

Regional Solid Waste Association

Supplemental Documents

for the April 4, 2024

Meeting of the Board of Directors

Item #9.A.

Participation Summary

PERMANENT FACILITIES (Poway/Vista)

7/23-6/24

All Jurisdictions - Including Universal Waste, E-Waste, Batteries and Sharps Only Loads													
CITY	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Carlsbad	163	149	148	106	105	111	155	118	108	0	0	0	1,163
Del Mar	4	4	2	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	20
Encinitas	51	26	54	39	25	30	40	36	39	0	0	0	340
Escondido *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
National City**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Poway	588	508	481	432	331	403	505	361	269	0	0	0	3,878
San Marcos	70	80	81	77	41	71	83	63	83	0	0	0	649
Solana Beach	8	6	11	6	5	5	4	1	7	0	0	0	53
Vista	290	293	338	254	182	280	267	232	282	0	0	0	2,418
E/U-Waste Only	167	158	210	169	111	178	165	97	133	0	0	0	1,388
Batteries Only	12	14	12	12	14	13	3	9	9	0	0	0	98
Sharps Only	8	10	12	10	9	5	1	4	6	0	0	0	65
TOTAL	1,361	1,248	1,349	1,106	825	1,097	1,223	925	938	-	-	-	10,072

*Escondido participation at Poway/Vista facilities. Total participation on page 2 (Escondido and RSWA facilities).

** National City participation at Poway/Vista facilities. Total participation on page 2 (Chula Vista and RSWA facilities).

HOME PICKUPS

7/23-6/24

All Jurisdictions - Including Batteries and E-Waste Only						
	Seniors/HB	Co-Pay	Sharps/U-	Batteries Only	E-Waste Only	Monthly Total
Jul-23	48	24	7	2	0	81
Aug-23	91	29	16	0	1	137
Sep-23	69	19	14	0	0	102
Oct-23	116	35	21	3	1	176
Nov-23	105	32	18	0	0	155
Dec-23	81	28	18	3	0	130
Jan-24	73	36	16	0	1	126
Feb-24	99	35	15	0	1	150
Mar-24	124	20	16	0	3	163
Apr-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	806	258	141	8	7	1,220

RSWA HHW Participation By Jurisdiction

	Del Mar		Encinitas		Escondido*		National City**		Poway		Solana Beach		Vista		Total***	
	PHHWCF	Home P/U	PHHWCF	Home P/U	V/P	Esc.	PHHWCF	Home P/U	PHHWCF	Home P/U	PHHWCF	Home P/U	PHHWCF	Home P/U	PHHWCF	Home P/U
Jul-23	4	0	51	17	0	113	34	0	588	3	8	14	290	3	1,088	37
Aug-23	4	1	26	22	0	122	18	0	508	0	6	22	293	10	977	55
Sep-23	2	1	54	27	0	114	13	0	481	0	11	7	338	8	1,013	43
Oct-23	1	1	39	46	0	111	0	0	432	5	6	5	254	13	843	70
Nov-23	2	3	25	43	0	108	0	0	331	8	5	14	182	11	653	79
Dec-23	1	3	30	40	0	111	0	0	403	0	5	14	280	7	830	64
Jan-24	0	6	40	25	0	116	0	0	505	3	4	18	267	11	932	63
Feb-24	4	1	36	26	0	109	0	0	361	0	1	8	232	18	743	53
Mar-24	2	3	39	38	0	109	0	0	269	1	7	13	282	16	708	71
Apr-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-Sep FY24	10	2	131	66	0	349	65	0	1,577	3	25	43	921	21	3,078	135
TOTAL FY24	20	19	340	284	0	1,013	65	0	3,878	20	53	115	2,418	97	7,787	535

* Escondido - V/P = Vista/Poway facilities, Esc. = Escondido facility

** National City residents utilize Chula Vista facility, \$5 co-pay (data provided by City of Chula Vista)

*** Total - PHHWCF includes all permanent facility participation by RSWA member cities (including Escondido facility)

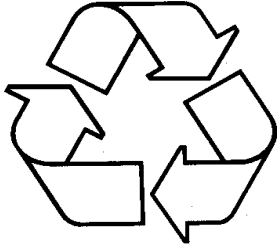
**RSWA HHW Program
Participation and
Volume Collected (lbs.)
(includes HHW from all participating jurisdictions)**

	<u>Poway</u>		<u>Vista</u>		<u>Door to Door</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Residents	Volume	Residents	Volume	Residents	Volume	Residents	Volume
TOTAL FY20	5,136	215,402	6,861	602,298	1,915	163,281	13,912	980,981
TOTAL FY21	7,352	225,574	8,915	667,944	2,065	166,442	18,332	1,059,960
TOTAL FY22	6,387	200,634	7,941	559,227	1,929	131,998	16,257	891,859
TOTAL FY23	5,860	182,915	6,713	434,337	1,621	101,277	14,194	718,529
Jul-23	659	18,950	702	54,090	81	13,522	1,442	86,562
Aug-23	587	24,918	661	57,399	137	14,349	1,385	96,666
Sep-23	476	6,841	773	29,063	102	7,265	1,351	43,169
Oct-23	503	24,283	603	54,359	176	14,133	1,282	92,775
Nov-23	395	10,161	430	35,248	155	9,164	980	54,573
Dec-23	508	19,684	589	24,377	130	6,094	1,227	50,155
Jan-24	612	10,757	611	50,155	126	12,538	1,349	73,450
Feb-24	407	16,534	518	32,350	150	8,087	1,075	56,971
Mar-24	336	14,229	604	39,719	163	9,929	1,103	63,877
Apr-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-Sep FY24	1,722	50,709	2,136	140,552	320	35,136	4,178	226,397
TOTAL FY23	4,483	146,357	5,491	376,760	1,220	95,081	11,194	618,198
Weight per Vehicle/Pickup		32.6		68.6		77.9		55.2

RSWA HHW Program Participation Paint Recycling (Oil Latex) (lbs)

	Poway	Vista
TOTAL FY20	108,080	269,071
TOTAL FY21	107,013	341,924
TOTAL FY22	75,829	266,092
TOTAL FY23	81,729	212,276
Jul-23	8,197	27,679
Aug-23	10,096	25,685
Sep-23	3,541	21,213
Oct-23	10,583	26,559
Nov-23	4,911	21,648
Dec-23	5,009	21,076
Jan-24	5,729	21,370
Feb-24	10,334	20,800
Mar-24	4,529	21,469
Apr-24	0	0
May-24	0	0
Jun-24	0	0
TOTAL FY24	62,929	207,499

Item #9.B.



REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION

Member Agencies: Cities of Del Mar, Encinitas, Escondido,
National City, Poway, Solana Beach, and Vista

To: RSWA Board Members
From: General Manager/General Counsel James H. Eggart
Subject: Legislative Update
Date: April 2, 2024

The following is a summary of select legislation of interest related to solid waste issues and local agency governance introduced and pending in the California Legislature. Those measures which are most pertinent to RSWA and RSWA Members will be discussed in more detail at the April 4, 2024 meeting.

RECENTLY INTRODUCED AND/OR ACTIVE LEGISLATION

The following bills have been introduced and/or acted on in 2024. Most of these bills are currently in the committee process in their house of origin.

Bills Related to Paper / Plastic / Packaging Waste Reduction

Senate Bill 1053 & Assembly Bill 2236 (Blakespear, Allen, and Bauer-Kahan) – Plastic Grocery Bag Ban

SB 1053 and Assembly Bill 2236 are companion bills that would prohibit stores that sell food from providing the types of plastic film bags that are currently sold at checkout to consumers by most stores, beginning January 1, 2026. This proposed legislation would significantly amend the existing law banning the use of single-use bags at checkout, which currently allows the use of reusable recyclable plastic film bags. Under the proposed legislation, stores would only be allowed to provide or sell consumers (1) reusable grocery bags made of cloth or other non-plastic washable fabric or material; (2) recycled paper bags made with 100% postconsumer recycled materials; or (3) compostable bags. However, compostable bags could only be provided if both (a) a majority of residential households in the jurisdiction have access to curbside collection of food waste for composting and (b) the jurisdiction's governing votes to allow the sale of compostable bags. Stores would also be required to charge most consumers at least 10 cents per in order to ensure that the cost of providing bags is not subsidized by customers who bring use their own reusable bags.

Assembly Bill 2762 (Friedman) – California Reusable Beverage Container Act

AB 2762 would establish the California Reusable Beverage Container Act to encourage manufacturers and distributors of beverages sold in California to reduce the sale of beverages in single-use beverage containers while concurrently increasing the sale of beverages in reusable beverage containers. Under the bill, large manufacturers and distributors in the state would be required to form an operational and financial arrangement to cooperate with other dealers, processors and recycling centers to provide a system for the collection, sorting, washing, refilling, and redistribution of reusable beverage containers (a “reusable beverage container managed system” or “RCMS”) and to submit an RCMS plan to CalRecycle for approval on or before January 1, 2027. The bill would also require the RCMS to ensure an increase of beverages sold in reusable beverage containers and returned for reuse in the state, in accordance with the following timeline:

Deadline	Increase in Volume of Beverages Sold in Reusable Containers	Rate of Volume of Reusable Beverage Containers Returned for Reuse
January 1, 2031	5%	60%
January 1, 2033	10%	90%
January 1, 2035	25%	95%

CalRecycle would be empowered to enforce this new law and to impose civil penalties and/or other remedial remedies on those beverage manufacturers and distributors that fail to comply.

Senate Bill 1167 (Blakespear) – Ban on Single-Use Cups at Chain Restaurants

SB 1167 would prohibit chain restaurants in California from serving or selling beverages to dine-in customers in single-use, disposable plastic or paper cups. Chain restaurants would, instead, have to serve beverages to customers in non-toxic reusable cups, mugs, or glasses that are cleaned and reused by the restaurant or in a container provided by the customer.

Senate Bill 1231 (Allen) – Determining Which Materials are “Recyclable”

The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packing Producer Responsibility Act requires, in part, that all covered single-use plastic packaging and food serviceware that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, be recyclable or compostable. SB 1231 would create a process for producers of single-use plastic products or packaging to petition CalRecycle to identify material types and forms that are trending towards meeting the necessary recycling rate requirements to be considered “recyclable” for purposes of satisfying this requirement. The bill would also clarify that chemicals that are disclosed only for purposes of compliance with a specified regulation governing the disclosure of chemicals on a list produced under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) do not affect whether a product or package is considered “recyclable.” Finally, this bill would extend an existing grace period from the requirement that a product or packaging not display the “chasing arrows” symbol if it does not meet specified recyclability criteria from 18 to 24 months.

Assembly Bill 2648 (Bennett) – Ban on Single-Use Plastic Bottle Purchases by State Agencies

AB 2648 would prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing contracts to purchase single-use plastic bottles after January 1, 2025, except when reasonably necessary to protect general health, safety, and welfare in preparing or responding to a declaration of emergency. The bill would also require state agencies to maintain at least one water bottle refill station and to replace single-use plastic bottles at food-service facilities with non-plastic, recyclable alternatives.

“Bottle Bill” Amendments

Senate Bill 1113 (Newman) – Extension of Authority for Pilot Projects in Unserved Convenience Zones

SB 1113 would extend existing authority for pilot projects designed to improve beverage container redemption opportunities in unserved convenience zones for an additional seven years, through January 1, 2034.

Senate Bill 1349 (Padilla) – “Reasonable Financial Return” for Recycling Centers

Under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (the “Bottle Bill”), CalRecycle makes processing payments to recycling centers that handle used beverage containers. The Bottle Bill currently requires the processing payment paid to recycling centers to be at least equal to the difference between the scrap value of the beverage containers and the sum of certain actual operational costs for certified recycling centers and a reasonable financial return for recycling centers. However, the Bottle Bill does not presently define what constitutes “a reasonable financial return.” SB 1349 would specify, for purposes of calculating the processing payment, that 10% is a reasonable financial return for recycling centers.

Senate Bill 1302 (Blakespear) – Dual Certification of Bottle/Can Recycling Machines

Under the “Bottle Bill”), CalRecycle pays CRV refund values and processing payments to recycling centers and processors that handle used beverage containers. SB 1302 would allow operators of qualifying reverse vending machines for bottle and can recycling to be “dual certified” as both a processor and a recycling center, thereby making them eligible to receive refund values, processing payments, and other Bottle Bill program payments in the same form and manner as other types of processors.

Assembly Bill 2511 (Berman) – 6-Month Extension of Temporary Market Development Payment Authority

AB 2511 would extend CalRecycle’s existing authority to make market development payments to plastic beverage container reclaimers and product manufacturers that use recycled plastic by an additional six (6) months – from July 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026.

Bills Related to Hazardous Waste and Household Hazardous Waste

Senate Bill 1143 (Allen) – Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act

SB 1143 would create an extended producer responsibility program for many products containing household hazardous waste and require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a free and convenient collection and management system for covered products. The bill would cover products that are flammable, toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or pressurized, and that meet certain other specified criteria. Covered products would include (a) aerosols, cleaners, glues, solvents, oxidizers, adhesives; (b) automotive products; (c) electronics and paint products not covered under existing statutorily required programs; (d) fire extinguishers; (e) degreasers, lubricants, liquid adhesives, and strippers; (f) gas cylinders, propane cylinders, and spray foam insulation tanks; (g) lamp kerosene and lighter fluid; (h) rust, tar, and bug remover; (i) fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and soil fumigants; (j) products containing asbestos, mercury, or polychlorinated biphenyls; (k) pool chemicals and photochemicals; (l) concrete mix containing corrosive lime; and (m) universal waste.

The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with a 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. If a PRO's plan relies on a local jurisdiction to collect or manage a covered product, the bill would require the PRO to reimburse the local jurisdiction for costs associated with the collection and management of the covered product. SB 1143 would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2027.

Senate Bill 1066 (Blakespear) – Marine Flare Producer Responsibility Act

SB 1066 would create an extended producer responsibility program for pyrotechnic marine flares. Under this bill, manufacturers and sellers of marine flares in California would be required to register with a producer responsibility organization (PRO), which would be required to develop, implement, fund, and operate a DTSC approved producer responsibility plan for the convenient collection and management of unwanted and expired marine flares. The bill would require the approved plan to be updated at least every five years. SB 1066 would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2027.

Senate Bill 1280 (Laird) – Ban on Sale of Nonusable/Nonrefillable Propane Cylinders

SB 1280 would prohibit the sale of propane cylinders that are not reusable or refillable, beginning January 1, 2028.

Assembly Bill 2491 (Lee) – Hazardous Waste Working Group and Research Database

AB 2491 would require DTSC to convene a stakeholder working group to identify potential technologies to reduce the creation of hazardous waste. The bill would also require DTSC to post the information contained in its database of known hazardous waste research and research consultants qualified in the field of hazardous waste management on its internet website.

Bills Related to Organic Waste Diversion and Recycling

Senate Bill 1046 (Laird) – Streamlined Permitting of Green Material Composting Operations

SB 1046 would require CalRecycle to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site “green material composting operations” for processing organic waste. Under the bill, a “green material composting operation” would be defined as a composting operation that has no more than 12,500 cubic yards of feedstock, chipped and ground material, amendments, additives, active compost, and stabilized compost onsite at any one time.

Senate Bill 1045 (Blakespear) – Zoning and Permitting of Composting Facilities

SB 1045 would require the Office of Planning and Research (OPR), in consultation with CalRecycle, to develop a model zoning ordinance that facilitates the siting of composting facilities by local agencies to meet organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the model ordinance to be completed by June 1, 2026, and, thereafter, would require all cities and counties to amend their zoning ordinances to allow composting facilities based on the model ordinance. SB 1045 would also require each state air quality control board and regional water quality control board to review permit applications and issue permits for composting facilities on a streamlined basis.

Senate Bill 972 (Min) – Coordination by State Agencies in Implementing SB 1383

SB 972 would require CalRecycle, the State Air Resources Board, and the California Environmental Protection Agency to hold at least two joint meetings per calendar year to coordinate their implementation of policies that affect the adopted targets for reducing organic waste in landfills and CalRecycle’s SB 1383 regulations. The bill would expressly require these three agencies to address duplicative permitting processes for organic waste facilities and conflicting state directives to local governments on renewable natural gas and zero-emission vehicles at these meetings.

Assembly Bill 2346 (Lee) – New Pathways to Meet SB 1383 Procurement Requirements

AB 2346 would provide several additional pathways for local jurisdictions to meet SB 1383 procurement requirements for recovered organic waste. First, the bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products through an agreement with a direct service provider, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit. Second, the bill would also allow compost purchased from community composting operations, on-farm composting operations, and/or home compost operations to count towards a jurisdiction’s procurement targets. Finally, the bill would, until 2030, allow a local jurisdiction to count towards its procurement target investments it makes in the to establish or expand a compostable materials handling operation, community composting operation, or onsite composting operation within the jurisdiction’s geographic boundaries.

Assembly Bill 2514 (Aguiar-Curry) – SB 1383 Exemption for Rural Counties; Expansion of Procurement Options; Landfill Diversion Projects

SB 2514 would make several amendments to SB 1383. First, the bill would exempt rural counties (those with fewer than 70,000 residents) altogether from SB 1383’s targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Second, the bill would require CalRecycle to include hydrogen and biomethane converted from diverted organic waste in the recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure to comply with CalRecycle’s SB 1383 regulations. Third, the bill would require CalRecycle, when providing incentives to facilitate progress towards SB 1383’s organic waste disposal reduction targets, to consider the life-cycle carbon intensity of different projects and then prioritize incentives for landfill diversion projects with the lowest life-cycle carbon intensity. Finally, the bill would require CalRecycle to report and provide recommendations to the Legislature on reducing the amount of methane emissions leaked from different recovered organic waste product procurement target compliance pathways.

Assembly Bill 2902 (Wood, Dahle) – Additional Flexibility for Rural, Low-Population and High Elevation Jurisdictions in Complying with SB 1383

AB 2902 seeks to provide additional flexibility to rural, low-population, and high-elevation jurisdictions implementing the CalRecycle’s SB 1383 organic waste diversion regulations.

First, the bill would adjust the recovered organic waste procurement targets for jurisdictions granted low population or elevation waivers to exclude the population covered by those waivers. Second, the bill would permanently extend the existing rural exemption under which the state’s 19 counties with fewer than 70,000 residents (and cities within those counties) are exempt from SB 1383’s collection and procurement obligations and would give a rural jurisdiction that outgrows that population cap three years to come into full compliance with SB 1383. For slightly larger counties, AB 2902 would allow the 12 non-rural counties that generate less than 200,000 tons of solid waste annually to submit an alternative organic waste management plan for most of their unincorporated areas to CalRecycle for approval. The bill would also provide more flexibility for CalRecycle to consider granting additional “elevation waivers” for areas below 4,500’ in elevation and where nearby bear populations pose a public safety and animal welfare risk.

Other provisions of AB 2902 would require CalRecycle to evaluate ways to incentivize local carbon farming efforts, maximize the local benefits of edible food recovery programs, explore circumstances in which recovered food may be more suitable for use in local animal feed operations, and provide training and assistance materials for local governments to promote the expansion of community composting operations. Finally, the bill would add an expression statutory statement, consistent with existing caselaw, that local compost and mulch give aways and rebates are not a gift of public funds prohibited by the California Constitution.

Senate Bill 1175 (Ochoa Bogh, Dahle, Lackey) – Low Population Waivers from SB 1383 Organic Waste Regulations

SB 1175 would require CalRecycle, when deciding on the boundaries for low-population waivers from SB 1383 organics regulations, to consider the proposed boundaries submitted by jurisdictions, actual city boundaries, and the boundaries of census-designated places as alternatives to census tracts. In addition, the bill would require that low-population waivers issued by CalRecycle remain valid for 10 years.

Senate Bill 1232 (Grove) – Exemption from Organic Waste Collection Obligations Due to Inability to Impose Fees Under Proposition 218

SB 1232 would exempt a county from CalRecycle’s organic waste collection requirements in those portions of the county for which the county proposed adoption of a fee for the collection of organic waste, but the county was prevented from imposing the fee pursuant to Proposition 218 because a majority of owners of the potentially affected parcels protested.

Assembly Bill 2658 (Bains) – SB 1383 Exemption for Food Processing Establishments That Do Not Divert Organic Waste to Landfills

AB 2648 would exempt food processing establishments, other than restaurants, that do not divert organic waste to landfills from the SB 1383 organic waste regulations and requirements.

Assembly Bill 2577 (Irwin) – Product Labeling Requirements to Reduce Food Waste

AB 2577 would authorize and require CalRecycle to impose product labeling requirements to reduce food waste as part of its regulations directed at meeting SB 1383’s goal that not less than 20% of edible food currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

Other Bills Related to Solid Waste

Senate Bill 1426 (Blakespear) – Preemption of Solid Waste Handling Ordinances

SB 1426 would prohibit any ordinance adopted by a local governing body or enacted by initiative of the voters of a city or county from precluding either: (1) the collection, transportation, or diversion from the solid waste stream of materials not diverted by the local agency’s solid waste handling services, or (2) the provision of diversion services using a method or process not offered by the local agency’s solid waste handling services.

Senate Bill 1208 (Padilla) – No Permit for Proposed New Landfill in East Otay Mesa

SB 1208 is intended to stop development of the proposed Tijuana River landfill in East Otay Mesa. The bill would do this by prohibiting the Regional Water Quality Control Board from a waste discharge permit for any new Class II or Class III landfill if it is located within the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve or within an area that is tributary to the Tijuana River.

Assembly Bill 2632 (Wilson, Chen, Newman) – Equity in Treatment of Thrift Retail Stores to Facilitate Reuse and Recycling of Used Clothing and Other Household Goods

AB 2632 would prohibit a city or county from treating a thrift retail store differently from a nonthrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting, and from prohibiting a thrift retail store from receiving used and donated items for sale in the store or other thrift retail stores, or reuse or recycling, or both reuse and recycling, through other means. According to the recitals in the bill, this new law will facilitate the reuse and recycling of used clothing and household goods and keep them out of the waste stream.

Assembly Bill 2761 (Hart and Lowenthal) – Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act

AB 2761 would establish the Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act, which would prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in the state of plastic packaging containing PFAS or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), beginning January 1, 2026. This new law would be enforceable by cities and counties, as well as by the state, through civil penalties beginning at \$500 for the first violation, \$1,000 for the second violation, and \$2,000 for all subsequent violations.

Assembly Bill 2244 (Ting) – Ban on Use of Bisphenols in Paper Receipts

AB 2244 would prohibit certain businesses from providing consumers with paper receipts containing bisphenols. Bisphenol A (BPA) and bisphenol S (BPS) are chemicals sometimes used as part of the thermal coating placed on receipts to assist in the heat-activated printing process. According to the bill's recitals, bisphenols are known to disrupt hormones, causing cancerous tumors, birth defects, and other developmental issues. The bill's ban would apply to receipts containing bisphenol A (BPA) beginning January 1, 2025, and would apply to receipts containing any bisphenols beginning January 1, 2026. Health care providers, nonprofits, and some small businesses would be exempt from the law's restrictions under the bill. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to promulgate and enforce regulations to interpret and implement the new law. Under the bill, a violation of its provisions would be punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation, and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR) 161 (Connolly) – Compost Awareness Week

This bill would designate the week of May 5, 2024, through May 11, 2024, as Compost Awareness Week.

Bills Related to Local Agency Governance and Meetings

Assembly Bill 817 (Pacheco, Wilson) – Teleconferencing for Subsidiary Advisory Bodies

AB 817 would amend the Brown Act to temporarily authorize subsidiary bodies of a local agency that serve entirely in an advisory capacity to hold meetings entirely by teleconference, provided the legislative body makes specified findings to permit it. Under the bill, each member of the subsidiary body would have to participate by both audio and visual technology, and the public would have to be able to view and address the body through either a two-way audiovisual platform or a two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting. AB 817's provisions would sunset on January 1, 2026.

Assembly Bill 2302 (Addis, Laird) – Alternative Teleconferencing Rules

The Brown Act's "alternative" teleconferencing rules permit individual members of a legislative body to participate in a meeting by teleconference in limited circumstances due to "just cause" or "emergency circumstances," but limits a member's use of these provisions to a period of no more than 3 consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than 2 meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year. AB 2302 would revise those limits, instead prohibiting such participation for more than a specified number of meetings per year, based on how frequently the legislative body regularly meets. Under the bill, remote participation by teleconference would only be permitted for (a) two meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less; (b) five meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month; or (c) seven meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.

Senate Bill 1243 (Dodd) – Levine Act Amendments

SB 1243 would amend the "Levine Act" in several ways, including by: (1) increasing the threshold amount of annual campaign contributions regulated by the Levine Act from \$250 to \$1,000; (2) limiting the prohibition on campaign contributions made during and after a proceeding to the 9 months before and after a final decision in a proceeding is made; (3) extending the period during which an officer may cure a violation by returning a contribution from 14 to 30 days; (4) specifying that a person is not a "participant" for the purposes the Levine Act if their financial interest in a decision results solely from an increase or decrease in membership dues; (5) and exempting housing projects from the Levine Act's regulations.

Assembly Bill 2631 (Fong) – FPPC Ethics Training

AB 2631 would require the Fair Political Practices Commission to create, maintain, and make available to local agency officials an ethics training course.

2023 TWO-YEAR BILLS THAT COULD POTENTIALLY STILL BE ACTED ON

The following bills were introduced in 2023, but placed on suspense or otherwise not acted on, and could potentially still be acted on in 2024.

Assembly Bill 1347 (Ting) – Eliminating Paper Receipts (“Skip the Slip”)

AB 1347 would require a business to give a consumer the option of whether to receive a printed paper point-of-sale receipt and prohibited the business from printing a receipt if the consumer opted not to receive one. The bill would also prohibit receipts that are printed from containing BPA or BPS (which most printed receipts currently contain).

Assembly Bill 2 (Ward) – Solar Panel Manufacturer End-of-Life Management Plans

AB 2 would create a recycling fee paid at the time of purchase for customer-owned solar panels and required solar panel manufacturers to develop and implement an end-of-life management plan for non-customer owned solar panels.

Senate Bill 615 (Allen, Min) – Recycling / Reuse of Electric Vehicle Batteries

SB 615 would require all electric vehicle (EV) traction batteries sold with cars in the state to be recovered and reused, repurposed, remanufactured, or recycled at the end of their useful life in a motor vehicle or other application.

Senate Bill 707 (Newman) – Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2023

SB 707 would have created an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program for the collection and recycling of postconsumer apparel and textiles, with oversight from CalRecycle, similar to EPR programs that have been established for other products.

Assembly Bill 863 (Curry) – Carpet Stewardship Program Amendments

AB 863 would amend the State’s existing EPR / stewardship program for carpet by increasing civil penalties for violations of the law, making repeat offenders ineligible to run the program, authorizing CalRecycle to adopt regulations establishing new requirements for carpet stewardship organizations or manufacturers, and requiring at least 10% of the assessments collected to be expended for grants to apprenticeship programs for training apprentice and journey-level carpet installers in proper carpet recycling practices.

Assembly Bill 660 (Irwin) – Elimination of “Sell By” Dates on Food Labels

AB 660 would change the use of “sell-by” and “use-by” dates for food products from a voluntary system to a requirement for food products sold in California beginning in 2025, and would generally prohibit the use of a “sell by” label on food products and, instead, require that for sale food items (other than eggs and shellfish) be labeled with a “best if used by” (the quality date) and/or “use by” (safety date) label.