



A Public Agency

RETHINKWASTE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING TUESDAY, MARCH 03, 2026 at 3:00p.m.

RethinkWaste Administrative Office
1245 San Carlos Ave. Suite E
San Carlos, CA 94070

The public may observe/participate in Committee meetings using remote public comment options or attending in person. Committee members shall attend in person unless remote participation is permitted by law.

TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE IN PERSON

Masking is not required but according to the California Department of Public Health guidelines, people at higher risk for severe illness should consider masking. To help maintain public health and safety, we respectively request that people NOT attend in-person if they are experiencing symptoms associated with COVID-19 or are otherwise ill and likely contagious (e.g., respiratory illnesses).

To address the Committee on any item – whether on the posted agenda or not – please fill out a Request to Speak Form and submit it to the Board Clerk. Speakers are not required to submit their name or address.

REMOTE PARTICIPATION

Members of the public may participate in public Agency meetings by logging into the Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81542479527?pwd=QnIvSXZZcW5XTzBJbmVOZjhVNUFPUT09>

Dial in: 1 669 444 9171

Meeting ID: 815 4247 9527

Passcode: 044400

Written public comments for the record may be submitted in advance by 12:00 p.m. on the meeting date by email to: rethinker@rethinkwaste.org and will be made part of the written record but will not be read verbally at the meeting. Written public comments submitted by email should adhere to the following: 1) Clearly indicate the Agenda Item No. or specify “Public” in the Subject Line for items not on the agenda and 2) Include the submitter’s full name. You may also use the raise hand feature on Zoom to enter a verbal public comment.

*Pursuant to Ralph M. Brown Act, government code section 54953, all votes shall be by roll call if any members of the board of directors are participating by teleconference and/or video conference.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order/Roll Call
2. Public Comment

Persons wishing to address the Board on matters NOT on the posted agenda may do so. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. If there are more than five individuals wishing to speak during public comment, the Chairman will draw five speaker cards from those submitted to speak during this time. The balance of the Public Comment speakers will be called upon at the end of the Board Meeting. If the item you are speaking on is not listed on the agenda, please be advised that the Board may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed as allowed under The Brown Act (Government Code Section 54954.2). The Board’s general policy is to refer items to staff for attention, or have a matter placed on a future Board agenda for a more comprehensive action or report and formal public discussion and input at that time. *Speakers may also submit comments via email prior to the meeting by sending those comments to rethinker@rethinkwaste.org.*

MEMBER AGENCIES

BELMONT * BURLINGAME * EAST PALO ALTO * FOSTER CITY * HILLSBOROUGH * MENLO PARK * REDWOOD CITY
* SAN CARLOS * SAN MATEO * COUNTY OF SAN MATEO * WEST BAY SANITARY DISTRICT

February 24, 2026

3. **Executive Director’s Report** (*Verbal Update*) p. 3
4. **Approval of Consent Calendar**
Consent Calendar item(s) are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless members of the Board, staff or public request specific items be removed for separate action. *Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be moved to the end of the agenda for separate discussion.*
- A. Approval of the Minutes of January 6, 2026, Legislative Committee Meeting **ACTION p. 7**
5. **Discussion on RethinkWaste’s Co-Sponsored Bill:** p. 13
A. AB 762 (Irwin and Wilson): Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.
6. **Legislative and Regulatory Updates from EEC and Commission Discussion** p. 17
A. 2026 Legislative Session Introduced Bills to Track and Take Positions On
7. **Committee Member Comments**
8. **Adjourn**

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February 24, 2026



A Public Agency

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

Agenda Item 3 is a verbal report only at the 03/03/2026
RethinkWaste Legislative Committee Meeting



CONSENT CALENDAR



DRAFT MINUTES
RETHINKWASTE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
TUESDAY JANUARY 06, 2026, 3:00pm
 1245 SAN CARLOS AVE. STE E, SAN CARLOS, CA 94070

1. Call to Order/Roll Call: 3:03 PM

Member	Present	Absent
Fran Dehn	X	
Jeff Schmidt	X	
Adam Rak		X

RethinkWaste Staff: Jean Savaree, Joe La Mariana, Julia Au, Cyndi Urman, Dolores Molina-Bucio, Oliver Crawford-Shelmadine.

Others Present: Mandi Strella, Noam Elroi, Reed Addis

2. Public Comment

Persons wishing to address the Board on matters NOT on the posted agenda may do so. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. If there are more than five individuals wishing to speak during public comment, the Chairman will draw five speaker cards from those submitted to speak during this time. The balance of the Public Comment speakers will be called upon at the end of the Board Meeting. If the item you are speaking on is not listed on the agenda, please be advised that the Board may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed as allowed under The Brown Act (Government Code Section 54954.2). The Board's general policy is to refer items to staff for attention, or have a matter placed on a future Board agenda for a more comprehensive action or report and formal public discussion and input at that time. **Speakers may also submit comments via email prior to the meeting by sending those comments to rethinker@rethinkwaste.org.**

N/A

3. Executive Director's Report (Verbal Update)

Executive Director La Mariana shared bill updates with the committee:

Two bills the agency has supported that align with existing battery and EPR bills have taken effect on January 1, 2026.

- **SB 1215** Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA) by adding "covered battery-embedded products" (devices with non-removable batteries) to the program, creating fees at point-of-sale for consumers, and requiring manufacturers to fund collection and recycling, aiming to prevent battery fires, improve safety, and boost recycling for items like smartwatches, toothbrushes, and certain toys.
- **AB 2440** Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, mandates that battery producers create and fund stewardship programs for collecting and recycling loose batteries sold in the state, establishing a comprehensive Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system to replace older laws and improve battery management. This law aims to reduce fire risks and environmental harm from improper disposal by ensuring convenient recycling options for consumers and proper handling by manufacturers.

Executive Director La Mariana also mentioned he will be going to Sacramento on Tuesday, January 13, 2026, to testify as a technical expert in support of AB 762 in front of Assemblymember Marc Berman's committee.

4. Approval of Consent Calendar

Consent Calendar item(s) are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless members of the Board, staff or public request specific items be removed for separate action. *Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be moved to the end of the agenda for separate discussion.*

A. Approval of the Minutes of November 4, 2025, Legislative Committee Meeting.

Motion: J. Schmidt

Second: F. Dehn

Motion Passed: 2-0-0-1

Member	Approve	Oppose	Abstain	Absent
Fran Dehn	X			
Jeff Schmidt	X			
Adam Rak				X

5. Discussion on RethinkWaste's Co-Sponsored Bill:

AB 762 (Irwin and Wilson): Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

Mandi Strella provided an update on AB 762, informing the committee that EEC staff has been working on attending meetings and submitting the appropriate documents to the Assembly Business and Professions Committee regarding AB 762. Adding that they recently met with Assemblymember Nguyen with California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) and representatives from Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Waste Management (WM) to discuss the importance of AB 762 and the banning of single-use plastics.

Noam Elroi acknowledged Member Schmidt's work with local mayors and had clarifying questions regarding signatures on support letters and whether the signature is for the cities or for the mayor.

Member Schmidt confirmed the signatures are solely for the mayor's support.

Noam Elroi inquired if there is a form confirming the recent letter of signatures has been sent.

Mandi Strella provided the committee with important dates to follow the passing of AB 762 to the second house.

- January 10, 2026, the governor submits their budget.
- January 13, 2026, the Executive Director will testify as a technical advisor in support of AB 762 in front of Assemblymember Marc Berman's committee.
- January 16, 2026, AB 762 will be heard in the Assembly Business and Professions Committee and if passes will head to the Appropriations Committee.
- January 23, 2026, is the last day for committees to report bills to the floor.
- January 31, 2026, is the last day for each house to pass 2-year bills to the second house.
- February 20, 2026, is the last day for new bill proposals to be introduced to this session.

Mandi Strella informed the committee that if the bill does not progress, the process will start over until a new bill comes along.

Member Schmidt asked what the next steps are to expand if the bill does come out of the committee and if it will be expanded to all supervisors across the state.

Mandi Strella informed the committee members that letters can be submitted to the fiscal committee though those support letters will not be shown in bill analysis.

Noam Elroi added that outreach in Assembly Member Wicks region could assist while in the appropriation committee.

Member Schmidt informed the committee that names will be gathered for the board of supervisors to reach out and recommend review and support the bill.

Executive Director La Mariana informed the committee of the late endorsements from the Teamsters and Firefighters and inquired if staff and committee members have contacts for either group for the agency to connect with and which specific Firefighter union was signed onto the bill.

Reed Addis stated it is the California Professional Firefighters Association which is the overarching firefighter union.

Staff Au added that Doug Subers, internal lobbyist who represents the California Professional Firefighters Association, will be testifying on behalf of the bill.

6. Legislative and Regulatory Updates from EEC and Commission.

Mandi Strella informed the committee that EEC is in communication with Senator Allen's office regarding the stalled SB 501 and their amendments to expand and address batteries.

Executive Director La Mariana inquired if California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) is watching any specific bills or if they will be introducing any new bills.

Staff Au confirmed that there will be new bills introduced by CPSC.

Noam Elroi informed the committee that the state is facing an estimated \$18 billion budget problem which will lead to a tough budgetary year.

Reed Addis added it is an election year and that people may be more conservative on their votes and may be an impacting factor.

Noam Elroi informed the committee that there has not been much motion on SB 707 due to it not being allowed to have finalized regulations until July 1, 2028.

Mandi Strella informed the committee on regulations small local government brown act items were condensed into a Durazo bill which included the provisions that the agency supported in SB 259 but included a deal where the brown act items will not be revisited for another two years.

Counsel Savaree informed the committee that a comprehensive memo will be included as a staff report in board of directors meeting agenda to inform the board and committees on the Brown Act changes.

Noam Elroi informed the committee on SB54 regulations submitted to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for review and should be available in the next few weeks.

7. Committee Member Comments.

N/A

8. Adjourn: 3:53PM



A Public Agency

Discussion on RethinkWaste's Co-Sponsored Bill AB 762



STAFF REPORT

To: RethinkWaste Legislative Committee Members
From: Julia Au, Sr. Outreach, Education and Compliance Manager
Date: March 3, 2026 Legislative Committee Meeting
Subject: Discussion on RethinkWaste’s Co-Sponsored Bill AB 762

Recommendation

This staff report is for discussion purposes only.

Summary

The agency continues to co-sponsor AB 762 (Irwin and Wilson) along with Californians Against Waste, California Product Stewardship Council and California Public Interest Research Group (CALPIRG), which seeks to ban the sale of disposable vaporizer products in California due to their dangerous embedded lithium-ion batteries. This legislation addresses the alarming environmental, safety, and public health risks posed by these hazardous products and would help protect our contractor’s front-line workers and the environmental and recycling facilities that they work in, such as RethinkWaste’s Shoreway Environmental Center.

AB 762 passed out of the Assembly on January 29 on a 50-17-13 vote. The bill was recently amended to remove cannabis vapes, but work continues with the cannabis industry to address single-use vape waste. AB 762 is now in the Senate and will be assigned to a committee soon, with hearings likely in late March/early April.

Staff and our agency lobbyists, Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC), will provide the most current and available information regarding the bill.



Legislative and Regulatory Updates from Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC) and Commission Discussion



STAFF REPORT

To: RethinkWaste Legislative Committee Members
From: Julia Au, Sr. Outreach, Education and Compliance Manager
Date: March 3, 2026 Legislative Committee Meeting
Subject: Legislative and Regulatory Updates from Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC) and Committee Discussion

Recommendation

This staff report is for discussion purposes only.

Summary

The agency’s lobbyist, Environmental and Energy Consulting (EEC) will provide a verbal update on the 2026 California Legislative Session and current regulatory activities, including legislation the agency is still tracking and lead a discussion, and receive committee feedback on what bills to take positions on. The last day for the Assembly and Senate to introduce new bills was February 20, 2026.

Attachment A contains the full list of bills EEC has been tracking (Priority 1) and newly introduced bills under Priority 2 that have been marked for the agency to watch based on the 2025-2026 Legislative and Regulatory Platform and other agency priorities. Some bills are “spot” bills, meaning something vague has been introduced with the intent of amending in the future; those bills will not be discussed at this time. At this Legislative Committee meeting, staff and EEC will highlight specific bills recommended for formal positions to take by RethinkWaste based on priorities and feedback from the Committee. To get the most current bill languages, check the California Legislative Information website at: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>.

In February, the Legislative Committee meeting was asked to review three letters. This included a letter for commenting on updated SB 54 regulations, a sign-on letter requesting the preservation of discretionary funds under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) fund including for projects for organics infrastructure capacity, and a sign-on letter supporting AB 936 (Blakespear and Umbeg) that would ban the sale of nitrous oxide tanks for illicit purposes.

Attachment B contains the SB 54 and GGRF letters. At the writing of this staff report, the AB 936 final letter is still pending.

Attachments:

Attachment A – Bill Tracking for 2026 legislative session updated as of February 24, 2026.

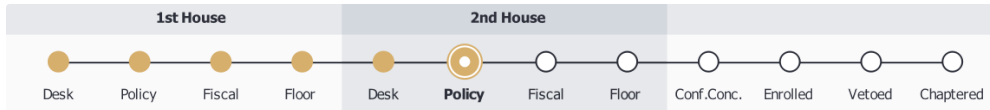
Attachment B – Submitted letters

Priority 1 (High)

[AB 762](#) [Irwin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Sponsor

Notes

Notes

Sponsored by CPSC, RethinkWaste, CAW, and CalPIRG.

Notes 2

Signed on to sponsor and coalition support letter.

Bill information

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

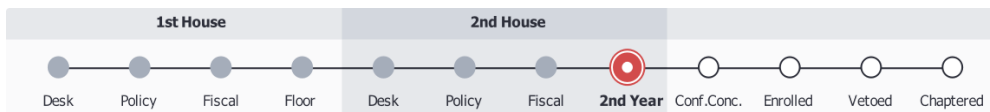
Summary: Current law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Current law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

[AB 864](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Support

Notes

Notes

Supported by CPSC

Notes 2

Letter Submitted.

Bill information

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

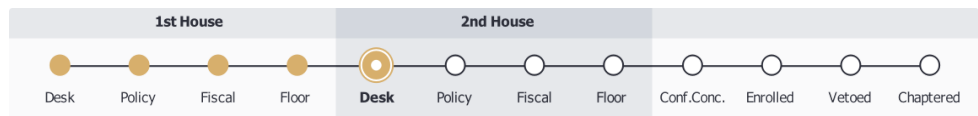
Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management. Current regulations define surplus materials, as provided, and specify that surplus material is not a recyclable material. Current federal regulations exclude from being classified as hazardous waste under federal law certain hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation if specific conditions are met. This bill would make the universal waste designation applicable to a solar photovoltaic module that is intended for recycling and cannot otherwise be resold, reused, or refurbished only until the department adopts regulations implementing alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would require the department to institute a rulemaking to develop alternative management standards for solar photovoltaic modules that facilitate greater material recovery. The bill would require the department to adopt the above-referenced federal transfer-based exclusion regulation for solar photovoltaic modules. The bill would also designate a solar photovoltaic module that can be resold, reused, or refurbished as surplus material. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Location: 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

[SB 501](#)
[Allen, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Support

Notes

Notes

National Stewardship Action Council Sponsored, CPSC Support.

Notes 2

Signed on to coalition letter.

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary:

The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Current law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Current law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Current law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Current law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

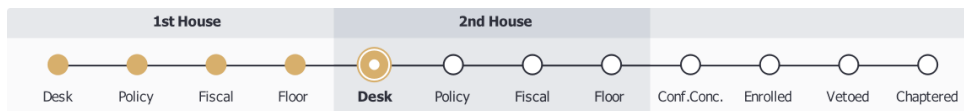
Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Priority 2 (Medium)

[SB 239](#) [Arreguín, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

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Tracking form

Position
Watch
Notes

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be

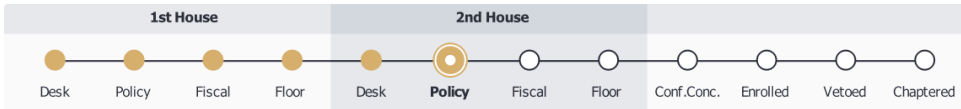
accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

[AB 643](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Notes

Would allow liquid fertilizers from wastewater biosolids to be counted as procurement for local jurisdictions.

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve organic waste reduction goals. Current law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture, as provided, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

AB 1604

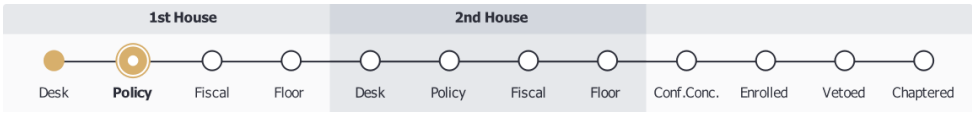
Stefani, D

HTML

PDF

Product safety: proofs of purchase: intentionally added bisphenols.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.S & T.M. and JUD.

Summary: Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2027, a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business or created by a manufacturer from containing intentionally added bisphenol A, as defined, and, on and after January 1, 2028, from containing any intentionally added bisphenols, as defined. The bill would specify that a violation 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. The bill would require all penalties collected pursuant to this bill to be deposited into the Toxic Substances Control Account, to be available for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, the Attorney General, a county counsel, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce these provisions and would entitle a prevailing plaintiff who establishes a violation of these provisions to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs. (Based on 01/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/02/2026 -
Assembly Environmental Safety
and Toxic Materials

AB 1617

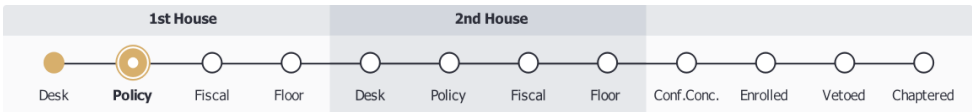
Alanis, R

HTML

PDF

Household hazardous waste: reporting.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Notes
CAW support

Bill information

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

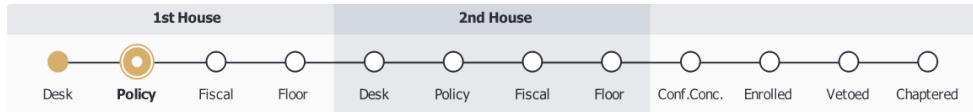
Summary: Current regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Current regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Current law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

Location: 02/02/2026 -
Assembly Environmental Safety
and Toxic Materials

[AB 1776](#) [Aguiar-Curry, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Cartwright Act: trust.

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Tracking form

Position

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Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

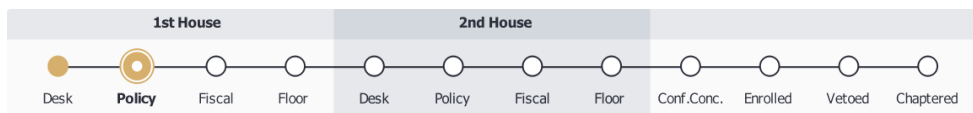
Summary: The Cartwright Act makes every trust unlawful, against public policy, and void, subject to specified exemptions. A "trust" is defined for these purposes as a combination of capital, skill, or acts by 2 or more persons for certain prohibited purposes. A violation of the act is punishable as a crime. This bill would, instead, define a trust as a combination of capital, skill, or acts by one or more persons. Because the bill would expand the scope of activities prohibited by the Cartwright Act, the violation of which is punishable as a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

[AB 1780](#) [Rodriguez, Michelle, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines "beverage" to include, among other things, noncarbonated water, carbonated and noncarbonated fruit drinks, and vegetable juice, as specified. This bill would exempt a distributor from making redemption payments to the department for filled beverage containers containing the above-described beverages that the distributor donates to an organization located in California that is exempt from federal income taxation, as specified. The bill would require the distributor to prepare and maintain records of the donations, as specified. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

AB 1786

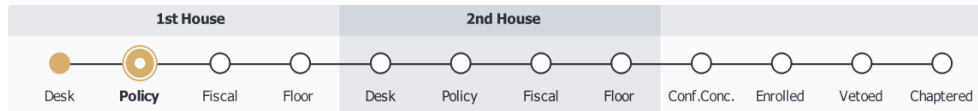
Harabedian, D

HTML

PDF

Public contracts: best value construction contracting for counties, cities, and joint powers authorities.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law establishes a program to allow counties to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Current law also authorizes counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Current law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Current law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2029. Existing law repeals the program provisions on January 1, 2030. This bill would, instead, authorize a county, general law city, and eligible joint powers authority, as defined, to utilize this program, would make various conforming

changes to the above-described provisions, and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2040. The bill would delete the provisions authorizing counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Local Government

AB 1812

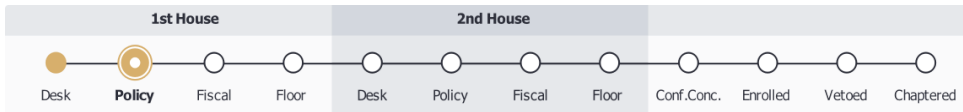
Aguiar-Curry, D

HTML

PDF

Solid waste: compostable products: regulations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement. This bill would instead require the department to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

AB 2046

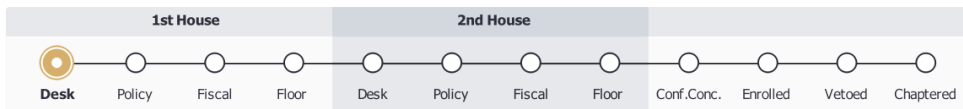
Ransom, D

HTML

PDF

Vehicles: pollution control devices.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/18/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

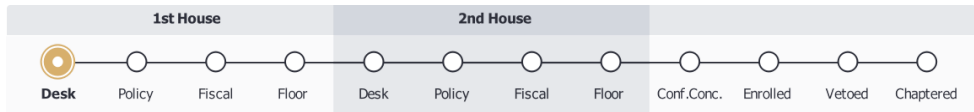
Summary: Current law prohibits a person from operating or leaving standing upon a highway a motor vehicle that is required to be equipped with a motor vehicle pollution control device or any other certified motor vehicle pollution control device, as specified, unless the motor vehicle is equipped with the required motor vehicle pollution control device that is correctly installed and in operating condition, and prohibits a person from disconnecting, modifying, or altering that device. Current law also prohibits a person from installing, selling, offering for sale, or advertising any device, apparatus, or mechanism intended for use with, or as a part of, a required motor vehicle pollution control device or system that alters or modifies the original design or performance of the motor vehicle pollution control device or system. Current law exempts from these provisions an alteration, modification, or modifying device, apparatus, or mechanism found by resolution of the State Air Resources Board to not reduce the effectiveness of a required motor vehicle pollution control device or to result in emissions from the modified or altered vehicle that comply with existing state or federal standards, as specified. This bill would additionally exempt from the above-described provisions an alternative fuel retrofit system for a light-duty or medium-duty gasoline-fueled vehicle that converts the vehicle to a dual-fueled vehicle that can utilize gasoline or E85 fuel if the alternative fuel retrofit system has been certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a clean alternative fuel conversion system, as specified, and would prohibit the State Air Resources Board from requiring state certification, executive order approval, or any additional testing or demonstration for such an alternative fuel retrofit device. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Location: 02/17/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2063
Wallis, R
HTML
PDF

Legislative information system: bill position letters.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

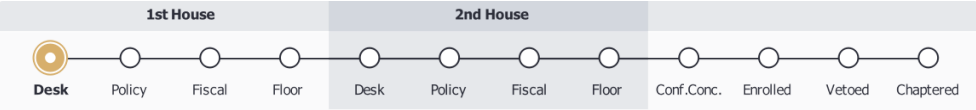
Status: 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

Summary: Current law requires the Legislative Counsel, with the advice of the Assembly Committee on Rules and the Senate Committee on Rules, to make certain legislative information available to the public in electronic form, including the text, bill history, and bill status of each bill introduced and amended in each current legislative session and all bill analyses prepared by legislative committees in connection with each bill in each current legislative session. This bill would add all letters submitted through the Legislature’s internet portal in connection with each bill, commencing with bills introduced during the 2027–28 Regular Session, to the information the Legislative Counsel is required to make publicly available in electronic form. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Location: 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT

Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act: proportional cost of service.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

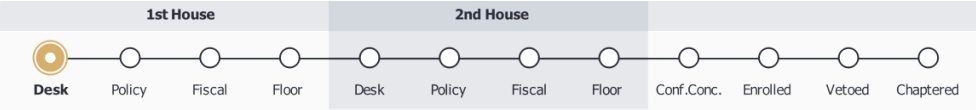
Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

Cap-and-Invest Program: nature-based climate solutions: funding.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Summary:

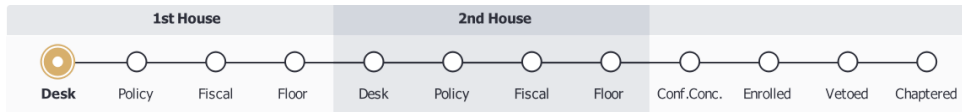
The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include in regulations the use of a market-based compliance mechanism, known as the California Cap-and-Invest Program, to comply with those regulations. Current law requires moneys collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of the California Cap-and-Invest Program to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and continuously appropriates a portion of the moneys in the fund for various purposes. Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the state board, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Food and Agriculture, an expert advisory committee established, as provided, and other relevant state agencies, to determine an ambitious range of targets for natural carbon sequestration, and for nature-based climate solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for 2030, 2038, and 2045 to support state goals to achieve carbon neutrality and foster climate adaptation and resilience. Current law defines “nature-based climate solutions” for these purposes to mean activities, such as restoration, conservation, and land management actions, that increase net carbon sequestration or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in natural and working lands. This bill would annually appropriate up to \$300,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each fiscal year from the 2027–2028 to the 2045–46 fiscal year, inclusive, to achieve nature-based climate solutions, including \$150,000,000 to be allocated to the Natural Resources Agency to fund nature-based climate solutions, not less than \$50,000,000 to be allocated to the Department of Food and Agriculture to fund nature-based climate solutions in croplands and grasslands, and the remaining amount to be allocated for nature-based climate solutions at the discretion of the Legislature. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2226 **Rubio, Blanca, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Reusable grocery bags.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

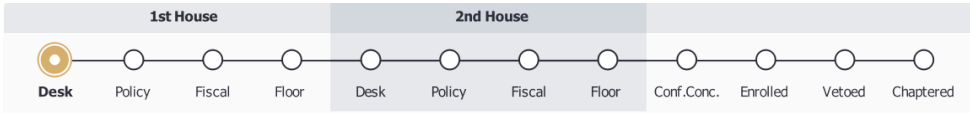
Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag, as defined, to a customer unless the precheckout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag. Current law defines a “precheckout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item. This bill would repeal those provisions. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

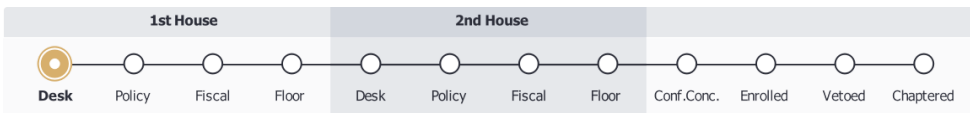
Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Summary: Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would define “covered product” to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, including original packaging, as specified. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

Solid waste: products: environmental marketing claims.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Notes

CAW sponsored

Bill information

Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

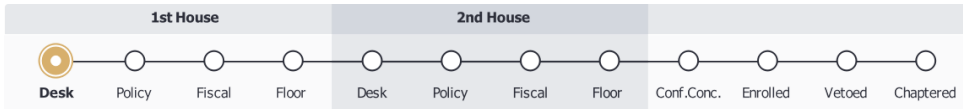
Summary: Current law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Current law requires the maintained information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Current law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions. This bill would expand those provisions from plastic food container products to all products. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

[AB 2462](#)
[Pellerin, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Notes

CPSC sponsored

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

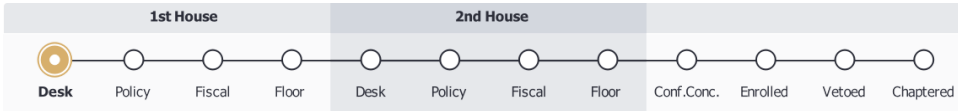
Summary: The Product Recall Safety and Protection Act provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product. This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

[AB 2481](#)
[Soria, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Beverage containers: recycling: glass: quality incentive payments.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

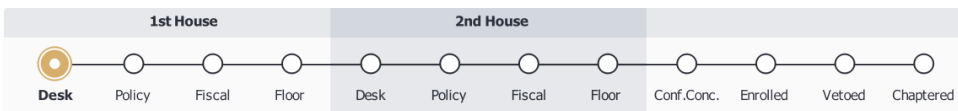
Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the fund to be continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes, including, among other things, to pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments associated with the collection and recycling of empty beverage containers. The act continuously appropriates up to \$15,000,000 annually from the fund to the department for quality incentive payments for empty glass beverage containers to an operator of a curbside recycling program or other certified entity, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to make quality incentive payments from the fund to other entities, including, but not limited to, manufacturers of fiberglass insulation in this state that use glass cullet, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

[AB 2498](#) [Chen, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local government: open meetings.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend except as otherwise permitted by its provisions. The act defines a meeting for the purposes of its provisions and excepts certain interactions from its provisions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2501

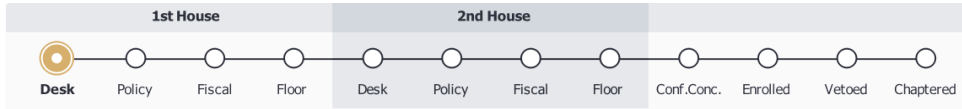
Lackey, R

HTML

PDF

Local government.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.
Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative bodies of local agencies to enter into associations and, through a representative of the associations, attend the Legislature and Congress, and any committees thereof, and present information to aid the passage of legislation which the association deems beneficial to the local agencies in the association, among other things. Current law authorizes a legislative body to withdraw from the association at any time by resolution. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the withdrawal provision. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2549

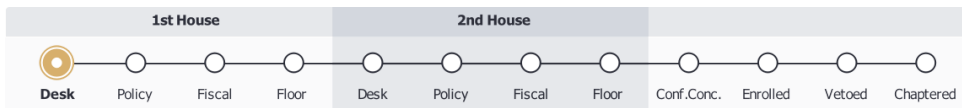
Zbur, D

HTML

PDF

Solid waste: Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003.

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Tracking form

Position

Spot

Notes

Bill information

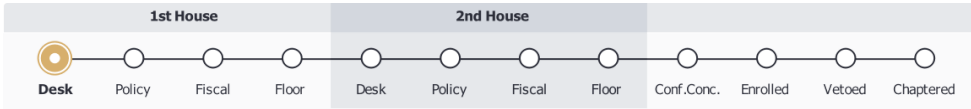
Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.
Summary: Existing law establishes the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 for the purpose of enacting a comprehensive system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, and to provide incentives to design electronic devices that are less toxic, more recyclable, and that use recycled materials. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision naming that act. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2557 **Bauer-Kahan, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Legislative information system: bill position letters.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

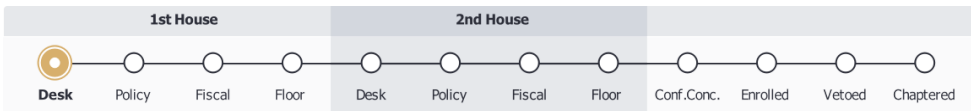
Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.
Summary: Current law requires the Legislative Counsel, with the advice of the Assembly Committee on Rules and the Senate Committee on Rules, to make certain legislative information available to the public in electronic form, including the text, bill history, and bill status of each bill introduced and amended in each current legislative session and all bill analyses prepared by legislative committees in connection with each bill in each current legislative session. This bill would add all position letters submitted through the Legislature's internet portal in connection with each bill in each current legislative session to the information the Legislative Counsel is required to make publicly available in electronic form. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2667 **Hadwick, R** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.
Summary: Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, including permanent and temporary household hazardous waste collection facilities, under permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, the department to evaluate opportunities to

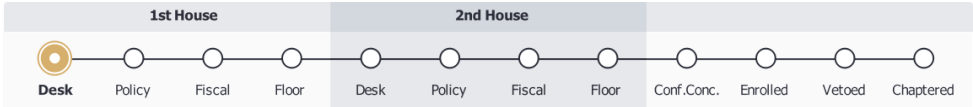
increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

AB 2752 **Ávila Farías, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Air quality management districts: oversight.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

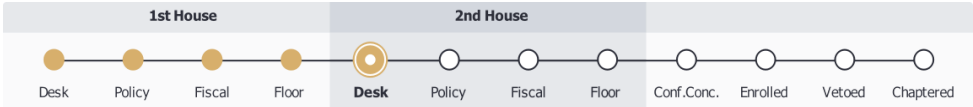
Summary: Existing law establishes the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, which is vested with the authority to regulate air emissions located in the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and portions of the Counties of Solano and Sonoma. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to ensure accountability and oversight of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to ensure the rules and regulations they adopt are cost effective, affordable, and achievable. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

SB 758 **Umberg, D** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public health: nitrous oxide.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

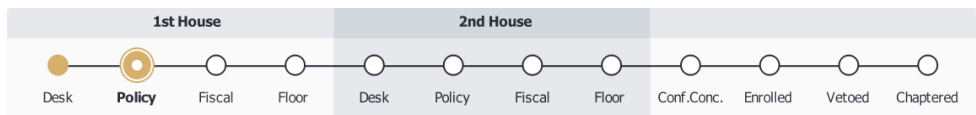
Summary: The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, subject to certain exceptions. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

[SB 936](#)
[Blakespear, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Nitrous oxide: sales.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/11/2026 - Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and B. P. & E.D.

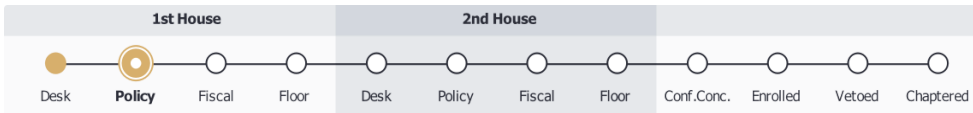
Summary: Current law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, 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. The bill 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. The bill would prohibit the sale and distribution of a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. The bill 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. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Public Safety

[SB 955](#)
[Blakespear, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

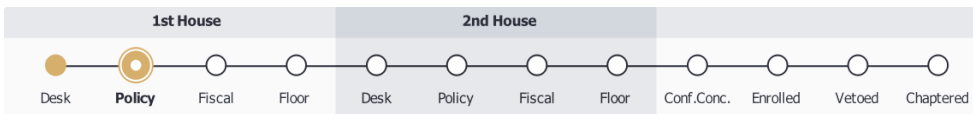
Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines “convenience zone” as the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket, and defines “supermarket” as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of \$2,000,000 or more, and that sells specified items and some perishable items. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. A violation of the act is an infraction. This bill, for the purpose of defining a “supermarket,” would increase the minimum gross annual sales to \$5,000,000 and revise the description of items for sale. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served. The bill would specify that a dealer cooperative or a mobile unit is not precluded from operating and receiving program payments in the same convenience zone as a reverse vending machine. The bill would specify that an existing certified recycling center is not ineligible for handling fees if a reverse vending machine is located in the same convenience zone. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

Location: 02/11/2026 -
Senate Environmental Quality

[SB 1010](#)
[Ashby, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Notes

Heard this was likely to be amended to address another topic.

Bill information

Status: 02/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

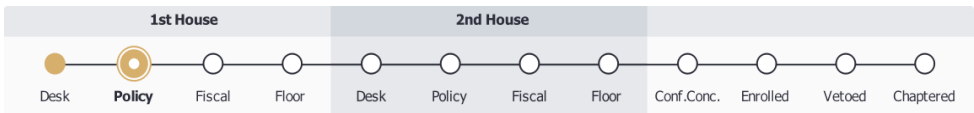
Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware and requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations necessary to implement and enforce the act, as specified. The act also requires the department to report to the Legislature, by January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the department's progress in implementing the act, as specified. This bill would instead require the department to make that report to the Legislature by January 2 of each odd-numbered year. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

SB 1031 Blakespear, D HTML PDF

Solid waste: compostable products.

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Tracking form

Table with 1 column: Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

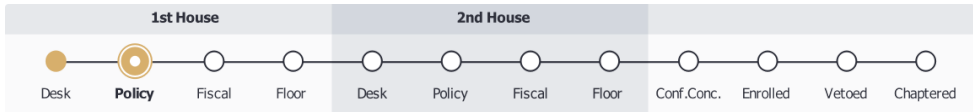
Summary: Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, among others, the product meets an applicable ASTM standard or has OK compost HOME certification. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

Location: 02/10/2026 - Senate Rules

SB 1180 Allen, D HTML PDF

Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.

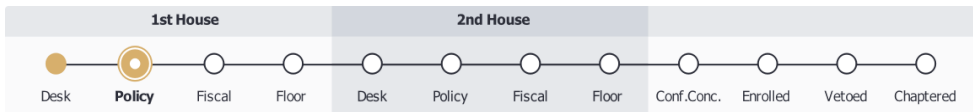
Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (act) regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, catalyzing mitigation of the adverse health impacts of plastics and creating or accelerating a transformative shift away from plastic production, use, and tendency to be disposed of after limited use. The bill would require each of those expenditures to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs and projects that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Rules

[SB 1187](#)
[Durazo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Open meetings: majority.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.

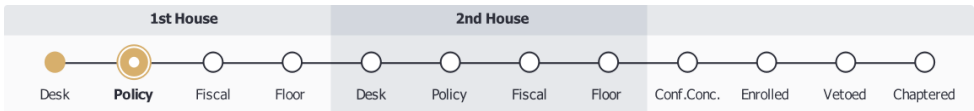
Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law defines “meetings” for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define “majority” for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Senate Rules

[SB 1266](#)
[Stern, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Greenhouse gases: endangerment findings.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.

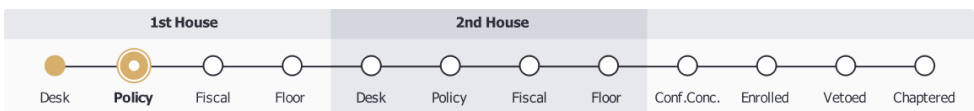
Summary: Would state that greenhouse gases are air pollutants that endanger public health and welfare and would, to the extent authorized by federal law, require state agencies implementing or enforcing statutes relating to air quality, climate change, transportation, energy, or public health to implement or enforce those statutes consistent with that endangerment statement. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Location: 02/19/2026 - Senate Rules

[SB 1314](#)
[Menjivar, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.

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Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. Read first time.

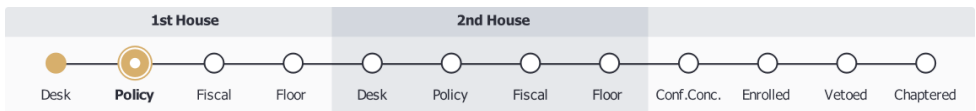
Summary: The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through specified enforcement activities. In addition to the primary enforcement responsibility assumed by the department, existing law authorizes other state and local governmental agencies to conduct inspections and assess penalties for violations of the act, as specified, and encourages state and local enforcement agencies to share the results of inspections and coordinate with the department when enforcing the act. In this regard, existing law authorizes an enforcing agency to assess specified civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 21 years of age any tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette papers. Existing law, upon the assessment of a civil penalty for the 3rd, 4th, or 5th violation, requires the department to notify the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and requires the CDTFA to assess civil penalties and suspend or revoke a license issued under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003. This bill, effective January 1, 2028, would prohibit the retail location for a smoke shop, as defined, from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a day care center in existence at the time the retail license is issued, unless the local jurisdiction specifies a different radius. The bill would prohibit a smoke shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health or the CDTFA to establish regulations relating to the operation of smoke shops, including the creation of a separate license category with administrative processes and separate fee rates. The bill would also prohibit a smoke shop from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide or paraphernalia relating to the consumption of nitrous oxide. The bill would authorize an enforcement agency to assess civil penalties for a violation of those provisions. The bill would authorize the CDTFA to then assess a civil penalty and suspend or revoke a license for a violation of those provisions. The bill would define various terms relating to the bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules

[SB 1371](#)
[Durazo, D](#)
[HTML](#)
[PDF](#)

Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Notes

Bill information

Status: 02/23/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. Read first time.

Summary: Current law contains various provisions relating to franchise agreements between a local jurisdiction and a service provider for the provision of services such as utilities, waste

hauling, and cable television. This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or substantially amended, as defined, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute, as defined. The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Location: 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules

Total Measures: 36

Total Tracking Forms: 36



A Public Agency

February 13, 2026

Ms. Karen Kayfetz
Branch Chief, CalRecycle Product Stewardship Branch
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Emailed to: packaging@calrecycle.ca.gov

Re: SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act Regulations – Comments on Draft Regulation Changes Released January 29, 2026.

Dear Ms. Kayfetz,

On behalf of RethinkWaste, we appreciate opportunity to participate in CalRecycle's regulatory process to aid the implementation of Senate Bill 54 (Allen), also known as the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (SB 54). Below are comments on Draft Regulations released January 29, 2026.

RethinkWaste (i.e. South Bayside Waste Management Authority) is a joint powers authority of eleven public agencies (Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, the County of San Mateo and West Bay Sanitary District) in San Mateo County. Currently, we serve approximately 420,000 residents and 11,000 businesses and have been a leader in the delivery of innovative waste reduction and recycling programs since our formation in 1982. Additionally, we own and manage the 16-acre Shoreway Environmental Center facility, located in San Carlos, which receives, handles and transfers all the collected trash, recyclable and compostable materials in our service area (about 440,000 tons per year).

We are pleased to see the amendments to Section 18980.2 on categorically excluded materials. Specifically, we appreciate the clarification that only packaging which cannot be made compliant with both SB 54 and *mandatory* Federal rules, regulations, or guidelines, may be categorically exempted. This change brings the scope of covered materials more in line with the original intent of the statute. However, this same type of clarification— that only conflicts with mandatory USDA and FDA requirements trigger exclusions— should be applied across section 18980.2 wherever mentions of legal conflict arise.

Further, clarification that repeat applications for exclusion do not automatically trigger removal from the covered materials list is a welcome fix to a potential loophole. This is an important limit on an already generous exclusion timeline.

Although we appreciate the improvement made to the scope of covered materials, we are disappointed to see the many critical issues for local governments outlined in our October 2025 and June 2025 letters remain unaddressed. These are summarized briefly below, but can be found in full in our October 2025 letter.

1245 San Carlos Ave, Suite E | San Carlos, CA 94070 | Phone: (650) 802-3500 | RethinkWaste.org

MEMBER AGENCIES:

**City of Belmont • City of Burlingame • City of East Palo Alto • City of Foster City • Town of Hillsborough • City of Menlo Park
City of Redwood City • City of San Carlos • City of San Mateo • County of San Mateo • West Bay Sanitary District**

§18980.1(a)(2)

Alternative collection could undermine local franchise systems, MRF financing, diversion tracking, and bond obligations unless approved by and run in coordination with local governments.

§18980.8(g)(1)

Excluding reimbursement for pre-2023 investments contradicts SB 54 and unfairly penalizes early adopters whose existing infrastructure supports new requirements.

§18980.8(g)(4)

Unclear reimbursement timelines create financing difficulties; regulations should set firm deadlines so jurisdictions can plan and issue debt responsibly.

§18980.8(g)(6)

Performance-based reimbursement conflicts with SB 54's mandate to fully reimburse costs and risks leaving jurisdictions unpaid for good-faith investments.

§18980.8(h)(4)(E)

Splitting arbitration costs and legal fees disadvantages public agencies and undermines SB 54's intent to make jurisdictions whole.

§18980.11(a)&(b), §18980.11.1

Key compliance terms like "collects" and "violation" are unclear, and regulations should explicitly protect jurisdictions from penalties due to lack of end markets.

§18980.11(a)

Jurisdictions need funding and clarity before collection obligations begin; a one-year phase-in is needed after PRO plan approval.

§18980.13(b), §18980.13.1

Proposed penalties on jurisdictions are excessive and misaligned with SB 54; enforcement should be graduated and focused on compliance assistance first.

We take very seriously our mission to provide innovative waste reduction and diversion management through responsible and cost-effective programs that promote environmental sustainability in our communities. We understand how important these regulations are to the successful implementation of SB 54, and the comments made above are done so in the spirit of helping all parties achieve those goals. We greatly appreciate your consideration of our comments, which were all made with the ratepayers of our service area in mind.

Sincerely,



Joe La Mariana
Executive Director



February 24, 2026

President pro Tempore Monique Limón
California State Senate
1021 O Street, Suite 8518
Sacramento, CA 95814

Assemblymember Jacqui Irwin
Chair, Assembly Cap-and-Trade
Working Group
1021 O St, Suite 6220
Sacramento, CA 95814

Speaker Robert Rivas
California State Assembly
1021 O Street, Suite 8330
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: Preserving the GGRF Discretionary Fund as Intended Under SB 840
(Limón, 2025)**

Dear Senate President pro Tempore Limón, Assembly Speaker Rivas, and
Assemblymember Irwin,

On behalf of the undersigned organizations, we respectfully urge the Legislature to reject the Governor’s proposal to eliminate the Legislature’s \$750 M in discretionary Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund dollars for FY2026-27 and reduce them by \$500 M in FY2027-28, and \$500 M in FY2028-29. We ask the Legislature to preserve the intent of SB 840 (Limón, 2025) and AB 102 (Gabriel, 2025), which envisioned CAL FIRE being temporarily supported through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) *outside* of the \$1 billion discretionary allocation. That \$1 billion was explicitly intended for climate mitigation purposes and to be appropriated annually by the Legislature.

During negotiations last year, it was understood that SB 840 and subsequent trailer bills meant that \$750 million of the \$1 billion discretionary bucket for FY2026-27 would be directed toward critical emissions-reducing projects. Discretionary GGRF investments have been highly effective in leveraging private capital and accelerating innovative climate solutions. Private investors and nonprofit partners are prepared to invest hundreds of millions of dollars in anticipation of renewed GGRF funding. Redirecting these funds now would jeopardize projects already facing financial strain due to federal funding cuts, putting important climate investments and projects at risk.

California's Cap-and-Invest Program has proven to be a cost-effective, market-based mechanism to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while generating billions of dollars for critical, transformative programs statewide. The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund plays a critical role in supporting natural and built climate infrastructure that delivers emissions reductions, public health improvements, and community benefits. Preserving the Legislature's full discretionary authority over the \$1 billion allocation will help ensure that California remains a national leader in climate mitigation and resilience.

Thank you for your continued leadership and commitment to protecting California's communities, environment, and climate future.

CC:

Senator John Laird, Chair of Senate Budget
Assemblymember Jesse Gabriel, Chair of Assembly Budget
Senator Reyez, Chair of Senate Budget Subcommittee Two
Assemblymember Bennett, Chair of Assembly Budget Subcommittee Four

Sincerely,

Veronica Pardo, Executive Director
Resource Recovery Coalition of
California

Bruce Saito, Executive Director
CA Local Conservation Corps
Foundation

Felipe Melchor, General Manager
ReGen Monterey

Tamara Muzac-Bravo, CEO
Los Angeles Conservation Corps

Steve Watkins, Int. Director
Cesar Chavez Environmental Corps

Claire Schlotterbeck, Executive Director
Hills For Everyone

Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League

Joe LaMariana, Executive Director
RethinkWaste

Tessa Nicholas, Executive Director
Civicorps

Linus Eukel, Executive Director
John Muir Land Trust

Ana M. Ruiz, General Manager
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space
District

David Krueger, Executive Director
Central Contra Costa Solid Waste
Authority

Dorsey Moore, CEO

San Jose Conservation Corps

Nick Lapis, Director of Advocacy
Californians Against Waste

Tori Kjer, Executive Director
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust

Maggie Field, Senior Manager, State
Policy, West
Ceres

Iman Sylvain, PhD, Western Regional
Director
Rails to Trails Conservancy

Mary Alice Escarsega-Fechner,
Executive Director
Sequoia Community Corps

Dan Medeiros, CA State Director
The Conservation Fund

Paula Birdsong, Executive Director
Sacramento Regional Conservation
Corps

Teresa Cheng, California Director
Industrious Labs

Stacy Gorin, Executive Officer
Southern California Mountains
Foundation

Neil Edgar, Executive Director
California Compost Coalition

Rhody Soria, CEO
Urban Corps of San Diego County

Michael Anzalone, Executive Director
California Mountain Biking Coalition

Chris Chavez, Deputy Policy Director
Coalition for Clean Air

Norma Quinones, Executive Director
San Gabriel Valley Conservation Corps

Michael Wellborn, President of the
Board
Friends of Harbors, Beaches and Parks

Dan Knapp, President
California Association of Local
Conservation Corps

Edmund Sullivan, Executive Officer,
Steering Committee Member
California Habitat Conservation
Planning Coalition

Rachel Norton, Executive Director
California State Parks Foundation

Laura Deehan, State Director
Environment California

Paul Ringgold, Chief Program Officer
Save the Redwoods League

Brian Shobe, Policy Director
California Climate and Agriculture
Network