

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
March 5, 2020
Watsonville



Minutes

Present: Larry Laurent, Bob Nelson, Greg Caput, Noel Bock, Jack Dilles, Mike Rivera, Lowell Hurst, Scott Hamby

Staff: Kasey Kolassa, Tim Goncharoff, Beau Hawksford, Christine Horvat

Guests: Jim Moresco, Daryl Jordan, Leslie O'Malley

1) Oral communications from the public

None

2) Oral communications from Task Force members

None

3) Changes to the agenda

None

4) Approval of minutes from meeting of December 5, 2019 (attached)

Moved: Bob, 2nd Greg Approved 8-0

5) CRV redemption update

Kasey reported on the new CRV redemption program at the Ben Lomond Transfer Station. Also a few local stores participating. Discussion of future state and local action.

6) Local litter and pollution abatement ordinances

County's new cup ordinance takes effect July 1.

Watsonville also on same schedule.

Santa Cruz ordinance takes effect in September.

Capitola working on an ordinance.

No action in Scotts Valley.

Discussion of drive-through litter.

7) Organics diversion update

County working with SCS on compost facility, expanding collection, exploring alternatives.

Santa Cruz expanding processing into animal feed, still considering wastewater treatment and other options.

Watsonville in planning process with HF&H, will report back.

CalRecycle will soon finalize SB 1383 regulations and will offer workshops around the state to explain new rules.

8) Earth Day celebrations

Santa Cruz and County planning event on April 18.

Watsonville on April 26.

Capitola garage sale event April 18.

Noel suggests emailing schools about events.

9) Legislative update (see attached)

“Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act” Udall and Lowenthal

CA AB 827

AB 619

Ballot initiative - *The California Recycling and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act of 2020*

SB 1383 Roadshow

Recycling Commission

10) Other issues

Discussions of:

Food recovery

PLA plastics

Waxed Paper

11) Adjournment

Next Meeting, Thursday, June 4, 3-5pm County Board Chambers

Santa Cruz County
Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
Minutes – December 5, 2019

Present: Larry Laurent; Jacques Bertrand; Bob Nelson; Noel Bock; Gabe Gordo;
Greg Caput
Staff: Beau; Kasey

- 1) Oral Communications from the Public: None
- 2) Oral Communications from Task Force members
- 3) Changes to Agenda: : None
- 4) Approval of Minutes from September 5
Noel moves; Bob seconds – all in favor
- 5) CRV Updates – Kasey reported on plans for Ben Lomond
Bob – pilot programs from CalRecycle for things like mobile CRV
- 6) Litter and Pollution Prevention – County passed single-use cup ordinance;
effective July 1; Watsonville ordinance in effect on January 1, 2021.
- 7) Organics Diversion – County works with IWMS (Matt Cotton) – compost
facility on top-deck of BV.
City of Santa Cruz has broken ground for their facility. Early February
shaking down equipment (install). Currently running a couple of primarily
commercial routes. Interesting in BV for residential when it comes on board.
Watsonville taking Commercial to Marina. Interesting in BV for residential
when it comes on board.
Discussion about contamination. Jimmy had some good insights about what
is really recyclable.
- 8) Proposed 2020 meeting schedule
March 5 Watsonville
June 4 County
Sept. 3 City of Santa Cruz
December 3 Capitola
Bob 1st; Caput 2nd Approved 6-0
- 9) 2020 Officers – Larry 1 more year; Bob 1 more year for vice
Caput – 1st – Bob – 2nd Approved 6-0
- 10) Adjourned

The **Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act** will:

Require Product Producers to Take Responsibility for Collecting and Recycling Waste:

→ The bill requires producers of covered products (packaging, containers, food service products and paper) to design, manage, and finance programs to collect and process product waste that would normally burden state and local governments. The legislation will encourage producers to cooperate with those who produce similar products through Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) to take responsibility for their waste and implement cleanup programs with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval.

→ Producers will invest in U.S. domestic recycling and composting infrastructure, cover the costs of waste management and clean-up, and promote awareness-raising measures to reduce waste.

Create Nationwide Beverage Container Refunds:

→ The legislation will incentivize consumers to recycle by creating a 10-cent national refund program for all beverage containers, regardless of material, to be refunded to customers when they return containers.

→ Any unclaimed refunds will go to beverage producers to supplement investments in nationwide collection and recycling infrastructure. This legislation encourages states that have already implemented similar initiatives to continue their current systems if they match the federal requirements.

Source Reduction and Phase-Out Top Polluting Products:

→ Beginning in January 2022, some of the most common single-use plastic products that pollute our environment, cannot be recycled, and have readily-available alternatives will be source reduced and phased out from sale and distribution. The prohibitions will apply to lightweight plastic carryout bags, food and drinkware from expanded polystyrene, plastic stirrers and plastic utensils. Straws will only be available upon request.

Carryout Bag Fee:

→ The legislation would impose a fee on the distribution of carryout bags.

→ The bill allows retailers who implement a reusable bag credit program to retain the fee to finance the program. Fees collected from retailers without a bag credit program will fund public access to reusable bags as well as litter clean up and recycling infrastructure.

Create a Minimum Recycled Content Requirement:

→ The bill requires plastic beverage containers to include an increasing percentage of recycled content in their products before entering the market. Informed by a feasibility study by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the EPA will also phase in new requirements for producers to manufacture containers from recycled content. The recycled content requirements will steadily increase over time.

Standardize Recycling and Composting:

→ The EPA will develop standardized recycling and composting labels for products and receptacles to encourage proper sorting and disposal of items that can be recycled or composted.

Review Effects of Plastic Tobacco Filters, Electronic Cigarettes and Derelict Fishing Gear:

→ Following studies on the environmental impacts of plastic tobacco filters, electronic cigarette parts and derelict fishing gear, the relevant agencies will propose measures to reduce those environmental impacts.

Prevent Plastic Waste from Being Shipped to Developing Countries that Cannot Manage It:

→ The United States has exported plastic waste, scrap, and pairings to developing countries with the claim that the material would be recycled. However, the majority of this material has instead fueled the global plastic pollution crisis by overburdening countries with already strained waste management systems.

→ The bill prevents the export of plastic waste, scrap and pairings to countries that are not part of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), many of whom have been a major source of ocean plastic pollution due to their inability to manage the waste. The bill also requires that the United States receive consent from countries receiving the waste before it is exported.

Protect Existing State Action:

→ The bill protects the ability of state and local governments to enact more stringent standards, requirements, and additional product bans.

Temporarily Pause New Plastic Facilities:

→ The legislation gives environmental agencies the valuable time needed to investigate the cumulative impacts of new and expanded plastic-producing facilities on the air, water, climate, and communities before issuing new permits to increase plastic production. The legislation would also update EPA regulations to eliminate factory-produced plastic pollution in waterways and direct the EPA to update existing Clean Air and Clean Water Act emission and discharge standards to ensure that plastic-producing facilities integrate the latest technology to prevent further pollution.

CA Assembly Bill No. 827
CHAPTER 441

[Approved by Governor October 02, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State October 02, 2019.

AB 827, McCarty. Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.

Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified.

This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial and organic waste generators, as defined, may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers.

CA Assembly Bill No. 619
CHAPTER 93

[Approved by Governor July 12, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State July 12, 2019.]

AB 619, Chiu. Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils.

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, local health agencies are primarily responsible for enforcing the California Retail Food Code, and a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided.

Existing law requires returned empty containers intended for refilling with food or beverage to be cleaned and refilled in an approved facility, except that consumer-owned containers may be refilled and returned to the same consumer if the container is refilled by an employee of the food facility or the owner of the container and the dispensing system includes a contamination-free transfer process.

This bill would instead provide that clean consumer-owned containers provided or returned to the food facility for filling may be filled by either the employee or the owner of the container, and would require the food facility to isolate the consumer-owned containers from the serving surface or sanitize the serving surface after each filling. The bill would require the consumer-owned containers to be designed and constructed for reuse, as specified. The bill would require the food facility to prepare, maintain, and adhere to written procedures to prevent cross-contamination, and to make the written procedures available to the enforcement agency.

Existing law defines a temporary food facility, for purposes of the California Retail Food Code, as a food facility approved by the enforcement officer that operates at a fixed location for the duration of an approved community event or at a swap meet and only as a part of the community event or swap meet. Under existing law, a temporary food facility is required to provide single-use articles for use by the consumer.

This bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to allow a temporary food facility to use multiuse utensils that are cleaned, rinsed, and sanitized at either the temporary food facility or an approved food facility.

Because any violation of these provisions 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.

Recology increases funding for \$4.5M ballot initiative to tax plastics in California



Credit: Recology

By

Cole Rosengren [@ColeRosengren](#)

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UPDATE: February 19, 2019: Supporters of a state ballot initiative called the California Recycling and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act now report they have gathered more than 25% of necessary signatures to qualify for the November ballot. Waste Dive has confirmed that funding behind the campaign also continues to increase, with \$1.25 million received from Recology so far, and another \$250,000 from the Plant Based Products Council.

Dive Brief:

- Recology is continuing its push for a November ballot initiative in California that takes aim at the plastics industry, recently kicking in \$600,000 of a planned \$1 million contribution. Another \$1 million is expected from The Nature Conservancy, plus \$500,000 from the Plant Based Products Council, toward a \$4.5 million goal.
- The proposal would give the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) authority to require that producers of single-use plastic packaging and

foodware make their products "reusable, recyclable or compostable" by 2030. Producers would also be tasked with reducing the amount of single-use packaging and foodware at least 25% by that date.

- In addition, expanded polystyrene food containers would be banned statewide and retailer take-back programs would be established for relevant items. Finally, a sliding scale "Plastic Pollution Reduction Fee" of \$0.01 or less would be applied to select products starting in 2022 as a way to pay for a range of new projects.

This proposal has been discussed by Recology for more than a year, with CEO Michael Sangiacomo making the stance official in a December 2018 San Francisco Chronicle op-ed. The idea gained momentum after California lawmakers were unable to pass a major set of packaging bills before their session ended last September.

Those bills were among the most contentious in a busy session for recycling legislation, attracting a range of reactions and heavy lobbying activity. In its final form, the legislation's requirement for recyclability by 2030 would have covered a broader range of packaging types than just plastic. It would have also set a 75% waste reduction target.

Yet, as Recology has argued, these new requirements wouldn't have come with a funding source to help enact the infrastructure changes that many believe are necessary to make them possible. That issue was a key talking point in final negotiations, but also remains challenging because a supermajority vote would be required to pass funding policy.

While many in the recycling industry supported a successful market development bill, SB 54 split the opinions of major players such as Waste Management and Republic Services. Recology's Eric Potashner, vice president and senior director of strategic affairs, said he's received a warmer reception to this ballot concept so far among the state's largest industry operators.

"It takes a lot of money and our entire infrastructure to date has been funded by rate bases. All those companies are in agreement we can't keep creating these new mandates for recycling in jurisdictions and our industry and only be able to go back to our rate base. There's only so much there," Potashner told Waste Dive. "From our perspectives, the plastics industry is a major contributor to the challenges we face."

For those reasons and others, including concerns around marine debris, Recology's idea has gained backing from a host of environmental groups. Surfrider Foundation, Plastic Pollution Coalition, Upstream, Zero Waste USA and 5 Gyres are among many that have already signed on.

The product taxes would be paid by manufacturers and collected in a state-managed fund. As proposed, 50% of funds would be directed to CalRecycle to manage the system and help expand reduction, recycling and organics activities. This includes

market development programs for plastics, glass, fiber and organics, as well as a circular economy grant program to encourage new models such as reusables. Another 30% would go toward environmental mitigation efforts, with the remaining 20% dedicated to local government projects.

According to a December report from California's nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office, this tax could generate revenues "likely in the range of a few billion dollars annually" depending on sales volumes. The report also noted local governments could experience new implementation costs, which "might be partially or fully offset by new tax revenue."

Depending on how plans proceed it is possible that producers could be in for a major paradigm shift. While multiple states are exploring their own versions of producer responsibility legislation this year, the scale of California's market carries even more weight.

"If California does something significant it's probably going to raise the bar for at least the country, if not the globe," said Potashner.

Various plastics industry groups spent big, before ultimately losing, in a 2016 California ballot initiative regulating plastic bags. And while some major groups ended up supporting SB 54 late last summer, the American Chemistry Council's senior director of state affairs Tim Shestek came out against this ballot proposal. In a November statement, he said it was "unnecessary" and "could divert resources and energy away from realizing a true circular economy in California."

Supporters maintain their proposal was designed to be complementary to SB 54 if the legislation gains traction this year. They must now reach the state's required threshold for valid signatures this spring to move the initiative toward a potential November vote.

The California Recycling and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act of 2020

A ballot initiative to curb plastic pollution was filed on Dec 9th, 2019 to the California Attorney General's office to begin the campaign to collect signatures to qualify for a measure on the November 2020 ballot. Below are answers to some commonly asked questions.

What would the Act accomplish?

If approved by voters, the Act would do two important things:

1. Give CalRecycle the authority to require producers of single-use plastic packaging and foodware to:
 - ☑ Transition to reusable, recyclable, or compostable packaging and foodware by 2030
 - ☑ Follow guidelines set by the agency defining reusable, recyclable and compostable
 - ☑ Set standards for labeling and marketing to improve the proper sorting of waste materials
 - ☑ Set a statewide baseline and reduce the amount of single-use packaging and foodware by no less than 25% by 2030
 - ☑ Ban the use of polystyrene by food vendors statewide
 - ☑ Improve convenient consumer access to recycling (e.g., retailer takeback programs)

2. Establish a sliding scale Plastic Pollution Reduction Fee on producers of up to 1¢ per item, which will be determined by CalRecycle dependent on the recyclability or composability of each material type and form. Funds generated by this fee will go towards the following:

- ☑ Local government efforts to clean and abate plastic pollution
- ☑ Maintenance and expansion of recycling and composting infrastructure
- ☑ Mitigation of the impacts of plastic pollution on disadvantaged communities
- ☑ Use of compost and other healthy soils practices to improve soil fertility and carbon sequestration
- ☑ Prevention of food waste and recovery of edible food for human consumption
- ☑ Market development for plastic, glass, fiber, and organic waste
- ☑ Deployment of reusable and refillable system alternatives
- ☑ Education and outreach to residents and businesses on waste reduction, recycling and composting
- ☑ Protection and restoration of streams, rivers, beaches and coastal waters from plastic pollution

Who is supporting it?

The initiative was filed by San Francisco based Recology, a progressive waste collection company focused on resource recovery, recycling and composting. It has support from a wide range of stakeholders from oceans groups, to zero waste and soil health advocates.

How does the process work?

The language of the initiative was finalized on December 9th. Once the Attorney General approves the title and summary in early January, signature collection will begin. 960,000 signatures with a 75% validity rate must be collected by April 21st, 2020 in order for the measure to qualify for the ballot.

What is needed now?

Getting to the signature collecting stage of the campaign requires two things:

1. Financial support. \$4.5 million in pledged support is needed. Donors will only be asked to fulfill their pledge if this target is met. If you are interested in making a pledge or sharing ideas for potential donors, please contact Calla Rose Ostrander at callarose@gmail.com. Recology has pledged \$1M to start, Plant Based Products Council has pledged \$.5M and The Nature Conservancy has pledged the last \$1M. We are seeking another \$2M.

2. Practical support. Demonstrating widespread support for this initiative has just begun. It will require much more engagement from advocacy organizations, community groups and stakeholders to go up against the influential and well-funded plastics industry. If you would like to be involved with the campaign strategy implementation, please contact Baani Behniwal at baani@cawrecycles.org.

Status of Bills, 2019-2020 Session

Measure	Topic-Status	Description
<p>AB 793 Ting D</p> <p>Amended: 4/1/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Solid waste: biomass. 7/12/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, defines “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, specified materials when separated from other solid waste. This bill would revise that definition of “biomass conversion” and would define “biomass” for purposes of the act. The bill would also update cross references to those definitions.</p>
<p>AB 1080 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Amended: 9/9/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Solid waste: packaging and products. 9/15/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable.</p>
<p>AB 1506 McCarty D</p> <p>Amended: 1/15/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins. 1/21/2020- Read third time. Urgency clause</p>	<p>Current law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. Existing law requires a business subject to either of those requirements to provide, on or before July 1, 2020, customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that complies with prescribed requirements. Current law exempts full-service restaurants, as</p>

	<p>adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>defined, from the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container if the full-service restaurant, on or before July 1, 2020, provides its employees a recycling bin or container for that waste stream to collect material purchased on the premises and implements a program to collect that waste stream. This bill would specify that, with respect to a theme park, amusement park, water park, resort or entertainment complex, zoo, attraction, or similar facility that is subject to either of those requirements, the requirement to provide customers with a recycling bin or container only applies to permanent, nonmobile food service facilities with dedicated seating areas that are not full-service restaurants.</p>
<p>AB 1509 Mullin D</p> <p>Amended: 5/1/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries. 7/10/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer.</p>
<p>AB 1567 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Amended: 1/15/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>Organic waste: scoping plan. 1/28/2020-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Would, on or before December 31, 2021, require the Strategic Growth Council, in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that provides a scoping plan for the state to meet its organic waste, climate change, and air quality mandates, goals, and targets and would require the scoping plan to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.</p>

<p>AB 1770 Frazier D</p> <p>Introduced: 2/22/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Tire recycling program: rubberized pavement. 7/10/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Would extend the operation of the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act to June 30, 2024.</p>
<p>AB 1840 Ting D</p> <p>Introduced: 1/6/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>Recycling: reports. 1/17/2020- Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, on or before January 1, 2022, to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to improve the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to increase recycling of beverage container materials within the state and increase consumer redemption convenience.</p>
<p>AB 1922 Rivas, Luz D</p> <p>Introduced: 1/13/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>Pupil instruction: science requirements: climate change. 1/23/2020- Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Current law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, and the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include certain areas of study, including, among others, English, mathematics, social sciences, science, and visual and performing arts, as specified. This bill, with respect to both of the above-referenced adopted courses of study, would require the science area of study to include an emphasis on the causes and effects of climate change. The bill would require that appropriate coursework including this material be offered to pupils as soon as possible, commencing no later than the 2021–22 school year.</p>
<p>AB 1941 Gallagher R</p> <p>Amended: 2/18/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>California Renewables Portfolio Standard: hydroelectric</p>	<p>Would revise the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource for the purposes of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program to include all hydroelectric generating facilities in operation as of January 1, 2021, and nuclear</p>

	<p>and nuclear generation and suspension. 2/18/2020- From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on U. & E. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>electric generating facilities and would make conforming changes.</p>
<p>AB 2287 Eggman D Introduced: 2/14/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>Solid waste: plastic products: certification. 2/15/2020- From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in the state that is labeled with the term “compostable,” “home compostable,” or “marine degradable” unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or the Vincotte OK Compost HOME certification, as provided. Current law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. This bill would authorize the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers.</p>
<p>AB 2381 Choi R Introduced: 2/18/2020 html pdf</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>Would make the reasonable financial return for recycling centers, until January 1, 2022, an unspecified percentage of the cost of recycling by certified recycling centers, except for rural recycling centers, for which the reasonable rate of return would also be an unspecified percentage of</p>

	2/18/2020- Read first time. To print.	that cost, as provided. The bill would make an appropriation by changing the terms and conditions under which the department is authorized to make payments from a continuously appropriated fund.
SB 54 Allen D Amended: 9/10/2019 html pdf	Solid waste: packaging and products. 1/23/2020- Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.	Would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable.
SB 372 Wieckowski D Amended: 1/23/2020 html pdf	Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2020. 2/3/2020-Died on file pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	Would require distributors of beverage containers in the state to form a beverage container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit a plan and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, and would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by distributor members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the program. The act would require the organization to reimburse the department for the department's costs of enforcement. The bill would impose similar administrative civil penalties for a violation of these provisions.
SB 405 Archuleta D	Solid waste: reclaimed	Would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot

<p>Amended: 7/1/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles. 9/15/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county.</p>
<p>SB 409 Wilk R</p> <p>Amended: 4/9/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Illegal dumping. 7/10/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Current law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Current law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person who violates these provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump waste matter in commercial quantities, as defined, in certain locations. This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt for the purpose of dumping it in the locations described above.</p>
<p>SB 424 Jackson D</p> <p>Amended: 5/17/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components. 7/10/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location</p>	<p>Would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by</p>

	was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)	means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.
<p>SB 634 Glazer D</p> <p>Amended: 9/6/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. 9/13/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. This bill would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 40% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to review exemptions every 2 years to determine if each exemption still meets the prescribed exemption criteria. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
<p>SB 667 Hueso D</p> <p>Amended: 7/1/2019 html pdf</p>	<p>Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities. 8/30/2019- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure.</p>