with GreenWaste, the County's franchise hauler, to ensure they are providing all the services they are contracted to provide to their customers. Chair Cummings observed that many restaurants began using disposable service ware during the Covid-19 pandemic

and have not returned to reusables. Chair Cummings asked the commission to consider outreach to restaurants to encourage them to go back to using reusable dishes, silverware, and glassware for eat-in dining.

- 4) **Approve September 5, 2024 Meeting Minutes** – Bob Nelson made a motion to approve the Task Force’s September 5, 2024 meeting minutes, Ramon Gomez seconded the motion. Bob Nelson, Ramon Gomez, and Jacob Guth voted to approve the meeting minutes. Leslie O’Malley and Chair Cummings abstained, as they were not present during the September meeting. Meeting minutes approved by a majority on the members present.
- 5) **Guest Presentation** – Priya Balasubramaniam and Laura Moreno provided an overview of the SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act Needs Assessment process and answered questions. The slide deck of their presentation is provided as **Attachment A**.
- 6) **Annual Report** – Members received the draft annual report and reviewed the materials at the same time as the in-person and on-line audience members received the materials for review. There were a few questions about the content of the report and a question about the attendance log. Staff responded to those questions and said that the attendance log would be updated to reflect December’s meeting attendance. Ramon Gomez made a motion to approve the Task Force’s Annual Report and Attendance Log, Jacob Guth seconded the motion. The motion was passed unanimously. (See **Attachment B**)
- 7) **Jurisdictional Updates** – Staff provided a brief overview of AB 2346 that amended the state’s climate laws affecting landfill diversion and recycled organic procurement products (SB 1383). The two keys to the new law are that (1) more procurement products will county to fulfill the State mandated procurement goal and (2) if a local waste characterization study meets CalRecycle’s SB 1383 criteria, then local procurement requirements could be reduced (versus the standard set using CalRecycle’s statewide study).
- 8) **Select 2025 Meeting Schedule** – Task Force members discussed continuing to meet on a quarterly schedule. Bob Nelson made a motion to meet on Thursday March 6th, June 5th, September 4th, and December 4th from 3:00-5:00pm. Ramon Gomez seconded the motion and the motion to approve the 2025 meeting schedule was passed unanimously. Staff agreed to send meeting invitations for each of the meetings within the week to ensure members and alternates have all of the 2025 dates on their calendars.
- 9) **Staff Updates – CalRecycle Planned CRV Redemption Locations (Attachment C)** – County staff provided an update on the new CRV redemption locations in Santa Cruz County. Four new locations were identified. One reverse vending machine is located at the following Safeway Stores on Mission in Santa Cruz, Morrissey in Santa Cruz, Mt. Hermon in Scotts Valley, and on 41st Ave in the Unincorporated County in Soquel. The public asked questions about the operation of reverse vending machines but staff did not have the information on speed or style of the collection machinery. Public concern was expressed that past reverse vending machines were inefficient and often resulted in the abandonment of CRV items that ended up as litter.
- 10) **Countywide Waste Characterization Study (Attachment D)** – Staff provided an overview of waste characterization study uses in managing individual jurisdiction and countywide reporting to CalRecycle. Staff focused primarily on compliance mandates required by climate laws to divert organics from landfill disposal (SB1383). Staff also outlined the value of local waste characterization studies to assess program success and manage outreach and enforcement activities based on study data. Commissioners discussed and asked questions about frequency, costs, and coordination with local jurisdictions and CalRecycle. Ramon Gomez made a motion to direct staff to investigate

methodology and costs and to report back to commissioners on a multi-jurisdictional waste characterization study. Jacob Guth seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

- 11) **Legislative Update** Staff provided an update on the status of bills the Task Force followed this year. A full update was provided in the December meeting agenda packet and Staff reported on the following bills during the meeting:

SB 707 Responsible Textile Recovery Act – Law passed. Regulations expected in 2028.

SB 1046 - CalRecycle directed to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report to evaluate statewide impacts of organic compost facility development to reduce environmental burden on jurisdictions developing facilities locally. Approved and filed 9/22/2024

SB 1066 Marine flare Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) – In Senate for reconsideration after Governor's veto.

SB 1143 Paint EPR – State expanded paint EPR recycling requirements. Approved and filed 9/29/2024

AB 817 Subsidiary body teleconferencing – If approved commissions without direct decision-making authority, like the Task Force, would be allowed to participate in remote meetings so long as there is a staffed physical location where the public can attend, view, and participate. Failed passage, reconsideration granted.

- 12) **Call for next meeting agenda items:** Members suggested the following items for future meetings -

- CRV updates as developments continue.
- Presentation from GreenWaste Recovery on the services they provide as franchise hauler and other roll off services.
- Legislative update for 2025.
- Report on methodology and costs for multi-jurisdictional waste characterization study.
- Report that correlates costs to operate waste facilities on a 7 day schedule and any savings made from fewer illegal dumping clean ups.

- 13) **Chair Cummings adjourned the meeting at 4:23.**

SB 54 Needs Assessment

December 5, 2024

Priya Balasubramaniam & Laura Moreno

CalRecycle

Packaging EPR Section & Knowledge Integration Section

Disclaimer

This communication is neither intended to, nor does it constitute definitive legal counseling, conclusions, or advice in any way. Instead, the contents of this communication and any analysis, guidance, or other information is intended to objectively address the question(s) presented based on the current existing, known facts and legal authority as described to and understood by the author and/or CalRecycle at the time of this communication. Please be advised that any relevant facts or legal authority or authorities that are undisclosed or unknown at the time of this communication may affect or alter any analysis, guidance, or other information herein. Please be further advised that any analysis, guidance, or other information herein may be subject to change and/or correction based on changed facts or legal authority, actual or understood, subsequent to the time of this communication. No analysis, guidance, or other information herein should be construed as a waiver of any rights or remedies available to CalRecycle. Recipients of this communication are encouraged to seek the assistance of legal counsel to comply with applicable state law based on current facts and circumstances.

Agenda

- Overview of Needs Assessment purpose, progress, and timeline
- Overview of Needs Assessment studies:
 - Source Reduction Baseline
 - Collection, Processing, & End Markets
 - Source Reduction and Material Design
 - Consumer Education and Access
- Open forum for discussion and feedback

Note: We are unable to address any topics pertaining to ongoing rulemaking or current contract solicitations at this time.

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CalRecycle 

SB 54 (Allen, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2022)
is a landmark new law that seeks to reduce
plastic pollution and increase recycling.

The law establishes:

- An Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program for single-use packaging and single-use plastic food service ware
- Recycling rate targets for plastic covered material
- Source reduction targets for plastic covered material
- Industry requirements to pay for environmental mitigation



Requirements by 2032

For All Single-Use Packaging and Plastic Food Service Ware



100%
Recyclable or Compostable

For Plastic Single-Use Packaging and Plastic Food Service Ware



25% Less Overall



65% Recycled

SB 54 Updates

- CalRecycle [released revised proposed regulations](#) for a 15-day written comment period:
 - The comment period ends December 17th.
 - Please visit our rulemaking webpage for more information and instructions on how to submit written comments.
- Upcoming January 1, 2025 Milestones
 - Source Reduction Baseline
 - Update to Covered Material Category List

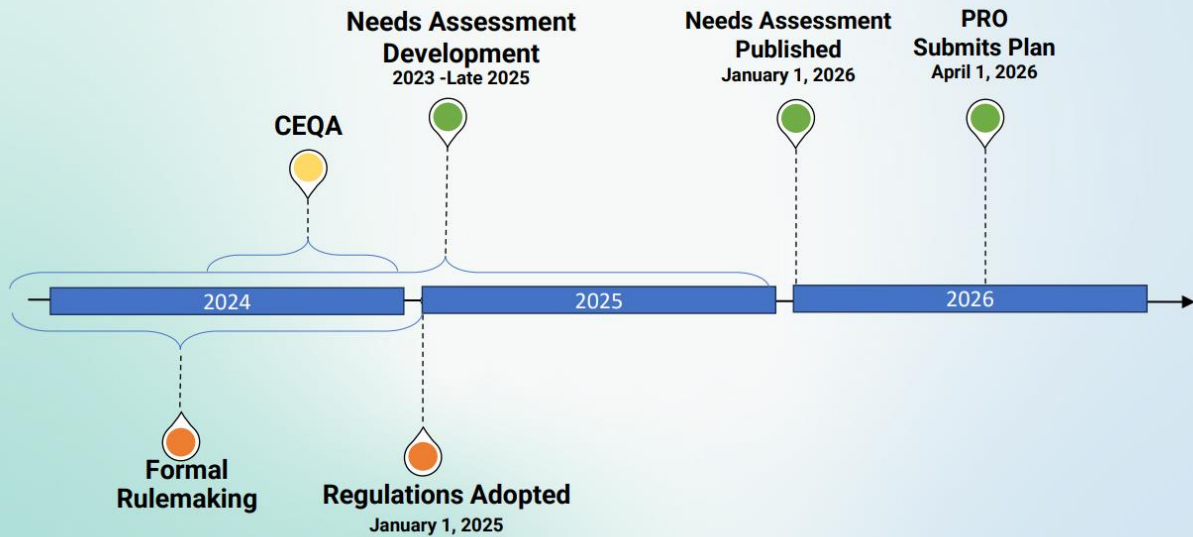
Needs Assessment (NA) Overview*

- Determine how the source reduction, recycling rate, recyclability, and compostability requirements of SB 54 can be met
 - Assess the current state of the system.
 - Determine the actions, barriers, investments, and timelines needed to achieve the SB 54 requirements, including material re-design.
- Collaboratively developed with a diversity of interested parties
- Reflect the different needs and challenges faced by urban, suburban, and rural communities and a variety of population densities and socioeconomic perspectives.

*See PRC Section 42067 for more information on NA requirements.



Partial Timeline for SB 54 Implementation



Needs Assessment Study Breakdown

Study Name	Budget	Contract Progress
#1: Source Reduction Baseline Study	\$500,000	DRR24011 - Contract executed.
#2: Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study	\$2,200,000	RFP Released (DRR24043) – Proposals due January 6 th
#3: Source Reduction and Material Design Study	\$1,200,000	RFP in development
#4: Consumer Education and Access Study	\$100,000	RFP in development

Source Reduction Baseline Study

- Source reduction baseline (PRC 42057)
 - Estimate the total weight and number of plastic components of plastic covered material for the baseline year of 2023
- Baseline and report to be released by January 1, 2025

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Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study (1/2)

Study Details

- Request for Proposals (RFP) is currently open - \$2.2 million

Study Objectives

- Evaluate the current state of the recycling system for SB 54 covered materials
- Determine the barriers to transform California's recycling system and the actions, timeline, and requisite funding required to ensure that:
 - All covered materials are recyclable or eligible to be labeled "compostable" by 2032; and
 - Plastic covered material achieves a recycling rate of at least 30%, 40%, and 65% by, respectively, 2028, 2030, and 2032.

**Will cover recycling, including composting and other forms of organics recycling*

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Collection, Processing, and End Markets Study (2/2)

- Data collection and analysis will be conducted to evaluate:
 - Access to on-premises collection for recycling and composting;
 - Processing capacity and infrastructure;
 - Market conditions and end markets;
 - Factors contributing to contamination;
 - Technologies, enhancements, and other expansions needed to meet requirements of SB 54;
 - Mitigating risks/impacts to environmental and public health; and
 - Consumer education needs.
- Engagement with local jurisdictions, haulers, recycling service providers and other interested parties will be conducted as part of data collection.

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Source Reduction and Material Design Study (1/2)

Study Details

- Contract Solicitation to be released soon (\$1.2 million)

Study Objectives

- Evaluate the current access that California consumers have and their experience in using reuse and refill systems.
- Determine the expansion and investments needed for reuse and refill systems to achieve the 25% source reduction goal.
- Provide recommendations for large-scale or industry-wide source reduction strategies.

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Source Reduction and Material Design Study (2/2)

Study Objectives (cont.)

- Data collection and analysis will be conducted to evaluate:
 - Access and availability consumers and businesses have to reuse and refill systems, including barriers and opportunities for improving access
 - Distribution of reuse and refill infrastructure
 - Current models of reuse and refill infrastructure
 - Market share of products that have high source reduction potential
- Engagement with local jurisdictions, retailers, manufacturers, the PRO, and other interested parties will be conducted as part of data collection.

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Consumer Education and Access Study

• Study Details

- Contract solicitation to be released soon (\$100,000)

• Study Objectives

- CalRecycle is designing survey questions to understand:
 - The current state of consumer knowledge, perceptions, and access to recycling;
 - Consumer education needs;
 - Perceptions of source reduction strategies and reuse/refill systems
- The Contractor will administer the statewide survey to collect representative information on consumer education and access to recycling, composting, source reduction, and reuse and refill systems

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Further Opportunities to Engage

- SB 54 Webpage (<https://calrecycle.ca.gov/packaging/packaging-epr/>)
- Have feedback or data related to the Needs Assessment? [Use SmartComment](#)
 - Accepting comments and information related to the Needs Assessment on an ongoing basis
- For SB 54 Regular updates, sign up for our Listserv: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/CALRECYCLE/signup/41143>
- Questions? Email the Packaging Inbox (packaging@calrecycle.ca.gov)

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Discussion

- Actions and investments needed to: (1) increase recycling rate; (2) improve recyclability and compostability; and (3) increase source reduction, including reuse and refill.
- Current collection, processing, recycling, composting, and reuse and refill systems and potential for increasing capacity;
 - Any specific challenges or opportunities for Santa Cruz County
 - Any existing or potential opportunities for large-scale systems for reuse, including secondary and tertiary packaging.
- Known available data or information that should be considered in the needs assessment;
- Input on consumer education and outreach needs;
- Other feedback related to needs assessment.

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**Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
2024 Annual Report**

Recommended Action(s)

(1) Approve Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) Annual Report and Attendance Log

Executive Summary

This board letter is the required annual report from the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) summarizing Task Force work in 2024. The Task Force is a state required commission charged with overseeing the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and coordinating countywide waste management efforts of regional concern. This year the Task Force oversaw countywide collaborations on a variety of waste management, organic waste diversion, edible food recovery improvements, organics capacity planning efforts, and tracked state legislative proposals on waste management programs. The Task Force also heard proposals on waste to energy projects, received updates on state law governing Plastic Packaging Recycling mandates, California Redemption Value program changes, and received a visit from CalRecycle staff to discuss preparation for upcoming CalRecycle inspection and enforcement of the State's organic waste management and climate laws.

Discussion

The Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) is an advisory commission to the Board of Supervisors on waste management policy. Established by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), AB 939 requires countywide collaboration on waste management planning efforts of regional concern.

Task Force Composition and Meeting Schedule

The Task Force was established in 1990 and has met since that time as a nine (9) member commission with representatives from each local jurisdiction within Santa Cruz County. Staff from the Community Development and Infrastructure Department, Recycling and Solid Waste Section serve as staff to the Commission. Representation is roughly proportional to each jurisdiction's population.

- County of Santa Cruz - three (3) representatives, including two members of the Board of Supervisors and one citizen representative designated by the Board,
- City of Santa Cruz - two (2) representatives,
- City of Watsonville - two (2) representatives,
- City of Capitola - one (1) representative, and
- City of Scotts Valley - one (1) representative.

The Task Force meets quarterly, usually on the first Thursday of March, June, September and December. However, because of regulatory deadlines related to the March 2024 submission of the Five-Year Review Report to CalRecycle, the Task Force met in February, June, September, and December of 2024.

The Task Force oversees staff monitoring the Countywide Integrated Management Plan, makes recommendations to the Board on solid waste management issues of regional concern, facilitates the development of multi-jurisdictional waste management arrangements, and to the extent feasible, resolves conflicts and inconsistencies between local jurisdictions when implementing statewide waste management laws.

Task Force meetings are hosted by a different member jurisdiction each quarter at a location of their choosing. Meetings during 2024 were held in person with a hybrid option added to increase participation by public and member agency staff. Under California state law AB 2449 remote meeting participation is allowed under narrow circumstances for members and alternates when “just cause” is present. One member utilized the just cause exemption at the commission’s September 6, 2024, meeting to participate from a remote location after approval by a majority of the quorum of members physically present at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium, where the in-person meeting was held. Additional Task Force information, including bylaws, membership roster, agendas, and approved meetings minutes are found at: [Local Task Force](#)

Annual Report

The Task Force considered the following topics and took the actions outlined below:

- Installation of commissioners and election of officers:
 - New members and alternates were nominated to fill vacancies, added to the roster, and sworn in as commissioners by Santa Cruz County Clerk of the Board.
 - Chair Justin Cummings and Vice-Chair Felipe Hernandez were elected for 2024
 - Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley), Sandy Brown (County), Ramon Gomez (County) and Bogart Marquez (County) filled vacant alternate positions for the commission during the 2024 meeting year.
 - Reviewed and approved 5-Year Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Review Report and recommended Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors submit to CalRecycle as required by State statute. Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors accepted Task Force recommendations and directed staff to submit 5-Year Review Report to CalRecycle in March 2024.
 - CalRecycle accepted Santa Cruz County 5-Year Review Report as complete.
- Considered Multi-Jurisdictional Waste Characterization Study
 - Members discussed and asked staff to research the pros and cons of collaborating on a multi-jurisdictional study.
 - Members have yet to direct staff on a course of action re. collaboration on a waste characterization study.
- Commissioners received a guest presentation on plastic conversion technology from Clean Oceans International.
 - The proposal was to investigate the feasibility using pyrolysis technology locally.

- The presentation discussed the plastic waste problem and the opportunity to convert certain types of plastic wastes into their molecular components using pyrolysis for reuse as fuel additives or plastic waxes for new plastic products
- Commissioners received several updates and are following the rule-making progress of SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act intended to shift the costs of recycling single use plastics from municipalities to packaging producers.
 - Commissioners received quarterly updates on the selection of the Producer Responsibility Organization (Circular Action Alliance), appointment of the Advisory Board, Rulemaking, and the Needs Assessment process.
 - Staff presented Needs Assessment background, including the steps needed to evaluate the costs to increase recycling/composting of mandated materials.
 - CalRecycle attended the December 2024 Task Force meeting to make a detailed presentation on the Needs Assessment process and answered questions from members.
- SB 1383 Grant and Countywide Edible Food Recovery Collaboration
 - Task Force member agencies reported on the successful collaboration between the jurisdictions to increase edible food recovery compliance and to create and distribute SB1383 bilingual educational materials by funding and awarding a countywide service agreement to Second Harvest Food Bank that supports local jurisdictions with their State regulated reporting requirements.
 - The jurisdictions also collaborated to share capacity planning reporting responsibilities that gathered additional survey data to increase local support for the food insecure.
 - The County successfully submitted the capacity planning information collected on behalf of the local jurisdictions as required by state law.
 - Together, all local jurisdictions combined have adequate edible food recovery capacity and recycled organic waste capacity.
- Commission received updates on California Redemption Value (CRV) so they would be fully informed about the changes that CalRecycle has made to the program statewide. Staff also provided information on how local redemption programs are changing in response.
 - CalRecycle has located four grant funded CRV reverse vending machines at Safeway stores in Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Soquel.
 - The County is closing its CRV redemption center at the Ben Lomond recycling center. All other Ben Lomond recycling and waste management services will remain open.

- Commission received legislative updates and provided comments on several waste management issues:
 - Task Force closely followed legislation on textile extended producer responsibility (EPR), hazardous materials EPR, marine flare EPR, and other bills.
 - SB 707 Responsible Textile Recovery Act – Law passed. Regulations expected in 2028.
 - SB 1143 - Haz Mat EPR bill passed as an expanded paint care law, which leaves municipalities to manage the cost of most other household hazardous waste products
 - SB 1066 - Marine Flare EPR bill passed by the legislature and vetoed by the governor.
 - AB 817 – Subsidiary body teleconferencing failed to pass. The bill would have allowed Task Force members to attend all meetings from a remote location so long as a public meeting location is provided and staffed so the public can attend and participate in person.

Task Force makes the following recommendations to the Board of Supervisors

Accept and approve Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force (Task Force) Annual Report and Attendance Log for 2024

**Integrate Waste Management Local Task Force
2024 Attendance Log**

Member/Alternate	February	June	September	December
Justin Cummings	O	O	O	X
Felipe Hernandez	X	O	O	O
Jacob Guth	X	X	X	X
Sandy Brown (alt)		X	O	O
Ramon Gomez (alt)		X	X	X
Bogart Marquez (alt)				X
Scott Newsome	O	X	O	O
Bob Nelson	O	X	X	X
Renee Golder (alt)	O	O	O	O
Leslie O'Malley (alt)	X	X	O	X
Jessica Kahn	O	O	X	O
Alexander Pedersen (alt)	O	O	O	O
Allan Timms	O	O	O	O
Rodolfo Onchi (alt)			O	O
Eduardo Montesino	O	O	O	O
Will Smith	X	X	X	O
Tami Stolzenhaler (alt)	X	X	X	O
Danielle Green (alt)	O	X	O	O
Staff				
Beau Hawksford	X	X	X	X
Kasey Kolassa	X	X	X	X
Darcelle Pruitt	X	X	X	X

Legend: X-Present, O-Absent, Blank Box-Not a participant at that time



Department of Community Development and Infrastructure
Recycling and Solid Waste

California Redemption Value Location Update

December 5, 2024

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.

CalRecycle Expands CRV Redemption Locations



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

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

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.

Expanded CRV Redemption



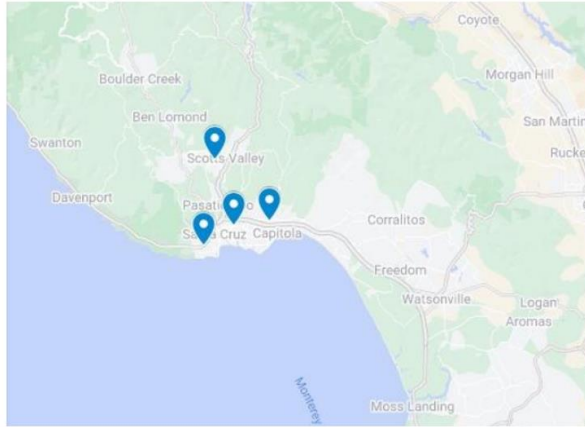
Innovation Grant Recipients

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 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 |



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*

Santa Cruz County New CRV Reverse Vending Locations



Santa Cruz:

Safeway on Mission
Safeway on Morrissey

Scotts Valley:

Safeway on Mt. Hermon

Soquel:

Safeway on 41st



Countywide Waste Characterization Multi-Jurisdiction Discussion

December 5, 2024

Waste Characterization Study Considerations



Must follow CalRecycle methodology to use local waste study in place of CalRecycle statewide waste study.

- County's 2018 waste study varied significantly from CalRecycle's 2021 statewide waste study, especially for organic waste components

Waste Characterization Studies are expensive to conduct

- County typically conducts a waste study every 8-10 years
- Provides important local data to focus waste diversion goals

Waste Characterization Studies set regulatory compliance targets

- Capacity Planning used statewide waste numbers that could be replaced with local waste study data
 - Local data would be more responsive to local needs
- AB 2346 can use local waste study to reset procurement goals

Waste Characterization Study Requirements



Local Waste Characterization Study must be comparable to the most recently published CalRecycle statewide waste study.

SB 1383 Requirements:

- Local study must be performed within the last five years,
- Include at least the same categories of organic waste as the Department's most recent waste characterization study that was available at the time the local study or studies were performed, and,
- Include a statistically significant sampling of solid waste disposed by the jurisdiction conducting the study.

14 CCR Section 18992.1(a)(1)(B)



AB 2346 Organic Waste Reduction Regulations: Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products

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

AB 2346: SB 1383 Procurement Compliance Adjustments



AB 2346 amends SB 1383 procurement compliance requirements to provide jurisdictions with additional pathways to meet their procurement targets

- Aligns procurement targets with local, rather than statewide diversion rates
- Developed by a group of Bay Area Counties, JPAs, Composters, and Compost Advocacy Groups
- Signed into law on September 30, 2024

AB 2346 Presentation courtesy of Jack Steinmann
at San Mateo County



AB 2346: Key Impacts

Procurement Credit without Direct Service Provider Agreement (in some cases)

- Procurement credit allocated to jurisdiction when they mandate third parties procure Recycled Organic Waste Products
 - Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinances



New Compost Sources

- On-farm Compost
 - Community Compost
 - Vermicompost
 - Mushroom Compost



- Credit Cannot be double counted
- Records must still be kept



Credit for Onsite Mulch and Recovered Food



- Credit cannot exceed 10% of targets
- Ordinance for mulch required
- 1 ton of recovered food equals 1 ton of procurement credit



Credit for Investments



- Only through 12/31/35
- No more than 10% of target per year
- Investments can include
 - Improvements at composting facilities serving a jurisdictions
 - Investments to establish or expand community composting
 - Spreading equipment
 - Compost hubs

5-Year Procurement Target



- Starting January 2027
- Jurisdictions can choose to opt for a 5-year target over 1-year annual target



A vision for a sustainable county

Option to calculate target based on local data

- Jurisdictions may calculate their own procurement targets based on local waste characterization studies
- Neighboring Bay Area Counties estimate roughly a 40-60% reduction
- Waste Characterization must be done every 5 years
- Unclear if CalRecycle will set up specific methodology for Study
- Potential for regional collaboration as soon as next year.

CalRecycle given additional flexibility

- CalRecycle may set new rules to incentivize local compost use. This could look like procurement credit done locally providing additional credit.



SECTION 1. Article 1 (commencing with Section 42279) is added to Chapter 5.3 of Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

Article 1. Legislative Findings and Declarations

42279. (a) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following:

(1) In November 2016, voters approved Proposition 67, a statewide referendum to uphold Senate Bill 270 (Chapter 850 of the Statutes of 2014) that banned single-use carryout bags. As a result, most grocery stores, retail stores with a pharmacy, convenience food stores, foodmarts, and liquor stores no longer provide single-use, lightweight, plastic carryout bags to their customers at the point of sale.

(2) Senate Bill 270 (Chapter 850 of the Statutes of 2014) allowed the use of thicker plastic carryout bags that were deemed reusable if they met specified standards. These thicker plastic carryout bags were not generally reused by consumers and resulted in an increased amount of plastic and plastic waste.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to do all of the following:

(1) Support and reflect the will of California voters who voted to ban the distribution of plastic carryout bags at stores.

(2) Incentivize California consumers to bring their own reusable bag for carrying out store purchases, with stores encouraging and supporting this practice, which will reduce the costly and wasteful practice of relying on store-provided carryout bags.

(3) Support sustainable and thriving communities and natural environments that are not burdened with pollution from plastic production nor littered with plastic waste.

(4) Eliminate plastic film carryout bags from grocery store distribution and increase the recycling of paper carryout bags.

(5) Reduce the proliferation of plastic pollution by eliminating the existing provision of law that allows plastic film carryout bags to be distributed as reusable bags under the state's bag ban.

...

SEC. 4. Section 42280 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

42280. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) (1) "Carryout bag" means a bag of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale for the purpose of carrying purchased goods and that is not a recycled paper bag.

(2) A carryout bag does not include any of the following:

(A) A bag provided by a pharmacy pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code to a customer purchasing a prescription medication.

(B) A nonhandled bag used to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items when placed in a recycled paper bag or a compostable plastic bag.

(C) A precheckout bag, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42281.2.

(D) A nonhandled bag that is designed to be placed over articles of clothing on a hanger, such as a garment bag used in dry cleaning or laundry services.

(b) “Department” means the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.

(c) “Point of sale” means a place where purchased goods may be transferred to a customer, including, but not limited to, a checkout counter, self-checkout kiosk, in-store pickup, curbside delivery, and home delivery.

(d) “Postconsumer recycled material” means a material that would otherwise be destined for solid waste disposal, having completed its intended end use and product life cycle. Postconsumer recycled material does not include materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing and fabrication process.

(e) “Recycled paper bag” means a paper carryout bag provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Is accepted for recycling in curbside programs in a majority of households that have access to curbside recycling programs in the state.

(2) Has printed on the bag the name of the manufacturer, the country where the bag was manufactured, and the percentage of postconsumer content.

(3) (A) Contains a minimum of 50 percent postconsumer recycled materials.

(B) The requirement in subparagraph (A) applies on and after January 1, 2028.

(f) “Store” means a retail establishment that meets any of the following requirements:

(1) A full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) or more that sells a line of dry groceries, canned goods, or nonfood items, and some perishable items.

(2) Has at least 10,000 square feet of retail space that generates sales or use tax pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 7200) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) and has a pharmacy licensed pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(3) Is a convenience food store, foodmart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of a limited line of goods, generally including milk, bread, soda, and snack foods, and that holds a Type 20 or Type 21 license issued by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

(4) Is a convenience food store, foodmart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of goods intended to be consumed off the premises, and that holds a Type 20 or Type 21 license issued by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

(5) If not otherwise subject to paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4), if the retail establishment voluntarily agrees to comply with the requirements imposed upon a store pursuant to this chapter, irrevocably notifies the department of its intent to comply with the requirements imposed upon a store pursuant to this chapter, and complies with the requirements established pursuant to Section 42284.

(g) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

...

SEC. 10. Section 42283 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

42283. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), a store shall not provide, distribute, or sell a carryout bag at the point of sale.

(b) (1) A store may make available for purchase at the point of sale a recycled paper bag but shall not sell a recycled paper bag for less than ten cents (\$0.10) in order to ensure that the cost of providing a recycled paper bag is not subsidized by a consumer who does not require that bag.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law, a store that makes recycled paper bags available for purchase at the point of sale shall provide a recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale to a customer using a payment card or voucher issued by the California Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 123275) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code or an electronic benefit transfer card issued pursuant to Section 10072 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(c) A store may provide at the point of sale a carryout bag that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A), (B), or (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42280.

(d) A store shall not require a customer to use, purchase, or accept a recycled paper bag or a compostable bag as a condition of sale of any product.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

...

SEC. 12. Section 42283.5 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

42283.5. (a) A store, as defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (f) of Section 42280, shall comply with the same requirements of Section 42283 that are imposed upon a store, as defined in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (f) of Section 42280.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

...

SEC. 15. Section 42284 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

42284. (a) A retail establishment not specifically required to comply with the requirements of this chapter is encouraged to reduce its distribution of carryout bags.

(b) Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (5) of subdivision (f) of Section 42280, any retail establishment that is not a "store," that provides the department with the irrevocable written notice as specified in subdivision (c), shall be regulated as a "store" for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The irrevocable written notice shall be dated and signed by an authorized representative of the retail establishment, and shall include the name and physical address of all retail locations covered by the notice. The department shall acknowledge receipt of the notice in writing and shall specify the date the retail establishment will be regulated as a "store," which shall not be less than 30 days after the date of the department's acknowledgment. The department shall post on its internet website, organized by county, the name and physical location or locations of each retail establishment that has elected to be regulated as a "store."

(d) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

Attachment C
State Law as Amended by SB 1053
And Communications from Californians Against Waste 24-0959

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS
#36
24-0959

I reviewed the language for [SB 1053](#) and SEC. 4. Section 42280 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

“Recycled paper bag” means a paper carryout bag provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale that meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Is accepted for recycling in curbside programs in a majority of households that have access to curbside recycling programs in the state.*
- (2) Has printed on the bag the name of the manufacturer, the country where the bag was manufactured, and the percentage of postconsumer content.*
- (3) (A) Contains a minimum of 50 percent postconsumer recycled materials.*

This would be higher than the 40% PCR content currently required under state law & Santa Cruz County's local ordinance. We would be happy to support any efforts to align SC County's ordinance language, please let us know if there is any interest. **Krystal Raynes, CC'ed, worked on SB 1053 and can provide further clarification if needed.**

I also mentioned that Napa County passed and adopted their [Reusable Foodware and Waste Reduction Ordinance](#) in early December 2024.

In addition to updating their bag ordinance to align with SB 1053, the updated bag ordinance includes businesses like restaurants, farmers markets that were outside of the scope of SB 270 / 1053 **and included a disposable foodware charge (Chapter 5.80.050)**

- **Food providers shall charge customers \$0.25 for each disposable cup and each disposable takeout container provided. Food providers shall charge customers \$0.25 per order for all other disposable foodware provided.**
- **The maximum charge per order for all disposable foodware shall be \$1.00**
- These charges are required even if the products provided are compostable.

I know Santa Cruz County and several of the incorporated cities have also passed cup charges (\$0.25 per disposable cup), **have there been any studies about waste / litter reduction of single-use cups?**

Lastly, do you know if Santa Cruz County has introduced any ordinances around single-use plastic beverage container / water bottle bans during your time with the County? I am looking to compile a list of all introduced, and enacted legislation surrounding plastic beverage containers / single use beverage containers & would love any insights you have to share.

Thank you and looking forward to staying in touch!



Chloe Brown (she/her)
Communications Associate
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f t i o

Battery Management

AB 696, as introduced, Ransom. Lithium-ion vehicle batteries: emergencies: advisory group. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection, until January 1, 2027, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and requires the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. This bill would require the secretary, on or before July 1, 2026, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the handling and disposal of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in an emergency capacity. The bill would require the secretary to appoint members to the advisory group from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to meet at least quarterly until July 1, 2028, and to consult with universities and research institutions that have conducted research in the area of battery recycling, with manufacturers of electric and hybrid vehicles, and with the recycling industry. The bill would require the group to submit, on or before July 1, 2028, policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that best standards and practices are created that allow first responders to respond to lithium-ion vehicle battery emergencies in a safe and efficient manner. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

SB 615, as introduced, Allen. Vehicle traction batteries. Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner. The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service, as provided, or if the vehicle traction battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department, as provided. The bill would impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department as provided. The bill would also require an auctioneer, as defined, and salvage disposal auction, as defined, to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery to the department. This bill would require the battery supplier to pay the department's actual and reasonable regulatory costs to implement and enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill would establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund (fund) in the State Treasury and would require the department to deposit all moneys received from the battery supplier into the fund, as specified. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill would authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Director of Finance to make a loan from the

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the fund to meet regulatory and startup costs of the department's activities pursuant to the provisions of the bill. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund to be expended to reimburse loans made from other funds for those purposes. The bill would require the department to conduct a study to determine whether there is evidence of abandonment of orphaned batteries leading to environmental and health and safety hazards and, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 3 years thereafter, to post the results of its findings on its internet website. The bill would authorize the department to impose civil or administrative penalties for a violation of the requirements of the bill. The bill would exempt a violation of these requirements from the criminal penalties imposed pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, but would require that all reports and records provided to the department pursuant to these provisions be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would restrict public access to certain information collected for the purpose of administering this program. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Biofuels

SB 377, as introduced, Grayson. Biomethane procurement targets. 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 and core transport agent, as specified. Existing law requires, if the commission adopts specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, the commission to, among other things, ensure that the biomethane available for any procurement program is either delivered to California through a dedicated pipeline, or through a common carrier pipeline and meets 2 specified requirements related to the injection of the biomethane and specified environmental benefits, as prescribed. This bill would instead require that biomethane delivered to California through a common carrier pipeline meet either of the specified requirements, rather than both. The bill would also additionally add the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as one of the specified environmental benefits. Existing law requires the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill would require, on or before June 1, 2026, the commission to allow recovery in rates of the costs of those

investments. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. Because the provisions of this bill would be part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing its requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Carbon Capture

SB 285, as introduced, Becker. Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board 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 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. Existing law, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels. Existing law, the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act, requires, on or before July 1, 2025, the state board to develop and adopt regulations to require a reporting entity to annually disclose to the emissions reporting organization, as defined, or the state board all of the reporting entity's scope 1 emissions, scope 2 emissions, and scope 3 emissions, as defined. This bill would, for the purpose of meeting, or tracking progress against, any state requirement to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases, or for the purpose of reporting offsets against any of a reporting entity's greenhouse gas emissions as part of reporting required pursuant the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act, authorize only qualified carbon dioxide removal, as defined, to be used to reduce the state's or an entity's greenhouse gas emissions and would require qualified carbon dioxide removal used for those purposes to meet certain requirements, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to establish a Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program to, among other things, evaluate the efficacy, safety, and viability of carbon capture, utilization, or storage technologies and carbon dioxide removal technologies and facilitate the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide from those technologies, where appropriate. In furtherance of the objectives of that program, existing law authorizes the state board, by January 1, 2024, to adopt protocols to support additional methods of utilization or storage of captured carbon dioxide. This bill would indefinitely authorize the state board to adopt those protocols, and protocols to support methods of utilization or storage of removed carbon dioxide.

Composting and Organic Waste Recycling

AB 411, as introduced, Papan. Livestock carcasses: disposal: composting. Existing law prohibits a dead animal hauler or any other person from transporting a dead animal to any place, other than to certain specified facilities or destinations, unless a certain waiver is granted by the State Veterinarian, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal, as prescribed. Pursuant to this authority, the department has adopted a regulation that prohibits the composting of unprocessed mammalian tissue except when received from certain sources. This bill would, notwithstanding those prohibitions, authorize any part of a livestock carcass resulting from a routine livestock mortality event or on-farm processing to be composted if certain requirements are met, including, among others, that the composting is conducted in accordance with best management practices for livestock composting approved by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture.

AB 436, as introduced, Ransom. Composting facilities: zoning. Existing law provides that the Office of Planning and Research serves the Governor and the Governor's Cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research, and constitute the comprehensive state planning agency. In that capacity, existing law requires the office to, among other things, assist local governments in land use planning. Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Existing law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2027, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land, as prescribed. This bill, upon a substantive revision of the land use element, as specified, on or after January 1, 2029, would require a city, county, or city and county to consider, among other things, the best practices reflected in the technical advisory and to consider updating the land use element to identify areas where composting facilities may be appropriate as an allowable use. By increasing duties on a city, county, or city and county, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 279, as introduced, McNerney. Solid waste: compostable materials. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise regulations setting forth minimum standards for composting, in accordance with law. Existing regulations require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a permit prior to commencing operations and to comply with specified requirements. Existing regulations specify 4 regulatory tiers for composting operations, with different requirements for each tier. The 4 tiers are excluded, enforcement agency notification, registration permit, and full solid waste facility permit. In the

excluded tier, existing regulations specify the “excluded activities” that do not constitute compostable material handling operations or facilities and, therefore, are not subject to permit requirements or other regulatory requirements. One of the excluded activities is the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, alone or in combination, if the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time does not exceed 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet. This bill would require that the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time not exceed 500 cubic yards instead of the 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet in the regulations. The bill would also require the composting of agricultural materials and residues that are from a large-scale biomass management event at an agricultural facility that does not otherwise operate as a solid waste facility to be an excluded activity, as specified. Existing regulations require composting operations in the enforcement agency notification tier to comply with certain solid waste requirements, including, but not limited to, providing written notice to an enforcement agency before commencing operations, as provided. Under existing regulations, the enforcement agency notification tier includes, but is not limited to, certain agricultural, green material, and biosolids composting operations. This bill would require a composting operation to be included in the enforcement agency notification tier and authorize the operation to accept up to 10% food material by volume for a period not to exceed 5 years before applying for a full solid waste facility permit, if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, the operation having between 500 and 12,500 cubic yards of material onsite. Existing regulations prohibit a composting operation from giving away or selling more than 1,000 cubic yards of compost product annually if it is in the excluded tier or if it is an agricultural material composting operation in the enforcement agency notification tier, its feedstock is both green material and agricultural material, and the operation is located on land zoned for agricultural uses. This bill would authorize those composting operations to give away or sell up to 5,000 cubic yards of compost product annually.

SB 725, as introduced, Dahle. Recycling: organic byproducts. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state to improve the state’s soil organic matter. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would promote the recycling of organic byproducts by increasing the opportunities for organic byproducts to be recycled into livestock feed.

Edible Food

AB 337, as introduced, Bennett. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food. 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, upon appropriation, 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,

sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Existing law requires the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including activities that expand and improve organic waste diversion and recycling, including, but not limited to, the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Existing law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program, including, but not limited to, the construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. The bill would require the department to consider the increased amount of edible food recovery capacity that the project will create when awarding a grant for edible food recovery.

AB 1046, as introduced, Bains. Short-lived climate pollutants: recovered organic waste product: food processing establishments. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to implement a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a reduction in statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing 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 include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided. The regulations, among other things, require a commercial edible food generator, as defined, to have a contract or written agreement with a food recovery organization, as defined, to recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed, as provided. The regulations also require a commercial edible food generator to keep certain records regarding the recovery of edible food. This bill would exempt a food processing establishment, as defined, that does not divert organic waste to landfills from these requirements.

Hazardous Waste Management

AB 754, as introduced, Connolly. Hazardous waste: discarded appliances. Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a person wishing to operate as a certified appliance recycler to apply to obtain or renew certification from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to review the application and, if the application is complete and meets specified requirements, to issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. Existing law requires the department, upon issuance of a certificate, to transmit the application and certification to the certified unified program agency in whose jurisdiction the person is located. Existing law requires the certified unified program agency to inspect, as soon as is practicable, the certified appliance recycling facility, as specified. This bill would delete the requirement that the inspection be conducted as soon as is practicable and would require a certified unified program agency, following an inspection of a certified appliance recycling facility, to transmit the results of the inspection to the department. By imposing a new duty on certified unified program agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to

take any authorized enforcement action based on the results of the inspection and any other pertinent information. The bill would also make nonsubstantive corrections. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

AB 864, as introduced, Ward. Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing 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. This bill would exempt solar photovoltaic modules not identified as hazardous waste and treated as universal waste, as defined, from state hazardous waste regulations, if transferred to a designated recycler for legitimate recycling, as described, and if the facility meets specified criteria relating to registration permits, as provided.

AB 872, as introduced, Blanca Rubio. Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products. The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry Program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. The department's Safer Consumer Products Program implements the Green Chemistry Program pursuant to regulations adopted by the department known as the Safer Consumer Products Regulations. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement use controls on nonessential consumer products under the Safer Consumer Products Program, require the department, in implementing the use controls, to prioritize actions according to risk, as specified, and to require the department to coordinate, when feasible, with the United States Environmental Protection Agency to use information reported to that agency.

AB 998, as introduced, Hadwick. Household hazardous waste: vape pens.

Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law requires hazardous waste transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility to be transported by specified entities, and imposes conditions on the transport of hazardous waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility, including, among others, that the hazardous waste transported not exceed certain volume and weight requirements and that the hazardous waste be transported in closed containers. Existing law defines "household hazardous waste" to mean hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence, and to not include waste generated in the course of operating a business concern at a residence. Under this bill, a vape pen confiscated by a school as contraband is presumed to have been generated by a household and does not lose its status as household hazardous waste when properly managed and disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection facility or through a household hazardous waste collection program. The bill would impose the above-described

conditions relating to the transport of hazardous waste on a school, as defined, or its contractor, transporting confiscated vape pens to a household hazardous waste collection facility. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. The bill would make related conforming changes. Existing law authorizes a public agency, or its contractor, to conduct a materials exchange program at a household hazardous waste collection facility to make reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients, as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program, if the public agency, or its contractor, complies with specified requirements. The bill would prohibit a public agency, or its contractor, from including vape pens in a materials exchange program. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

AB 1304, as introduced, Schultz. Paint product recovery program: paint recovery: definition. Existing law establishes a paint product recovery program for the purpose of requiring paint manufacturers to develop and implement a program to collect, transport, and process postconsumer paint to reduce the costs and environmental impacts of the disposal of postconsumer paint in this state. Existing law defines various terms for the purpose of the program. This bill would state that the purpose of the program is also to require paint manufacturers to develop and implement a program to recover, reuse, and recycle postconsumer paint. The bill would define “paint recovery” to mean the process of collecting and transporting leftover paint for the purpose of reuse, processing, or recycling to reduce its environmental impact and disposal costs.

SB 501, as introduced, Allen. Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.
(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to

implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028. The bill would require the PRO, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations, to submit a producer responsibility plan to DTSC. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism to fully fund the PRO and the program. The bill would require, within 6 months of receipt of the plan, DTSC to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan, as specified. The bill would require DTSC to notify the PRO of its decision. If DTSC does not approve the plan in full, then the bill would require DTSC to specify the reasons for disapproval or identify the portions of the partially approved plan that do not comply with the program, as applicable. The bill would require the PRO to submit a revised plan if its plan is not fully approved. The bill would conditionally approve a plan if DTSC does not approve, approve in part, or disapprove a plan within one year of receipt of the plan. The bill would require the PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan's costs among participant producers, as specified. The bill would require the PRO to reimburse local jurisdictions for costs associated with collecting illegally dumped covered products and for providing a convenient collection system for covered products if the PRO's plan relies on local jurisdictions to collect or manage covered products. The bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to DTSC an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to DTSC for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the program to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay DTSC, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover DTSC's full costs of administering and enforcing the program. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties on producers and other specified persons who violate the program. The bill would establish the Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that fund for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC's cost to implement the program. The bill would also establish the Household Hazardous Waste Products Penalty Account in the Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by DTSC pursuant to the program be deposited into that account, for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for activities related to the collection, reuse, and recycling of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the program. The bill would provide that certain actions of the PRO or a producer are not violations of the Cartwright Act or certain provisions regulating unfair business practices or unfair competition. (2) Existing law established the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to, among other things, promote waste management in the order of source reduction, then recycling and composting, and then environmentally safe transformation and environmentally safe land disposal, as provided. Pursuant to that authority, CalRecycle publishes various waste characterization studies. This bill would require CalRecycle, in support of the program, to include in updates to the applicable waste characterization study the amount of covered products that were properly and improperly disposed of, as specified. (3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to

that effect. (4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

SB 561, as introduced, Blakespear. Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.

(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. The bill would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product, individually or through a manufacturer responsibility organization, to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC’s internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would prohibit DTSC from adopting regulations to implement the act with an effective date earlier than July 1, 2029. This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to prepare and submit to DTSC and make publicly available an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the annual report to include an application for renewal of the manufacturer’s responsibility plan. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the act to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to pay DTSC all actual and reasonable regulatory costs for DTSC to implement and enforce the act, as provided. The bill would authorize DTSC to use funds appropriated for purposes that are consistent with this act to implement and enforce the act and would require DTSC to repay those funds, as specified below. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC’s cost to implement and enforce the act and to repay the use of specified funds, as described above. This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate. By adding new requirements to the hazardous waste control laws, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and would impose a state-mandated local program. (2) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Illegal Disposal Site Abatement

AB 1153, as introduced, Bonta. Solid waste disposal and codisposal site cleanup: illegal disposal site abatement. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Existing law provides that all expenses incurred by the department in carrying out the program are to be paid from the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Trust Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes of the program. Existing law authorizes the department, in administering the program, to expend funds for specified purposes, including providing grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites. This bill would additionally authorize the department, as part of grants provided to public entities to abate illegal disposal sites, to provide funding for removing and disposing of recreational vehicles, as defined, for enforcement strategies, and for developing local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as defined. By expanding the scope of the grants, which are funded by a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Plastics

AB 823, as introduced, Boerner. Solid waste: plastic microbeads.

The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. Existing law exempts a product containing less than one part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads from the prohibition. The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law imposes a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation of the prohibition, as provided, and authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to enforce the prohibition. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from selling, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a cleaning product, as defined, or a personal care product in a rinse-off product, containing one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are used as an abrasive, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from selling, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a coating, as defined, cleaning product, or personal care product, that contains one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are not used as an abrasive. By adding these prohibitions to the Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, the bill would impose the civil penalty for violations of these prohibitions.

AB 973, as introduced, Hoover. Recycling: plastic packaging and products. (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, creates a program for the recycling of rigid plastic packaging containers. The program defines “rigid plastic packaging container” to mean a plastic package having a relatively inflexible finite shape or form, with a capacity between 8 fluid ounces and 5 fluid gallons, that is capable of maintaining its shape while holding other products, including, but not limited to, bottles, cartons, and other receptacles, for sale or distribution in the state. The program generally requires a rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of

specified criteria, including, but not limited to, having been made from 25% postconsumer material or being a reusable package or a refillable package, unless a waiver or an exemption applies. Notwithstanding these provisions, the program deems a manufacturer in compliance with the program if the manufacturer demonstrates that it, or another company under the same corporate ownership, either consumed or arranged for the purchase and consumption of certain amounts of postconsumer material generated in the state for the manufacture of rigid plastic packaging containers or other plastic products or packaging not subject to the program, as provided. The program makes a violation of these provisions a public offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100,000. The program also subjects a violation of these provisions to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000, as provided. The program requires the department to deposit all penalties and fines into the Rigid Container Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund in the State Treasury. The program requires the moneys in the account to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist local governmental agencies to develop and implement collection and processing systems for the recycling of materials covered by the program, for the development of markets for these materials, and for the department's costs of implementing the program. The program requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program, as provided. This bill would repeal the program and replace it with a new program for recycling plastic packaging and products. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a covered product, as defined, to pay an annual registration charge and to register with the department, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer to provide certain information during registration, including, but not limited to, the brand name of each of the manufacturer's covered products. The bill would subject a manufacturer that is not in compliance with the registration requirement to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each day of a violation, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, require a manufacturer to include, as part of its annual registration, proof of third-party certification of the postconsumer recycled content of each of its covered products. The bill would require the third-party certification to be provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require a manufacturer to meet certain annual minimum postconsumer recycled content percentages for covered products, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to grant a waiver for up to 2 years, upon application, from these requirements, as specified. The bill would require certain information to be included in a waiver application and would require a waiver application charge not to exceed \$1,000. The bill would require the department to assess a civil penalty for a violation on a per-pound basis for each pound of virgin material that was used by a manufacturer in its products instead of the minimum postconsumer recycled content, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to reduce this civil penalty if the manufacturer submits, and the department approves, a corrective action plan, as specified. This bill would require the department to deposit all penalties and fines paid pursuant to the program into the Rigid Container Account, which this bill would continue in existence. The bill would require moneys deposited into the account to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist local governmental agencies to develop and implement collection and processing systems for the recycling of materials that are subject to the program, for the development of markets for these materials, and for the department's actual and reasonable costs of implementing the program. This bill would require, on and after April 1, 2028, a manufacturer to provide to the department, in a format and manner prescribed by the department, an annual report that includes specified information regarding amounts and types of plastics used in covered products. The bill would

exempt confidential and proprietary information, collected by the department from manufacturers for purpose of the program, from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act. This bill would authorize a manufacturer to authorize an organization to act on its behalf in complying with certain requirements, including, but not limited to, registration and annual reporting requirements. The bill would exempt certain covered products from the program, as specified. This bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement and enforce the program, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish an electronic registration process on its internet website. (2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. (3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

AB 1274, as introduced, Gabriel. Recycling: beverage containers. Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to implement policies to encourage the use of in-state collected plastic beverage container materials for reuse in manufacturing and packaging in state

SB 45, as amended, Padilla. Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling. The act defines “beverage container” to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and that is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include cups or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided. This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, ~~beverage containers, as defined, intended for sale in this state,~~ *if a beverage is subject to the act and offered for sale in a plastic beverage container with a plastic cap, the container* to have a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. The bill would exempt beverage containers with a capacity of ~~3~~ 2 liters or more *and beverage containers that contain beer or other malt beverages, wine or distilled spirits, or 100% fruit juice* from the scope of the bill. By creating a new requirement under the act, a violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local

agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Recycling

AB 473, as introduced, Wilson. Environmental advertising: recyclability. Existing law prohibits a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging for which a deceptive or misleading claim about the recyclability of the product or packaging is made. Existing law provides that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol, among other symbols, statements, or directions, is deemed to be a deceptive or misleading claim unless (1) the product or packaging is considered recyclable in the state pursuant to specified criteria and (2) is of a material type and form that routinely becomes feedstock used in the production of new products or packaging, except as provided. Existing law, notwithstanding specified criteria, provides that a product or packaging is recyclable in the state if the product or packaging is part of, and in compliance with, a program established pursuant to state or federal law governing the recyclability or disposal of that product or packaging, as provided. This bill would delete the latter provision and would, notwithstanding specified provisions, require, before January 1, 2027, that a product or packaging that is a covered material, as defined, be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is approved by a producer responsibility organization to participate in that organization. On or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, the bill would require, notwithstanding specified provisions, that a product or packaging that is a covered material be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is, among other things, in compliance with the requirements of the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

AB 899, as introduced, Ransom. Buy California Glass Bottle Procurement and Incentive Program. Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would establish the Buy California Glass Bottle Procurement and Incentive Program. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, GO-Biz to develop and administer the program in order to promote the production and distribution of wine bottles made in California. The bill would permit a California winery to apply for a grant to purchase wine bottles made in California under the program. The bill would require GO-Biz to develop eligibility criteria, as specified, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to use unallocated funds from a specified program for purposes of the grant program.

AB 978, as introduced, Hoover. Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the

extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, except as provided. Existing law requires, until January 1, 2027, those standard specifications to allow recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department's standard specifications that went into effect on October 22, 2018, for specified materials. This bill would eliminate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness provision described above and would indefinitely require a local government's standard specifications to allow recycled materials at a level no less than the level allowed in the department's specifications for those specified materials. By increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation and a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. This bill would eliminate this requirement. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

SB 45, as introduced, Padilla. Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling. The act defines "beverage container" to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and that is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include cups or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided. This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, beverage containers, as defined, intended for sale in this state, to have a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. The bill would exempt beverage containers with a capacity of 3 liters or more from the scope of the bill. By creating a new requirement under the act, a violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 235, as introduced, McNerney. Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report. Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which administers various solid waste management and recycling programs. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to draft and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028, relating to the in-state collection, recycling, reuse, and stockpiling for domestic consumption of precious metals, critical minerals, as defined, and other similar valuable materials as reasonably decided by the department, contained within products in the state, as specified. The bill would require the department to

provide opportunities for public input and to perform outreach to potentially interested parties, as specified.

Waste Reduction

AB 70, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. Solid waste: pyrolysis. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires that element to include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, as specified, and provides that up to 10% may be achieved through biomass conversion under certain conditions, with biomass conversion defined as the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by certain means from specified materials. One of the conditions for using biomass conversion to satisfy a portion of the solid waste diversion requirement is that pyrolysis not be included in the source reduction and recycling element. Pyrolysis is not defined for that purpose or for other purposes in the act. This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen.