



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

Thursday, September 3, 2026, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

**Watsonville Community Room
275 Main Street, Watsonville CA 95076**

Hybrid Meeting Information:

ZoomGov Meeting Link: <https://santacruzcounty-us.zoomgov.com/j/1616217151>

Meeting ID: 161 621 7151

One tap mobile

+16692545252,,1616217151# US (San Jose)

+16692161590,,1616217151# US (San Jose)

Find your local number: <https://santacruzcounty-us.zoomgov.com/u/acV5vxapOL>



Agenda

1) Welcome and Quorum Verification

2) Oral communications – Public: *Informational item* for members of the public to raise issues not on the agenda and within the commission's subject matter jurisdiction. State law prevents the commission from addressing issues in detail that are not included on the meeting agenda, but it can direct staff to provide a brief answer or schedule the issue for inclusion on a future agenda.

3) Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates: *Informational item* for commission members and alternates to report on issues of interest within the commission's subject matter jurisdiction.

4) Review Meeting Minutes (Attachment A) – Motion to approve June 4, 2026 meeting minutes.

5) Jurisdictional Updates – Informational Item for staff members to provide brief updates on issues within the commission's subject matter jurisdiction.

6) CRV Update – Informational item to summarize local changes to CRV recycling programs.

7) HHW Update - Informational item on temporary Ben Lomond HHW closure and alternative HHW disposal options/locations.

8) Sharps Kiosks – Informational item Safe Drug and Sharps Disposal Ordinances lapse provisions and steps to take to resolve that may preserve local drop off kiosks.

9) SB 54 Exemption Discussion (Attachment B) – Discussion item – Staff will summarize the SB 54 exemption process and lead a policy discussion to address/decide exemption approach (collaborate regionally, locally, or apply individually).

10) Legislative Update (Attachment C) - Staff update to provide overview of bills introduced in the 2025/2026 legislative cycle affecting solid waste, recycling, edible food, organic waste, waste diversion, universal waste, hazardous materials management, and related topics.

11) Call for meeting agenda items

12) Adjourn



**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCAL TASK FORCE
Thursday, June 4, 2026, 3:00 – 5:00 pm
Capitola Community Room
420 Capitola Road, Capitola CA 95010**



Meeting Minutes

- 1) **Welcome and Quorum Verification** - Quorum was present in the room at 3:01. Both the chair and vice chair were absent and Jacob Guth, Citizen Representative for Santa Cruz County, called the meeting to order at 3:01pm. Staff called roll and meeting attendance was noted as follows:

Voting Members/Alternates Present: Sandy Brown (County alternate/volunteer chair) Jacob Guth (County, citizen rep), Erika Senyk (Capitola), Leslie O'Malley (Santa Cruz, alternate), Greg Wimp (Scotts Valley), Antonio Banderas (Watsonville, alternate).

Members/Alternates Present but Not Voting: Claudia Villalta-Mejia (County, citizen rep alternate – not voting because member present).

Members/Alternates Absent: Justin Cummings (County), Felipe Hernandez (County, chair), Ramon Gomez (County, alternate), Susan Westman (Capitola, alternate), Scott Newsome (Santa Cruz), Rene Golder (Santa Cruz, alternate), Rodolfo Onchi (Scotts Valley, alternate), Ari Parker (Watsonville, vice chair), Will Smith (Watsonville), Tami Stolzenhaler (Watsonville, alternate).

Task Force Staff Present: Beau Hawksford (County), Kasey Kolassa (County - online), Darcy Pruitt (County)

Agency Staff Present: Christina Horvat (County), Mary Ann LoBalbo (County-online), Mindy Esqueda (Scotts Valley-online).

Guests Present: Juan Castillo (GreenWaste Recovery), Jakki Castorena-Davila (Environmental Innovations), Laura Chain (CalRecycle-online).

- 2) **Oral communications – Public:** No oral communications received from the public.
- 3) **Oral communications - Task Force members/alternates:** No oral communications received from members/alternates.
- 4) **Review Meeting Minutes (Attachment A)** – Antonio Banderas made a motion to approve the March 5, 2026 meeting minutes. Leslie O'Malley seconded. Acting chair Jacob Guth called for a vote and the motion to approve the meeting minutes passed unanimously.
- 5) **Jurisdictional Updates** – The cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Capitola, and the County of Santa Cruz provided updates to the Task Force
 - a. City of Santa Cruz Update: City staff announced the citywide garage sale is scheduled for the weekend of June 6-7, 2026. The garage sale event is loved by city residents, is a low-cost event for the city to coordinate/map participant locations/advertise and is scheduled to align with UCSC move out to recover reusable furniture and reduce the amount of waste. Staff also discussed the success of the city's shredded paper event held on May 9th. The city doesn't accept shredded paper in its recycling collection carts, so the shredded paper event is popular with city residents and is scheduled twice per year in May and November.
 - b. City of Capitola Update: City staff announced their annual site visit from CalRecycle's Laura Chain included visits to Gayle's, Trader Joe's, and Nob Hill to review Edible food

Attachment A
June 4, 2026 Task Force Meeting Minutes

recovery and waste sorting programs at each of those locations. The two grocery stores are participating in a competition to increase their edible food donations and reduce their food waste. The city is also doing more event outreach in collaboration with GreenWaste staff to educate residents and to improve waste sorting practices at large events.

- c. City of Scotts Valley Update: Environmental Innovations staff provided an update for Scotts Valley regarding their edible food recovery program visits with most stores in compliance.
- d. Unincorporated Santa Cruz County Update: County staff provided an update on outreach events for the month of July to reduce consumer plastics. The County also announced the creation of a Green Team at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds to improve ongoing waste management challenges for large events.

6) Reusable Dishware Implementation Challenges (Attachment 1) – County staff summarized the information provided in the Reusable Dishware Implementation Challenges survey/study prepared by Californians Against Waste and the Story of Stuff Project. Generally, the survey focused on jurisdictions in North America with various dishware laws passed to reduce single use plastic waste in their local area. The survey study's key take away from these jurisdictions was that none of the local agencies responding to the survey felt like their program had effective enforcement. The study identified the primary enforcement challenges: (1) Limited enforcement budget/staffing to educate and inspect business compliance, (2) Lack of leadership priorities based on concerns about over-regulating local businesses, (3) Lack of interdepartmental enforcement cooperation, (4) Weak penalty mechanisms.

The study recommended regulation design strategies to resolve the identified enforcement challenges including: (1) Early engagement with business community, politicians, and enforcement allies in other departments to develop a policy and enforcement mechanisms that all can support, (2) Clear policy drafting to avoid policy and enforcement ambiguities, (3) plan policy and enforcement strategy with dedicated funding for education and inspections, (4) Implement a fine system with stronger penalties for large operators [fines commensurate with violation impacts].

County staff mentioned Surfrider Foundation's [Ocean Friendly Restaurant](#) program as an existing program that could encourage restaurants to use reusable dishes for onsite dining as a voluntary step, rather than creating a program that other jurisdictions find difficult to implement and enforce.

Surfrider's program has seven mandatory criteria that all participating restaurants must adopt:

- [1] reusable dishes for onsite dining, 2) no expanded polystyrene, 3) no plastic bags for take-out, 4) paper straws on request, 5) no beverages in plastic bottles, 6) follow proper recycling practices, 7) single use accessories provided on request.]

Ocean Friendly Restaurants must also select at least three of the program's eight optional criteria:

- [1] discounts for customers providing reusable items, 2) pre-packaged items not sold in plastic, 3) all seafood served is Seafood Watch "Best Choice" or "Good Alternative," 4) vegetarian/vegan menu options offered regularly, 5) no single use bio-plastic containers, 6) composting efforts in place, 7) energy efficiency efforts in place, 8) Water conservation and pollution mitigation efforts in place.]

Discussion focused on the hurdles to plan and roll out a multi-jurisdictional foodware program when we already have unfulfilled SB 1383 enforcement responsibilities and will need to implement the SB 54 roll out. When discussing the Surfrider program, many Monterey County restaurants participate and few Santa Cruz County restaurants participate (only 5 in Santa Cruz County). Surfrider's program participation criteria mandates reusable dishware for onsite dining and includes many state and local waste reduction requirements that apply in Santa Cruz County (no polystyrene foodware, all single-use accessory items only on request, proper recycling practices). The Surfrider program has many

Attachment A
June 4, 2026 Task Force Meeting Minutes

fewer requirements than the local Green Business programs encouraged locally. Staff from Environmental Innovations, who also work in Monterey County, find that the Ocean Friendly Restaurant program can work as a gateway to identify restaurants that are ready to participate in the County's Green Business Program. Staff from several jurisdictions requested contacts to Surfrider Foundation staff. Sandy Brown agreed to connect staff with Surfrider's local chapter. Surfrider Ocean Friendly Restaurant benefits include support for local jurisdiction's waste reduction goals and recognition for participating local businesses by a well-respected environmental organization.

- 7) **SB 54 Update (Attachment 2)** – Staff provided information on the approval of CalRecycle prepared SB 54 regulations. The approved SB 54 regulation took effect on May 1, 2026 and are found at Title 14 CCR Division 7, Chapter 11.1. By June 1, 2026 all plastic producers are required under the regulations to either join the Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO), or register independently with CalRecycle as an Independent Producer, or apply for a Small Producer Exemption.

The PRO, Circular Action Alliance, is expected to submit the PRO Plan to CalRecycle in June 2026 for review and approval by the beginning of 2027. [At the time of the 6/4 Task Force meeting the PRO plan had not been submitted.] The PRO Plan will be valid for five (5) years from the date of CalRecycle's approval.

Also under the SB 54 regulations, local jurisdictions and recycling service providers are required to begin accepting the full range of materials listed on the Covered Materials Categories list on the date CalRecycle approves the PRO Plan. If local jurisdictions or recycling service providers are unable to accept all materials and place them into a responsible end market, they will need to file an extension/exemption application. The application must include the reasons that the material cannot be recycled/composted locally. The application must first be submitted to the Producer Responsibility Organization and Independent Producers 90 days before submitting to CalRecycle. Producers have 90 days to review and comment prior to CalRecycle submission so their comments can be considered with the extension/exemption application.

Most local recommendations for changes to the Draft SB 54 regulations were not accepted, but CalRecycle does plan to include a portal to submit extension/exemption applications to Producers and to CalRecycle as requested.

- 8) **Edible Food Recovery (Attachment 3)** –Staff and partners discussed the minor revisions recommended by local counsel to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the County and cities to continue the Edible Food partnership. None of the partner agencies had additional comments and the proposed changes were submitted to the County Board of Supervisors as part of the contract extension approval.
- 9) **Legislative Update (Attachment C)** - Staff provide an update on bills modified since the March 2026 meeting. Compostable material requirements and battery management issues had the most changes. Several bills were stripped out and introduced with changed requirements. Hazardous materials management bills also included changes.
- 10) **Future Agenda Items:** Members requested an ongoing update on SB 54 and a report back on dine-in program implementation from Environmental Innovations.
- 11) **Meeting adjourned at 4:22pm**



Reusable Dishware Implementation Challenges

Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
June 4, 2026

Reusable Dishware Policy: Key Needs



- **Early Engagement Leads to Successful Implementation:** Meet businesses early, conduct “reuse readiness” assessments, provide multilingual outreach materials, and offer grants/technical assistance for stronger program buy-in.
- **Clear Policy Drafting:** Avoid ambiguities when drafting policies. Clear definitions, explicit requirements, and detailed provisions to address vendor’s specific circumstances [e.g., dine-in restaurants, food kiosks, grocery stores, food trucks, events, food courts, etc.]
- **Plan Enforcement Strategies:** Develop community partnerships with local organizations and businesses. Develop dedicated funding for education and inspections. Implement fine system with stronger penalties for large operators.

Reusable Dishware Policy: Successful Implementation



- **Early Engagement:**
 - **Understand business needs** – Review local business models to understand reusable dishware barriers and business needs.
 - Meet with local business owners/associations
 - Identify key challenges to focus limited resources
 - **Outreach** – conduct local business surveys to characterize food business type and reuse readiness
 - Amount of dine-in v. take-out business
 - Amount of reusable v. disposable dishware in use
 - Dishwashing facilities in use or available
 - **Robust Education** – engage business focus groups to help develop policy and outreach toolkits
 - Test policy requirements and messages with businesses

Reusable Dishware Policy: Clear Guidance



- **Focus education on compliant food ware** – not what is banned.
 - Maintain list of compliant and reusable foodservice ware at all price points and where to purchase locally
- **Ensure early outreach** – Especially to events and venues
 - Need time to coordinate compliance before implementation
- **Clear Communication** – use language(s) used by the community
 - Outreach staff and materials that match the community
- **Education on Bring Your Own (BYO) Policy**
 - Create a BYO education campaign compliant with AB 619
 - Educate environmental health officers about BYO acceptance
 - Educate businesses about need for a written BYO acceptance policy that includes staff BYO training.

Reusable Dishware Policy: Grants and Technical Support



- **Line up support before the policy is enacted:**
 - Program Information – details about cost savings and compliance options
 - Grant Availability – develop funding to make the transition to reusables easier
 - Technical Assistance – engage outside consultants to help program roll out and develop local case studies.
- **Grant Funding Considerations**
 - Targeted grants to buy reusable foodware – \$500 grants are typically adequate, but should fit the business needs
 - Dishwasher grants – Can help with the largest needs, but few businesses apply

Reusable Dishware Policy: Enforcement Challenges



No Jurisdiction with a Dishware Policy Felt Effective Enforcing It

- **Limited Staffing** – insufficient agency capacity to:
 - Support/train local business on dishware policy
 - Inspect local businesses for dishware policy compliance
 - Insufficient budget for outreach/enforcement
 - Lack of leadership priorities to enforce policy
 - Concerns about over-regulating the business community
 - Lack of interdepartmental enforcement cooperation
 - Lack of local commitment to enforce policy
- **Difficulty Collecting Violation Evidence:**
 - Staffing constraints
 - Weak penalty mechanisms
 - Complaint based enforcement only

Reusable Dishware Policy: Creative Compliance Solutions



Local Buy-in Needed to Ensure Policy and Enforcement Success:

Stakeholder engagement when developing policy:

- Business community affected by program requirements
- Departments affected by enforcement responsibilities

Avoid complaint-based enforcement:

- Businesses suffer when customers complain

Make penalties meaningful:

- Vary fines depending on the size and sales of the business
- Focus initial enforcement efforts on larger businesses first

Put compliance "burden of proof" on the business

- Send letters to all covered businesses asking for proof of compliance
- Consider requiring large venues and events hire greening consultants to improve overall environmental compliance

Ocean Friendly Restaurants



Mandatory Criteria

(All Required)



Only reusable foodware for onsite dining



No expanded polystyrene use (aka Styrofoam)



No plastic bags used for takeout or to-go orders



Paper straws provided only upon request



Beverages are not sold in plastic bottles



Proper recycling practices are followed



Single-use utensils, straws, condiments, and accessory items provided only upon request

Optional Criteria

(Min 3 Required)



Discount for customers with reusable items



No single-use or bio-based plastic containers



Vegetarian and vegan options offered regularly



Pre-packaged items not sold in plastic



Composting efforts in place



Energy efficiency efforts in place



All seafood is 'Best Choice' or 'Good Alternative' as defined by Seafood Watch



Efforts to conserve water and mitigate pollution are in place

[OFR-Quick-Guide-2021.pdf - Google Drive](#)



SB 54 Updates: Regulations Approved

Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
June 4, 2026

SB 54 Regulations Approved



On May 1, 2026,

- [Office of Administrative Law Approved Regulation Text](#)
- SB 54 Regulations Filed with the Secretary of State.
 - Title 14, CCR, Division 7, Chapter 11.1.
- Regulations took effect on May 1st filing date.

Note: Few changes were made to SB 54 regulations based on our local recommendations. CalRecycle has set up an SB 54 compliance portal for producer submissions. Local jurisdictions may be able to use the portal for CMC list collection extension/exemption requests (CCR 14 Section 18980.11.1 (c) and (h)(2)(C)).

SB 54 Regulation Requirement



On June 1, 2026, regulations required packaging producers to either:

1. Join a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO);
 - Circular Action Alliance is California's only SB 54 approved PRO.
2. Register individually with CalRecycle and apply as an Independent Producer; or
3. Apply for a Small Producer Exemption if eligible.

SB 54 PRO Plan & What's Next



What's next now that SB 54 Regulations are approved?:

- SB 54 PRO Circular Action Alliance is expected to submit its Producer Responsibility Organization's Plan (PRO Plan) to CalRecycle in June 2026.
- CalRecycle is expected to review, conditionally approve, or approve the PRO Plan on January 1, 2027.
 - An approved PRO Plan is valid for five (5) years.
- Local Jurisdictions are required to begin accepting the full range of CMC listed materials for recycling or composting no later than the date CalRecycle approves the PRO Plan.

(14 CCR Section 18980.11(a) and PRC 42061 (c) & (d))

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(14 CCR Section 18980.11(a) and PRC 42061 (c) & (d))

Attachment A: June 4, 2025 Task Force Meeting Minutes
[Attachment 3]
Edible Food Recovery MOU – Presentation Slides



Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding

Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force
June 4, 2026



Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SANTA CRUZ COUNTYWIDE EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY SERVICE AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to support cooperative edible food recovery projects is effective July 1, 2026, made by and between the County of Santa Cruz ("County") and the Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz, and Watsonville for the purpose of entering into an agreement to fund a countywide Edible Food Recovery Service Agreement ("Service Agreement") to comply with the requirements of State law under Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383). The Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz, and Watsonville, and County may be identified individually as "Partner" or collectively as "Partners."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, SB 1383 requires the Partners to plan for, support, and accurately report countywide edible food recovery capacity; and

WHEREAS, SB 1383 requires the Partners to educate Food Recovery Organizations and Edible Food Generators about edible food recovery requirements and to annually collect and report information to CalRecycle; and

WHEREAS, the Partners have a mutual interest in the efficient countywide implementation of edible food recovery programs to meet SB 1383 to ensure adequate food recovery capacity; and

WHEREAS, the Partners have each received SB 1383 Local Assistance Grant funds from CalRecycle to support the implementation of SB 1383 within their local jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, CalRecycle SB 1383 Local Assistance Grant fund reporting requires a Service Agreement with the Service Agreement contractor ("Contractor") and a Memorandum of Understanding between the Partners to certify valid expenses; and

WHEREAS, the Partners entered into that certain Memorandum of Understanding to support cooperative edible food recovery projects effective July 1, 2024, which expired upon the conclusion of the previous two-year Service Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Partners have determined that there will be mutual benefits to cooperatively engaging in a Service Agreement to hire a Contractor and share costs to support cooperative SB 1383 programs; and

WHEREAS, the Partners have agreed to extend for another year their support for the Edible Food Recovery Service Agreement by contributing a portion of their SB 1383 CalRecycle Local Assistance Grant funds to the County, as lead jurisdiction, according to their population based on CalRecycle's jurisdictional procurement targets at the time the previous two-year Service Agreement was entered; and

WHEREAS, the Partners wish to make clear their respective roles and responsibilities relating to the Service Agreement.

Attachment A: June 4, 2025 Task Force Meeting Minutes
[Attachment 3]
Edible Food Recovery MOU – Presentation Slides

Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding

AGREEMENT

NOW THEREFORE, the Partners incorporate the above Recitals and agree as follows:

1. The County of Santa Cruz will act as the lead jurisdiction on behalf of the Partners and hold the Service Agreement with the Contractor selected by the County of Santa Cruz. The Contractor will be selected in consultation with and written approval from all Partners.

2. The Partners will contribute to a not-to-exceed cost of \$250,000 for a two-year extension to the Service Agreement, to retain said Contractor based on the funding commitments shown in Table 1, which are reflective of each jurisdiction's relative population as calculated based on CalRecycle's SB 1383 jurisdictional procurement targets at the time the previous two-year Service Agreement was entered. This MOU shall expire upon the conclusion of the one-year Service Agreement extension. The surplus of \$44,145 includes grant funds committed to purchase and pay set-up fees for the countywide Garbit App subscription over the two-year SB-1383 Local Assistance Grant cycle (FY 2025-FY 2026).

Table 1: Cost Sharing by Population Based on CalRecycle's Jurisdictional Procurement Targets		
Jurisdiction	Cost Share	Percentage Share
Capitola	\$1,930	3.86%
Santa Cruz	\$10,750	21.51%
Scotts Valley	\$2,250	4.50%
Watsonville	\$9,835	19.67%
Unincorporated County	\$25,235	50.47%
Total	\$50,000	100.00%

3. The Partners agree this cost allocation set forth in Table 1 will only be used for the purposes of distributing the costs outlined in this Memorandum of Understanding, including the Service Agreement Scope of Work ("Scope") outlined in Attachment A2 and purchase and set-up fees for the countywide Garbit App subscription over the FY 2024-FY 2026 SB-1383. This allocation will not be used as a precedent, or to bind any of the Partners in any way, in cost sharing arrangements for any future cooperative waste management activities.

4. The Partners developed the Scope to increase countywide program consistency to benefit regulated businesses and food recovery organizations operating in various jurisdictions within Santa Cruz County and to reduce program costs for the individual jurisdictions by developing shared SB 1383 program components and implementation materials.

5. The County of Santa Cruz, Recycling and Solid Waste Services Section will be the primary entity responsible for the administrative management of the Service Agreement to oversee deliverables, approve invoices and provide billing information to partner jurisdictions.

6. The County of Santa Cruz will provide regular written reports to each Partner, at least quarterly, through billing and email updates to ensure compliance with the Scope. Any Partner may request specific information from County related to this MOU and the Service Agreement or a meeting with the County to discuss the Scope or any related deliverable under the SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery Service Agreement.



Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding

7. Recordkeeping and Audit.

7.1 The County must keep accurate records relating to the Service Agreement in a manner consistent with applicable state and/or federal laws and regulations.

7.2 Any and all records pertaining to the Service Agreement shall be readily available for examination and audit by any Partner. All such records shall be maintained until audits and examinations are completed and resolved, or for a period of three (3) years after the termination of this MOU, whichever is sooner.

8. Insurance and Indemnification.

8.1 Each party ("Indemnitor") to this MOU agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the other parties to this MOU, and the other parties' respective officials, officers, employees, and volunteers ("Indemnitees") from any claims, demands, damages, and liability of any kind or nature, including attorneys' fees and costs, but only in proportion to and to the extent that any such liability imposed on the Indemnitees is proximately due to the negligent acts or omissions of the Indemnitor, its officials, officers, employees, volunteers, invitees, or others under Indemnitor's control or authority relating to this MOU.

8.2 Each Partner represents and warrants that it is insured to honor its respective indemnification obligations provided herein and that the indemnifying Partner's insurance coverage shall be the primary insurance as respects the other Partners.

9. Amendment. This MOU may not be amended or modified in any respect except by written instrument duly executed by each Partner.

10. No Agency. It is understood that each of the Partners operate independently from one another and cannot enter into agreements or contracts as agents of the other. It is expressly understood and agreed that none of the Parties are in any way or for any purpose an agent of each other related to this MOU or the Service Agreement.

11. No Assignment. No party to this MOU can assign any portion of this MOU without the other Partners' prior written consent, unless otherwise stated herein.

12. Entire Agreement. This MOU contains the entire agreement of the Partners and each Partner acknowledges there were no other oral agreements, representations, warranties or statements of fact made prior to or at the time of the signing of this MOU.

13. Severability. If any term or provision of this MOU is declared invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

14. Waiver. Waiver by any Partner of any portion of this MOU shall not constitute a waiver of the same or any other portion hereof.

15. Governing Law. This MOU shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with California law.

16. Notices. If either party shall desire or is required to give notice to the other such notice shall be given in writing, via email:

To COUNTY:

Kasey Kolassa, Recycling & Solid Waste
Services Manager
701 Ocean Street Room 410
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 454-2377
kasey.kolassa@santacruzcountycalifornia.gov
[name/title]

[address]

[phone]

[email]

To CAPITOLA:

James Goldstein, City Manager
420 Capitola Avenue, Capitola, CA 95010
(831) 475-7300
jgoldstein@ci.capitola.ca.us [name/title]

[address]

[phone]

[email]

To SANTA CRUZ:

Matt Huffaker, City Manager
City of Santa Cruz, City Manager's Office
809 Center Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 420-5010
mhuffaker@santacruzcalifornia.gov

[name/title]

[address]

[phone]

[email]

To SCOTTS VALLEY:

Rodolfo Onchi, P.E.
Public Works Director/City Engineer
701 Lundy Lane Scotts Valley, CA 95066
(831) 793-5662
ronchi@scottsvalliey.gov [name/title]

[address]

[phone]

[email]

To WATSONVILLE:

[name/title]
[address]
[phone]
[email] Rowin Ortiz, City Clerk
275 Main Street Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 768-3040
cityclerk@watsonville.gov

[address]

[phone]

[email]

Attachment A: June 4, 2025 Task Force Meeting Minutes
[Attachment 3]
Edible Food Recovery MOU – Presentation Slides

Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding



Changes to the above information shall be given to the other party in writing ten (10) business days before the change is effective.

17. Counterparts. This MOU may be executed in counterparts, and when each party has signed and delivered at least one such counterpart, each one shall be deemed an original and, when taken together with other signed counterparts, shall constitute one agreement, which shall be binding on and effective regarding all parties. Facsimile and scanned signatures have the same force and effect as original signatures.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties execute this MOU as of the dates below:

COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

Approved as to form:

By: _____

County Counsel

Its: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF CAPITOLA

Approved as to form:

By: _____

City Attorney

Its: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

Approved as to form:

By: _____

City Attorney

Its: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

Approved as to form:

By: _____

City Attorney

Its: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

Approved as to form:

By: _____

City Attorney

Its: _____

Attest: _____

By: _____

Date: _____

Edible Food Recovery Memorandum of Understanding



Attachment A2

DRAFT Scope of Work

A. Food Recovery Information Collection:

- Name, Location, and Contact Information for all known food recovery organizations and services operating within Santa Cruz County.
 - Annual amount of food collected from Food Generators by donor location/jurisdiction
 - Annual food recovery capacity (if greater than annual amount of food collected).
- Maintain Accurate Edible Food Recovery Agreement Records with Tier 1 and Tier 2 Food Generators to document SB 1383 local contract compliance.
- Name, Location, and Contact Information for Tier 1 and Tier 2 Food Generators.
 - Maximize food recovery from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Food Generators.

o Work with local jurisdictions to onboard challenging Food Generators.

B. Annual CalRecycle Food Recovery Data Report to each of five (5) local jurisdictions within the county

- Provide brief edible food recovery report to each jurisdiction for each calendar year by June 15 for submission by local jurisdictions as part of CalRecycle's Electronic Annual Report (EAR) including:
 - Pounds of estimated or weighed recovered food for the preceding calendar year.
 - Help jurisdiction to clarify list of and quantify total of all Tier 1 & 2 Food Generators.
 - Support the identification and quantity of Food Recovery Organizations and Services located within each jurisdiction.
- o Provide food recovery report for CalRecycle OWR grant as needed.
- Deliver brief edible food recovery report to lead contact at each of the five (5) local jurisdictions based on the calendar year.

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act
Update to Covered Material Category (CMC) List
Released December 31, 2025

Each year, millions of tons of single-use packaging and plastic food service ware are disposed of in California, making up a significant portion of landfill waste and contributing to widespread environmental pollution across the state.

The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act [Senate Bill (SB) 54, Allen, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2022, the Act] establishes an extended producer responsibility program to reduce waste associated with single-use packaging and single-use plastic food service ware (covered material) in California.

The law requires that by 2032:

- Plastic covered material must be source reduced by 25 percent;
- Covered material must be recyclable or eligible to be labeled compostable; and
- Plastic covered material must achieve a 65 percent recycling rate.

CalRecycle published an initial assessment of covered material categories deemed recyclable and eligible for being labeled compostable in December 2023 and updated the CMC list on December 31, 2024. Through 2032, CalRecycle must annually update the list [PRC 42061(e)].

The list establishes the covered material categories themselves and CalRecycle's determinations of which categories satisfy the requirements to be considered "recyclable" or "eligible for being labeled 'compostable'" for purposes of the Act. For the first time, the CMC list includes estimated recycling rates for each CMC, which will be updated annually as part of regular CMC list updates [PRC 42061(b)].

Updated CMC List

Table 1 is the updated CMC list for the January 1, 2026 publication, including the following elements:

- **Covered Material Categories (CMC)** – Each covered material category identifies a combination of material type and form that describes covered materials. The categories are intended to apply to each detachable component of covered material individually. This update uses the CMCs published September 2, 2025.
- **Recyclability Determinations by CMC** – This includes determination of which categories satisfy the requirements to be considered "recyclable" for purposes of the Act. Changes since the last update reflect new data.
- **Compostability Determinations by CMC** – This includes determinations of which categories satisfy the requirements to be considered "eligible for being labeled 'compostable'" for purposes of the Act. Changes since the last update

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are a result of the extension granted by the director on June 11, 2025, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 42357(g)(1)(B)(i) and (ii) for products that contain synthetic substances.

- **Recycling Rates by CMC** – This includes estimated percentages of covered material recycled in a year divided by the amount recycled and disposed. The amount recycled does not consider whether material reaches responsible end markets given that responsible end markets have not yet been identified for the purposes of the Act. For more information on the methodology and data sources used to estimate the recycling rates, see the Statewide Needs Assessment Report.

Please note that the CMC list is not a determination of whether any particular label violates PRC section 42355.51 or 42357. CalRecycle evaluates recyclability and compostability for purposes of SB 54 only, not for the purpose of determining liability under any other law.

How to Read the Table

The first through fourth columns of the table describe the covered material in each category.

- The **first column** of the table lists a category identification code (category ID) associated with each CMC.
 - Each category ID starts with a number that references the year of publication of the CMC List. For example, the “25” in category “25_M1N” refers to the September 2, 2025, CMC update.
 - Each category ID has one or two letters that indicate the Material Class of the CMC:
 - G = Glass
 - C = Ceramic
 - M = Metal
 - PF = Paper and Fiber
 - P = Plastic
 - WO = Wood and Other Organic Materials
 - Category IDs ending with “N” indicate the category is for material **without** a plastic component.
 - Category IDs ending with “P” indicate the category is for material **with** a plastic component.
 - An asterisk (*) indicates the category has changed since the last published list of CMCs (since December 31, 2024, publication).
 - Note: When a CMC changes, it is assigned a new category ID, and its previous category ID is retired. As a result, the category IDs may not be in numerical order.
- The **second column** describes the dominant Material Class of the item of covered material – Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Paper and Fiber, Plastic, or Wood and Other Organic Materials.

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- The **third column** describes the dominant Material Type of the item of covered material. Material Types are specific to each Material Class.
- The **fourth column** describes the Form of the covered materials included in that CMC, including whether that covered material includes a plastic component.
 - If a Material Form is named “**All Forms**,” then that category includes all forms of covered material within a Material Type.
 - If a Material Form includes the term “**Other**,” then that category includes all forms of a Material Type that do not belong in any other specific category for a form of that Material Type. Innovations that constitute new forms would fall within “Other Forms” categories.

For a more detailed description of CMCs, in addition to guidance on how to categorize covered material into specific CMCs, refer to the most recent [CMC Producer Reporting guidance](#) document found on [CalRecycle's Covered Material Categories List webpage](#).

The **fifth column** lists recyclability determinations. An indication of yes (Y) means that, based on available data and current assumptions, CalRecycle considers a category to be recyclable for purposes of PRC section 42061(c). In its evaluation, CalRecycle considered information on jurisdiction recycling program collection and the sorting behaviors of large volume transfer/processing facilities in California. This evaluation does not address the destination or ultimate disposition of materials sorted and sold by large volume transfer/processing facilities. Nor does this evaluation consider PRC Sections 42355.51(d)(3) through (d)(6), which apply only to specific products, not categories of materials. Recyclability determinations rely on findings described in the SB 343 Material Characterization Study Revised Preliminary Findings Report. For further information concerning SB 343 (Allen, Chapter 507, Statutes of 2021), visit [CalRecycle's webpage](#).

The **sixth column** lists compostability determinations. For individual covered material items to satisfy the compostability-related criterion of PRC section 42050(b), they must satisfy the requirements for labeling them “compostable” to be lawful. Most of those requirements, however, necessarily apply on item-by-item basis only, whereas the CMC list only concerns covered material on a category-by-category basis. Accordingly, an indication of yes (Y) means that, based on available data and current assumptions, CalRecycle considers a category to be compostable for purposes of PRC section 42061(d) because it encompasses materials that could satisfy the requirements of PRC Section 42357(g)(1)(B), which contains the only criterion within section 42357 that applies on a category-by-category basis: that the eligible to be labeled “compostable” materials are allowable agricultural organic inputs under the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s [National Organic Program \(NOP\)](#). To be such an input, (1) paper materials must be newspaper or other recycled paper such as cardboard and must not have glossy coatings or colored inks, (2) woody material must be untreated wood (or other organic materials) without any added synthetic substances, and (3) fiber materials must not have any added synthetic substances. These restrictions are a matter of federal law and cannot be changed by CalRecycle. Visit [NOP website](#) for the most up-to-date information. This evaluation does not consider PRC 42357(g)(1)(C) through (E), which apply to specific products, not categories of materials.

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On June 11, 2025, the Director granted an extension for products containing synthetic substances pursuant to PRC 42357(g)(1)(B)(i) and (ii). This extension granted till June 30, 2027, delays the restriction imposed by PRC 42357(g)(1)(B) for products that satisfy all requirements for lawfully being labeled “compostable” other than the NOP-related requirement described in the previous paragraph. Accordingly, several CMCs with a plastic component have been deemed compostable as those CMCs may encompass materials with components that are made of plastics designed for compostability. For example, 25_PF1P-Paper and Fiber-Kraft Paper- All Forms w/plastic component was deemed compostable for this update as this CMC may contain Kraft paper covered material in which the plastic component(s) is made of plastic designed for compostability.

The **seventh column** lists recycling rates. The recycling rate is estimated as the percentage of covered material recycled in a year divided by the amount recycled and disposed. The amount recycled does not consider whether material reaches responsible end markets given that responsible end markets have not yet been identified for the purposes of the Act. The amount disposed is estimated as the amount of covered material sent to landfills, transformation, and Engineered Municipal Solid Waste (EMSW) conversion in California. Using the best available data for the calendar year 2024, recycling rates were jointly estimated for groupings of CMCs. Each CMC within that grouping is estimated to have the same recycling rate. For example, all CMCs within the Ceramic Material class were estimated together because data was only available at the group level. For more information on the methodology, assumptions, and data sources used to estimate the recycling rates, see the Statewide Needs Assessment Report.

For more information about the Act, including the latest information on the development of regulations, visit the [SB 54 webpage](#) and sign up for the SB 54 [listserv](#), which will keep you updated on any new information.

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Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_M1N	Metal	Aluminum	Non-aerosol container w/o plastic component	Y		<39%
25_M1P	Metal	Aluminum	Non-aerosol container w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M4P	Metal	Aluminum	Aerosol can w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M2N	Metal	Aluminum	Foil sheets w/o a plastic component	Y		<9%
25_M2P	Metal	Aluminum	Foil sheets w/ a plastic component	Y		
25_M3N	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Molded Containers w/o plastic component	Y		
25_M3P	Metal	Aluminum	Foil Molded Containers w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M5N	Metal	Aluminum	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Y		
25_M5P	Metal	Aluminum	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M6N	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bimetal	Non-aerosol container w/o plastic component	Y		<45%
25_M6P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bimetal	Non-aerosol container w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M7P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bimetal	Aerosol can w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M8N	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bimetal	Other Forms w/o plastic component	Y		
25_M8P	Metal	Tin/Steel/Bimetal	Other Forms w/ plastic component	Y		

Table 1. Covered Material Category List (As of January 1, 2026)

Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_G1N	Glass	Glass	Bottles and Jars w/o plastic component	Y		65%
25_G1P	Glass	Glass	Bottle and Jars w/ plastic component	Y		
25_G2N	Glass	Glass	Other Forms w/o plastic component			
25_G2P	Glass	Glass	Other Forms w/ plastic component			
25_G3N	Glass	Glass	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/o plastic component	Y		
25_G3P	Glass	Glass	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component	Y		
25_C1N	Ceramic	Ceramic	All Forms w/o plastic component			0%
25_C1P	Ceramic	Ceramic	All Forms w/ plastic component			
25_C2N	Ceramic	Ceramic	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/o plastic component			Insufficient Information
25_C2P	Ceramic	Ceramic	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component			

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Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_M9N	Metal	Other Nonferrous	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y		Insufficient Information
25_M9P	Metal	Other Nonferrous	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y		
25_M10N	Metal	Other Ferrous	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y		
25_M10P	Metal	Other Ferrous	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y		25%
25_M12N	Metal	Metal	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/o plastic component	Y		Insufficient Information
25_M12P	Metal	Metal	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component			
25_PF1N	Paper and Fiber	Kraft Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y	Y	30%
25_PF1P	Paper and Fiber	Kraft Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y	Y*	
25_PF14 P	Paper and Fiber	Molded Fiber	All Forms w/ plastic component		Y*	7%
25_PF14 N	Paper and Fiber	Molded Fiber	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y	Y	
25_PF15 P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Aseptic Cartons			<1%
25_PF5P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Gable-top Cartons			<1%
25_PF17 P*	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Paperboard with a Plastic Coating/Lining		Y*	<6%
25_PF7P	Paper and Fiber	Multi-Material Laminate	Other Forms w/ plastic component		Y*	

Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_PF8N	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Waxed Cardboard w/o plastic component		Y	0%
25_PF8P	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Waxed Cardboard w/ plastic component			
25_PF9N	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Cardboard w/o plastic component	Y	Y	68%
25_PF9P	Paper and Fiber	OCC	Cardboard w/ plastic component	Y		
25_PF10 N	Paper and Fiber	Paperboard	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y	Y	30%
25_PF10 P	Paper and Fiber	Paperboard	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y	Y*	
25_PF11 N	Paper and Fiber	White Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y	Y	71%
25_PF11 P	Paper and Fiber	White Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y	Y*	
25_PF12 N	Paper and Fiber	Other/Mixed Paper	All Forms w/o plastic component	Y	Y	
25_PF12 P	Paper and Fiber	Other/Mixed Paper	All Forms w/ plastic component	Y	Y*	
25_PF16 N	Paper and Fiber	Paper and Fiber	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/o plastic component		Y	Insufficient Information
25_PF16 P	Paper and Fiber	Paper and Fiber	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component		Y*	
25_P1P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Clear/Natural)	Y		16%
25_P2P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Bottles, Jugs, and Jars (Pigmented/Color)	Y		5%

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Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_P38P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, Tubs	Y		4%
25_P39P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Other Rigid Items	Y		
25_P5P	Plastic	PET (#1)	Flexible and Film Items			Insufficient Information
25_P6P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Bottles, Jugs and Jars (Clear/Natural)	Y		19%
25_P7P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Bottles, Jugs and Jars (Pigmented/Color)	Y		
25_P8P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Pails & Buckets	Y		0%
25_P40P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Other Rigid Items	Y		<23%
25_P10P	Plastic	HDPE (#2)	Flexible and Film Items			5%
25_P11P	Plastic	PVC (#3)	Rigid Items			Insufficient Information
25_P12P	Plastic	PVC (#3)	Flexible and Film Items			
25_P13P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Bottles, Jugs and Jars			Insufficient Information
25_P14P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Other Rigid Items			0%
25_P15P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Clear Non-Bag Film			5%
25_P16P	Plastic	LDPE (#4)	Other Flexible and Film Items			
25_P17P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Bottles, Jugs and Jars	Y		2%
25_P41P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, Tubs	Y		
25_P20P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Rigid Items	Y		

Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_P19P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Utensils			Insufficient Information
25_P21P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Clear Non-Bag Film			Insufficient Information
25_P22P	Plastic	PP (#5)	Other Flexible and Film Items			
25_P23P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Expanded/Foamed Hinged Containers, Plates, Cups, Tubs, Trays, and Other Foamed Containers			<1%
25_P42P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Other Expanded/Foamed Forms			
25_P27P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Utensils			<1%
25_P43P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Solid Hinged Containers, Plates, Cups, Tubs, Trays, and Other Solid Forms			<2%
25_P29P	Plastic	PS (#6)	Flexible and Film Items			Insufficient Information
25_P44P	Plastic	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability	Rigid Items		Y*	18%
25_P45P	Plastic	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability	Flexible and Film Items		Y*	4%
25_P46P	Plastic	Multi-Material Laminate	Pouches and Envelopes			<2%
25_P33P	Plastic	Multi-Material Laminate	Other Forms			

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Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_P34P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Textiles			<33%
25_P35P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Rigid Items			<3%
25_P36P	Plastic	Other/Mixed Plastics	Flexible and Film Items			Insufficient Information
25_P47P	Plastic	Plastic	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less			Insufficient Information
25_WO1N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Untreated Forms w/o plastic component		Y	Insufficient Information
25_WO1P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Untreated Forms w/ plastic component			
25_WO2N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Treated or Painted Forms w/o plastic component			
25_WO2P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood	All Treated or Painted Forms w/ plastic component			
25_WO3N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Textiles w/o plastic component			
25_WO3P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Textiles w/ plastic component			
25_WO4N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Other Forms w/o plastic component		Y	

Category ID	Material Class ¹	Material Type ¹	Form ^{2,3}	Recyclable ⁴	Compostable ⁴	Recycling Rate ^{5 6 7}
25_WO4P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Other/Mixed Organic	Other Forms w/ plastic component			Insufficient Information
25_WO6N	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/o plastic component		Y	
25_WO6P	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Wood and Other Organic Materials	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component			

Footnotes:

¹For items composed of multiple materials, "Material Class" and "Material Type" refer to the material constituting the greatest percentage of an item's weight.

² Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less refers to dimensions, such as length, width, or height. *For flexible items*, this is measured when the item is laid flat in a relaxed state. If the side being measured is *circular*, the diameter is the appropriate measurement.

³Forms indicating "with a plastic component" refer to items that contain plastic but for which plastic is not the material constituting the greatest percentage of the item's weight.

⁴Inclusion on this list reflects category-based evaluations of recyclability and compostability and does not constitute a product-specific determination of recyclability or compostability.

⁵Values shown as "less than" or "<#%" indicates that limited end market information is currently available, and the recycling rate estimate is instead based on available processor outflow data. Values shown as a percentage, without any other modifiers, are based on information regarding the amount of a given covered material category, or group of covered material categories, that is sent to land. The methodology for the recycling rate calculation is presented in the Statewide Needs Assessment Report.

⁶Merged rows indicate that information is available for the merged group of covered material categories, and is insufficient to determine a specific recycling rate for the individual covered material categories within the group.

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⁷Insufficient Information indicates that there is currently insufficient data on the amount of this covered material category that is sent to end markets. Specific information regarding the recycling or processing of small format categories is not available.

* A compostable determination for these CMCs does not imply that all covered material within the CMC is compostable, but signifies that covered material within the CMC is not disqualified from being eligible to be labeled compostable due to not meeting the National Organic Program requirements

Abbreviations and Acronym List

CalRecycle: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CMC: Covered Material Category
HDPE: High-Density Polyethylene
LDPE: Low-Density Polyethylene
OCC: Old Corrugated Cardboard
PET: Polyethylene Terephthalate
PP: Polypropylene
PRC: Public Resources Code (California Statute)
PS: Polystyrene
PVC: Polyvinyl Chloride

Attachment C

Legislative Update – [Changes since June meeting](#), [Changes since September meeting](#),
[Changes since December meeting](#), [Changes since March meeting](#), [Changes since June meeting](#)
Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials

Battery Management

AB 762, as amended, Irwin. Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.

(1) Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Existing law defines terms for these purposes. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state, to impose civil liability on a person or entity that knowingly violated, or reasonably should have known that it violated, provisions relating to the above-described carryout bag prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$1,000 per day for the first violation. Existing law requires any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and authorizes the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce those provisions. This bill would authorize a city, a county, a city and county, or the state, to enforce the above-described disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition and to impose civil liability on a person or entity in violation of the prohibition in specified fine amounts, including \$500 for the first violation. The bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and would authorize the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce these provisions. The bill would specify that any remedies provided pursuant to these provisions are not exclusive and are in addition to the remedies that may be available pursuant to specified provisions relating to unfair competition. The bill would make any person who violates the above-described disposable battery-embedded vapor inhalation device prohibition guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500. By expanding the scope of an infraction, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would specify that any penalty described above is in addition to the other penalties authorized by the bill. The bill would require costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out these provisions to be recoverable by the Attorney General, upon the request of the agency, from the liable person or persons. The bill would make its provisions severable. (2) Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, provides for the licensure and regulation of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Existing law prohibits the retail sale of any flavored tobacco product or tobacco product flavor enhancer, as specified. Existing law authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration or a law enforcement agency, upon discovery that a retailer possesses, stores, owns, or has made a retail sale of flavored tobacco products or tobacco product flavor enhancers, to seize those products, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a civil penalty against the retailer equal to \$50 per individual package of flavored tobacco product or tobacco product flavor enhancer seized or delivered to the department, with increasing penalties for

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Legislative Update – [Changes since June meeting](#), [Changes since September meeting](#), [Changes since December meeting](#), [Changes since March meeting](#), [Changes since June meeting](#)

Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials subsequent seizures. Existing law requires those civil penalties be deposited into the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund, which is available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, also include the unlawful sale or offering for sale, as specified, of a disposable battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a tobacco product by a retailer within the conduct subject to those provisions. [This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 22974.2 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2667 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2667 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.](#) (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Amended 3/28/2025 in State Assembly, Status: Hearing canceled at author's request. Active bill- in committee process, Hearing canceled at request of author 4/29/2025, Last amended 8/20/2026, In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending 8/25/2026.](#)

SB 615, as amended, Allen. Vehicle traction batteries.

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner. [Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards and to regulate emissions from motor vehicles. Existing state board regulations require certain new motor vehicles to be equipped with specified traction battery labels. This bill would require, commencing July 1, 2028, a battery supplier, as defined, to equip a new vehicle traction battery sold in the state with a permanent label containing only specified information, as provided. The bill would require a remanufacturer to rebrand and relabel a remanufactured vehicle traction battery, as provided. The bill would require each battery supplier and remanufacturer, no later than 90 days after the chaptering of the act, to register with the state board and provide the state board with specified information. The bill would require those entities to update that registration and information annually and upon request of the board, as provided. The bill would require the state board to adopt regulations no later than July 1, 2031, to implement and enforce these provisions and would require the state board to determine the most cost-effective means to accept required electronic submissions, as provided. This bill would require battery suppliers, beginning July 1, 2029, and annually thereafter, to pay the state board a fee sufficient to cover the state board's full personnel, administrative, regulatory, and loan and interest costs related to implementing and enforcing these provisions. The bill would require the state board to create a tiered fee schedule based on each battery supplier's share of total in-state vehicle registrations with vehicle traction batteries 10 years prior, and would exempt establishment of and updates to that schedule from the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would establish the Vehicle Traction Battery Recovery Fund \(fund\) in the State Treasury and would require the state board to deposit all fee moneys into the fund, as specified. Moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, only to implement and enforce these provisions, and to reimburse specified loans and interest. The bill would authorize, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Director of Finance to make a loan from an unspecified fund to the fund to meet regulatory and startup costs of the state board's activities pursuant to these provisions. The state](#)

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Legislative Update – [Changes since June meeting](#), [Changes since September meeting](#), [Changes since December meeting](#), [Changes since March meeting](#), [Changes since June meeting](#)
Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials
[board's duties under the bill would be contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes.](#)
Last amended 7/07/2025, in Assembly Appropriations, Status: Committee hearing date 8/29/2025.
[Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry 9/9/2025.](#) Last amended
8/20/2026, In Assembly. Ordered to third reading.

Beverage Container Recycling

AB 1780, [as amended](#), Michelle Rodriguez. Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines “beverage” to include, among other things, noncarbonated water, carbonated and noncarbonated fruit drinks, and vegetable juice, as specified. This bill would exempt a distributor from making redemption payments to the department for filled beverage containers containing the above-described beverages that the distributor donates [\(1\) to an organization located in California that is exempt from federal income taxation, \(2\) a public school, or \(3\) a first responder](#), as specified. The bill would require the distributor to prepare and maintain records of the donations, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. [The bill would authorize the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, and would provide that these emergency regulations are not to be repealed by the Office of Administrative Law and are to remain in effect until revised by the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery.](#) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Introduced 2/9/2026. Active Bill - Pending Referral. In Senate, Read first time 5/21/2026. Last Amended 7/2/2026. In committee: Held under submission. Placed on suspense file 8/13/2026.](#)

AB 2481, [as amended](#), Soria. Beverage containers: recycling: glass: quality incentive payments. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the [Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery](#) a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the fund to be continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes, including, among other things, to pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments associated with the collection and recycling of empty beverage containers. The act continuously appropriates up to \$15,000,000 annually from the fund to the department for quality incentive payments for empty glass beverage containers to an operator of a curbside recycling program or other certified entity, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to make quality incentive payments from the fund, for empty glass beverage containers that are substantially free from contamination and used [for the manufacturing of glass products in the state that are not beverage containers](#), as specified. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. [In Senate, Read first time 5/27/2026. Last Amended 6/22/2026. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. 8/24/2026.](#)

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SB 14, as amended, Blakespear. State agencies: solid waste diversion: single-use plastic bottles. (1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each state agency to divert at least 50% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. “State agency” is defined, for purposes of these requirements, to include the California Community Colleges. The act requires each state agency to develop and adopt an integrated waste management plan to reduce solid waste, reuse materials whenever possible, recycle recyclable materials, and procure products with recycled content in all state agency offices and facilities, including any leased locations, as provided. The act requires each state agency to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste by at least 50%, as provided. This bill would require a state agency to include in its integrated waste management plan descriptions of actions to be taken to source reduce certain materials, as specified. The bill would require, on or before July 15, 2027, each state agency to submit an adopted integrated waste management plan to the department for review and approval, and would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the department to complete its review of the plans, as specified. The bill would require a state agency’s annual report to include summaries of the state agency’s compliance with the requirement to reduce solid waste by 50% and the requirements relating to the adoption of an integrated waste management plan. By imposing new duties on community colleges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require the department to provide advice to help state agencies and facilities reduce solid waste by at least 50%. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2027, require the department to publish on its internet website a list of products available for purchase by state agencies that would reduce the overall amount of plastic or paper waste generated. (2) Existing law requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic. Between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2029, inclusive, existing law requires that percentage to be no less than 25% postconsumer recycled plastic per year, and on and after January 1, 2030, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic per year. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2026, reportable purchases by state agencies of plastic beverage containers to be of plastic beverage containers with no less than those above-referenced percentages of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. [Last amended: 7/09/2025, Status: Placed on Assembly Appropriations suspense file. Committee hearing date 8/29/2025 - Held in committee and under submission.](#)

SB 633, as amended, Blakespear. Beverage containers: recycling. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California

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Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law requires the department to post this reported information on its internet website, as provided. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.

This bill, beginning on or before March 1, 2027, would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to also report to the department by country of origin the amount in pounds of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year and to provide proof that the postconsumer recycled content used by the manufacturer for plastic beverage containers has been validated by a third party, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website the reported amounts of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers in an aggregated form and would exempt the unaggregated amounts reported to the department from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Hearing postponed by committee 8/29/2025](#). [Active Bill - In Committee Process \(Assembly Natural Resources\)](#). [Last amended 8/20/2026](#). [In Senate](#). [Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending 8/25/26](#).

SB 674, as amended, Cabaldon. Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value. The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25. This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2026. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

[Active Bill – In Committee Process](#). [Last amended 3/24/2025](#). [Held in committee and under submission 8/29/25](#).

SB 955, as introduced, Blakespear. Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines. (1) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines a “convenience zone” as the area within a one-mile radius of a [supermarket, as defined](#). Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. [The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones.](#) The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. A violation of the act is a crime. [This bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served, that a dealer cooperative or a mobile unit is not precluded from operating and receiving program payments in the same convenience zone as a reverse vending machine, and that an existing certified recycling center is not ineligible for handling fees if a reverse vending machine is located in the same convenience zone.](#) (2) The act defines a “supermarket” as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of \$2,000,000 or more that sells specified items and some perishable items. This bill would [revise that definition by increasing the minimum gross annual sales to \\$6,000,000, revising the description of the required items for sale, and require causing recycling centers that are supermarkets eligible to receive handling fees under existing law to continue to be eligible to receive handling fees, and requiring the department to consult the most recent annual update to the Progressive Grocer Marketing Guidebook and other relevant updates to the guidebook to determine which dealers are supermarkets, as specified.](#) (3) [The act requires, until June 30, 2027, the handling fee to be determined using a methodology established by the department through emergency regulations, and requires those regulations to remain in effect through that date, as specified. This bill would extend the application of those regulations through June 30, 2032.](#) (4) [This bill would make an appropriation by expanding the entities that would be eligible at any given time for program payments, and by changing the calculation of handling fees, paid by the department from the continuously appropriated fund.](#) (5) [By adding new requirements to the act, this bill would expand the scope of crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.](#)
[Introduced 2/2/2026 Active Bill - In Committee Process. Read third time in Senate, Urgency clause adopted 5/22/2026. Read first time in Assembly, Held at Desk 5/22/2026. Active Bill - Pending Referral. Last Amended 8/13/2026. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending 8/24/26.](#)

SB 1341, as amended, Cabaldon. Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits: processing fees.

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a processing fee for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred in this state. The act requires the department to deposit the fee into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The act requires the department to pay processing payments to processors and recycling centers from the fund, as specified. The act requires the processing

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payment to be at least equal to the difference between the scrap value of the beverage containers and the sum of certain actual operational costs for certified recycling centers and a reasonable financial return for recycling centers, as specified. The act requires the processing fee to be 65% of the processing payment, except as specified. This bill would limit the processing fee for bag in box beverage containers to not more than \$0.12 per container sold or offered for sale. The bill would define “bag in box” for purposes of the bill to mean a container for certain alcoholic beverages that has an interior flexible bag with a valve to dispense a beverage and a rigid cardboard or corrugated paper box designed to contain the bag, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to provide a credit toward the 2027 processing fees to beverage producers who paid the 2026 processing fee, as provided. If the amount needed to make processing payments to recyclers for bag in box beverage containers exceeds the amount of processing fee revenue available, the bill would authorize the department to [expend funds to pay the processing payments in full, as specified](#). The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2031. By expanding the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be expended, the bill would make an appropriation. [Introduced 2/20/2026](#). [Read third time in Senate, 5/22/2026](#). [Read first time in Assembly, Held at Desk 5/22/2026](#). [Active Bill - Pending Referral](#). [Last amended 8/20/2026](#). [In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending 8/25/26](#).

Biofuels

SB 377, as amended, Grayson. Biomethane procurement targets. Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, as specified. Existing law requires, if the commission adopts specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation and core transport agent, the commission to, among other things, ensure that the biomethane available for any procurement program is either delivered to California through a dedicated pipeline, or through a common carrier pipeline and meets 2 specified requirements related to the injection of the biomethane and specified environmental benefits, as prescribed. This bill would instead require that biomethane delivered to California through a common carrier pipeline meet either of the specified requirements, rather than both. The bill would also add the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as one of the specified environmental benefits, as specified. Existing law requires the commission to consider options to promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, including whether to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments to (1) facilitate direct investment in the procurement and installation of utility infrastructure necessary to achieve interconnection between the natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline network and biomethane generation and collection equipment and of gathering lines for a dairy cluster biomethane project, (2) provide for the installation of utility infrastructure to achieve interconnection with facilities that generate biomethane, and (3) ensure that these investments for infrastructure are prudent and reasonable and provide a direct benefit to, and are in the interests of, all classes of ratepayers. This bill would require, on or before June 1, 2026, the commission to allow recovery in rates of the costs of those investments. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. Because the provisions of this bill would be part of the act and because a violation of a commission action implementing its requirements would be a

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crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Last amended 3/17/2025, in Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications, Status: Hearing canceled at author's request. Active bill- in committee process, Hearing canceled at request of author 4/7/2025. Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56. Inactive Bill - Died](#)

Carbon Capture and Methane Reduction

AB 2334, [as amended](#), [Bennett](#). Solid waste: methane reduction: working group.

Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is administered under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would require the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a working group to study the need for and value of alternative methods of methane reduction, as specified. The bill would require the working group to submit its findings and recommendations to the director on or before January 1, 2029. [Introduced 2/19/2026](#), [Last amended 4/16/2026](#). [Active bill – in committee process](#). [In committee: Held under submission 5/14/26](#).

SB 285, as amended, [Becker](#). Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. Existing law, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels. This bill would, for the purpose of meeting, or tracking progress against, any state requirement to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases, authorize only qualified carbon dioxide removal, as defined, to be used to [counterbalance](#) the state's or an entity's greenhouse gas emissions and would require qualified carbon dioxide removal used for those purposes to meet certain requirements, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to establish a Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program to, among other things, evaluate the efficacy, safety, and viability of carbon capture, utilization, or storage technologies and carbon dioxide removal technologies and facilitate the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide from those technologies, where appropriate. In furtherance of the objectives of that program, existing law authorizes the state board, by January 1, 2024, to adopt protocols to support additional methods of utilization or storage of captured carbon dioxide. This bill would indefinitely authorize the state

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Composting and Organic Waste Recycling

AB 1812, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. Solid waste: compostable products.

Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product meets a specified ASTM standard specification, has OK compost HOME certification, and meets a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law requires the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt a standard different from an ASTM standard if adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department, the standard adds qualifications to an ASTM standard specification, and the standard is more stringent than an ASTM standard specification, as provided. Existing law exempts a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers from complying with any of these ASTM standards. This bill would instead prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless the product has OK compost HOME certification or meets a standard adopted by the department. The bill would repeal the requirement for the department to review revisions to the ASTM standard specification. The bill would instead authorize the department to adopt an existing standard different from an ASTM standard specification if the standard is adopted or developed by a standard-setting organization recognized by the department. This bill would exempt a fiber product that is demonstrated to not incorporate any plastics or polymers from requirements for labeling compostable products, as specified, unless the department adopts a standard for compostable fiber products. This bill, on and after June 30, 2027, would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale a product in this state that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” that is made wholly or partially of plastic, as defined. This bill would exempt from prohibition a food service establishment’s use of plastic single-use food service ware that is accepted by a recycling collector that services the jurisdiction in which the food service establishment operates, as specified. The bill would provide that this exemption does not preempt a local requirement for food service establishments to use compostable or reusable service ware or otherwise limit the authority of a local government to regulate service ware outside of the exemption, as specified. Existing law requires a compostable bag that meets an ASTM standard specification described above to comply with certain labeling requirements. This bill would repeal those labeling requirements. Introduced 2/10/2026, Passed. Ordered to Senate 3/23/2026. Last amended 7/2/2026. Active Bill – In Committee: Held under submission 8/13/2026.

AB 2100, as amended, Connolly. Organic waste: manure management: interagency task force: project approval. (1) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Existing

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law requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as provided, and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations by up to 40% below the dairy sector's and livestock sector's 2013 levels by 2030. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to convene an interagency task force to evaluate the role of alternative manure management practices in achieving certain goals and to make specified findings and recommendations based on its evaluation. The bill would require the task force to include representatives from specified state agencies, external scientific and technical experts, and other stakeholders, as provided. The bill would require the task force to coordinate scenario modeling of alternative manure management practices adoption within the dairy and livestock industry under different policy and funding conditions, assess how alternative manure management practices can help the state meet groundwater [sustainability plans](#), water quality plans, and [nature-based climate solutions](#), and facilitate interagency data sharing, technical consultation, and identification of research needs, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to incorporate the task force's findings and recommendations into updates to the above-described comprehensive strategy, the 2027 update to the scoping plan, and other planning documents as appropriate. (2) Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in partnership with various government agencies, to identify and recommend actions to address, with regard to both state agencies and the federal government, the permitting and siting challenges associated with composting and anaerobic digestion, and to encourage the continued viability of the state's organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to convene relevant government agencies, with input from the regulated community, to create an efficient and effective process for approving new projects that manage livestock and dairy manure through on-farm composting or by selling or transferring manure to offsite users. [Introduced 2/18/2026](#). [Last amended 3/25/2026](#). [Active Bill - In Committee Process](#). [In committee: Held under submission 5/14/26](#).

AB 2112, as amended, [Bains](#). [Greenhouse gases: soil carbon sequestration](#).

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level no later than December 31, 2030. The act declares the policy of the state to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter. The act also requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with specified entities, to determine an ambitious range of targets for natural carbon sequestration, and for nature-based climate solutions, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for 2030, 2038, and 2045 to support state goals to achieve carbon neutrality and foster climate adaptation and resilience. The act requires the Natural Resources Agency and the state board to establish an expert advisory committee composed of specified entities to provide recommendations on addressing barriers to efficient implementation of the provisions relating to climate targets. This bill would additionally require that expert advisory committee to include an expert in soil carbon sequestration. The bill would establish the Climate-

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smart Organics Management for Protecting Our Soil and Terrain (COMPOST) Act of 2026. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with specified entities, to, on or before January 1, 2028, develop an integrated nature-based climate strategy to link waste diversion goals with soil health practices on natural and working lands. The bill would require the strategy to include multiagency recommendations and incentives to increase climate-friendly on-farm compost production and use, including compost application on grasslands and priority rangeland for improved vegetation and carbon storage. The bill would require the recommendations to be consistent with specified publications, standards, and strategies, including the reduction of at least 5,000,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions in the state annually. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to use best available science, mapping, and land management planning tools to support prioritization, siting, and deployment of soil amendment strategies to maximize climate benefits. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to publish, and annually update, the nature-based climate strategy for compost on its internet website. [Introduced 2/18/2026](#). [Last amended 4/13/2026](#) [Active Bill – In Committee Process](#). [In committee: Held under submission 5/14/26](#).

SB 725, as introduced, Dahle. Recycling: organic byproducts. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state to improve the state’s soil organic matter. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would promote the recycling of organic byproducts by increasing the opportunities for organic byproducts to be recycled into livestock feed. [Status: Referred to Senate Rules Committee \(3/12/2025\)](#). [Inactive Bill - Died](#)

SB 1031, as amended, Blakespear. Solid waste: compostable products.

Existing law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities. This bill would instead require the product to be labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and by solid waste processing facilities during receiving and processing. The bill would require a plastic product that meets certain ASTM standard specifications regarding the compostability of plastics to be labeled with the word “compostable,” as specified. This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to conduct a study evaluating the health effects of degraded compostable plastics and their additives, as provided. The bill would require the office to provide biennial status updates, which may include a compilation of the study findings into a report, and to post the final report on its internet website. [Last Amended 5/14/2026](#). [Active Bill - In Floor Process](#). [In Senate, Read second time](#). [Ordered to third reading 5/18/2026](#). [Held in committee and under submission 8/13/26](#).

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Construction Debris Diversion

AB 2559, Ward. Solid waste: construction debris: diversion: deposits.

Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element, household hazardous waste element, and nondisposal facility element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions.

This bill would require a city or county that requires a refundable deposit, performance security, or similar financial guarantee as a condition of issuing a construction, demolition, or building permit for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a construction or demolition debris requirement to return the full amount of the deposit if documentation demonstrating compliance with the terms of the deposit is provided, as specified.

[Introduced 2/20/2026](#). [Last amended 4/8/2026](#). [Active Bill - In Committee Process](#). [Chapered by Secretary of State - Chapter 97, Statutes of 2026, 7/16/2026](#).

Electronic Waste

AB 2549, as amended, Zbur. [Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: manufacturer notices](#).

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act) requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device, including a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act imposes certain obligations on a manufacturer of a covered electronic device sold in the state. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a covered electronic device that is a covered battery-embedded product, as defined, to provide a specified notice to any retailer that sells that product informing the retailer that the covered battery-embedded product is subject to a recycling fee, as provided. Existing law requires the notices to identify the covered electronic device by brand and model number. Existing law incorporates the requirements and other provisions of the act by reference as requirements and provisions of the hazardous waste control laws. The act also expressly authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the manufacturer to send notices regarding the products to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in accordance with specified timeframes set forth in the bill. The bill would also require the notices to contain the universal product code (UPC), as defined, and make conforming changes. By changing the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require CalRecycle to develop, on or before March 1, 2027, a standardized form for notices submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this provision. The bill would require the form to require each notice to identify the battery-embedded covered product manufactured by that manufacturer by brand, model number, and UPC, and the covered battery-embedded waste recycling fee. The bill would require CalRecycle, on or before May 1, 2027, to create and maintain a searchable database for the notices sent by a manufacturer pursuant to this requirement, to post that information on its internet website, as provided, and to consult with manufacturers and

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials retailers to develop a standardized online upload process for these purposes. The bill would require, upon receipt of a notice directly from a manufacturer or the publication of a notice in the online database maintained by CalRecycle, that a retailer shall have 60 days to commence collection of the fee established in compliance with requirements of the act. The bill would specify procedures for addressing complaints or information alleging a violation of laws relating to a covered battery-embedded product, as provided. Existing law sets forth definitions for purposes of the act. This bill would expand the definition of a “retailer” to include a “marketplace facilitator,” as defined. The bill would delay, until January 1, 2028, the application of the act to “discount stores,” as defined. The bill would limit the duties under the act of “thrift retail stores,” as defined, and manufacturers regarding battery-embedded product donations to thrift retail stores, as specified. The bill would define a “universal product code” to mean an all-numeric code that represents a consumer package of a particular brand, size, type, and manufacturer by using a series of alternating bars and spaces for electronic scanning. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Active Bill - Pending Referral, In Senate. Read first time 5/27/2026. Last Amended 6/22/2026. In committee: Held under submission 8/13/26.](#)

Hazardous Waste Management

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

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. Federal regulations identify solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes. Federal regulations exclude from the definition of solid waste for that purpose hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation under specified circumstances. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2028, to convene one or more public workshops for interested parties to comment on the applicability of the above-described federal regulations to hazardous waste streams, including, but not limited to, solar photovoltaic modules, generated in California. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2029, to consider the feedback received and evaluate the applicability of those federal regulations to end-of-life solar photovoltaic modules as an alternative to one or more of the state standards governing hazardous waste and universal waste management. The bill would authorize the department, based on findings of the evaluation, to adopt, by regulation, the federal regulations, subject to revision as necessary, and apply them to end-of-life solar photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste under existing state law.

Status: Referred to Senate Appropriations suspense file, Committee hearing date 8/29/2025.

[Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McNerney 9/10/2025. Last Amended 8/20/2026. Read second time. Ordered to third reading 8/24/2026.](#)

AB 872, as amended, Blanca Rubio. Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. (1) Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry program, requires the

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials

Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. Existing law requires the regulations to include criteria by which chemicals and their alternatives may be evaluated by the department, as provided. Existing law requires the department, following the completion of an alternatives analysis, to provide a regulatory response that may include, but is not limited to, not requiring any action and restricting or prohibiting the use of the chemical of concern in the consumer product. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product, as defined, that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the department has issued a regulatory response for the covered product pursuant to the Green Chemistry program or the prohibition is preempted by federal law. The bill would authorize a manufacturer of a covered product to petition the department to evaluate a covered product and would require the department to evaluate and provide a regulatory response for a covered product under the Green Chemistry program, as specified. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions. The bill would require the department to analyze and comment on the presence of PFAS in industrial processes and products, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to identify and categorize commercially active PFAS present in products distributed in California, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to report on other issues relating to products containing PFAS and emissive compounds. (2) Existing law requires the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Existing law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Existing law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified. This bill would require the department to use this existing authority to enforce the prohibition on products that would be prohibited by the provisions in paragraph (1). (3) Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and all appropriate state agencies, to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern, as specified. Pursuant to that authority, the department adopted regulations known as the Safer Consumer Products Regulations. This bill would authorize, but not require, that those regulations evaluate uses of PFAS in products that would be prohibited by the provisions in paragraph (1). [Last amended: 4/10/2025, Status: Re-referred to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials. Inactive Bill - Died](#)

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

Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control generally regulates the

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, under permits issued by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. [This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action.](#) The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, or its contractor, to conduct a materials exchange program at a household hazardous waste collection facility to make reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients, as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program, if the public agency, or its contractor, complies with specified requirements. The bill would prohibit a public agency, or its contractor, from including vape pens in a materials exchange program. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Last amended: 7/17/2025, Status: Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file 8/29/2025.](#)

AB 1617 as introduced, Alanis. Household hazardous waste: reporting.

Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a “Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report” (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Existing regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Existing law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. [Existing law requires that the completed Form 303 also be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control until specified regulations adopted by the Secretary for Environmental Protection are effective and other conditions are met.](#) This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. [The bill would require a copy of the completed Form 303 to instead be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to provide a copy of the completed form to the Department of Toxic Substances Control upon request.](#) [Introduced 1/21/2026. Active Bill - In Committee Process, Senate Environmental Quality Committee Hearing Date: 6/3/2026. Last Amended Date 7/2/2026. Active Bill – Passed. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling 8/24/26.](#)

AB 2245, as amended, Michelle Rodriguez. Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility.

(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, including original packaging, as specified. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require CalRecycle, in coordination with DTSC, to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than January 1, 2029. This bill would require the PRO, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations, to submit a product responsibility plan to CalRecycle. The bill would require the plan to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. The bill would require, within 6 months of receipt of the plan, CalRecycle, in collaboration with DTSC, to approve, approve in part, or disapprove the plan, as specified. The bill would require CalRecycle to notify the PRO of its decision. If CalRecycle does not approve the plan in full, then the bill would require CalRecycle to specify the reasons for disapproval or identify the portions of the partially approved plan that do not comply with the program, as applicable. The bill would require the PRO to submit a revised plan if its plan is not fully approved. This bill would require the PRO to implement its plan within 90 days of approval. The bill would require the plan to be fully funded in a manner that equitably distributes the plan’s costs among participant producers, as specified. The bill would require the PRO to reimburse local jurisdictions for costs associated with the collection and management of covered products, pursuant to mutually agreed upon terms, if the PRO’s plan relies on local jurisdictions to collect or manage covered products. This bill would require the PRO to prepare and submit to CalRecycle an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the PRO to retain specified documents, annually audit its accounting books, and make documents available to CalRecycle for review, as specified. The bill would require all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the program to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require a participant producer, through the PRO, to pay CalRecycle, on an unspecified schedule, an annual administrative charge, as determined by CalRecycle and DTSC. The bill would require the charge be set at an amount that is adequate to cover CalRecycle’s and DTSC’s actual and reasonable costs of administering and enforcing the program. The bill would provide for the imposition of administrative civil penalties on producers and other specified persons who violate the program. The bill would establish the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Fund in the State Treasury and would require the administrative charges

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials collected by CalRecycle to be deposited into that fund for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover CalRecycle's cost to implement and enforce the program. The bill would also establish the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Penalty Account in the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Fund and would require that the civil penalties collected by CalRecycle pursuant to the program be deposited into that account, for expenditure by CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for activities related to the collection and recycling of covered products, grants for related purposes, and the administration and enforcement of the program. (2) Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single-use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable. The act requires producers, either individually or through participation in a producer responsibility organization, to have an approved plan that, among other things, describe how the producer or organization will comply with the act. This bill would exempt a product from the act if it is packaging associated with lubricant waste products subject to the lubricant waste and packaging responsibility program discussed above. (3) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. (4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Introduced 2/19/2026](#), [Last Amended 4/22/2026](#) [Active Bill-in committee process](#), [5/14/2026 Held in committee under submission](#).

SB 404, as amended, Caballero. Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC's jurisdiction, as provided. Existing law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous waste, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. [The bill would require the department to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant's facility after receipt of the permit application.](#) The bill would provide that certain

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials

materials related to metal shredding are not hazardous waste if they meet specified requirements. The bill would require any report required to be submitted by a metal shredding facility pursuant to a permit issued to be signed by the owner or operator and certified under penalty of law, including criminal penalties, as specified. Because the bill would expand the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to report to the DTSC certain emergency situations, as specified. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to submit to the DTSC a closure plan and a cost estimate for closing the metal shredding facility, as specified. [The bill would also require the owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to provide written notice to the department at least 60 days before transferring ownership or operation of the facility.](#) The bill would authorize the DTSC to enforce these provisions by revoking permits and by other specified means. The bill would authorize the DTSC to adopt regulations for the operation of metal shredding facilities as necessary to implement the requirements of the bill. The bill would require the DTSC to post information provided by owners and operators regarding a metal shredding facility on the department's internet website in a manner that is readily accessible to the public, except as otherwise required pursuant to existing law. Existing law authorizes the DTSC to collect an annual fee from all metal shredding facilities subject to the requirements of hazardous waste control laws or the DTSC's management standards for metal shredding facilities, as provided. Existing law requires the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and authorizes the DTSC to adopt those regulations using emergency procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the Controller to establish a separate subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and for all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount, to be available for expenditure by the DTSC upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would instead require the DTSC to impose an annual fee on all metal shredding facilities subject to the provisions of this bill, as specified. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and would authorize the DTSC to adopt the regulations using emergency procedures, as specified. [The bill would require a person who applies for a metal shredding facility permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person would be required to reimburse the department for the direct costs reasonably incurred by the department in processing the application, as provided.](#) The bill would require the Controller to establish a new and separate Metal Shredders Facility Account and would require all fees collected to be placed into that account and made available for expenditure by the DTSC solely for the purpose of implementation and administration of these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Last amended: 7/17/2025, Status: with Assembly Appropriations, committee hearing scheduled for 8/29/2025. Vetoed by Governor 10/13/2025, In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending. Inactive Bill - Vetoed](#)

SB 561, as amended, ~~Blakespear. Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.~~
~~(1) Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a~~

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials crime. This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. The bill would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product, individually or through a manufacturer responsibility organization, to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC’s internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the act. This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to prepare and submit to DTSC and make publicly available an annual report describing the activities carried out pursuant to the plan. The bill would require the annual report to include an application for renewal of the manufacturer’s responsibility plan. The bill would require all reports and records provided to DTSC pursuant to the act to be provided under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require a manufacturer or manufacturer responsibility organization to pay DTSC all actual and reasonable regulatory costs for DTSC to implement and enforce the act, as provided. The bill would authorize DTSC to use funds appropriated for purposes that are consistent with this act to implement and enforce the act and would require DTSC to repay those funds, as specified below. The bill would establish the Marine Flare Recovery Fund in the State Treasury and would require the charges collected by DTSC to be deposited into that account for expenditure by DTSC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover DTSC’s cost to implement and enforce the act and to repay the use of specified funds, as described above. This bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, dealer, importer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state that contains perchlorate. By adding new requirements to the hazardous waste control laws, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and would impose a state-mandated local program. (2) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Last amended: 6/23/2025, Status: with Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials committee. Second hearing canceled at the request of author 7/11/2025. Coauthors revised bill to address the appointment of public guardians 8/25/2026.](#)

SB 811, as amended, Caballero. Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC’s jurisdiction, as provided. Existing law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials waste, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny a permit application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant's facility after receipt of the permit application. The bill would provide that certain materials related to metal shredding are not hazardous waste if they meet specified requirements. The bill would require any report required to be submitted by a metal shredding facility pursuant to a permit issued to be signed by the owner or operator and certified under penalty of law, including criminal penalties, as specified. The bill would require the DTSC to have primary responsibility for enforcing these provisions, would require the DTSC to conduct an annual compliance evaluation inspection of each metal shredding facility, and would authorize the DTSC to refer violations to a district attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution. The bill would also require the DTSC to inform the local health officer and the director of environmental health of a county, city, or district within 15 days after the DTSC becomes aware of any unlawful disposal of materials, as provided, and of any enforcement action against a metal shredding facility as a result of that unlawful disposal. Because the bill would expand the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to report to the DTSC certain emergency situations, as specified. The bill would require an owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to submit to the DTSC a closure plan and a cost estimate for closing the metal shredding facility, as specified. The bill would also require the owner or operator of a metal shredding facility to provide written notice to the DTSC at least 60 days before transferring ownership or operation of the facility. The bill would authorize the DTSC to enforce these provisions by revoking permits and by other specified means. The bill would authorize the DTSC to adopt regulations for the operation of metal shredding facilities as necessary to implement the requirements of the bill. The bill would require the DTSC to post information provided by owners and operators regarding a metal shredding facility on the DTSC's internet website in a manner that is readily accessible to the public, except as otherwise required pursuant to existing law. Existing law authorizes the DTSC to collect an annual fee from all metal shredding facilities subject to the requirements of hazardous waste control laws or the DTSC's management standards for metal shredding facilities, as provided. Existing law requires the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and authorizes the DTSC to adopt those regulations using emergency procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the Controller to establish a separate subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and for all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount, to be available for expenditure by the DTSC upon appropriation by the Legislature. [This bill would make the requirement to collect an annual fee inoperative on July 1, 2027, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2028.](#) This bill would instead require the DTSC to impose an annual fee on all metal shredding facilities subject to the provisions of the bill, as specified. The bill would require, beginning in the 2027–28 fiscal year, the rates established by the DTSC to be

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials reviewed and increased or decreased annually, as provided. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and would authorize the DTSC to adopt the regulations using emergency procedures, as specified. The bill would require a person who applies for a metal shredding facility permit to enter into a written agreement with the DTSC pursuant to which that person would be required to reimburse the DTSC for the direct costs reasonably incurred by the department DTSC in processing the application, as provided. The bill would require the Controller to establish a new and separate Metal Shredding Facility Subaccount to be administered by the Director of Toxic Substances Control and would require all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount and made available for expenditure by the DTSC solely for the purpose of implementation and administration of these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law establishes the Board of Environmental Safety in the Department of Toxic Substances Control with specified duties. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2030, the Board of Environmental Safety, at a specially scheduled public meeting, to hear from the DTSC and receive input from the public, metal shredding facilities, and other stakeholders about the implementation of the bill, as provided. [The bill would require the fees established pursuant to the bill to be sufficient to cover the reasonable costs incurred by the Board of Environmental Safety in administering and implementing its duties and responsibilities established by the bill.](#) Existing law requires the DTSC to require metal shredding facilities to monitor hazardous waste constituents requested by the DTSC and to report the results of that monitoring to the DTSC. Existing law also requires the DTSC to collect and analyze light fibrous material at the fence lines to determine the potential for release of hazardous waste. Existing law requires, on or before July 1, 2027, the DTSC to develop a procedure for community notification of the public for the area in which the metal shredding facility is located if that monitoring indicates any release of light fibrous material. In addition, existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2027, an air pollution control district or an air quality management district the jurisdiction of which includes metal shredding facilities, in consultation with the DTSC and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), to develop requirements for facilitywide fence-line air quality monitoring at metal shredding facilities. Existing law authorizes any reasonable regulatory costs incurred by the DTSC in implementing, and requires that the OEHHA's costs to implement, the above-described duties be reimbursed from a subaccount established in the Hazardous Waste Control Account for the deposit of fees from metal shredding facilities. This bill would limit the scope of those provisions to metal shredding facilities that are subject to the other provisions of the bill and would provide for the reimbursement of those costs from the Metal Shredding Facility Subaccount. [Existing law establishes in the General Fund the Toxic Substances Control Account for specified purposes, including the removal or remediation of toxic substances. This bill would require the DTSC to deposit all penalties collected pursuant to the provisions of the bill into the Toxic Substances Control Account.](#) The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Active Bill - Pending Referral. Active Bill - In Committee Process. Referred to Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials 5/4/2026. Last Amended 8/13/2026. Active Bill - In Floor Process. Read second time, Ordered to third reading 8/17/2026.](#)

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SB 1263, as introduced, McGuire. Contractors: debris removal.

Existing law, the Contractors State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors State License Board. Existing law prohibits contractors from performing specified acts. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery or another state agency tasked to manage contracts for wildfire debris cleanup and removal by the Office of Emergency Services to prequalify contractors to enter into contracts to perform prescribed wildfire debris cleanup and removal work in communities impacted by wildfires. [Notwithstanding the prequalification requirement, this bill would prohibit a contractor from engaging in debris removal that includes hazardous materials on residential or commercial property that is damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster for which an emergency or major disaster is declared, unless the contractor has one of the specified licenses or classifications, as provided. The bill would require any licensee authorized to perform debris removal that includes hazardous materials under these provisions to have passed an approved hazardous substance certification examination and comply with hazardous waste operation and emergency response requirements, as specified.](#) [Introduced 2/19/2026, Active Bill - In Committee Process. Last Amended 8/13/2026. Assembly amendments concurred in. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling 8/20/2026.](#)

Illegal Dumping

AB 1153, as amended, Bonta. [Illegal](#) disposal site abatement. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. This bill would authorize the [department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop regulations and](#) expend funds [to remove and dispose](#) of recreational vehicles, as defined, [to develop](#) enforcement strategies, and [to develop](#) local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as specified. [Amended: 4/22/2025, Status: Hearing postponed by Assembly Natural Resources committee 5/23/2025. Last amended 1/22/2026, Active Bill – Pending Referral. Active Bill - In Committee Process. Senate Environmental Quality Committee Hearing Date 6/3/2026. Last Amended 6/18/2026. Senate amendments concurred in. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling 8/24/2026.](#)

AB 2310, as amended, Carrillo. [Illegal dumping.](#)

Existing 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. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. Under existing law, a private owner is not restricted in the use of their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health or fire department or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt,

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials or other construction debris for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations described above. The bill would [increase the maximum fine to \\$5000 for violating these provisions a 4th or subsequent time](#). The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt or other construction debris in commercial quantities, as defined, in the locations described above. The bill would specify that the fact that a person is operating a vehicle with actual or apparent rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris in their vehicle does not in itself constitute reasonable suspicion to stop or detain the person, or probable cause to arrest the person. For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine, as specified. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. By expanding the application of a crime and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would specify that a private owner or a person with the owner's permission is prohibited from placing, depositing, dumping, or transporting waste matter, rocks concrete, asphalt, dirt, or construction debris on their property if the activity requires a permit or license from a state or local agency and one was not obtained, or creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by specified entities. The bill would prohibit a person from being charged with dumping commercial quantities under these provisions if it was completed during the course of the person's employment and at the direction of their employer, as specified. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. [Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate 5/26/2026. Active Bill - Pending Referral. Last Amended 8/13/2026. Senate amendments concurred in. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling 8/24/2026.](#)

SB 1230, as introduced, Valladares. Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.

(1) Existing law prohibits the dumping of waste matter upon a road or highway or in other locations, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, generally, is an infraction punishable by specified fines that escalate for subsequent convictions. Under existing law, the dumping of commercial quantities of waste, as defined, is punishable as a misdemeanor and also includes escalating fines. [Under existing law, each day that waste is placed, deposited, or dumped in violation of these provisions is a separate violation.](#) This bill would [repeal that latter provision making each day a separate violation](#). The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 to not less than [\\$4,500](#) nor more than [\\$8,000](#) for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than [\\$8,000](#) nor more than [\\$10,000](#) for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. (2) Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and vests the department with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former California Integrated Waste Management Board, except as specified.

This bill would require the department to be the lead state agency to act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping and would require the department to create an internet

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials
website with resources to help cities and counties combat, prevent, and clean up illegal dumping,
as specified. [Introduced 2/19/2026](#). [Active Bill - In Floor Process, Ordered to third reading in Senate](#). [Last Amended 6/25/2026](#). [Held in committee and under submission 8/13/2026](#).

Landfill Management

AB 28, as amended, Schiavo. Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes CalRecycle to certify a local enforcement agency and requires CalRecycle and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 charges the State Air Resources Board with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emission of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as provided. This bill would require the owner or operator of a solid waste [landfill, as defined](#), to, among other things, notify the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery if a subsurface elevated temperature event occurs. The bill would define “subsurface elevated temperature event” to mean an event where subsurface gas or waste temperatures at a solid waste landfill persistently exceed 131 degrees Fahrenheit over a substantial [area and meets other performance criteria](#), as determined by the department. The bill would authorize the department to require the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill experiencing a subsurface elevated temperature event to create a corrective action plan that includes, but is not limited to, a cost assessment for fully implementing the corrective action plan. The bill would authorize the department or a local enforcement agency to impose an administrative civil penalty of \$100,000 per day for failing to comply with these [requirements, as provided](#). The bill would require all penalties collected to be deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Community Fund, which the bill would create in the State Treasury. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the [California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, to be paid to counties in which a subsurface elevated temperature event occurred](#), to mitigate harm to a person or community affected by a subsurface elevated temperature event. [The bill would require the authority to develop guidelines for dispersing these funds, as specified](#). The bill would authorize the department to become the enforcement agency for a solid waste landfill experiencing a subsurface elevated temperature event, as specified. This bill would authorize the Secretary for Environmental Protection to select and coordinate a multiagency coordination group to investigate and provide recommendations on how to achieve resolution of a subsurface elevated temperature event, as specified. The bill would require a local county public health department to [initiate](#) community health needs assessments to identify and collect information regarding the effects of a subsurface elevated temperature event on an affected [community and to share the findings](#), as provided. By requiring a local health department and a local air pollution control district to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would, upon request by a multiagency coordination group, require the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill that experiences a subsurface elevated temperature event to implement an air monitoring and

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials sampling plan, as specified. The bill would require the owner and operator of a solid waste landfill that experiences a subsurface elevated temperature event to reimburse [the members of a multiagency coordination group and the local health department](#) for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred, as specified. The bill would [authorize](#) the department to adopt regulations to implement and enforce [them](#) as emergency regulations, as specified. (2) This bill would declare its provisions to be severable. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

[Last amended: 9/03/2025, Status Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Blakespear. 9/03/2025. Active Bill – In floor process. Last Amended 8/21/2026. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending 8/25/2026.](#)

SB 594, as amended, Padilla. ~~Waste discharge permits: landfills.~~

~~Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a regional board from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new landfill, or a lateral expansion of an existing landfill, that is used for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste if the land has been primarily used at any time for the mining or excavation of gravel or sand, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill, as defined, [unless certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to, the county board of supervisors for the county in which the proposed project resides has held a separate publicly noticed hearing to consider whether the proposed landfill is consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the environmental justice element of the county's general plan. To the extent that the bill would require counties to perform additional duties related to application for a new Class III landfill, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.](#) Active Bill - In Committee Process. Status: first hearing canceled at the request of author [7/01/2025. Bill replaced with Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2026](#)~~

Organic Waste Reduction

AB 643, as amended, Wilson. Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction. Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count [specified recovered organic waste products](#) towards [up to 10% of](#) its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would [additionally](#) authorize a local jurisdiction to [count](#) a beneficial agricultural amendment

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials derived from organic waste that may include biosolids towards up to that 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material meets the requirements to be deemed to constitute a reduction in landfill disposal, the material is registered or approved for end use as a fertilizing material by the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. The bill would require the amount of the procured materials to be calculated using the dry weight of the materials. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target, including, under specified conditions, operations composting green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material if the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time does not exceed 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet. This bill would repeal that authorization, but would instead authorize a local jurisdiction to count towards its procurement target compost produced and procured from certain composting operations, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material if the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time does not exceed either 200 cubic yards or, for a composting activity owned by a public agency, as defined, 500 cubic yards, amounts that may be increased by regulation, as specified. Status: Hearing postponed by Assembly Natural Resources Committee. Amended: 1/14/2026, Active Bill - Pending Referral. Last Amended: 5/19/2026. Active Bill - In Committee Process. Senate Environmental Quality Committee Hearing Date: 06/03/26. Last Amended: 8/20/2026. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending 8/25/2026.

Plastics

AB 823, as amended, Boerner. Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter.

The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law imposes a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation of the prohibition, as provided, and authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to enforce the prohibition. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic glitter, or a personal care product in a non-rinse-off product or a cleaning product containing one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are used as an abrasive, as specified. The bill would authorize, until January 1, 2030, a person to continue to sell, offer for sale, distribute, or offer for promotional purposes in this state an existing stock of personal care products containing plastic glitter, as specified. By adding these prohibitions to the Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, the bill would impose the civil penalty for violations of these prohibitions. Last amended: 5/23/2025, Status: Senate 3rd reading of Assembly Bills 8/27/2025. Vetoed by Governor 10/11/2025, Consideration of Governor's veto pending. Inactive Bill – Vetoed.

AB 2226, as introduced, Blanca Rubio. Reusable grocery bags.

Existing law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag, as defined, to a customer unless the precheckout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag. Existing law defines a “precheckout 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. This bill would repeal those provisions. Active Bill - In Committee

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Process. Hearing postponed by committee on 4/2/2026, 4/10/2026, and 4/23/2026.

SB 1180, as amended, Allen. Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (act), regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs, projects, and initiatives that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution *or demonstrate meaningful and durable partnership with California Native American tribes* and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each of those expenditures to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, sustained mitigation of the potential adverse health impacts of plastics, supporting a reduction in plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. The bill would require each department, agency, or entity implementing a grant program funded by the fund to take specified actions, such as providing technical assistance and *providing a simplified preapplication and application*. The bill would require reimbursement of a grantee's or subgrantee's indirect costs by applying one of 4 enumerated *rates, not to exceed 35% of the total grant award*. The bill would authorize moneys from the fund to be expended on implementing the bill and would prohibit moneys from the fund from being expended on specified purposes. The bill would expand the entities eligible to receive grants from the fund, as specified. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to annually publish a list of all program, project, and initiative expenditures made pursuant to the fund, as specified. The bill would authorize the secretary to request information from grant recipients, as provided.

In Assembly, Read first time. 5/20/2026 Held at Desk, Referred to Committee on Natural Resources. 5/26/2026. Last Amended: 8/20/2026. Active Bill - In Floor Process.

Recycling

AB 1149, as amended, Jackson. *Recycling: market development payments: polyethylene terephthalate plastic.*

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the fund to be continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes, including, among other things, to pay

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Bills relating to waste management, recycling, and hazardous materials refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments associated with the collection and recycling of empty beverage containers. Until July 1, 2027, the act authorizes the department to pay a market development payment to a reclaimer for empty plastic beverage containers and to a product manufacturer for plastic flake, pellet, sheet, or other form of plastic purchased from a reclaimer, as provided. Through the 2025–26 fiscal year, the act continuously appropriates money from the fund to the department for market development payments to reclaimers and product manufacturers for empty plastic beverage containers, as provided. This bill would [extend the department’s authorization to make these market development payments until July 1, 2029, and would](#) require the department to establish a singular market development payment for empty polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic beverage containers collected for recycling and a singular market development payment for PET plastic collected and processed into flake or pellet, as specified. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would authorize the department to expend up to \$35,000,000 annually for market development payments to reclaimers and product manufacturers. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. [Active Bill - In Committee Process, Re-referred to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality 5/13/2026. Last Amended 6/18/2026. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Jackson 8/25/2026.](#)

[AB 2253, as amended, Boerner. Solid waste: products: recycled content claims.](#)

Existing law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim and to, upon request, furnish that maintained information to any member of the public, as specified. Existing law requires the maintained information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2030, expand the application of those provisions from plastic food container products to all products making recycled content claims. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. The bill would additionally require documentation in written form that the recycled content material claimed does not exceed the amount of third-party certified recycled content introduced into the manufacturer’s or supplier’s overall supply stream for the material used in that product line. The bill would require the recycled content claim to be based on the actual recycled content used in the production of the material used in the product line using specified methods. The bill would require a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a product other than a plastic food container product to furnish, upon request, the aforementioned maintained information to the Attorney General, as specified. The bill would also keep any confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information provided or obtained regarding a product, other than a plastic food container product, confidential, as provided. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for

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protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.
[Read second time. Ordered to third reading 5/18/2026. Active Bill - In Floor Process. Last Amended 8/21/2026. Active Bill - In Floor Process. Read second time. Ordered to third reading 8/24/2026.](#)

Stewardship

AB 80, as amended, Aguiar-Curry. Carpet recycling.

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet. The act includes a product stewardship for carpet program and a successor carpet producer responsibility program, and requires the product stewardship for carpet program to become inoperative upon the completion of certain conditions related to the implementation of the successor carpet producer responsibility program. Existing law, the product stewardship for carpet program, requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which is required to include specified elements, including achieving specified carpet recycling rates and a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 per day on any person in violation of the program or \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent, as specified. This bill would instead authorize the department to impose administrative, rather than civil, penalties in those amounts, and to impose an administrative penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing. Existing law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members with representation from, among others, a retailer that sells carpet. This bill would instead require the stewardship organization to create a governing board for the stewardship program, as specified. (2) Existing law, the successor carpet producer responsibility program, requires producers of covered products to form and join a single producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the collection and recycling of a covered product. Existing law defines a “covered product” as carpet, as defined, and requires the PRO to develop a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, recycling, and the safe and proper management of covered products in the state. Existing law requires, no later than January 1, 2029, a person who removes a covered product as part of the installation of a covered product to transport, or contract to transport, all of the removed covered product to an approved collection site, as provided. Under existing law, an approved collection site is a solid waste facility that has agreed to be a collection site for the PRO. This bill would exempt a covered product from this transport requirement if certain conditions are met, including that it is returned to the producer. The bill would expand approved collection sites to include certain carpet recycling centers, municipal facilities, and retailers. Existing law requires the governing board of a PRO to include 4 nonvoting members, including, but not limited to, a nonvoting member representing a nonprofit organization established to promote a circular economy and to address environmental issues. Existing law requires the PRO to submit an annual report to the department on or before July 1 of each year, as provided. Existing law requires a producer to publish on its internet website, for each of its covered products, an environmental product declaration that identifies a covered product’s components, as provided. This bill would instead require one voting and 5 nonvoting members, as specified. The bill would require the annual report to be submitted on or before September 1 of each year, instead of July 1 of each year. The bill would instead require a producer to publish on its

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internet website, for each of its covered products, the components that constitute more than 1% of the product's weight and any component that is a hazardous chemical, as specified. Existing law requires the PRO to submit to the department an annual report, as specified, and to make the report publicly available on the PRO's internet website. Existing law requires the PRO to provide annual grants to apprenticeship programs for training carpet installers in proper carpet recycling techniques, as provided. This bill would require the PRO to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and incentive payments provided pursuant to the program, as specified. Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan, among other things, to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that is a synthetic material to allow expeditious sorting of the carpet, as provided. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than December 31, 2026. This bill would instead require a producer responsibility plan to explain how producers will use standardized stamping or some other means to provide a visual mark on the back of a covered product that provides the name of the producer, the date of manufacture, and a listing of the types of face fibers and backing materials contained in the product. The bill would instead require the department to adopt the regulations no later than December 31, 2026. Existing law requires a producer responsibility plan in effect as of January 1, 2025, to continue in effect, as provided, until it expires or is revoked, except that the PRO is required to submit an amendment to conform the producer responsibility plan to certain requirements. This bill would eliminate the requirement to submit an amendment to the producer responsibility plan. [Amended: 7/09/2025](#), [Status: Senate Appropriations Committee](#), [In committee: Held under submission 8/29/2025](#), [Active Bill – In committee process](#).

AB 2462, as introduced, [Pellerin](#). [Unsafe products: disposal: penalties](#).

Existing law, the Product Recall Safety and Protection Act, provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product. This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified. Under the act, a manufacturer is required to provide for the safe return or appropriate disposal of an unsafe product at no cost to the end consumer or retailer in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. This bill would instead require the safe return or appropriate disposal of the unsafe product to be at no cost to the end consumer, a recycling center, a municipal facility that accepts the product for recycling or disposal, a retailer that sells the product, a permitted solid waste facility, a household hazardous waste collection facility, and a thrift retail store. Existing law provides that any violation of the act is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per occurrence, up to a maximum of \$20,000. This bill would instead authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administratively impose an administrative penalty on a person in violation of the act of \$2,500 per day or \$5,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish through regulations a process by which the penalties will be assessed, including an informal hearing, as specified. The bill would create the Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury and would require the department to deposit the penalties collected into the account. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the

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Legislature, to be available for expenditure by the department for certain purposes. The bill would authorize the department to refer enforcement to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for unsafe products identified as hazardous waste, and would create the Hazardous Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be available for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control for certain purposes. [Introduced 2/20/2026, Active Bill - In Committee Process](#)
[In committee: Held under submission 5/14/26.](#)

SB 501, as amended, Allen. Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries. Existing law, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would [remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. The bill would define a “small format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing no more than 11 pounds with a rating of no more than 300 watt-hours and a nonrechargeable battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds. The bill would define a “medium format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing more than 11 pounds or that has a rating of more than 300 watt-hours, or both, but that does not weigh more than 25 pounds or have a rating more than 2,000 watt-hours, and a nonrechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds. The act requires a producer of covered batteries, individually or through a stewardship organization, to develop and implement a stewardship plan for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state. The act requires the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for covered batteries in each county, as provided. This bill would instead require the stewardship plan to describe how the producer or stewardship organization will provide a certain number of collection sites for small format batteries and medium format batteries, as specified. The act requires a stewardship plan to include, among other things, consultation with the California Environmental Protection Agency’s Environmental Justice Task Force and](#)

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coordination with certain entities, including, but not limited to, other program operators, as provided. This bill would require a stewardship plan to include consultation with the department's Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal Relations, Education and Outreach instead of the Environmental Justice Task Force. The bill would require the stewardship to additionally include coordination with California Native American Tribes. The bill would require a stewardship plan to demonstrate that the stewardship organization has adequate financial responsibility and financial controls in place to ensure proper management of funds. The act requires the program operator to retain an independent public accountant to annually audit the accounting books for the program operator. This bill would require the annual audit to be prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's accounting standards codification. The bill would require a program operator to annually demonstrate achievement of minimum recycling rates for rechargeable, nonrechargeable, and primary batteries. This bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control and certain local officers and agencies to enter and inspect any collection site, establishment, or any other place or environment, where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources, as a result of the requirements of the act, as specified. The bill would, to ensure compliance with the act, authorize the department to inspect and investigate producers, program operators, stewardship organizations, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, importers, recyclers, and collection sites. The act requires records required by the act to be maintained and accessible to the department for 3 years. The act requires all reports and records provided to the department to be provided under penalty of perjury. This bill would require records required by the act to be maintained and accessible to the department for 5 years. By expanding the document retention period and by expanding the scope of the act, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. **Active bill- pending referral.** **Active Bill - In Committee Process, Referred to Committees on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials and Natural Resources 5/4/2026.** Last Amended: 8/17/2026. Assembly amendments concurred in. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling 8/25/2026.

SB 1010, as amended, Ashby. Hazardous waste: major appliances: recycling.

Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control is required to implement and enforce certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, as defined. Existing law prohibits a person, other than a certified appliance recycler, as defined, from removing materials that require special handling from a major appliance. Existing law requires a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, as defined, to retain onsite records demonstrating compliance with certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, as provided. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require a person, including, but not limited to, a certified appliance recycler, who transports, delivers, or sells discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility to also provide those documents to the department, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires a person wishing to operate as a certified appliance recycler to submit an initial or renewal application to the department, under penalty of perjury. Existing law requires the application to include, among other things, a description of the ability of the applicant

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to properly remove and manage all materials that require special handling. Existing law requires the department to review an application for completeness and, upon a determination that the application is complete and meets the requirements of certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances, to issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. Existing law requires the applicable certified unified program agency (CUPA), as soon as practicable after receiving the application and certification from the department, to inspect the certified appliance recycler's facility, as provided. This bill would require the application to also include a description of the applicant's facility and registration with the CUPA, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to review the application, visit the applicant's facility, and, upon determination that the application is complete and meets the requirements of certain laws related to the recycling of major appliances and applicable laws regarding hazardous waste, issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. The bill would require the CUPA to inspect the certified appliance recycler's facility as soon as practicable, but no later than 6 months after the issuance of the certificate. By creating a new requirement on a CUPA, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to impose a charge on an applicant for initial certification and on a certified appliance recycler for renewal to cover the department's reasonable and actual regulatory costs for implementing certain laws relating to the recycling of major appliances, including, but not limited to, the adoption of regulations, as specified. This bill would require a scrap recycling facility to only accept an appliance from a certified appliance recycler or a person otherwise authorized to transport, deliver, or sell discarded major appliances. The bill would require a scrap recycling facility to document each appliance received and to confirm, under penalty of perjury, that materials that require special handling have been removed from the appliance. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires the department to develop a statewide list of appliance recyclers, used appliance dealers, solid waste facilities, metal scrapyards, and others who may remove, or do business with those who remove, from major appliances, materials that require special handling, as specified. Existing law requires the department to transmit a copy of the Appliance Recycling Guide, published by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and certain other materials and information, to waste generators and enforcement officers, as provided. This bill would repeal those provisions and instead require the department to post on its internet website a list of certified appliance recyclers and the number of appliances processed by certified appliance recyclers and accepted by scrap recycling facilities, as specified. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Active Bill - Pending Referral, Read third time, passed in Senate, Ordered to Assembly. Last Amended 6/11/2026. Active Bill – In Committee Process. Held in committee and under submission 8/13/2026.