



INSIDE SOLID WASTE

Summer 2025

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Volume 116

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Inside Solid Waste is produced quarterly by Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force



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Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers



SWMC

Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education and
Information Subcommittee

JOY PIPKIN

For information, call
Carol Saucillo at (626) 300-4594
Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5 p.m.



Visit lacountyiswmtf.org to find agendas, meeting minutes and copies of the Inside Solid Waste newsletter. If you are interested in participating on the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Public Education and Information Subcommittee or if you would like to submit an article for Inside Solid Waste, please contact Monique Brackett at (626) 300-2697 or mbrackett@dpw.lacounty.gov. Quarterly meetings are held at Los Angeles County Public Works Headquarters to discuss and review upcoming newsletters.

City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E Permanent Collection Centers

Open Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., unless otherwise noted.
Services suspended during rainy weather.
For information, call (800) 98-TOXIC (988-6942).

Gaffey Street Collection Center

1400 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731

Hyperion Treatment Plant

7660 W. Imperial Highway, Gate B, Playa Del Rey, CA 90293

Washington Boulevard Collection Center

2649 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90021

Randall Street S.A.F.E. Center

11025 Randall Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352

UCLA Location (E-waste accepted on Saturdays only)

550 Charles E. Young Drive West, Los Angeles, CA 90095
Open Thursday - Saturday 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Los Angeles/Glendale Collection Center (Temporarily closed)

4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90039

Los Angeles County Permanent Collection Centers

Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center

Antelope Valley Public Landfill,
1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551
Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

EDCO Environmental Collection Center

EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center,
2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

About Household Hazardous Waste

Items accepted: paint and solvents, used motor oil and filters, anti-freeze and other automotive fluids, cleaning products, pool and garden chemicals, aerosol cans, all medicines except for controlled substances, auto batteries, household batteries, computers, monitors, printers, network equipment, cables, telephones, televisions, microwaves, video games, cell phones, radios, stereos, VCRs and electronic toys. **Not accepted: business waste, ammunition, explosives, radioactive material, trash, tires and bulky items such as furniture, refrigerators, washing machines/dryers and stoves.**

City of Rosemead Senate Bill 1383 Implementation



Senate Bill (SB) 1383 (Lara, 2016), California's Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, was adopted to reduce methane emissions by diverting organic waste from landfills. The law requires a 75 percent reduction in organic waste disposal and a 20 percent increase in edible food recovery statewide by 2025. The City of Rosemead (City) continues to support these goals through comprehensive local programs focused on waste collection, education, food recovery, and the procurement of recycled organic materials.

Organic Waste Collection

The City provides organic waste collection services to all residents and businesses through a three-container, source-separated system that includes trash, recycling, and organics. This system effectively diverts food scraps, yard waste, and other organic material from landfills, thereby reducing methane emissions and supporting environmental goals.

Community Education and Outreach

In collaboration with Republic Services, the City distributes quarterly bilingual educational materials through various channels, including mailers, digital platforms, newsletters, and City events. A dedicated Sustainability Advisor visits commercial sites to offer sorting guidance and training for tenants and employees. Additionally, the City also shares multilingual content across YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and the City [website](#) to keep the community informed and engaged.

Edible Food Recovery

In partnership with the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, the City conducts annual edible food recovery inspections of Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generators. In 2024, over 122,000 pounds of food were recovered from 33 inspected businesses, resulting in about 135 tons of carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions avoided and a reduction of 3.5 million gallons in total water footprint. The City also utilized CalRecycle



Los Toros Meat Market, Happy Ayce Hot Pot, Great Wall Supermarket, and Del Mar Supermarket in Rosemead have donated over 4,000 pounds of edible food to local food recovery organizations.

The City of Rosemead has partnered with a local food recovery organization, Heart of Compassion, to provide free food to families in need. Heart of Compassion has collected over 20,000 pounds of edible food donations from Rosemead grocery stores and restaurants as a result of SB 1383. This surplus food is redistributed back to the community to prevent food waste from ending up in the landfill.

Funded by a grant from

CalRecycle 

grant funds to purchase equipment for participating Rosemead businesses and food recovery organizations, supporting ongoing food recovery efforts.

Procurement of Recycled Organic Products

To meet SB 1383's procurement requirements, the City entered a 33-month agreement with Agromin to supply compost and mulch for the City's use. In 2024, the City procured over 1,600 tons of compost, achieving 65 percent of its annual target. This compost is distributed to local farms, used in school gardens, applied to City landscaping, and shared at public giveaway events. By 2025, the City is on track to meet its full 2,516-ton annual requirement.

The City is making measurable progress in implementing SB 1383 through strategic partnerships, strong community engagement, and consistent education. With high food recovery compliance, significant compost procurement, and citywide organic waste collection, the City is actively advancing California's climate and waste reduction goals.

For more information, please visit the City of Rosemead's website at [Organic Waste & Recycling - City of Rosemead, CA](https://www.rosemeadca.gov/organic-waste-recycling).

Alternative Recipes for Common Household Products



Did you know many common household cleaning products are toxic to the environment?

These toxic cleaning products may cause immediate irritations or possible long-term health issues when used improperly. Using non-toxic alternative cleansers is a safe way to keep your home and items fresh and clean.

Los Angeles County Public Works offers recipes for alternative household cleaning products using common non-toxic ingredients such as baking soda, vinegar, and lemon juice. These homemade cleaning products are not only better for your health, but can also help you save money and protect the environment. Additionally, making your own products cuts down on packaging waste and reduces the release of household chemicals.

Here are a few recipes and tips for preparing your own alternative cleaning products:

Automotive Care

Windshield Cleaner

- Club soda

Spray on the windshield and wipe dry. Not recommended for use in the vehicle's windshield-spray reservoir because it could freeze.

Pest Repellants

Ant Repellant

Sprinkle red chili powder, cream of tartar powder, salt or sage near ant infestations.

Insecticide

Mix dishwashing liquid and water, spray infected area.

Kitchen

Spray Cleaner

- 1/2 cup borax
- 1 gallon hot water

Dissolve borax in hot water. Wipe down areas to be cleaned.

Abrasive Cleaner

- Baking soda or borax
- Juice from 1/2 lemon

Sprinkle baking soda or borax, add lemon juice and scrub.



Stain Removers

All-purpose Spot Remover

- 1/4 cup borax
- 2 cups cold water

Dissolve borax in cold water. Sponge it on and let it sit until dry. Wash with soap and water to completely remove spot. Removes stains on blood, chocolate, coffee, mildew, mud and urine.

Ink Spot Remover

- Cream of tartar
- Lemon juice
- Warm water

Put cream of tartar on the stain and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on top. Rub into the stain for a minute, brush off the powder with a clean brush and sponge immediately with warm water. Repeat if needed.

Bathroom

Bathtub/Sink Stains

Scrub with paste made from cream of tartar and hydrogen peroxide.

Toilet Bowl Cleaner

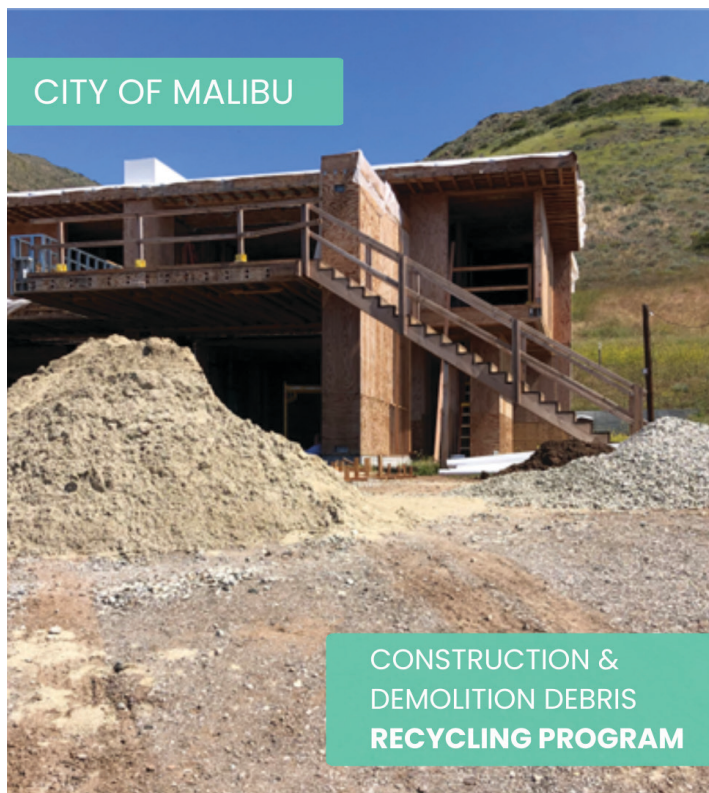
- 1/2 teaspoon sodium lauryl sulfate
- 2 tablespoons baking soda
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 1 teaspoon orange essential oil or 1 teaspoon grapefruit essential oil (optional)
- 2 cups water

Mix all ingredients. Vinegar and baking soda will foam when mixed. Let mixture stand for 10 minutes before pouring into a spray bottle.

For a list of alternative recipes for common household products, visit CleanLA.com.

(Disclaimer: Results may vary. Test recipe effectiveness by applying a small amount of product to an area before using.)

City of Malibu Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Program



Through its successful Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Recycling Program, the City of Malibu (City) demonstrates a steadfast commitment to sustainable waste management. In alignment with California Assembly Bill 939, which mandates a diversion of solid waste from landfills, the City developed this program to ensure compliance and promote environmental stewardship. As a vital component of the City's broader Malibu Rebuild Initiative, the program plays a critical role in minimizing the environmental impact of construction and development projects, particularly in the aftermath of recent disasters.

C&D debris represents a significant portion of the solid waste stream. The program aims to divert at least 65 percent of project materials from landfills through recycling or reuse. The applicant, owner, or builder is responsible for communicating these requirements to all contractors and subcontractors. The project manager is responsible for tracking the tonnage of all salvaged, recycled, and landfilled materials using haul tickets. This documentation is submitted to the City alongside the Recycling Report.

In 2024, the program achieved a remarkable 82 percent diversion rate, recycling 8,052 tons of C&D materials. This marks a significant increase from the 5,944 tons recycled in 2023 and far surpasses California's minimum diversion requirement of 65 percent. These results underscore the program's effectiveness in promoting responsible construction practices and supporting the City's long-term sustainability goals.

A key factor in the program's success is its collaborative, community-based approach. Participation does not require a financial bond, removing potential barriers for homeowners and contractors. Instead, City staff work directly with owners, fire rebuild applicants, and contractors to develop customized onsite recycling strategies that maximize material diversion. This hands-on support ensures high compliance and effectiveness across all project types.

Postconstruction Recycling Reports are submitted and reviewed electronically to streamline the process. This paperless system enhances efficiency, minimizes environmental impact, and facilitates timely verification of recycling efforts.

A cornerstone of the program is its emphasis on deconstruction and material reuse. Projects are eligible to receive credit for salvaged or repurposed materials, encouraging resource conservation and minimizing the need for new construction materials. By promoting reuse, the program supports a circular economy and extends the lifecycle of valuable building components.

Through its thoughtful design and proactive implementation, Malibu's C&D Debris Recycling Program exemplifies best practices in sustainable development. By fostering collaboration, reducing waste, and prioritizing environmental responsibility, the City continues to lead by example.

To learn more about the City of Malibu's environmental programs and construction recycling initiatives, visit malibucity.org/recycling-trash.

Diamond Bar Launches Groundbreaking Environmental Education Program with Algalita Marine Research and Education



The City of Diamond Bar (City) is taking a bold step forward in environmental education by partnering with Algalita Marine Research and Education (Algalita) to launch a new pilot program for middle and high school students during the 2025–2026 school year.

This partnership builds on the City's longstanding relationship with Discovery Cube of Orange County, which has provided environmental education to elementary students for nearly a decade. The Discovery Cube program emphasizes recycling, composting, waste reduction, and sustainable purchasing through engaging assemblies and field trips to its Santa Ana location, helping students build the foundation for environmentally responsible behavior.

The City is building on that foundation by expanding its environmental education efforts. Algalita's curriculum introduces a new layer of learning that focuses on plastic pollution, microplastics, and the critical connection

between waste and water quality. This addition helps create a more comprehensive environmental education strategy that supports the City's responsibilities under California stormwater regulations and solid waste mandates. While laws like Senate Bill 54 shift some accountability to plastic producers, cities continue to play a crucial role in community education, pollution prevention, and regulatory compliance.

Algalita, an internationally recognized nonprofit and pioneer in plastic pollution research, will bring students face-to-face with real-world environmental challenges through hands-on fieldwork, lab analysis, and solution-based learning. Unlike Discovery Cube's focus on solid waste management, Algalita explores the full life cycle of plastic, from curbside bins to waterways, highlighting how local habits can impact global ecosystems.

Students will visit Alamitos Bay, where they will engage in kayaking or dockside science activities, collect



and analyze microplastic and water samples, and work in California's first state-accredited microplastics lab. Students will also explore the nearby native plant habitat and reflect on sustainable living practices, linking their learning to environmental action.

Funded through the City's waste hauler franchise fees, the program will serve up to 400 students in sixth through twelfth grade. The City will cover the costs of field trips and provide transportation stipends to ensure access for all public schools in the City. Fees range from \$20 to \$48 per student, depending on the program length and options.

To extend learning beyond the field trip, Algalita offers free online educator resources that help integrate key concepts into classroom instruction. These include lesson plans, videos, and activities aligned with state science standards. Additionally, teachers and students can access Algalita's Wayfinder Hub, a free digital platform

that tracks student engagement, supports action projects, and allows educators to monitor class participation throughout the course and beyond.

This new initiative supports California's Senate Bill 54 law and furthers the City's sustainability goals, stormwater education efforts, and investment in youth leadership. More than just a science lesson, this program is a strategic step toward building a generation ready to tackle environmental challenges head-on.

By taking students out of the classroom and into the field, the City of Diamond Bar's partnership with Algalita aims to spark curiosity, foster environmental responsibility, and help students build lasting connections with the ecosystem they call home. For questions, you may reach out to greendb@diamondbarca.gov.

California Lawmakers Review New Ways to Target Solid Waste in 2025



California is known for its ambitious drive to protect the environment by tackling waste and promoting a circular economy. Building on landmark legislation like Senate Bill (SB) 1383 (Lara, 2016) and SB 54 (Allen, 2022), lawmakers are now introducing and debating a new wave of proposals aimed at refining existing programs and addressing emerging waste challenges.

The following are key themes emerging in waste-related bills moving through Sacramento:

Reducing Plastic Pollution: While SB 54 sets ambitious goals — requiring producers of single-use packaging and plastic food ware to ensure their products are recyclable or compostable, reducing overall plastic packaging usage, and funding waste management infrastructure improvements through an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework — legislators are exploring ways to strengthen its implementation and potentially broaden its scope.

Proposals aim to accelerate the achievement of the source reduction and recycling rate targets mandated

by SB 54, focusing on phasing out or improving the recyclability of specific hard-to-manage plastics that challenge current recycling infrastructure. Ensuring companies comply with these regulations remains a key concern.

Addressing the Increase of Textile and E-Waste:

Beyond packaging, lawmakers are focusing on other major sources of waste. With growing concern over the environmental toll of “fast fashion,” several bills this session propose study committees or pilot programs for textile collection, reuse, and recycling, with some incorporating EPR principles. Efforts to address e-waste are also gaining traction, potentially expanding California’s “Right to Repair” laws. While primarily aimed at strengthening consumer rights, these laws also support waste reduction by making electronic repairs more accessible and affordable, ultimately extending product lifespans, and keeping devices out of landfills.

Improving Recycling Programs: California has established recycling programs, but efforts are



underway to improve their effectiveness, particularly California's Container Redemption Value (CRV) system, which continues to face challenges such as "recycling deserts" where redemption centers are scarce. Lawmakers are considering legislation to modernize the system by increasing handling fees, expanding eligible container types, and exploring alternative redemption models like bag-drop programs or producer managed collection networks. Support for organics processing is a legislative priority. While SB 1383 mandates the diversion of organic waste, the development of adequate composting and anaerobic digestion infrastructure remains essential. Current proposals aim to bolster organic recycling by increasing state funding, streamlining permitting, and advancing market development initiatives.

These legislative efforts highlight California's commitment to moving beyond the linear "take-make-dispose" model. The bills under consideration reflect a multi-faceted approach: holding producers more

accountable, addressing emerging and difficult to manage waste streams, and improving the effectiveness of long-standing recycling programs. None of the proposals have become law yet. They must still move through committee hearings, undergo amendments, and floor votes in both the Assembly and Senate throughout 2025, or pass over to 2026. As a result, their final forms may change.

However, the goal is clear: California aims to set ambitious goals to reduce landfill dependence, conserve resources, and lessen the environmental impacts of waste. The outcomes of this legislative session could shape how California manages waste and advances its circular economic initiatives for years to come.

For more information on the current legislative session, visit the California Legislative website at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov>.

SCWMF Annual Spring Conference & Exhibit



The Southern California Waste Management Forum (SCWMF) hosted its Annual Spring Conference & Exhibit on March 19, 2025, in Ontario, CA. Industry experts discussed various topics, including legislative updates, Senate Bill (SB) 1383 compliance and enforcement strategies, and landfill operations. There was also a panel discussion about disaster debris related to the January 2025 wildfires in Los Angeles County.

Ms. Ashlee Yee from CalRecycle provided an overview of the SB 1383 Compliance Evaluation process conducted by the CalRecycle Jurisdiction and Agency Compliance and Enforcement (JACE) Branch. The process begins with a commencement letter, followed by an introduction call and request for the jurisdiction's SB 1383 implementation record. Ms. Yee explained the process of the field visits and expectations for jurisdictions that choose to shadow JACE staff. For example, during the field visit, JACE staff will not analyze the gathered facts with the jurisdictions. CalRecycle provides a findings report after the visit and may send the jurisdiction Notices of Violation (NOVs) for any unresolved issues. NOVs require corrective actions within 90 days, but jurisdictions may apply for time extensions.

Mr. Doug Kobold, Executive Director of California's Product Stewardship Council, presented on legislation following the passage of SB 1383, highlighting key milestones and ongoing efforts to implement effective organic waste reduction and recycling programs. Recent developments include the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 2346 and AB 2902, which provide additional pathways for local jurisdictions to meet their SB 1383 procurement requirements. Active legislation includes AB 70, which proposes to codify pyrolysis and directs CalRecycle to include pipeline biomethane created from organic waste as a product that local jurisdictions can procure to meet SB 1383 requirements by January 1, 2027.

Multi-family properties often encounter challenges complying with waste diversion laws due to factors such as limited outreach, low tenant participation, understaffed management, and space constraints. Ms. Ashley Brunier, Director of EcoNomics, Inc., highlighted the "4 Cs" (convenience, clarity, communication, and consistency) which are important principles for effective recycling management. To address these challenges, proposed solutions include infrastructure improvements,



such as adding bag dispensers for separated food waste, chute diverters for food waste, and bin sensors to identify contamination and illegal dumping. Ms. Brunier also emphasized the importance of landlords and property managers providing education and outreach through signage, instructional videos, and online resources.

Mr. Mark Ladney from the Garden Grove Sanitary District provided guidance on how jurisdictions can enforce SB1383 requirements. He recommended that, before initiating formal enforcement actions, jurisdictions consider implementing a voluntary compliance program. His presentation included examples of NOV letters that

jurisdictions could issue as part of the enforcement process.

The disaster debris panel provided an update on wildfire recovery efforts. Mr. Christopher Sheppard of Los Angeles County Public Works explained that debris would be removed in two phases: the first phase would be for hazardous debris, and the second phase would be for fire debris. Mr. Sheppard emphasized the importance of timely participation in the debris removal program to facilitate safe rebuilding and community recovery.

For more information on SCWMF events, visit <https://www.scwmf.org/events>.

SUMMER 2025 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) continuously monitors and analyzes legislation that may impact solid waste management in Los Angeles County. Below are summaries of legislation the Task Force has tracked during the start of the 2025/2026 Legislative Session.

California State Legislation:

Bill Number / Author

Status

AB 27

Schiavo

Amended June 19, 2025

This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, would provide an exclusion from gross income for amounts received, on or after March 1, 2024, as compensation for loss, damages, expenses, relocation, suffering, loss in real property value, closing costs with respect to real property, including relator commissions, or inconvenience, including access to the real property, related to the Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event in the County of Los Angeles. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, prohibit any Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event payment amount received by a taxpayer from being considered income or resources when determining eligibility or benefit amounts for any means-tested program or guaranteed income payments.

AB 28

Schiavo

Amended Jul 18, 2025

This bill would require the state board to amend its regulations on methane emissions from a municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) to establish requirements for monitoring landfill gas temperature. The bill would require the operator of an MSW landfill to monitor landfill gas temperature in accordance with those regulations. If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 2 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are met, the bill would require the operator of the MSW landfill to take specified actions, including, but not limited to, working collaboratively with CalRecycle and the local enforcement agency to develop and implement a corrective action plan. Higher thresholds of 146 degrees Fahrenheit and 162 degrees Fahrenheit for the same duration necessitate further interventions, including a multiagency investigation and potential permit suspension/revocation. Failure to comply with reporting or corrective action requirements can result in daily penalties up to \$10,000 per day, with a \$1,000,000 weekly penalty for prolonged extreme temperatures.

Bill Number / Author**Status****AB 70**

Aguiar-Curry

Amended May 23, 2025

This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen. It would also require CalRecycle, no later than January 1, 2027, to amend regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from organic waste.

AB 80

Aguiar-Curry

Amended July 9, 2025

This bill would authorize civil penalties 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. It would authorize CalRecycle to impose administrative, rather than civil, penalties in those amounts. Would instead require the stewardship organization to create a governing board for the stewardship program and would require a carpet stewardship organization to include in its annual report specified information related to the grants and subsidies provided pursuant to the program. 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.

AB 436

Ramsom

Amended March 10, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would require, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation along with CalRecycle to develop technical advisory by June 1, 2027, detailing best practices for siting composting facilities. Upon revising land use elements after the advisory is posted, cities, counties, and city and county entities must consider incorporating best practices, sample general plan, and model ordinance reflected in the technical advisory and to consider updating the land use element to identify areas where composting facilities may be appropriate as an allowable use by January 1, 2029.

AB 473

Wilson

Introduced February 6, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would require, before January 1, 2027, that a product or packaging that is a covered material be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is approved by a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to participate in that organization. On or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, the bill would require that a product or packaging that is a covered material be considered recyclable in the state if the producer complies with the requirements of the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

Bill Number / Author

Status

AB 762

Irwin and Wilson

Amended March 28, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, 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 is not designed or intended to be reused. It 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.

AB 864

Ward

Amended July 17, 2025

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. Requires DTSC to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would also designate a solar photovoltaic module that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material.

AB 973

Hoover

Amended April 22, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would repeal the current program for the recycling of rigid plastic packaging containers and replace it with a new program for recycling plastic packaging and products. Requires, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer of a covered product to pay an annual registration charge and to register with CalRecycle. Requires a manufacturer to provide certain information during registration; would subject a manufacturer that is not in compliance with the registration requirement to an administrative civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each day of a violation. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, require a manufacturer to include, as part of its annual registration, proof of third-party certification of the postconsumer recycled content of each of its covered products. Requires a manufacturer to meet certain annual minimum postconsumer recycled content percentages for covered products.

AB 1153

Bonta

Amended April 22, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would authorize CalRecycle, to provide program funding to public entities to abate illegal disposal sites for removing and disposing of recreational vehicles and for enforcement strategies including developing local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers.

Bill Number / Author**Status****AB 1304**

Schultz

Amended April 3, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would require paint manufacturers to develop and implement a program to recover, reuse, and recycle postconsumer paint. The bill would define "paint recovery" to mean the process of collecting and transporting leftover paint for the purpose of reuse, processing, or recycling to reduce its environmental impact and disposal costs. Furthermore, would require the development and updating of education and outreach materials, require a stewardship plan's education and outreach efforts to also promote the proper use and handling of paint products, and require efforts to include investment in the training of workforce in the state by working with CA apprenticeship programs for training apprentices and journey-level painters.

SB 45

Padilla and Blakespear

Amended March 5, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would require, starting on January 1, 2027, beverage containers sold in the state, to have a cap that is intended to stay attached to the bottle when it is opened by a consumer. Bottles that have a 70% recycling rate are exempt until January 1, 2028. Containers with a capacity of 2 liters or more and beverage containers that contain beer or other malt beverages, wine or distilled spirits, or 100% fruit juice will be exempt. Would also exempt a refillable plastic beverage container and a beverage manufacturer that sold or transferred 16M or fewer plastic beverage containers.

SB 279

McNerney

Amended June 30, 2025

This bill would revise the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite to not exceed 500 cubic yards instead of the 100 cubic yards and 750 sq ft restrictions. Composting agricultural materials and residues from large-scale biomass management events at specific agricultural facilities is classified as an excluded activity and is not subject to solid waste facility regulations. This bill would allow these medium-sized operations (between 500 and 12,500 cubic yards) to accept up to 10% food waste for 5 years without needing a full permit, as long as they meet certain rules. Would authorize those composting operations to give away or sell up to 5,000 cubic yards of compost product annually.

SB 404

Caballero

Amended July 17, 2025

This bill would repeal current provisions and implement a comprehensive regulatory framework for metal shredding facilities. Prohibits owners or operators from operating such facilities without a permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or being classified as having a permit. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, DTSC to hold a public meeting or solicit comment from the community on the completed application materials.

Bill Number / Author

Status

SB 501

Allen

Amended April 7, 2025

2-year bill

This bill would establish a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria. 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, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products.

SB 561

Blakespear

Amended June 23, 2025

This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. Would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste. Requires 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. Establishes a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan.

SB 615

Allen

Amended July 7, 2025

This bill would require a battery supplier to be responsible for ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service or if the vehicle traction battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to DTSC. Would impose related duties on a secondary user and a secondary handler ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to DTSC. Requires an auctioneer and salvage disposal auction to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery.

Bill Number / Author**Status****SB 682**

Allen

Amended July 17, 2025

This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a cleaning product, dental floss, juvenile product, food packaging, or ski wax that contains intentionally added PFAS except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale cookware that contains intentionally added PFAS, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. Would authorize DTSC, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations. Would require these prohibitions on products containing intentionally added PFAS to be enforced by DTSC pursuant to the existing authority, including, but not limited to, product testing and administrative penalties. Would require a manufacturer of a product regulated by the bill to provide a certificate of compliance to DTSC upon request instead of on or before July 1, 2029.

For more information on these bills, please visit the Task Force website,
lacountyiswmtf.org or contact Perla Gomez with Los Angeles County Public Works,
at (626) 300-2616, Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.