



Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority

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STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

MARCH 31, 2026 – 3:30 P.M.

RecycleSmart
1850 Mt. Diablo Blvd., Ste. 320
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PUBLIC COMMENT ON ITEMS NOT ON THIS AGENDA

When addressing the Committee, please state your name, company and/or address for the record. There is a three-minute limit to present your information. (The Committee Chair may direct questions to any member of the audience as appropriate at any time during the meeting.)

3. CONSENT ITEM

- a. Approve Minutes of the Standing Legislative Committee Meeting on April 17, 2025*

4. ACTION ITEM

- a. 2026 Legislative Bills*

Review and discuss 2026 legislation and direct Staff to present Committee's recommendations to the full Board at the April meeting, for potential action.

5. COMMITTEE COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

6. ADJOURNMENT

ADDRESSING THE COMMITTEE ON AN ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Persons wishing to speak on PUBLIC HEARINGS and OTHER MATTERS listed on the agenda will be heard when the Chair calls for comments from the audience, except on public hearing items previously heard and closed to public comment. The Chair may specify the number of minutes each person will be permitted to speak based on the number of persons wishing to speak and the time available. After the public has commented, the item is closed to further public comment and brought to the Board for discussion and action. There is no further comment permitted from the audience unless invited by the Board.

ADDRESSING THE COMMITTEE ON AN ITEM NOT ON THE AGENDA

In accordance with State law, the Committee is prohibited from discussing items not calendared on the agenda. For that reason, members of the public wishing to discuss or present a matter to the Committee other than a matter which is on the Agenda are requested to present the matter in writing to RecycleSmart Board Secretary at least one week prior to a regularly scheduled Board meeting date. If you are unable to do this, you may make an announcement to the Committee of your concern under PUBLIC COMMENTS. Matters brought up which are not on the agenda may be referred to staff for action or calendared on a future

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

In accordance with the Americans With Disabilities Act and California Law, it is the policy of the Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority dba RecycleSmart to offer its public meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including those with disabilities. If you are disabled and require special accommodations to participate, please contact RecycleSmart Board Secretary at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting at (925) 906-1801.

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE
STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
HELD ON APRIL 17, 2025**

The meeting of the Standing Legislative Committee of the Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority (CCCSWA) aka RecycleSmart, convened at 1850 Mt. Diablo Boulevard, Suite 320, Walnut Creek, County of Contra Costa, State of California, on April 17, 2025. Committee Chair Cindy Silva called the meeting to order at 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Committee Members: Candace Andersen*
Lisa Maglio
John McCormick
Janet Riley
Cindy Silva, Chair

ABSENT: Committee Member: Newell Arnerich

***Off-site Attendance:**

Candace Andersen
1516 Kamole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

Staff members present: David Krueger, Executive Director; Janna McKay, Board Secretary; and Jennifer Faught, Contract Compliance Specialist.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT ON ITEMS NOT ON THIS AGENDA

No written comments were submitted, or oral comments made, by any member of the public.

3. CONSENT ITEM

a. Approve Minutes of the Standing Legislative Committee Meeting on March 17, 2025

MOTION by Committee Member McCormick to approve the minutes of the Standing Legislative Committee meeting on March 17, 2025, as submitted. SECOND by Chair Silva.

MOTION PASSED unanimously by a Roll Call vote.

4. ACTION ITEM

- a. Update on 2025 Legislative Bills
Review and Discuss Developments in 2025 Legislation and if Appropriate Direct Staff to Present Recommendations to the Full Board for Potential Action

Jennifer Faught, Contract Compliance Specialist, announced that Governor Gavin Newsom had put a hold on finalizing the regulations for SB 54 (producer responsibility for packaging), citing cost concerns. She reported that the advisory board was still meeting, CalRecycle was still providing minor updates, and feedback was still welcome but there was no date for the regulations to be completed. The prior date for those regulations to be completed was March 1, 2025. Supposedly, this delay in the draft regulations would not change compliance deadlines.

Ms. Faught introduced Nate Pelczar from the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) related to extended producer responsibility (EPR) and the 2025 bills that the Standing Legislative Committee had placed on a WATCH list.

Ms. Faught reported with respect to **AB 80 (carpet recycling/product stewardship for carpet)**, that last year the carpet stewardship program had been updated through a different bill (AB 863) and AB 80 would offer cleanups to AB 863.

NATE PELCZAR, Director of Administration of the CPSC, concurred that AB 80 was basically a clean-up bill, to now include standardized back stamping on carpets to include information as to its manufacturer and its individual components, important for the recycling process. He explained that anything with one percent or greater ingredients must be reported on a website. He added that the industry was in support of the bill.

In response to questions, Mr. Pelczar explained that in this case, the industry was comprised of only two to three major manufacturers in the entire marketplace in the U.S. With respect to process, he noted that once California passed an EPR law, it required manufacturers to come together to establish a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO). In further response to comments, he added that since PROs did not sell anything, there would be no violations of any trade laws.

By consensus, the Board **SUPPORTED AB 80.**

For **AB 436 (composting facilities/zoning)**, Ms. Faught noted the Committee's prior discussion of the bill having to do with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, in coordination with CalRecycle and other experts, to come up with a technical advisory document that would include a sample ordinance, sample General Plan and a list of best practices for siting composting facilities. Given the need for more composting facilities in the state to be able to handle the organics to be removed from the landfill stream, the bill was trying to help local governments understand and learn how to site composting facilities and consider, when updating land use elements, the documents and where such a facility might go in a land use plan. While there was no mandate, cities had to at least consider composting facilities. She reported that Cal Cities supported the bill, as did Mt. Diablo Resource Recovery's (MDRR's) trade association and the CPSC.

The Committee discussed the concern that this might be one step towards a mandate in the near future and noted that the size of composting facilities could vary widely. There was hope that the model ordinance could include control measures for odor control.

Mr. Krueger commented on the big picture with respect to compost facilities and suggested they were probably overregulated at the moment, and the bill might try to deal with that overregulation.

By consensus, the Board cautiously **SUPPORTED AB 436**.

Ms. Faught spoke to **AB 864 (hazardous waste/end-of-life solar photovoltaic modules)**, and reported that a hearing on the bill had been set for April 29, 2025.

Mr. Pelczar explained with respect to AB 864 that there had been countless meetings and significant opposition to the bill from solar panel folks and they were looking at a number of options to make the bill easier to accept. The bill met all the requirements for a California EPR bill, which was a high threshold to meet, but it had tremendous opposition, especially since the imposition of tariffs. He stated that CPSC was still asking for strong support. Cal Cities was still watching the bill.

The Board discussed the pros and cons and recognized the need to address end-of-life solar photovoltaic modules, but was uncomfortable shifting from a watch to a support while the bill was still in flux. More clarity was sought and a watch was still recommended with a revisit when everything had been fleshed out given the need to find a proper system to recycle solar panels. More information was expected at the end of May and the Committee would consider making a final recommendation to the full Board of Directors just prior to the May 22, 2025 regular meeting.

By consensus, the Board placed **AB 864** as a bill to continue to **WATCH** until after the next hearing when new language was expected to become available, with the Committee to meet again just prior to the next Board meeting if there was new language to consider.

Ms. Faught identified **SB 279 (solid waste/compostable materials)** that would theoretically increase opportunities for small and medium scale composting with exclusions from permitting requirements up to 500 cubic yards of material, and with an image of what that would look like, and in the notification tier for composters to accept up to 10 percent of food, with the ability to remain in that notification tier for five years, at which point the facility could continue accepting food. To be able to continue accepting food after five years, a full solid waste facility permit would be required, which is no small effort. While she liked the idea of increasing opportunities for composting material, she stated the bill would not affect the RecycleSmart service area through the end of the next franchise, but would affect primarily the Central Valley and Los Angeles. She added that MDRR's trade association and Republic Services were in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Pelczar explained that the bill was being sponsored by Californias Against Waste and expanded composting capacity in California to help community composters, farmers and local governments meet the state's organic diversion goals along with food waste diversions.

Ms. Faught noted that there were a number of organizations similar to RecycleSmart in support of SB 279, but most of those areas had more agricultural uses involved. Cal Cities was a watch.

By consensus, the Board placed **SB 279** as a bill to continue to **WATCH**.

With respect to **SB 501 (Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act)**, Ms. Faught stated the bill had been discussed at the last meeting and while there was a lot of opposition to it, it would help in the management of difficult materials that ended up where they should not be. The materials involved should not be in a landfill or any of the carts and they were sometimes not even accepted at HHW facilities, and so a plan to manage those materials was needed. Covered products would include pesticides, adhesives, glue, lubricants, oil, antifreeze, cleaner wax and degreasers for cars, vapes, and the like.

Mr. Pelczar stated the CPSC was in strong support with a long list of supporters, but the bill had tremendous opposition from global major consumer product manufacturers, and while CPSC was hopeful, it was not optimistic about the passage of the bill. Changing the language of the bill could morph into something smaller, which had been done last year with an almost identical bill, also called SB 501. He described the supreme efforts being taken to get the bill approved and referred specifically to Heidi Sanborn, the founding Director of the National Stewardship Action Council and the Stewardship Action Foundation who was guiding the bill for passage.

The Committee recognized the need to support the bill to solve the problem with the understanding that given the opposition and range of products, it might be difficult to pass, although there were also comments in support of RecycleSmart's collection contractors' position on SB 501.

By consensus, the Board **SUPPORTED SB 501**.

Ms. Faught referred to **AB 666, (State cryptid)**, which would designate Bigfoot as the official state cryptid, and explained that existing law established the state flag and the state's emblems, including, among other things, the golden poppy as the official state flower and the California redwood as the official state tree. She had retained the bill on the list given that the analysis included an interesting list of the existing law that identified the state's emblems, and she referred to several of them at this time and also noted the tourism factor mentioned in some of the analysis.

By consensus, the Board placed **AB 666 as a WATCH**, to be able to follow the status of the bill.

Ms. Faught referred to **SB 615 (vehicle traction batteries)**, similar to a bill proposed last year that would require EV battery suppliers to take responsibility for the proper handling and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries for end-of-life management.

Mr. Pelczar stated the CPSC had limited input because the batteries were not its expertise. The CPSC had reviewed the bill and found some reporting requirement issues, but otherwise suggested it looked pretty good. He identified the particulars of the bill.

Ms. Faught noted that the bill was not full EPR right now given the robust market for used EV batteries.

Mr. Pelczar stated that some of the biggest car companies in the world already had programs for the batteries produced and put in their vehicles as well as a system in place to take back used batteries. SB 615 layered on a bigger burden to track each and every EV battery sold, and to follow

them through the recycling process. He stated the bill would help create a circular economy for vehicle traction batteries.

It was noted that Republic and MDRR had not taken a position on this bill.

By consensus, the Board placed **SB 615 as a WATCH**.

Ms. Faught reported that the full Board had approved the Committee's prior recommendations, she had sent the letters in support or opposition, and she identified the status of the other bills the Legislative Committee had supported.

Mr. Pelczar added his latest information on the status of the Committee's previously supported legislation.

MOTION by Chair Silva to **SUPPORT AB 80, AB 436 and SB 501; to WATCH/SUPPORT IN CONCEPT AB 864; and to WATCH SB 279, SB 615 and AB 666.** SECOND by Committee Member McCormick.

MOTION PASSED unanimously by a Roll Call vote.

5. COMMITTEE COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no Committee communications or announcements.

6. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee, Chair Silva adjourned the meeting at approximately 2:35 P.M. to the next meeting of the Standing Legislative Committee scheduled immediately before the May 22, 2025 Board meeting to receive an update on legislation, if updates were available, and then to the regular meeting of the Board of Directors afterwards on May 22, 2025 at 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by:

Janna McKay, Secretary to the Board
Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority,
County of Contra Costa, State of California



Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority

Agenda Report

TO: CCCSWA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
FROM: DAVID KRUEGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 JENNIFER FAUGHT, PROGRAM MANAGER
DATE: MARCH 31, 2026
SUBJECT: 2026 LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDED ACTION

1. Review and discuss 2026 legislation and direct Staff to present Committee's recommendations to the full Board at the April meeting, for potential action.

DISCUSSION

Each year, the Legislative Committee reviews bills and considers which pieces of legislation to support or oppose. Along with a list of bills to consider, staff also provides current positions on those bills, if known, from the League of California Cities, California Product Stewardship Council, Californians Against Waste, Republic Services and Mt. Diablo Resource Recovery (through its trade association). Staff continues to monitor the status of bills and positions of the organizations throughout the year. Attachment A provides a list of relevant bills for this year with associated information. Attachment B is the adopted legislative platform.

Some bills are not fully drafted yet; staff will bring the bills back to either the Committee or the Board, depending on when the language is finalized.

Some of the solid waste and recycling bills introduced this year, as in previous years, pertain to "upstream" waste management practices such as waste prevention and extended producer responsibility (EPR).

Legislative Calendar

Some upcoming key dates in the legislative calendar this year are:

March 26 – Spring Recess begins

April 6 – Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess

April 24 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees' fiscal bills introduced in their house

- May 1 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor non-fiscal bills I introduced in their house
- May 8 – Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 1
- May 15 – Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house. And, last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 1
- May 29 – Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house

- June 1 – Committee meetings may resume
- June 15 – Budget bill must be passed by midnight

- July 2 – Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer recess begins upon adjournment of session, provided budget bill has passed

- August 3 – Legislature reconvenes from summer recess
- August 14 – Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills to the Floor
- August 31 – Last day for each house to pass bills

- Sept. 30 – Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature before September 1 and in the Governor’s possession on or after September 1

Other News

SB 54: CalRecycle submitted the final proposed SB 54 regulations to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 19. OAL has until May 1 to complete its review.

SB 343: A coalition of businesses has filed a lawsuit challenging SB 343, known as the “Truth in Recycling Labeling Law,” which California signed into law in 2021 (and which the Authority supported). SB 343 prohibits use of the “chasing arrows” recycling symbol on products and product packaging unless specific criteria are met that confirm the actual ability to recycle the product/packaging. Enforcement of the law is to begin this October. The lawsuit argues that the law is vague, violates due process and is thus unconstitutional under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. We will keep you apprised of developments in the case.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Waste Reduction and Recycling Bills
- B. Legislative and Regulatory Platform and Advocacy Policy



2026 Waste Reduction and Recycling Bills

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>AB 80 (Aguiar-Curry)</p>	<p>Carpet recycling: product stewardship for carpet: fines</p> <p>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. 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. The program authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day on any person in violation of the program if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would instead authorize a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Extended Producer Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) position: Sponsor - Cal Cities position: Track - Staff recommendation: Watch 	<p>We supported this bill for a carpet stewardship plan update last year. It will be coming back as a different number and perhaps more detail, so we recommend watching it for now.</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>AB 762 (Irwin & Wilson)</p>	<p>Single-use Vaping Devices Sales Ban.</p> <p>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 nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Toxics Reduction/Household Hazardous Waste</p> <p>CPSC/RethinkWaste/CAW/PIRG SPONSORED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Support - CPSC position: Sponsor - CAW position: Sponsor - Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>The Authority supported this bill last year. Vaping products, especially disposable ones, present a challenging problem in the waste stream; they contain batteries but are not generally accepted at HHW facilities or in battery collection locations, are often littered, and there is currently no method available to recycle them at scale. AB 762 would ban the sale of non-refillable or non-rechargeable vapes.</p>
<p>AB 864 (Ward)</p>	<p>Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.</p> <p>This bill would make the universal waste designation applicable to a solar photovoltaic module that is intended for recycling and cannot otherwise be resold, reused, or refurbished only until the department adopts regulations implementing alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would require the department to adopt the above-referenced federal transfer-based exclusion regulation for solar photovoltaic modules.</p>	<p>The Authority supported this bill in concept last year. According to CAW “Previously, there were conversations around expanding this bill to create an EPR program for solar panels. However, due to concerns from the industry, the bill will not be developed further and will be moving forward as a minor technical cleanup.”</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
	<p>Policy Platform: Waste Diversion; Toxics Reduction/Household Hazardous Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Track - CPSC position: Prior Sponsor, now Support - Staff recommendation: Watch 	
<p>AB 1812 (Aguiar-Curry)</p>	<p>Solid Waste: compostable products: regulations.</p> <p>This is currently a spot bill. It is intended to be California Compost Coalition’s vehicle for discussing compostable plastics.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Packaging Reduction/Plastic Pollution; Healthy Soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Pending - CAW: “Monitoring closely” - Staff recommendation: Watch 	<p>Packaging manufacturers want to market their products as “compostable,” but compost facilities generally do <i>not</i> want compostable plastics in their feedstock.</p>
<p>AB 2226 (B. Rubio)</p>	<p>Reusable grocery bags.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Packaging Reduction/Plastic Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Track - CAW: Oppose - Staff recommendation: Watch 	<p>This bill is sponsored by the California Grocers Association. It would affect pre-checkout bags – those used to contain unwrapped items like bulk foods or loose produce or to protect a purchased item from damage or contamination. AB 1046 (2022) required those bags to be either paper or compostable plastic. Compostable plastic bags are currently accepted in RecycleSmart’s organics program, but compost facilities do not want them.</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>AB 2253 (Boerner)</p>	<p>Solid waste: products: environmental marketing claims.</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>This bill would expand those provisions from plastic food container products to all products. 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 the recycled content claim to be based on the actual physical recycled content in the product without the use of certain types of accounting. The bill would define “postconsumer” for purposes of these provisions.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Waste Diversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cal Cities position: Support – CPSC position: Support in concept – CAW position: Sponsor – Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>Similar to the Truth in Recycling Labeling law, this bill would narrow the ability for manufacturers to claim that they are using recycled content in their products to situations where there is “actual physical recycled content in the product.”</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>AB 2462 (Pellerin)</p>	<p>Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.</p> <p>This bill would 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 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.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Toxics Reduction/Household Hazardous Waste; Extended Producer Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPSC and California State Association of Counties (CSAC): Sponsor - Cal Cities position: Support - Californians Against Waste: Support - Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>According to the author, “there is ambiguity in current law that allows manufacturers to shift the cost and responsibility of handling recalled products onto local governments, public waste facilities, and reuse businesses, if not properly removed from the market. AB 2462 clarifies that manufacturers and responsible parties must take back recalled products at no cost to consumers, retailers, charity thrifts, and local governments, and strengthens enforcement to ensure compliance.”</p>
<p>AB 2667 (Hadwick and Alanis)</p>	<p>Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.</p> <p>This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, 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 permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials, as specified.</p>	<p>As described above, vapes are a very difficult item to manage in the waste stream. This bill would charge DTSC with finding ways to make it easier for schools to manage vape waste. It also allows permanent HHW facilities to disassemble the vapes, separating the batteries, liquid cartridges, and</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
	<p>Policy Platform: Toxics Reduction/Household Hazardous Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Support - CPSC position: Support - Californians Against Waste position: Support - Republic Services: Support - Resource Recovery Coalition of California (MDRR is a member): Support - Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>plastic to more easily manage the components. Finally, it prohibits manufacturers from designing vapes in a way that conceals their identity from parents, teachers, and other adults. It is sponsored by Rural County Representatives of California.</p>
<p>SB 501 (Allen)</p>	<p>Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.</p> <p>Last year, SB 501 was intended to be a producer responsibility law for household hazardous waste. This year it has been dramatically scaled back to pertain only to medium-format batteries. It expands the responsible battery recycling act (for loose batteries) to such batteries. It also clarifies that a locking device for customers does not prevent a battery from being considered easily removable.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Extended Producer Responsibility, Toxics Reduction/Household Hazardous Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Support - CPSC position: Support - CAW position: Support - Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>Batteries continue to present challenges in the waste stream, with an immediate risk of fire, and a long-term risk of environmental pollution. Devices such as e-bikes, scooters and outdoor equipment contain the medium-sized batteries intended to be captured in this producer responsibility system.</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>SB 922 (Laird)</p>	<p>Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.</p> <p>Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989.</p> <p>This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. The bill would delete obsolete references and make other technical changes.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Governance and Accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Support - Staff recommendation: Support 	<p>This bill clarifies the legality of road impact fees. Staff notified Board members that the Authority sent a letter in strong support of this bill on March 12.</p>
<p>SB 1010 (Ashby)</p>	<p>Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.</p> <p>This is currently a spot bill but is intended to be EPR covering the proper end-of-life management of home appliances containing refrigerant.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Extended Producer Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cal Cities position: Track - CPSC: Sponsor - CAW: Support - Staff recommendation: Watch 	<p>The bill is intended to be “full” EPR for appliances containing refrigerant, with internalized costs, eco-modulated fees, tracking and monitoring, anti-trust reporting, etc. It would follow the form in which SB 707 (textile) was drafted. This is a spot bill, so the name of the bill does not yet match the intent.</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
<p>SB 1371 (Durazo)</p>	<p>Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or substantially amended, as defined, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider’s obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute, as defined. The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a local agency and an employer from issuing, requesting, inducing, relying upon, or causing to be issued, a sanitation, health, or safety order, directive, or determination for the purpose or effect of compelling the performance of work during a lawful labor dispute involving solid waste handling services, unless specified conditions are satisfied. This bill would provide that its provisions are severable. 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.</p> <p>Policy Platform: Waste Diversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cal Cities position: Pending – Staff recommendation: Watch 	<p>This provides that work stoppage in connection with a labor dispute cannot be a force majeure event, which is consistent with our franchise agreement language.</p>

Bill	Description	Comments
AB 1666 (Rogers)	State Cryptid. (for information only) Existing law establishes the state flag and the state’s emblems, including, among other things, the golden poppy as the official state flower and the California redwood as the official state tree. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would designate Bigfoot as the official state cryptid.	The first attempt at this, AB 666, didn’t make it. So now the author is trying again with AB 1666. Oregon beat us to it, but Bigfoot is clearly a Californian.
AB 1334 (Wallis)	Solar energy: official state energy (for information only) Current law establishes the state flag and the state’s emblems, including, among other things, the golden poppy as the official state flower, the California redwood as the official state tree, and the California gray whale as the official state marine mammal. This bill would establish solar energy as the official state energy.	And why not have an official state energy, too?

Legislative and Regulatory Platform and Advocacy Policy

The Legislative and Regulatory Platform and Advocacy Policy provides RecycleSmart with a guiding document to help focus activities during each Legislative session. The platform will assist the Authority in its goals and represent Authority interests in a timely response to important legislative issues. The elements below provide the overarching direction throughout the entire legislative session. Legislative monitoring or action can be at regional, state and federal levels.

In addition, this policy provides the Executive Director (or their designee) the Authority to register positions on legislation and regulations in a timely manner. So long as the position is consistent with the platform, the Executive Director is authorized to register a position if the timing for the response to the proposed legislation or regulation does not allow for regular review by the Legislative Committee and Board.

I. Legislative and Regulatory Platform

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Extended producer responsibility (EPR), or product stewardship, is a strategy that shifts the responsibility for end of life management of a product or package to the manufacturer to finance the end-of-life management costs by incorporating it in the price of a product.

Support laws and regulations that require manufacturers to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of problematic (costly to handle, not easily recyclable, and toxic containing) products and packaging that shift costs away from local governments. Support efforts to improve existing EPR regulations as well as support new EPR efforts for products, including but not limited to, batteries, solar panels, fluorescent lights, and vaping devices. Support provisions that make EPR laws effective including minimum collection rates, progressively increasing collection targets and no local preemption clause.

Waste Diversion

Support the diversion of recyclables and organics from landfills through implementation of AB 939 (Chapter 809, Statutes of 1989); AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011); AB 1826 (Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014); and SB 1383 (Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) and support regulations that are practical for local governments to implement. Support new legislative efforts to divert waste away from landfilling and toward recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion to support the state's 75 percent solid waste diversion goal.

Recycling and Organics Processing Infrastructure

Support new or additional funding for expanded recycling and organics processing infrastructure. Support investment in expanded clean composting, anaerobic digestion and recyclable materials manufacturing to support diversion, jobs, greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and the green economy.

Packaging Reduction / Plastic Pollution

Support laws, regulations and programs that support reducing the amount of single-use packaging and products that enter the waste stream through source reduction and increases to the recyclability and composability of these items, or that provide a consistent approach to phasing out the sale and distribution of products, materials and packaging that cause significant land and ocean litter problems, and/or that are known to be carcinogenic. Disposable food ware can also impact the environment as litter, or present challenges to recycling and compost processes.

Toxics Reduction / Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Support legislation that will reduce the amount of toxic chemicals released into our environment and that impact worker health. Oppose legislation that preempts or supersedes local control over household hazardous waste programs or supersedes local product stewardship/EPR ordinances and limits the role of manufacturers and producers in product stewardship programs. Oppose state legislation that weakens local ordinances without an adequately funded alternative.

Market and Economic Development

Support legislation that promotes innovative economic development policies and programs that create green jobs and promote waste reduction. Support programs to improve California's Beverage Container Recycling Program ("Bottle Bill"), including the long-term continuation and expansion of this program as well as ensuring Californians have convenient access to recycling centers. Support efforts to improve markets for compost and mulch and for recycled content products, including increasing recycled product purchasing. Support policies that develop new markets for recycled content materials and compost and policies that establish fees and funding streams for large volume or hard to recycle materials such as tires. Support legislation that promotes market development for wood and other construction and demolition materials.

Healthy Soils

Support measures to advance the development and maintenance of healthy soils (which are expected to decline because of climate change) through the use of natural infrastructure. Support measures to increase use of compost and mulch as appropriate for new and expanded landscapes to improve soil quality, and use of compost socks, blankets and berms as a means of flood and erosion control and soil improvement after fires.

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

Support legislation that funds and advances the use of natural vegetation to adapt to flooding, fire, and drought and reduce the impact that urban areas have on the environment. This includes promoting the appropriate use of compost berms, socks and blankets to control soil erosion after fires and to address flooding, as well as the use of native plants and natural landscapes for water conservation. Support measures to expand the use of compost and mulch as ways to improve climate resiliency locally and statewide.

Diversion Funding

Support new or additional funding sources for local government implementation of AB 939; AB 341; AB 1826; SB 1383 and other solid waste and waste diversion related laws that affect local governments. Support funding for CalRecycle to assist in the implementation of these laws and other efforts to divert organic and recyclable waste from landfill.

Food Waste Reduction and Recovery

Support legislation to enable additional food rescue and recovery of edible food, including expansion of good Samaritan laws, and support legislation that establishes funding for food recovery programs and develops policies for safe but consistent food date labeling.

Governance and Accountability

Enhance local government's ability to govern as independent, local government bodies in an open and accessible manner. Encourage best practices that avoid burdensome, costly, redundant or one-size-fits all approaches.

Oppose additional public meeting and records requirements that unnecessarily increase the burden on public resources without effectively fostering public engagement and enhancing accountability of government agencies.

Promote local-level solutions, decision-making, and management concerning service delivery and governance structures.

II. Legislative Advocacy

It is the policy of RecycleSmart to proactively monitor and advocate for legislation and regulations as directed by the Legislative and Regulatory Platform and by the specific direction of the Board of Directors. This process involves interaction with local, state, and federal government entities both in regard to specific items of legislation and regulations, and to promote positive intergovernmental relationships. Accordingly, involvement and participation in regional, state, and national organizations is encouraged and supported by RecycleSmart.

Monitoring legislation and regulations is a shared function of the Board of Directors, Legislative Committee and Executive Director (and designated staff). Staff will track and respond to legislative and regulatory issues in a timely and consistent manner. The Executive Director (or their designee) is authorized to register a position on legislation and regulations if the timing for the response to the proposed legislation or regulation does not allow for regular review by the Legislative Committee and Board, so long as the position is consistent with the platform. In addition, the Executive Director has the authority to use the RecycleSmart name and logo on sign-on letters when a legislation or regulation is supported by the Board.