



MEDIA CONTACT:

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Benton Crossing Landfill to Close December 31st

*Residents Directed to Pumice Valley Landfill for General Waste Disposal;
Operations Expanded to 6-Days per Week*

MONO COUNTY, Calif. (OCTOBER 3, 2022) – Benton Crossing Landfill will officially be closing to the public at the end of the year, with Saturday, December 31, 2022 marking the last day of operation. Beginning Monday, January 2, 2023, all Benton Crossing Landfill customers will be directed to the Pumice Valley Landfill and Transfer Station (Pumice Valley Landfill). All other local solid waste facilities and services will remain available.

The Pumice Valley Landfill is located approximately five miles east of U.S. 395 on Hwy 120 East. Landfill operations are overseen by Mono County Solid Waste; this includes burial of Construction and Demolition waste, as well as the processing of Clean Wood Waste which is beneficially re-used on site.

PUMICE VALLEY LANDFILL HOURS OF OPERATION (Effective 01/02/23)

- Monday – Saturday: 8AM – 4PM

The hours of operation represent the hours that the gate is open. As such, it is important to plan trips to these facilities accordingly to ensure that customers are ready to exit the facility by closing time. Customers who attempt to enter the facility without adequate time to dump their waste or recyclables may be turned away.

Until January 2, 2023, Pumice Valley Landfill will remain open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7:30AM – 3:30PM. For questions regarding Pumice Valley Landfill operations, please contact Mono County Solid Waste at (760) 932-5400.

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CONTACTO PARA MEDIOS:

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PARA PUBLICACIÓN INMEDIATA

El vertedero Benton Crossing Landfill cerrará el 31 de diciembre

Los residentes deberán dirigirse a Pumice Valley Landfill para desechar los residuos en general; los días de funcionamiento se extenderán a 6 por semana

CONDADO DE MONO, Calif. (3 DE OCTUBRE DE 2022). Benton Crossing Landfill cerrará oficialmente al público a fin de año. El 31 de diciembre de 2022 será su último día de funcionamiento. A partir del lunes 2 de enero de 2023, los clientes de Benton Crossing Landfill deberán dirigirse al vertedero e instalación de clasificación de residuos Pumice Valley Landfill and Transfer Station (Pumice Valley Landfill). El resto de los establecimientos y servicios locales de desechos sólidos seguirán abiertos al público.

Pumice Valley Landfill se encuentra a aproximadamente cinco millas al este de U.S. 395 y Hwy 120 East. Las actividades del vertedero están bajo la supervisión de la división de Residuos Sólidos del condado de Mono; esto incluye el enterramiento de desechos de la construcción y las demoliciones, así como el procesamiento de madera limpia, que se reutiliza provechosamente en el sitio.

HORARIO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO DE PUMICE VALLEY LANDFILL (a partir del 2 de enero de 2023)

- Lunes a sábados 8 a. m. a 4 p. m.

El horario de funcionamiento es el de las horas en que la entrada está abierta. Por lo tanto, es importante planificar la ida a estas instalaciones para asegurarse de que los clientes estén prontos para salir a la hora de cierre. Quienes traten de entrar sin el tiempo suficiente para tirar los residuos o las cosas para reciclar podrán tener que volverse sin entrar.

Hasta el 2 de enero de 2023, Pumice Valley Landfill permanecerá abierto los miércoles y sábados de 7:30 a. m. a 3:30 p. m. Si tiene preguntas sobre el funcionamiento de Pumice Valley Landfill, póngase en contacto con la división de Residuos Sólidos del condado de Mono al (760) 932-5400.

-###-



Which plastics are recyclable?

Resin Identification Number (RIN) & Type



How To Recycle						
PETE	HDPE	V	LDPE	PP	PS	Other
✓ Widely Accepted	✓ Widely Accepted	X Rarely Accepted	X Rarely Accepted	✓ Moderately Accepted	X Rarely/Never Accepted	X Rarely/Never Accepted

Plastics #1 & 2 are the most desired material. Check with your local service provider for details on your local recycling collection program. EcoStrategiesGroup.com

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Compost!

Reusables Program

Kendra Knight

Sustainability Coordinator

Kendra.knight@wasteconnections.com

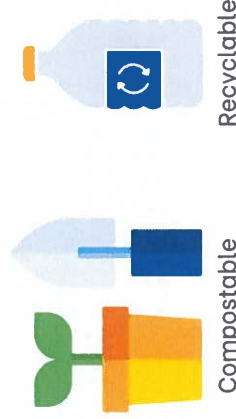
760.616.4307

Bioplastic

Produced using corn starch, recycled food waste and wood chips.



Carbon dioxide produced when breaking down



Compostable

Recyclable

Biodegradable plastic

Made of petroleum-based materials along with additional additives



Additives help in rapid breakdown

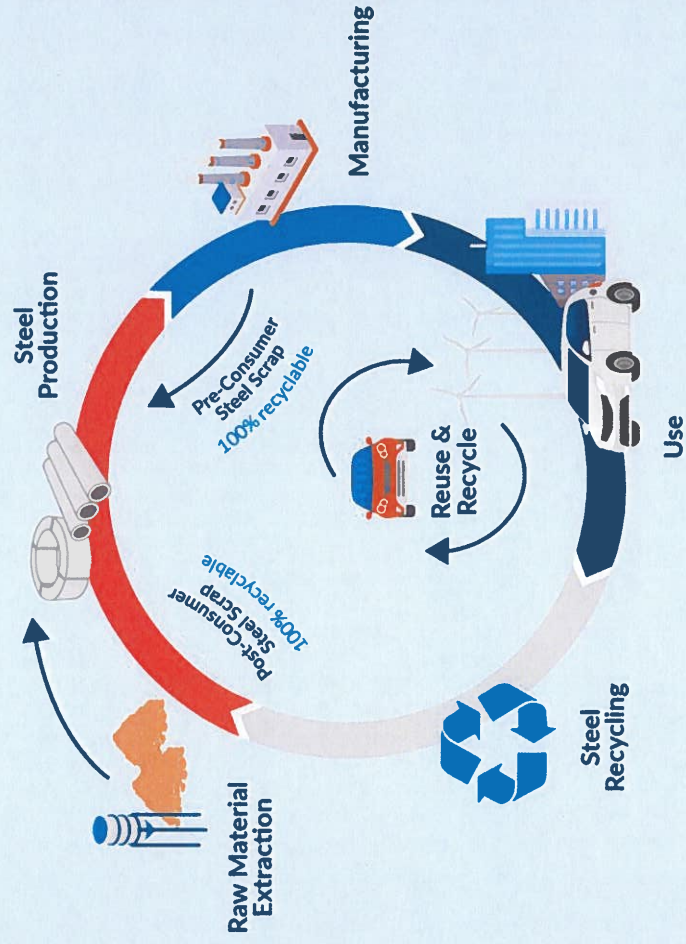


Can leave behind toxic residue

Biodegradable



STEEL'S LIFE CYCLE



source: worldsteel.org

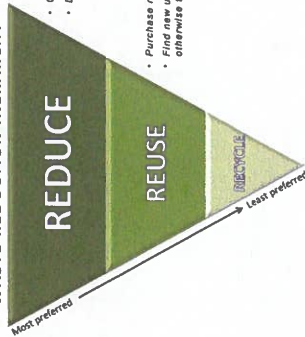


To-Go Plastic containers #1 & #2 CAN be recycled in our area.



Silicone lids for stainless steel containers are NOT recyclable in our area.

WASTE REDUCTION HIERARCHY



- Only take what you need
- Limit packaging materials

- Purchase reusable products
- Find new uses for things you would otherwise throw away

YES

Please recycle
Por favor recicla



- Cardboard - Flattened, Non-waxed

- Paper - Clean Office/Copy paper, Newspaper



- Aluminum



- Tin



- Plastic - #1 PETE & #2 HDPE



- Glass - All Colors



NO

These items are not recyclable
Most of these items cannot be recycled in any area
Estos elementos son no reciclable

- NO COVID-19 waste – gloves, masks, etc.
- NO medical waste – syringes, tubing and biohazard waste should be disposed of as such.
- NO hazardous material, household hazardous waste, propellants or chemicals.
- NO aerosol cans – may contain hazardous materials.
- NO batteries.
- NO ceramics or pottery.
- NO diapers.
- NO household glass – window panes, light bulbs, tableware.
- NO juice boxes, paperboard or coated cardboard.
- NO used napkins or paper towels.
- NO plastic bags or plastic wrap. Check with your grocery store to return the bags.
- NO plastic bottle tops. Please remove before recycling your bottles.
- NO shredded paper.
- NO Styrofoam.
- NO contaminated take out containers – clean thoroughly first. AND you can only recycle plastics #1 and #2.
- NO pizza boxes.
- NO tires.
- NO wire hangers.
- NO yogurt cups



Scan QR code for more info and to download this recycling guide.

What We Accept at the

Mammoth Disposal Transfer Station

Lo que aceptamos en el

Estación de Transferencia

Hazardous Waste

- Antifreeze
- Fluorescent Light Bulbs
- Batteries
- Motor Oil

Household

- Household Trash
- Recyclable Material
- Bulky Items: Furniture & Appliances
- Clean Mattresses & Box Springs
- Green Waste: Pine Needles & Yard Debris
- Construction Debris
- Ashes
- Electronics (e-waste)
- Metal

PaintCare Program

Do you have only paint, stain and varnish to recycle? Many paint stores now take back paint, stain, and varnish year-round during their regular business hours as part of the PaintCare program. The program is free for all residents and most businesses. To find participating drop-off locations and details about which products are accepted, please visit www.paintcare.org or call (855) 724-6809.

For more info on acceptable items at the transfer station call 780-934-2201 or visit mammothdisposal.com



Scan QR code for

RECYCLE RIGHT GUIDE



NEW MAGNET for our RECYCLE RIGHT GUIDE given to condos and multifamily apartments.

What Does HSEF Do?



- ▶ Energy Efficiency for Public Agencies
- ▶ Eastern Sierra Green Business→
\$500(+) Rebate
 - Grant Writing / Project Development (**to-go wear, education outreach, etc.**)
- ▶ Refrigerator / CDFA grant

Pam Bold
Executive Director
bold@highsierraenergy.org



Green Business Certification

greenbusinessca.org

STEP 1

Register & Apply

STEP 2

Get Assistance

STEP 3

Create Your Profile

- ▲ Certification Assistance and Accountability
- ▲ Best Business Practices
- ▲ Technical Assistance
- ▲ Identify Funding
- ▲ Marketing Support

GREEN

CALIFORNIA
GREEN BUSINESS
NETWORK
EASTERN SIERRA



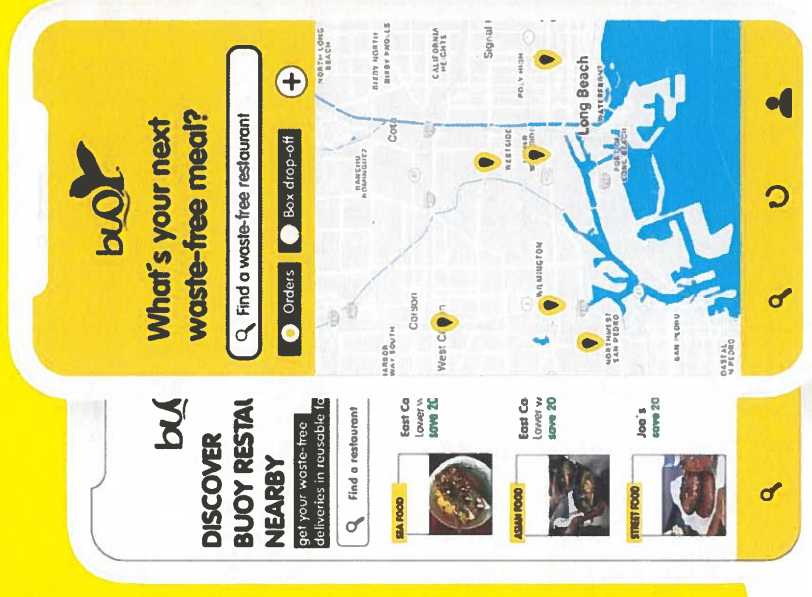
Our Mission

To replace single-use take-out food containers with our turnkey circular economy platform that includes our reusable containers made from 100% recycled ocean-bound plastic, washing operations and an app for consumers and restaurants.

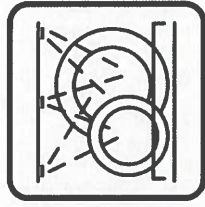


Lunch and dinner
made zero-waste with the
first 100% turnkey solution

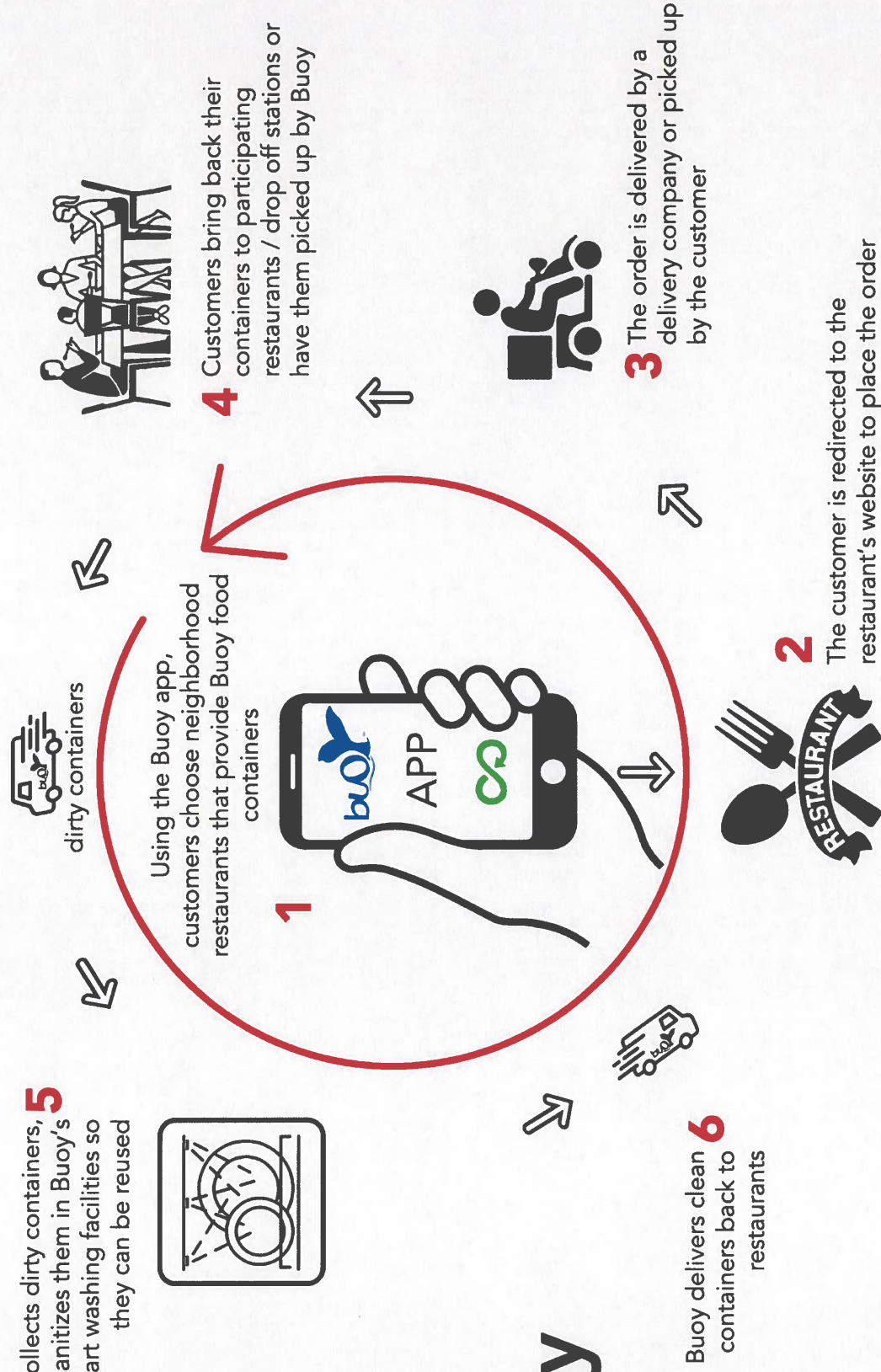
- Buoy app
- Buoy food containers
- Buoy container distribution, home
recovery & drop-off stations
- Buoy washing centers
- Local employment

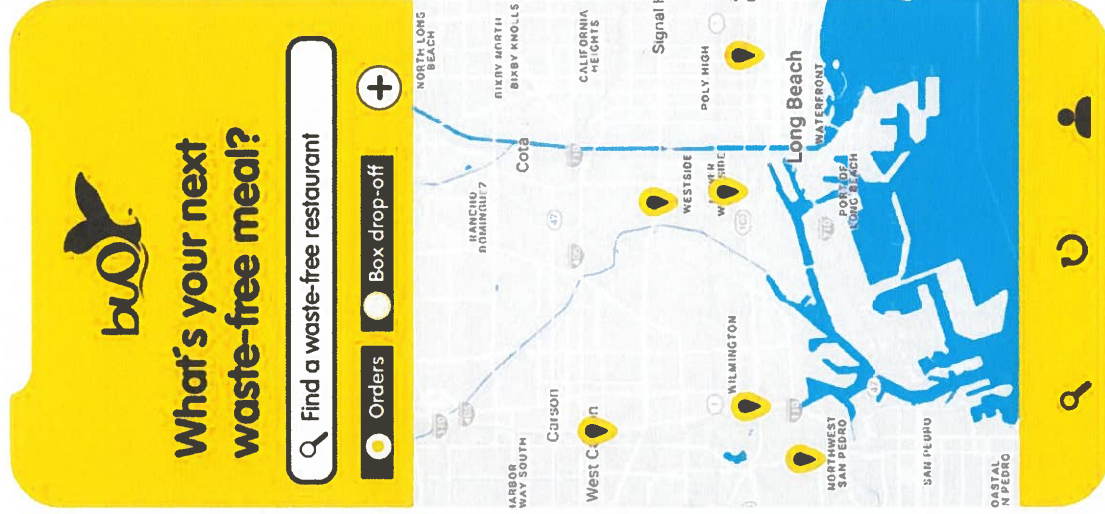


Buoy collects dirty containers, **5** cleans and sanitizes them in Buoy's state-of-the-art washing facilities so they can be reused



Buoy's unique circular economy





Full service for cities or communities

Buoy provides a full-service solution, from container design and manufacturing to operations management, including collection, inventory management, and cleaning.

It is the first turnkey solution in the US and a perfect partner for cities, communities, companies or even states who want to drastically reduce their waste.

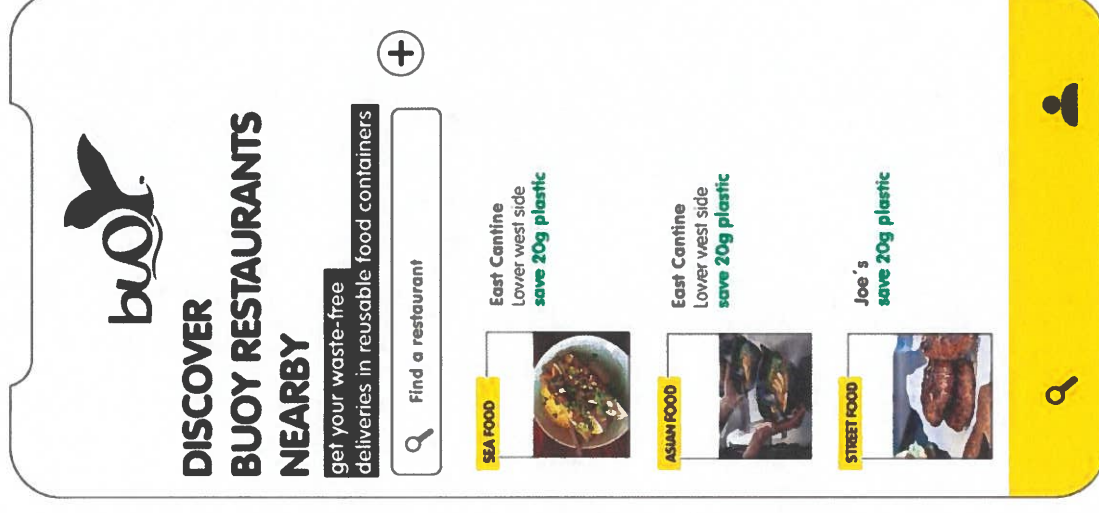
- ✓ Complete solution for cities or communities.
- ✓ Able to work in parallel with single use compostable packaging.
- ✓ Respectful of the customers' choice.
- ✓ Ready to scale following market maturity.

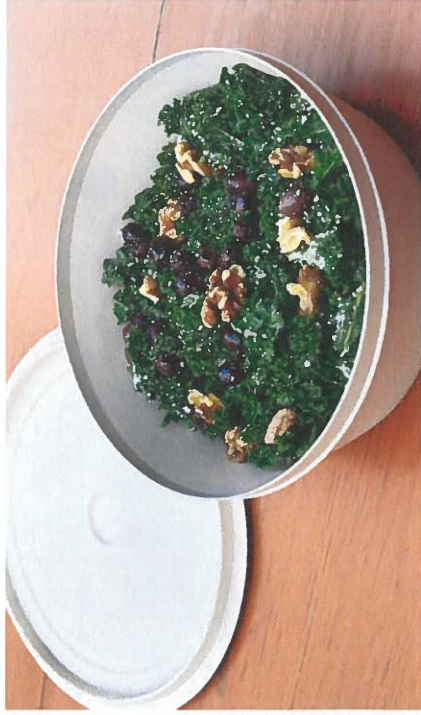
No Deposit & No Fee

Like you, we don't like to be charged a deposit, so we designed our system to ensure you have the full benefit of your money.

Again, as packaging has always been included in restaurant prices we decided to charge the restaurant only and let them include it in their pricing or charge you a little extra for the sustainable and unique take away experience.

- ✓ No deposit, only a card check.
- ✓ No subscription & No fee for customers.
- ✓ Small usage and cleaning fees for restaurants.





Made in USA from 100% recycled plastic

Recyclable in a circular economy - lowest carbon footprint - 100% solar powered manufacturing

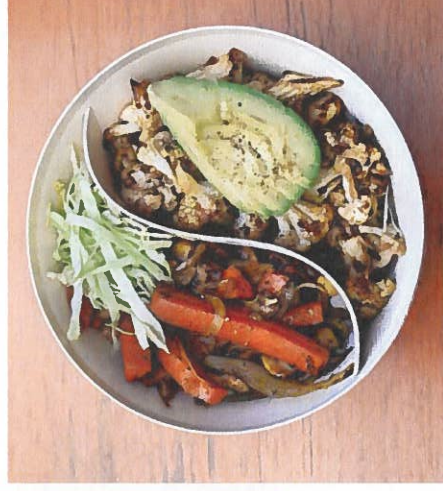
FDA-foodgrade certified, BPA-free

No toxins, healthy option for environment and humans

Unique design: removable divider / ventilation for fried food / leak proof / dishwasher and microwave safe



Our 100% recycled
& recyclable,
reusable take-out
food containers are
the most sustainable
solution.



Products in development:

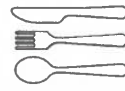
- Meal box 64oz / 32oz
- Bowls for soup and side dishes
16oz / 8oz / 3oz (sauce)
- Pizza box 14" / 18"
- Drink cup 16oz
- Cutlery

Buoy products

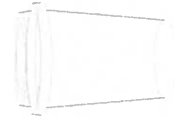
Pizza 18"



Pizza 12"

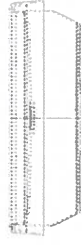


Cutlery



Drink cup 16oz

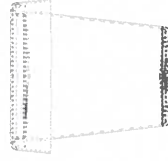
64oz container



32oz container



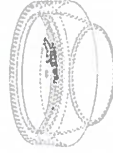
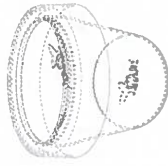
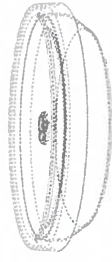
16oz container



8oz container



3oz container



Why Buoy containers?



Buoy

Made in USA

**100% recycled
HDPE / food safe
BPA free**

**100% recyclable
by Buoy and
curbside**

**stackable - least space
light-weight
leak proof
microwave safe
most durable option:
re-recycling when damaged**

Carbon footprint:

**100% recycled /
re-recycled by Buoy
local manufacturing
100% solar powered**



Ozzie

Made in USA

**20% recycled
80% virgin
PP / food safe
BPA free**

**recyclable
by Ozzie but
not curbside**

**Stackable - bulky
light-weight
not leak proof
microwave safe
lid fragile**

**virgin fossil fuels
manufacturing
maybe recycled**



G.E.T.

Made in China

**100% virgin
PP / food safe
BPA free**

**not recycled in
the USA**

**stackable - bulky
light-weight
not leak proof
microwave safe
lid fragile**

**virgin fossil fuels
manufacturing
transport / not recycled**



**Stainless
Steel**

Made in China

**100% virgin
Stainless Steel
100% virgin
plastic lid
food safe**

**not recycled in
the USA**

**Not stackable - most space
heavy
not microwave safe
Get's very hot**

**destructive mining process
manufacturing with fossil
fuels and coal
transport / not recycled**

Disposable containers



32oz container
cardboard
plastic lining

\$0.45,-/pc



32oz container
PP bowl
PET lid

\$0.60 - \$1,-/pc



32oz container
Compostable
natural fibers

\$0.90,-/pc

vs

Buoy Reuse



Usage fee per
outgoing container
32oz

\$0.35,-/pc

Cleaning fee per
outgoing container
32oz

\$0.45,-/pc

No upfront costs for restaurants
Buoy secures inventory
for restaurants

Buoy addresses the widely-recognized waste problem of the fast-growing take-out industry.

Disposable take-out food containers

25%

of all the materials in U.S. landfills

Restaurants account for

78%

of all disposable packaging.



Buoy-Impact

With **each** participating **restaurant**, Buoy diverts every month:

- **2000** disposable food containers from being produced and discarded into landfills and waterways.
- **100lb** of discarded ocean-bound plastic from entering the oceans, recycled into **200** of Buoy's reusable food containers.
- Buoy food-containers have the **lowest carbon footprint** of all existing alternatives.

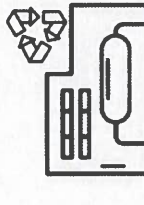


Buoy's Supply Chain

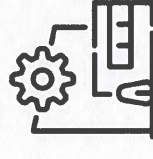
Environmentally sustainable and secured with our local partners.



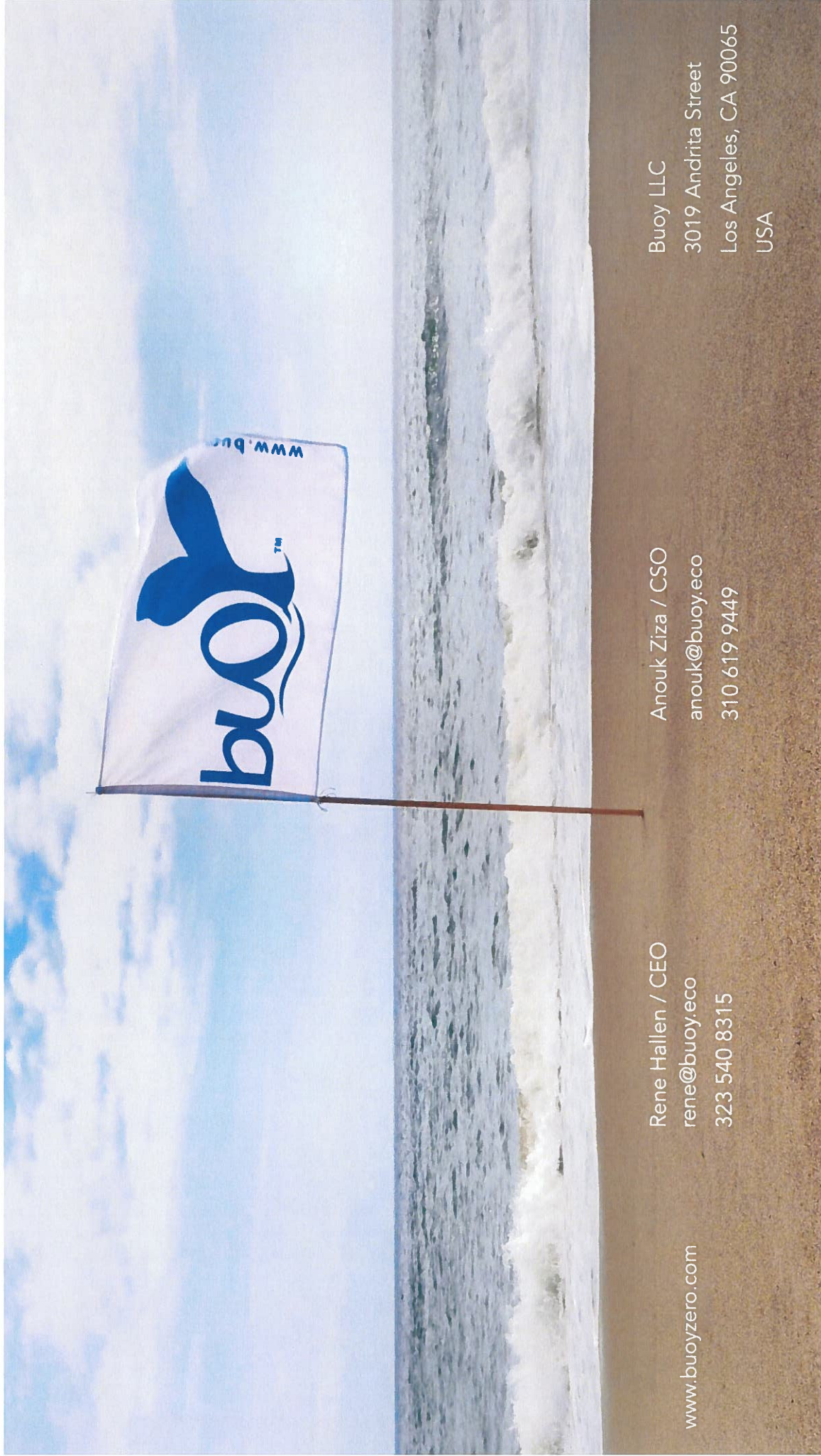
We use recycled ocean-bound plastic collected in North America



Recycled in California
FDA food-grade certified
HDPE



Manufactured in California
100% solar powered.



www.buoyzero.com

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310 619 9449

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3019 Andrita Street
Los Angeles, CA 90065
USA

HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



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HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

2022 LEGISLATION SUMMARY

Bills Signed Into Law

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Organic Waste		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 1757</u> Garcia California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands	This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with other entities, to determine an ambitious range of targets for nature-based climate solutions, including natural carbon sequestration, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to be integrated into state policies no later than January 1, 2024. Among other strategies, the bill establishes a goal of reducing at least five million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)
<u>AB 1985</u> Rivas Organic waste: recovered organic waste product procurement targets	Existing law, SB 1383, requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to achieve the statewide organic waste disposal reduction and edible food recovery goals set forth by SB 1383. Among other provisions, the SB 1383 regulations require local jurisdictions to procure recovered organic waste products in accordance with a specified annual target calculated by CalRecycle for each jurisdiction. Compliance with procurement requirements is subject to penalties imposed by CalRecycle. This bill requires any penalties imposed by the department on a local jurisdiction that fails to meet its recovered organic waste procurement target to be imposed pursuant to a specified schedule based on the percentage of the local jurisdiction's recovered organic waste product procurement target achieved, as follows: - On or after January 1, 2023: meet or exceed 30% of annual target - On or after January 1, 2024: meet or exceed 65% of annual target - On or after January 1, 2025: meet or exceed 100% of annual target The bill authorizes CalRecycle, in its discretion, to create an adjusted recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule, not to exceed the requirements of the schedule above.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)

HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Organic Waste		
Bill	Description	Status
	The bill exempts jurisdictions with specified rural exemptions from these requirements until December 31, 2026. Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill authorizes CalRecycle, in its discretion, to provide counties or jurisdictions with specified rural exemptions with an extended recovered organic waste product procurement target schedule, similar to the schedule above. Existing regulations permit renewable gas procured from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to count toward a jurisdiction's recovered organic waste product procurement target only if certain conditions are met, including that the POTW transported less than 25% of the biosolids it produced to activities that constitute landfill disposal. This bill makes that condition inapplicable until January 1, 2025, as long as the other conditions specified in the regulation are fully met and no more than 50% as an annual average of the biosolids produced during the prior calendar year are transported to activities constituting landfill disposal before January 1, 2025.	
<u>SB 45</u> Portantino Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance	This bill requires CalRecycle, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to assist local jurisdictions in complying with SB 1383, including regulations adopted by CalRecycle.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/19/2022)



HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Solid Waste Diversion

Bill	Description	Status
AB 1857 Cristina Garcia Solid waste	This bill makes the following revisions to The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939): - Repeals the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of diversion credit through transformation. - Repeals the authorization allowing CalRecycle under specified conditions, to reduce the diversion requirements for a city or county that, before January 1, 1990, disposed of 75% or more of its solid waste by transformation. This bill requires CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and administer the "Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program" as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy. Because the bill would require local agencies to revise the source reduction and recycling elements of their integrated waste management plans, this bill imposes a state-mandated local program. This bill provides 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 statutory provisions.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction

Bill	Description	Status
AB 661 Bennett Recycling: materials (State Agency Buy-Recycled Campaign)	This bill would modify the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) to require a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10% greater total cost than nonrecycled products. The bill would substantially revise product categories. The bill would require CalRecycle, in concurrence with the DGS and in consultation with impacted agencies, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as determined to be appropriate, commencing January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with current SABRC	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/25/2022)

HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>SB 54</u> Allen, Stern, Wiener Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and plastic food service ware	products and minimum recycled content requirements. The bill revises other aspects of the SABRC program, including, but not limited to, DGS review processes and eligible entities. This bill, among other provisions, establishes The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which: - Requires producers to ensure that single-use packaging and plastic single-use foodware (covered materials) offered for sale, distribution, or import into the state are recyclable or compostable on or after January 1, 2032. - Requires CalRecycle to publish a list of materials deemed recyclable or compostable in the state by January 1, 2024. - Requires local jurisdictions and recycling service providers to accept material published on CalRecycle's list of recyclable and compostable materials in their collection and recycling programs, with certain exemptions. - Requires producers to source reduce plastic covered material by both weight and unit by 25% by 2032, with interim targets. At least 10% of source reduction must be through shifting to refillable or reusable packaging, or through eliminating a plastic component. CalRecycle will determine the baseline for the source reduction mandate. - Requires producers to meet recycling rates for covered materials at the rates of: 30% by 2028, 40% by 2030, and 65% by 2032. Expanded Polystyrene is required to meet an earlier recycling rate of 25% by 2025. - Allows CalRecycle to adjust recycling rate targets and source reduction targets. - Requires producers of covered products to form a producer responsibility organization (PRO) and submit a producer responsibility plan for review and approval by CalRecycle. The PRO will be required to update their plan every 5 years, submit annual reports, and pay costs to comply and fully cover costs to local governments and haulers.	SIGNED INTO LAW (06/30/2022)



HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Recyclable Materials and Single-Use Plastics Reduction		
Bill	Description	Status
	- Requires PRO to remit a \$500 million surcharge each year from 2027 through January 1, 2037 into the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund created by the bill. - Requires PRO to pay a "California circular economy administrative fee" to CalRecycle to cover costs for implementation and enforcement. - Requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement this act by January 1, 2025. - Requires establishment of an Advisory Board from a specified list of industries to be appointed by CalRecycle by July 1, 2023. The Advisory Board will review documents such as the PRO plan, needs assessments, audits, and amendments. - Requires CalRecycle to complete a statewide needs assessment to determine the necessary steps and investment needed for covered material to achieve the requirements of the act, and to update the needs assessment every 5 years. - Includes provisions to protect disadvantaged and low-income communities, including considering such communities in the development of policies and plans and to provide funding. - Establishes enforcement provisions for CalRecycle to: - Assess administrative civil penalties in an amount not to exceed \$50,000/day per violation for non-compliant entities. - Revoke approval of the PRO if CalRecycle determines the PRO is non-compliant or fails to implement the approved plan.	

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Beverage Containers		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 179</u> Ting	This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2022 to include, among other budget items, provisions regarding beverage container redemption programs, including: CalRecycle costs for administering the program (\$12 million)	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/06/2022)

HF&H OCTOBER 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Beverage Containers

Bill	Description	Status
Budget Act of 2022	• Updates to public website (\$1 million) • Loan to California Circular Economy Fund (\$11.2 million) • CalRecycle local assistance and program development (\$2.3 million), including: ◦ Start-up costs for recycling programs, recycling centers, etc. ◦ Start-up loans for processors and recyclers ◦ Support for deposit return system for reusable and refillable beverage containers ◦ Workforce development ◦ Plastic market development ◦ Quality incentive payments (QIPs) ◦ QIPs for thermoform materials	
<u>AB 2638</u> Bloom School facilities: drinking water: water bottle filling stations	This bill requires a new construction or modernization project by a school district or charter school to include water bottle filling stations, as specified. This bill requires a school district or charter school to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, as specified, and provide education.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
<u>SB 38</u> Wieckowski Beverage containers	Under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, processors are required to make specified payments to a certified recycling center or other program. This bill requires a processor to make those payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment. This bill additionally requires CalRecycle to study and develop a system or process to address the issue of glass contamination to improve the quality of glass material collected under the program.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/30/2022)
<u>SB 895</u> Laird Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition	Under existing law, The California Beverage Container Recycling Fund continuously appropriates moneys, to CalRecycle for specified purposes, including payment of handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers to incentivize redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. This bill would revise the criteria for and definition of a "nonprofit convenience zone recycler" by removing the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/06/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Beverage Containers

Bill	Description	Status
	location for a period of at least 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than 1 mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.	
<u>SB 1013</u> Atkins Beverage container recycling	This bill revises various aspects of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act programs, including, but not limited to: • Expands definition of "beverage," to include all wine and distilled spirit containers and wine or distilled spirits contained in boxes, bladders, pouches, or similar containers. Small • Establishes a 5-cent or 10 cent refund value on wine and distilled spirit containers, and a 25-cent refund value for wine or distilled spirits sold in boxes, bladders, pouches, and similar containers. • Increases the radius of convenience zones from 0.5 miles to 1 mile in most areas, and from 3 miles to 5 miles in rural areas if specified conditions are met. • Reduces the maximum percentage of allowable exemptions from 35% of zones exempt statewide to 15% of zones exempt statewide. • Exempts dealers with revenue of less than \$1.5 million or less than 5,000 sq. ft. • Establishes requirement for retailers to form "dealer cooperatives" in the form of a tax-exempt stewardship organization. Dealers must submit a redemption plan to CalRecycle for approval, as well as pay into the program. CalRecycle must adopt emergency regulations by January 1, 2024 regarding dealer cooperative program. • Establishes multiple grant programs and funding provisions, including: ○ Recycled Glass Processing Incentive Grant Program (\$4 million annually), in order to stimulate the increased use of glass cullet in making new beverage containers ○ Increased Recycling of Empty Glass Beverage Containers Grant Program (\$4 million annually), in order to fund regional pilot programs for separate collection of empty glass beverage containers from restaurants and licensed liquor establishments, including costs for bins, collection, and transportation. Local governments may be eligible. ○ Empty Glass Beverage Transportation Grant Program (\$1 million annually), to facilitate rail transportation of empty glass beverage containers to glass processing facilities. ○ Quality Incentive Payments (QIP): increases current QIP payments for glass from \$10 million to \$15 million per year	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Beverage Containers

Bill	Description	Status
	- Market Development Repayments to Plastic Reclaimers (PMDP) – extends current sunset date for PMDP from 2022 to July 1, 2024 - Market Development Payments to Glass Beverage Manufacturers (\$60 million annually, between January 1, 2023 – January 1, 2028), to incentivize glass beverage manufacturers to use recycled glass. - Community Conservation Corps Grants (\$10 million) – funding for beverage container litter reduction and recycling programs. - Expands post-consumer recycled content requirements (established by AB 793) to include all beverage containers. - Until January 1, 2025, allows up to 10 recycling pilot projects to be approved for providing redemption opportunities in unserved zones. - Revises provisions regarding labeling, including: allowing QR codes, temporarily exempting wine and spirits from labeling requirements until July 1, 2025, and allowing self-certification of labels. - Removes daily load limits for dealers returning empty beverage containers to recycling centers. - Increases penalty amounts from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for intentional violations.	
<u>SB 1046</u> Eggman and Gonzalez Solid waste: pre-checkout and carryout bags	This bill prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, a store from providing a pre-checkout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable bag or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a “pre-checkout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer, before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item (e.g., produce bags, bulk bags, and others). Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product in this state that is labeled with terms such as “biodegradable,” “degradable,” or “decomposable,” or in any way implies that the product will break down, biodegrade, or decompose, unless the product meets specified standards. This bill defines the term “implies” for that purpose to include using green, beige, or brown tinting or color schemes on a plastic pre-checkout or carryout bag that is not eligible to be labeled with the terms “compostable” or “home compostable.”	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/30/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 732</u> Quirk Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021	This bill expands upon the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021 by banning the sale of thermostats of every manufacturer not in compliance with the act, notwithstanding good faith effort. The bill requires manufacturers to provide, without a request, collection bins to wholesalers for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats. The bill also makes other technical and non-substantive changes.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
<u>AB 1817</u> Ting Product Safety: textile articles: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	This bill prohibits the sale of new textile articles that contain PFAS beginning January 1, 2025. Textile articles are defined as clothing, accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, bedding, towels, napkins, and tablecloths. Manufacturers of a textile article will be required to provide merchants that offer the clothing for sale a certificate of compliance stating that the textile article is in compliance and does not contain any regulated PFAS. Personal protective equipment and outdoor apparel used for severe wet conditions is excluded from the requirements of this bill until January 1, 2028.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
<u>AB 2208</u> Kalra Fluorescent lamps: sale and distribution: prohibition	This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2024, a compact fluorescent lamp, and, on and after January 1, 2025, a linear fluorescent lamp from being offered, sold, or distributed in the state as a new manufactured product. The bill would exempt various lamps that meet specified criteria, including lamps used for image capture and projection and lamps used for disinfection.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/18/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 2440</u> Irwin Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022	This bill enacts the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which would require producers to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries and battery-embedded products. The bill requires a program operator to develop and submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for review and approval. The bill requires CalRecycle, in consultation with DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act with an effective date of no earlier than April 1, 2025. The bill includes other provisions regarding annual audits, reporting, public information, and enforcement. The bill preempts all rules, ordinances, or other laws adopted by jurisdictions and other local agencies on or after January 1, 2023, regarding stewardship programs for covered batteries. This bill would make inoperative and repeal applicable existing laws, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 and the Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004, by specified dates.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)
<u>AB 2481</u> Smith Household hazardous waste: facilities: transportation and acceptance	This bill would revise and recast various requirements and conditions related to the transportation of hazardous waste and the operation of household hazardous waste collection facilities. The bill would allow the transporting of waste to a household hazardous waste facility from another household hazardous waste facility with a shipping paper instead of a manifest. The bill would allow household hazardous waste to be transported in a leased vehicle and by an individual who is not a household resident that generated the waste. The bill would allow a household hazardous waste collection facility authorized to accept hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator (VSQG) to: i) accept hazardous waste from a VSQG in the same area and at the same time as residential household hazardous waste; and, ii) allow the facility to accept more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste from a VSQG at a single time as long as it accepts no more 1,200 kilograms from that VSQG in a calendar year.. The bill would specify that volume limitations placed on a facility in accepting hazardous waste from a VSQG do not apply to latex and oil-based paints.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/23/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Hazardous Waste and Product Safety		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>SB 1215</u> Newman Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: covered battery-embedded products	This bill expands the scope of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) to include battery embedded products. The bill requires a consumer, on and after January 1, 2026, to pay a covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee in an amount established by CalRecycle upon the purchase of a new or refurbished covered battery-embedded product and includes provisions regarding the administration and adjustment of such fee.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)

BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 649</u> Bennett Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery: Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations	This bill establishes the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within CalRecycle. The bill prescribes the duties of the office, including, among others, ensuring that the department's programs effectively address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/23/2022)
<u>AB 2048</u> Santiago Solid waste: franchise agreements: database	This bill requires a jurisdiction or a public agency to post on its internet website all current franchise agreements between contract solid waste and recycling haulers and the jurisdiction or the public agency, and to provide CalRecycle with a direct electronic link to those posted franchise agreements. The bill requires the department to create and maintain a publicly accessible database that provides direct electronic links to the posted franchise agreements. This bill requires CalRecycle to create and maintain a publicly accessible database providing links to the posted franchise agreements.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/22/2022)
<u>AB 2374</u> Bauer-Kahan	This bill increases the current maximum fines for illegal dumping of commercial quantities of waste from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for the first conviction, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for the second conviction, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the third and any subsequent convictions. The bill will require a court, when imposing a fine, to consider the defendant's ability to pay, as specified.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW

Miscellaneous

Bill	Description	Status
Crimes against public health and safety: illegal dumping	This bill will also require, instead of only “authorize,” the court to order a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter that was illegally dumped. As a condition of probation, the bill authorizes the court to order the surrender of a professional or business license that is related to the illegal dumping activity for which the person has been convicted, and to order the name of a person convicted to be publicly posted.	
<u>AB 2449</u> Blanca Rubio Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with teleconferencing requirements specified in the Ralph M. Brown Act, in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health. This bill offers an alternative teleconferencing option to allow members of a legislative body to participate remotely. Agencies may continue to hold remote, teleconference meetings by which the public participates remotely. Agencies are required to provide a platform to allow the public to hear and observe the meeting and to remotely address the legislative body. The bill requires a quorum of members of the legislative body to participate in person from a singular location identified on the meeting agenda. The location will be open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the local agency. The bill establishes rules for the authorization of legislative member’s remote participation. To be eligible to participate remotely the member must provide notification to the legislative body at the earliest opportunity for “just cause” or for “emergency circumstances.” Reasons for “just cause include childcare or caregiving, a contagious illness, a physical or mental disability, or travel while on official business of the legislative body or other state or local agency. While remote participation is allowed, the bill establishes limits for remote participation by members of a legislative body. Teleconferencing may not be used for a period of more than three consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings within a calendar year. The rules established by this bill will expire January 1, 2026.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/13/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW		
Miscellaneous		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>SB 1181</u> Hueso Waste and used tires	This bill requires CalRecycle, to the extent feasible, to strengthen the current California tire tracking system to quantify more precisely the number of used tires flowing from or through California, into the State of Baja California, Mexico, and State of Sonora, Mexico. The bill would require CalRecycle, to the extent feasible, to work with United States Customs and Border Protection to obtain detailed data on California used tire exports to the State of Baja California, Mexico. Existing law requires a person generating waste or used tires that are transported or submitted for transportation to submit a California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest, as defined, to the waste and used tire hauler and to submit copies of the manifest to CalRecycle. This bill would revise and recast specified requirements of the waste and used tire manifest provisions.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/25/2022)
<u>SB 1187</u> Kamlager Fabric recycling: pilot project	This bill requires CalRecycle to establish a pilot project of up to 3 years located in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura in partnership with garment manufacturers in order to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric. The bill requires the pilot project to be submitted by an applicant jurisdiction and designed to create a circular economy for the highest and best use of waste textiles. The bill would require the pilot project operator to annually report to CalRecycle, the amount, in pounds, of textiles that were collected and that were diverted from disposal in the prior year of the pilot project, among other information. The bill requires the pilot project to conclude no later than January 1, 2027.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/27/2022)
<u>Climate Action Legislation Package</u>	A number of solid waste bills above were signed as part of a full climate action legislative package signed on September 16, 2022. To learn more about other climate-related bills not included in this Legislative update, refer to the full press release from the Governor <u>here</u>.	SIGNED INTO LAW (9/16/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 1817</u> Ting Sale of textiles containing Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	See full description in "Hazardous Waste and Product Safety" section above.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)
<u>AB 2536</u> Grayson Development fees: impact fee nexus studies: connection fees and capacity charges	This bill adds requirements to a local agency that imposes fees for water or sewer connections that conducts a study to support the estimate of the reasonable cost of providing the service. These additional requirements include: • When applicable, a study shall identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is appropriate. • If a study supports the increase of an existing fee or capacity charge, the local agency shall review the assumptions of the study supporting the original fee or capacity charge and evaluate the amount of fees or capacity charges collected under the original fee or capacity charge. • All studies shall be adopted at a public hearing with at least 30 days' notice, and the local agency shall notify any member of the public that requests notice of intent to begin a study of the date of the hearing. Studies shall be updated at least every eight years, from the period beginning on January 1, 2023.	SIGNED INTO LAW (07/19/2022)
<u>AB 2771</u> Friedman Sale of cosmetics containing PFAS	Existing law, resulting from the passage of AB 2762 in 2020, prohibits the manufacture, distribution and sale of thirteen specified PFAS substances in cosmetic products beginning January 1, 2025. This bill broadens the provision to include intentionally added PFAS, capturing all forms previously not prohibited by AB 2762. Cosmetic products are defined as any product intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing or cosmetic purposes. The provisions of this bill would begin January 1, 2025.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/29/2022)

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BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW Water and Wastewater		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>SB 1157</u> Hertzberg Urban water use objectives	This bill revises the indoor water use standards to reduce per capita demand allocations beginning 2025 from current levels. Under existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily (gpcd) or a standard recommended by the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board shall be used as the standard for indoor residential water use. Beginning January 1, 2030, the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board shall be used as the standard for indoor residential water use. Instead, this bill would require that from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030 the standard for indoor residential water use be reduced from 52.5 gpcd to 47 gpcd, and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be reduced from 50 gpcd to 42 gpcd. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board to conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefit and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to summarize their findings in a report to the Legislature by October 1, 2028. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature on the progress of urban retail water suppliers towards achieving their urban water use objective by January 1, 2028.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/28/2022)
<u>SB 1205</u> Allen Water rights: appropriation	This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to develop and adopt regulations to govern consideration of climate change effects in water availability analyses used in the board's review of applications for water rights permits, including consideration of the effects of climate change, as specified, upon watershed hydrology, as specified. The bill would require the board to consult with the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and qualified hydrologists and climate change scientists, among others, in preparing the regulations. The bill would prohibit the board from refusing to accept or delay processing or approval of an application for water rights on the grounds that the regulations have not yet been adopted.	SIGNED INTO LAW (09/16/2022)



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Bills Vetoed

BILLS VETOED		
Bill	Description	Status
<u>AB 1717</u> Aguiar-Curry Public works: definition	Beginning January 1, 2024, this bill would expand the definition of “public works” to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts in excess of \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2025, for nonprofits. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program and provides that no reimbursement is required by this act. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1720 of the Labor Code proposed by AB 1886 (which did not pass the Assembly) to be operative only if this bill and AB 1886 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/28/2022)
<u>AB 2247</u> Bloom PFAS products and product components: publicly accessible data collection interface	This bill would require, the Department of Toxic Substances and Control (DTSC) to contract with an existing multistate chemical data collection entity to implement, by January 1, 2026, a publicly accessible data collection interface to collect information about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products containing intentionally added PFAS. Manufacturers of PFAS or of a product containing intentionally added PFAS must annually register on the publicly accessible data collection interface. This requirement applies to all manufacturers if the PFAS or PFAS-containing product was sold or distributed (whether for sale or free of charge) during the prior calendar year. However, these registration requirements do not apply to certain products regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or products intended for certain animal uses that are regulated under certain federal laws (drug, medical device, medical equipment, or dietary supplement).	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/29/2022)
<u>AB 2784</u> Ting and Irwin Solid waste: thermoform plastic containers: postconsumer	This bill, commencing January 1, 2025, would require total thermoform plastic containers sold by a producer to, on average, contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic pursuant to a tiered plan as follows: no less than 20% to 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030. Producers would be required to report the amount of virgin plastic and postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic used to manufacture the thermoform plastic containers for	VETOED BY GOVERNOR (09/19/2022)