



INSIDE SOLID WASTE

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Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Centers



SWMC

Inside Solid Waste

Task Force Public Education and
Information Subcommittee

CHAIR

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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 select Saturdays 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.**

Shifting Household Hazardous Waste Costs to Producers via Extended Producer Responsibility

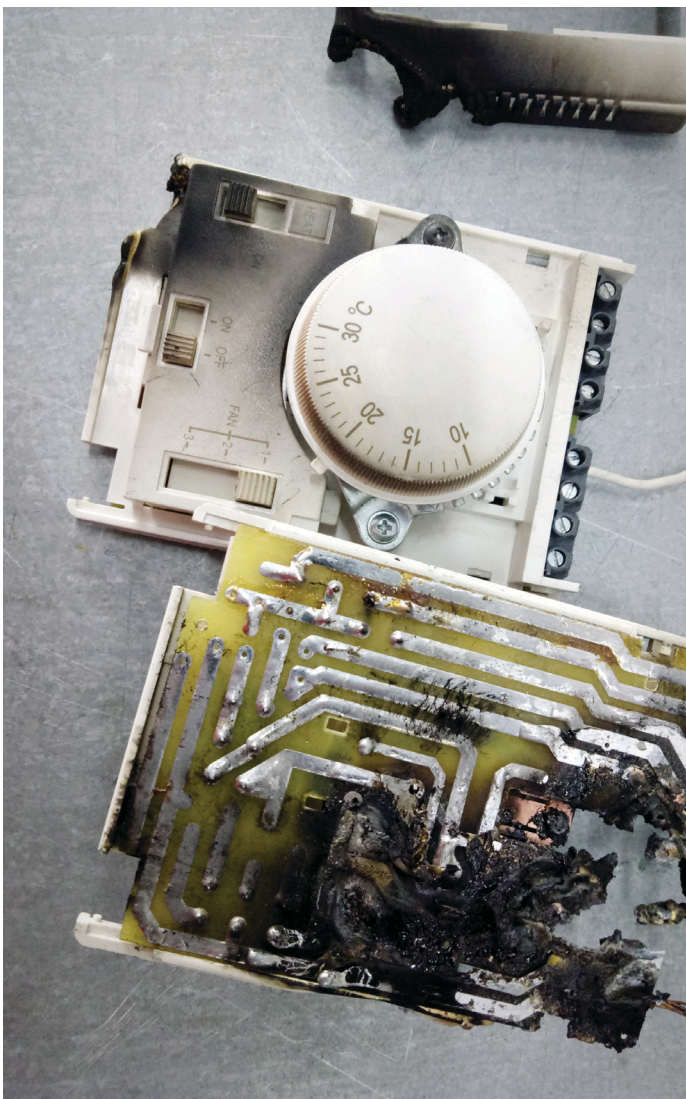


Hidden away in garages, under sinks, and in utility closets, most American households maintain a small, unregulated stockpile of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) that is often stored for years. This stockpile holds everyday items such as expired cleaning fluids, old cans of paint thinner, aerosol sprays, and leaking fuel cylinders. Managing this toxic stream has historically been the sole financial and operational burden of local governments, costing millions and often leading to improper disposal that contaminates the environment. Still, a quiet revolution is underway through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

EPR is a policy approach that establishes clear performance goals and aims to expand safe collection access for residents while shifting financial responsibility away from local government solid waste management districts, which have long shouldered the cost and management of HHW. While EPR for packaging,

electronics, and batteries is gaining traction nationwide, applying it to the diverse and complex HHW category is the next frontier.

For decades, the United States lacked a comprehensive, statewide EPR law for HHW. That changed in 2023 when Vermont enacted Act 58, making it the first state in the nation to pass such a measure. Vermont's law is a breakthrough as it covers a wide range of hazardous products. The state's program is now moving forward under the direction of the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR). This state administration model was adopted after a single industry-run stewardship organization failed to materialize by the statutory deadline, demonstrating the state's resolve to move forward regardless of industry coordination. The ANR will now bill manufacturers directly, effectively ensuring that the polluter pays for the costs of safe collection and disposal. Vermont's success was not an isolated event; it followed years of advocacy and



legislative attempts across the country.

An early leader in EPR for products like paint, Oregon saw HHW bills introduced years ago. While a comprehensive law for HHW did not pass, the groundwork laid by advocates, including detailed research on the costs of local collection, heavily influenced the ultimate success in Vermont. These efforts highlight the necessary trial-and-error process of policy development.

California, often the national trendsetter in environmental policy, is currently navigating the complexities of HHW and EPR legislation. In 2025, Senator Ben Allen introduced Senate Bill (SB) 501 as a comprehensive HHW EPR bill, modeled after Vermont's success. However, in January 2026, the bill was significantly amended. Rather than a broad HHW program, SB 501 now focuses on expanding California's existing Responsible Battery Recycling Act to include "medium-

format" batteries (such as those used in e-bikes, scooters, and hoverboards). This shift suggests that while the appetite for producer responsibility remains high, California is currently prioritizing specific high-risk items like lithium-ion batteries over a general HHW framework.

Even without a comprehensive HHW EPR law, many states have already successfully passed EPR for specific hazardous materials that fall under the HHW umbrella. These programs provide proven models for the general HHW category which include:

- **Paint:** Over a dozen states, starting with Oregon in 2009, have mandatory paint EPR laws. These laws require manufacturers to fund recycling and reuse programs, significantly reducing the burden on municipal landfills.
- **Batteries:** States like New York, Washington,



Nebraska, and California have enacted EPR laws for primary, rechargeable, removable, and embedded batteries, addressing the growing fire hazard they pose in waste management facilities and workers.

- **E-Waste and Thermostats:** Most states have long-established EPR laws for electronics and mercury-containing thermostats, showing a political and economic acceptance of producer-funded stewardship for specific toxic items.

While Vermont has proven that a comprehensive model is possible, many other states continue to favor a “product-by-product” approach, targeting specific hazardous items rather than passing a single, all-encompassing law. This strategy is often a pragmatic response to the political and logistical complexity of HHW management. A comprehensive bill often triggers

a massive coalition of opposition from diverse industries, each with their own unique supply chains and recycling challenges.

By focusing on a single product category at a time, legislators can negotiate specific high-stakes safety standards, such as addressing the immediate fire risks of lithium-ion batteries, without the bill becoming weighed down by the broader demands of a general hazardous waste framework. For many states, this incrementalism is viewed as the most viable path to making steady, measurable progress toward producer responsibility.

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

LA Fixit Clinic Launches at Los Angeles County Library Locations



Los Angeles County (County) Public Works (Public Works) continues to expand opportunities for residents to reduce waste, save money, and build practical skills through its LA Fixit Clinic program. Since launching the program in 2024, Public Works has hosted free events across the County to help residents extend the life of everyday household items while learning hands-on repair techniques from skilled volunteers.

In 2025, Public Works hosted 10 LA Fixit Clinic events throughout the County and provided marketing and volunteer recruitment for 12 repair clinic events hosted by other public agencies and non-profit organizations. Because items are repaired rather than thrown away and replaced, each event prevents an average of 450 pounds of waste from being sent to landfills.

Also in 2025, Public Works and the County Library established a memorandum of understanding (MOU), allowing Public Works to host LA Fixit Clinics and other community outreach events such as Smart Gardening Workshops at County Library locations.

The first LA Fixit Clinic event held at a County Library took place on December 13, 2025, at the Rosemead Library. The event included an informational booth from the County Library highlighting the Tool Lending Library, which allows residents to borrow tools, musical instruments, cookware, sewing machines, and more at no cost from six County Library locations: Compton, Lancaster, Malibu, Norwalk, Rosemead, and San Fernando.

The event welcomed 48 attendees. A team of 12 volunteers provided repair services and education

about the repair process throughout the event. Attendees brought in 48 damaged items for evaluation and repair. Of these, 27 items were successfully repaired on site, seven items were determined to be repairable pending replacement parts, and 14 items could not be repaired. Small appliances and electronics accounted for most items brought in, including lamps, laptops, sewing machines, a seat warmer machine, and a coffee maker. Clothing and textiles made up the next-largest category, followed by bicycles, tools that needed sharpening, and miscellaneous household items.

Several attendees expressed interest in learning how to repair their own items, especially sewing, so that they could repair textiles. Volunteers took time to provide instruction and encouraged continued learning, including inviting attendees to shadow experienced repairers at future events. Notably, one volunteer borrowed a sewing machine directly from the Rosemead Tool Lending Library during the event, offering a real-time demonstration of how County Library resources support sustainability efforts.

Feedback from attendees, volunteers, and County Library staff was overwhelmingly positive. Some attendees even expressed an interest in volunteering to repair items at future LA Fixit Clinic events. Through the MOU, Public Works will continue to bring LA Fixit Clinics and other educational initiatives to County Library locations, strengthening community partnerships and advancing the County's sustainability goals.

Reducing Food Waste Starts at Home and Work



Each year, Los Angeles County's Unincorporated Communities throw away nearly 128,000 tons of food, even as one in four residents struggles to access nutritious meals. When food and other organic materials are wasted and end up in landfills, they produce potent greenhouse gases that fuel climate change. It is a problem hiding in plain sight, and one we can do something about.

To help address it, Senate Bill (SB) 1383, passed in 2018, set statewide goals to keep organic waste out of landfills and redirect edible surplus food to people who need it. In support of this mission, Los Angeles County Public Works' Food Donation and Recovery Outreach Program (Food DROP) provides businesses with practical tools, education, and guidance to donate excess edible food safely. The program also empowers Public Works employees to build sustainable habits at home and in the workplace.

That commitment was highlighted on Wednesday, November 5, 2025, during Public Works' annual America Recycles Day celebration. This interactive event was designed to inform, inspire, and engage employees. At the Food DROP booth, staff took part in activities that showed how small daily choices can reduce waste and create lasting environmental benefits.

One popular activity featured a display of standard refrigerator and pantry items that helped clarify confusing date labels. Many employees were surprised to learn that "Best If Used By," "Freeze By," and "Sell By" dates refer to quality rather than safety. Participants were encouraged

to rely on their senses, such as smell, sight, and texture, to decide whether food can be eaten, frozen, donated, or placed in the organics bin.

Another hands-on demonstration showed how simple it is to collect food scraps at home with a kitchen pail. Employees learned which items can go into the kitchen pail and organics bin, including food-soiled paper, produce, meat, dairy, and yard trimmings. They also picked up helpful odor-control tips:

- Drain excess liquids from scraps.
- Line the pail with newspaper or brown yard waste.
- Sprinkle baking soda over the scraps to reduce odors.

Employees left the event feeling motivated to make meaningful changes. Approximately 50 kitchen pails were given away to help staff begin collecting organics at home. Reusable containers, bags, straws, and bottles were also distributed to support "Bring Your Own" practices and reduce single-use waste.

Reducing food waste is not about perfection. It is about awareness, better habits, and shared responsibility. When we recover edible food, prevent waste before it happens, and properly sort organic materials, we create long-term benefits for our communities and our environment.

For more information on reducing food waste and managing organic materials, visit FightFoodWasteLA.com.

Building People Power: The Evolution of Burbank's Waste Warriors Program



For decades, recycling outreach has focused on simplifying messages to boost public participation. While well-intentioned, this approach has often been incompatible with the complexities of business recycling systems, including packaging design challenges, processing limitations, and volatile commodity markets. This mismatch between consumer perception and system realities has fueled “wishcycling” contamination that traditional education campaigns have struggled to overcome. At the same time, stricter regulations and higher performance expectations have increased pressure on jurisdictions to improve diversion outcomes.

The Burbank Waste Warriors program was created to address these challenges. Launched in 2017 as the Master Recycler program, and modeled after Seattle’s approach, it was designed to cultivate a core group of residents with a technically accurate understanding of local waste systems. As the program evolved, it was rebranded “Waste Warriors” to reflect a broader focus beyond recycling, highlighting the impacts of

consumption, promoting upstream solutions, and strengthening community empowerment.

Today, Waste Warriors is an eight-session educational series led by staff from the Burbank Recycle Center, a division of Burbank’s Public Works Department. Organized around the 6 R’s: Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Rot. The program’s curriculum aligns resident education with real-world system conditions through presentations, group activities, facility tours, and guest speakers. Rather than framing recycling as an altruistic individual responsibility, the program emphasizes processing requirements, contamination impacts, and the broader resource implications of current consumption patterns.

Participants begin by touring the Burbank Materials Recovery Facility and engaging in a hands-on sorting exercise, experiencing firsthand how contamination affects system performance. Subsequent sessions explore packaging design, organics management, reuse models, extended producer responsibility, and California



waste legislation. By connecting upstream decisions with downstream outcomes, the program demonstrates how local behaviors directly influence diversion rates and regulatory compliance. Civic participation is built into the program through an annual 30-hour service commitment that supports waste-reduction initiatives and community engagement.

Growing a Community of Warriors:

What distinguishes Waste Warriors from traditional outreach efforts is its emphasis on long-term capacity building. Graduates remain engaged through a resident-led alumni network that advances peer education, civic action, and collaborative projects. Alumni have helped launch and support lunch waste-sorting programs at local schools, promoted participation in organics recycling programs, contributed to repair and reuse events, and strengthened community understanding of proper sorting practices.

For local governments, the return on investment is

both immediate and far-reaching. Waste Warriors serve as informed community connectors, engaging neighbors through direct, one-on-one conversations that research consistently shows are among the most effective tools for behavior change. By translating technical information into trusted, everyday dialogue, they extend Burbank's messaging in ways that signage and mailers cannot, leading to reduced contamination, stronger participation in organics programs, and improved diversion performance.

As waste systems face growing regulatory and operational pressures, programs like Waste Warriors demonstrate that investing in residents, and not just infrastructure, is essential. Building "people power" equips jurisdictions to shift culture, reduce contamination, increase compliance, and achieve lasting waste reduction outcomes.

For more information, visit, <https://www.burbankca.gov/web/public-works/waste-warriors>.

Celebrating America Recycles Day: Public Works' Commitment to Sustainability



Each year on November 15th, communities nationwide celebrate America Recycles Day, an observance dedicated to promoting recycling and sustainable practices. Established by [Keep America Beautiful](#), the day reminds us that small actions, such as recycling properly or reducing waste, can have a significant environmental impact.

Los Angeles County (County) Public Works is committed not only to educating the public about recycling and proper waste disposal practices but also to engaging employees through its annual America Recycles Day event. This interactive celebration fosters learning, sharing ideas, and inspiration encouraging participants to take sustainable actions. This year's celebration featured hands-on activities, informational booths, resources, and giveaways to help employees reduce, reuse, and recycle at work and at home.

One of the event's highlights was a Smart Gardening Workshop, where participants repurposed old containers into drought-tolerant arrangements, demonstrating how sustainable gardening fits perfectly with Southern California's climate. Employees also enjoyed a creative

activity hosted by the Household Hazardous Waste Program: crafting natural air fresheners from oranges, cloves, and ribbon. This project illustrated how everyday household items can serve as eco-friendly alternatives to chemical-based products.

In addition, the event fostered collaboration among multiple County departments, where Public Works highlighted simple ways to make a difference by practicing the 4 R's: rethink, reduce, reuse, and recycle. These partnerships help strengthen the County's culture of sustainability by promoting cross-departmental learning, encouraging innovative waste-reduction efforts, and reinforcing a shared commitment to environmental stewardship across the County.

Public Works recognizes that beyond celebration, these types of events inspire lasting change. By empowering employees and departments to adopt greener habits, we reduce landfill waste and help shape a cleaner, more sustainable future for the County.

To learn more about America Recycles Day, visit <https://kab.org/recycling/>.

Paper and Plastic Cups Are Now Welcome!



Good news for your community: Waste Management (WM) now accepts paper and plastic cups in your recycling program! This exciting update is part of a national initiative with major brands and sustainability stakeholders to make to-go cups widely recyclable nationwide.

Why Does This Announcement Matter to My Community?

Your community plays a vital role in making this initiative successful. That means your community's recycling information on your website directly impacts whether cups can be recycled nationwide.

By updating your community's website to reflect this change, you are helping:

- Ensure consistent messaging across all platforms
- Reduce confusion for residents
- Empower your community to recycle more effectively
- Support a national sustainability effort that can benefit everyone

Why Are Paper and Plastic Cups Accepted Now?

WM is expanding the types of materials we accept

to serve our communities better. Here is why paper and plastic cups are now part of the recycling stream:

- Brands are switching materials: Many companies are moving away from foam and adopting recyclable paper or plastic cups.
- WM upgraded its facilities: We are executing plans to invest over \$1.4 billion from 2022-2026 in new and upgraded recycling facilities with advanced sorting technology, which are expected to process material, including cups, more effectively and increase the capacity available to serve our customers.
- Demand for these materials is growing: U.S. manufacturers want recycled paper and polypropylene (PP) to make new products.

WM accepts hot and cold beverage paper cups (e.g., coffee cups with sleeves and soda cups), as well as plastic cups made from PP (e.g., cold drink cups for soda and iced coffee). Cups need to be emptied of all liquids, and straws, stoppers, and food must be removed. Foam cups, rigid polystyrene, lids, straws, and food are not acceptable recycling materials.



How do recycling centers know paper cups belong with paper?

Many modern recycling facilities use advanced optical sorting technology to improve how materials are identified and directed. Most WM facilities use a strategically placed optical sorter just before the container line to detect fiber-based items, including paper cups, and redirect them into the paper stream.

While paper cups are technically three-dimensional (3D) objects, their behavior during sorting depends on their physical condition:

- Crushed or flattened cups mimic two-dimensional (2D) items and are sorted with other fiber materials.
- Uncrushed cups may initially follow the container line path, but optical sorters can still identify and recover them as fiber.

Ultimately, the system is designed to recover paper cups, regardless of whether they follow a 2D or 3D sorting path, ensuring they are correctly sorted into paper bales and sent to mills for recycling.

Where do Recycled Cups Go?

Paper cups are accepted by mills like Pratt, Smurfit Westrock, and Sonoco, while recycled paper cups can be turned into:

- Cereal boxes
- Facial tissues
- Corrugated boxes
- New paper cups

Recycled plastic cups can be used to make:

- Paint cans
- Plastic lumber
- Pallets
- Crates
- Garden products

Tools like the Paper Mill Statement, the Recycling End Markets Interactive Map, and others provide transparency and insight into the growing network of recovery options across North America. Visit <https://www.recyclefsp.org/end-markets> to explore the data and see how access to recycling continues to expand.

How Can We Work Together to Make Cup Recycling a Success in Your Community?

WM has already taken big steps to make recycling paper and plastic cups easier for residents. We have updated our Recycling Right website and educational materials to reflect this exciting change, including:

- Easy-to-understand posters and flyers
- Step-by-step guides on how to recycle cups properly
- Updates to local WM.com sites so residents get accurate, localized information

Store Carryout Bag Requirements



A change in carryout bag requirements took effect at the beginning of the year under Senate Bill (SB) 1053 (2024). The new law aims to further reduce plastic waste by eliminating in-store plastic bag recycling and reusable bag certification requirements and allowing stores to provide only single-use paper carryout bags at the point of sale. Previously, stores could offer plastic carryout bags at the point of sale, provided they met durability requirements.

Replacing SB 270 (2014) and superseding the Los Angeles County Carryout Bag Ordinance, SB 1053 applies to the same stores. It continues to require single-use paper carryout bags to be made of 40 percent postconsumer recycled-content, be accepted for recycling in curbside programs, display the name of the manufacturer, the country where the bag was manufactured, and the percentage of postconsumer content printed on the bag, and be sold for a minimum of ten cents (\$0.10) each. SB 1053 defines carryout bags as those offered at checkout counters and self-checkout kiosks, for in-store pickup, curbside delivery, and home delivery. Effective January 1, 2028, SB 1053 requires single-use carryout bags to contain at least 50 percent postconsumer recycled content.

SB 1053 does not apply to bags provided by pharmacies to customers purchasing prescription medications, or to “pre-checkout” bags used to contain

loose produce or protect items from contamination. A separate bill, SB 1046 (2022), which took effect January 1, 2025, requires pre-checkout bags provided by stores be made of post-consumer recycled-content paper or to be compostable. Standards for compostability are described in California’s Public Resources Code Section 42357.5. These standards require plastic precheckout bags to be readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags, labeled with the terms “compostable” or “home compostable” in green or with a green band, and have a minimum mouth width of 15 inches.

Together, these new laws aim to encourage customers to continue using and reusing their own carryout containers, such as reusable bags or sturdy carts, to carry out heavy grocery items like canned goods and bottled beverages.

Cities, counties, and the California Office of the Attorney General have the authority to enforce statutory requirements for bags distributed by covered stores. Violations can be reported to the Attorney General’s Office using its online reporting form, or to the local District Attorney, City Attorney, or City Prosecutor’s office where the violation occurred.

For more information, visit <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/plastics/bagrequirements/>.

SPRING 2026 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
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AB 27

Schiavo

Amended

June 19, 2025
2-year bill

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

Sept. 3, 2025
2-year bill

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 3 consecutive monthly monitoring periods covering 60 consecutive days, and if other criteria established by CalRecycle are met or exceeded, the bill would require the operator of the MSW landfill to take specified actions, including, but not limited to, filing a corrective action plan for the review by the local enforcement agency. 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 762**

Irwin and Wilson

Amended

January 26, 2026

2-year bill

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 and that is not designed or intended to be reused.

AB 1153

Bonta

Amended

January 22, 2026

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.

AB 1606

Nguyen

Introduced

January 20, 2026

2-year bill

This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer for qualified cleanup expenses. The bill would define qualified cleanup expenses for this purpose to mean costs directly related to the one-time removal and disposal of unauthorized encampments, illegal dumping, and abandoned property.

AB 2462

Perelln

Introduced

February 20, 2026

2-year bill

This bill would require product manufacturers to provide safe return or appropriate disposal of unsafe or recalled products at no cost to end consumers, 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. Authorizes CalRecycle 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, would create the Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury and would require CalRecycle to deposit the penalties collected into the account.

Bill Number / Author

Status

SB 501

Allen

Amended

January 14, 2026
2-year bill

This bill would extend EPR for loose batteries to include medium format batteries (E-bikes, outdoor lawn equipment, portable power systems, etc.) seeks to expand the program under AB 2440 EPR program to 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 non-rechargeable 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 but no more than 25 pounds, a rechargeable battery with a rating of more than 300 watt-hours but no more than 2,000 watt-hours, and a non-rechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds.

SB 811

Caballero

Amended

January 22, 2026

This 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 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. 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.

SB 936

Blakespear and Umberg

Amended

April 8, 2026

This bill would prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. Would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. Would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. Would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, would also authorize a court to suspend the business license, including a license to sell tobacco products or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions.

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.