

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 17, 2015

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 2, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 20, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1045

**Introduced by Assembly Member Irwin
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Chiu)**

February 26, 2015

An act to add Sections 42649.87 and 43032 to the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1045, as amended, Irwin. Organic waste: composting.

(1) The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, city and county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting.

This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, *the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture*, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of

specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. The bill would require the agency to promote a goal of reducing at least 5 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands, and would require the agency to work with the Department of Food and Agriculture to achieve this goal. The bill would also require the agency to convene *an Organic Waste Recycling Group, consisting of representatives of the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture*, to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these ~~requirements~~ *requirements, and to perform other specified functions.*

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations relating to waste management, including standards for the design, operation, maintenance, and ultimate reuse of solid waste facilities, and for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal. Existing law prohibits the solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal standards from including any requirement that is under the authority of the State Air Resources Board for the prevention of air pollution or the State Water Resources Control Board for the prevention of water pollution and prohibits the solid waste facilities standards from including aspects of solid waste handling and disposal that are within the jurisdiction of the State Air Resources Board, air pollution control districts, and air quality management districts, or the State Water Resources Control Board or a regional water district.

Existing law prohibits a person from discharging a quantity of air contaminants or other material that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public, or that endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of the public, or that causes injury or damage to business or property, except as provided.

Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act, with certain exceptions, requires a waste discharger to file certain information with the appropriate regional board and to pay an annual fee.

This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the

State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of coordinated permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting the environment.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:

3 (a) With the enactment of the California Integrated Waste
4 Management Act of 1989 (Division 30 (commencing with Section
5 40000) of the Public Resources Code), the Legislature declared
6 that the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and
7 local agencies shall promote composting.

8 (b) Since the enactment of the act, local governments and private
9 industries have worked jointly to create an extensive material
10 collection infrastructure and have implemented effective programs
11 to achieve a statewide diversion rate greater than 50 percent.

12 (c) Although California now leads the nation in waste reduction
13 and recycling, the state continues to dispose of more than 15
14 million tons of compostable organics each year in solid waste
15 landfills.

16 (d) Composting organic materials results in substantial
17 environmental and agricultural benefits, including the reduction
18 of naturally occurring volatile organic compounds and ammonia.

19 (e) The Economic and Technology Advancement Advisory
20 Committee, formed pursuant to the California Global Warming
21 Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section
22 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), has identified composting
23 as a cost-effective technology for reducing greenhouse gas
24 emissions.

25 (f) The application of compost in agriculture and landscaping
26 has been shown to offer significant soil-carbon sequestration and
27 water quality benefits, provide erosion control, reduce the need
28 for synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and conserve water and
29 irrigation-associated energy.

30 (g) In 2007, the department's predecessor agency adopted
31 Strategic Directive 6.1 to reduce the amount of organics in the
32 waste stream by 50 percent by the year 2020.

1 (h) In 2014, the state required organic waste generators that
 2 produce four cubic yards or more of organic waste a week to
 3 arrange to recycle this material (Chapter 12.9 (commencing with
 4 Section 42649.8) of the Public Resources Code).

5 (i) To reduce the amount of organics in landfills, the state must
 6 promote the development and permitting of composting facilities
 7 and ensure that state regulations account for the lifecycle emissions
 8 reduction and water quality benefits of diverting organic waste
 9 from landfills and into compost facilities, while continuing to
 10 protect air and water quality.

11 SEC. 2. Section 42649.87 is added to the Public Resources
 12 Code, to read:

13 42649.87. (a) The California Environmental Protection
 14 Agency, in coordination with the department, *the State Water*
 15 *Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the*
 16 *Department of Food and Agriculture*, shall develop and implement
 17 policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by
 18 promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste
 19 as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use
 20 of that compost throughout the state.

21 (b) In developing policies pursuant to subdivision (a), the
 22 California Environmental Protection Agency shall promote a goal
 23 of reducing at least five million metric tons of greenhouse gas
 24 emissions per year through the development and application of
 25 compost on working lands, which ~~include~~ *include*, but are not
 26 limited to, agricultural land, land used for forestry, and rangeland.
 27 The California Environmental Protection Agency shall work with
 28 the Department of Food and Agriculture to achieve this goal.

29 (c) The California Environmental Protection Agency shall
 30 convene *an Organic Waste Recycling Group consisting of*
 31 *representatives of* the department, the State Water Resources
 32 Control Board, ~~and the State Air Resources Board Board, and the~~
 33 *Department of Food and Agriculture* to ensure proper coordination
 34 of agency regulations and goals to implement this section. *The*
 35 *Organic Waste Recycling Group shall do all of the following:*

36 (1) *Assess the state's progress towards developing the organic*
 37 *waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet*
 38 *the state goals specified in Assembly Bill 341 (Chapter 476 of the*
 39 *Statutes of 2011), the State Air Resources Board's May 2015*
 40 *Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy concept paper,*

1 *and the Department of Food and Agriculture's Healthy Soils*
2 *Initiative.*

3 *(2) Meet at least quarterly and consult with interested*
4 *stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the compost industry,*
5 *local governments, and environmental organizations, to encourage*
6 *the continued viability of the state's organic waste processing and*
7 *recycling infrastructure.*

8 *(3) Hold at least one public workshop annually to inform the*
9 *public of actions taken to implement this section and to receive*
10 *public comment.*

11 *(4) Develop recommendations for promoting organic waste*
12 *processing and recycling infrastructure statewide, which shall be*
13 *posted on the California Environmental Protection Agency's*
14 *Internet Web site no later than January 1, 2017, and updated*
15 *annually thereafter.*

16 SEC. 3. Section 43032 is added to the Public Resources Code,
17 to read:

18 43032. The department, in coordination with the State Air
19 Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board,
20 shall develop a policy that promotes the development of
21 coordinated permitting and regulation of composting facilities
22 while protecting the environment.