

## Appendix A    Current State and Local Regulatory Landscape

## SECTION 1 Relevant State and Local Regulations

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As described in the Purpose and Need (Section 1.3.1), reduction of plastics in the environment is currently underway through a United Nations-mediated international treaty negotiation which includes the United States; through several California Senate and Assembly bills; and through actions by the Los Angeles City Council. As such, the City's Comprehensive Plastics Reduction Program must balance the potential for preemption by state actions with the need for action.

The state regulates across a broad range of counties and cities with very different conditions and needs. Los Angeles, the largest city in the State and second largest in the country, has local needs and concerns that require further local regulation. This section provides an overview of the current regulatory environment pertaining to single-use plastic reduction and similar measures at both the state and city levels of government. Key provisions of relevant state laws and city ordinances are provided herein. The legislative language of each bill in its entirety can be found at the California Legislative Information website (<https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml>). Where the state has preempted a Program element, the Program Description (Section 2) clearly identifies the aspects over which the state has established preemption.

### 1.1 State of California

#### 1.1.1 Recycling Regulations

##### 1.1.1.1 1989, California Integrated Waste Management Act

CalRecycle administers the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

##### 1.1.1.2 2011, AB 341: Solid waste: diversion

AB 341, passed in 2011, updated the 1989 California Integrated Waste Management Act to state that the policy goal of the state is that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. This bill specifically requires a business that generates more than four cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more to arrange for recycling services by July 1, 2012. The bill also imposes a state-mandated local program by requiring that each jurisdiction implement a commercial solid waste recycling program meeting specified elements of the law by July 1, 2012. The bill allows local agencies to collect a fee from commercial waste generators to recover the local agency's costs incurred in complying with the commercial solid waste recycling program requirements.

#### 1.1.1.3 2021, AB 881: Recycling: plastic waste: export

AB 881 requires regional agencies (i.e., cities, counties, or joint powers authorities) must count exported plastic mixtures as disposal waste and not recycled. Exported plastic mixtures may be counted as diverted through recycling if they meet the following criteria: (1) The plastic waste export is a mixture of plastic wastes consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene, or polyethylene terephthalate and the export is destined for separate recycling of each material, and (2) The plastic waste export is not prohibited by an applicable law or treaty of the country of destination and the import of the plastic waste into the country of destination will be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and treaties of the country of destination.

#### 1.1.1.1 2022, AB 1857: Solid waste

Prior to AB 1857, the Integrated Waste Management Act permitted jurisdictions to count up to 10% of their waste that they sent to municipal solid waste incinerators towards their obligation to divert at least 50% of their waste away from landfills. AB 1857 repealed the provision authorizing the inclusion of not more than 10% of the diversion through transformation. The act also requires CalRecycle, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and administer the Zero-Waste Equity Grant Program as a competitive grant program to support targeted strategies and investments in communities transitioning to a zero-waste circular economy.

#### 1.1.1.4 PCC 12153-12156 and 12320, State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign

CalRecycle and the Department of General Services implement state law requiring the legislature and state agencies to purchase products containing post-consumer recycled content material through the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign. The Campaign stipulates minimum post-consumer recycled content percentages for various products from 16 product categories (include plastic products, foodware, and paper products) that state agencies and the legislature purchase.

#### 1.1.1.5 2022, SB 54: Solid waste: reporting, packaging, and plastic food service ware (Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act)

The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (SB 54) was signed into law on July 8, 2022. The Act sets specific statewide source reduction goals for plastic “covered materials”<sup>1</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> Per SB 54 and PRC 42041(e), a covered material is defined as follows:

(A) Single-use packaging that is routinely recycled, disposed of, or discarded after its contents have been used or unpackaged, and typically not refilled or otherwise reused by the producer.

(B) Plastic single-use food service ware, including, but not limited to, plastic-coated paper or plastic-coated paperboard, paper or paperboard with plastic intentionally added during the manufacturing process, and multilayer flexible material. For purposes of this subparagraph, “single-use food service ware” includes both of the following:

(i) Trays, plates, bowls, clamshells, lids, cups, utensils, stirrers, hinged or lidded containers, and straws.

(ii) Wraps or wrappers and bags sold to food service establishments.

which are single-use packaging and plastic single-use foodware items, and places the responsibility of this source reduction and recycling, composting, and reuse on producers of covered materials through a process known as Extended Producer Responsibility. The law requires that producers create a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) that will implement a statewide Extended Producer Responsibility program in which plastic products are collected and recycled, composted, and reused. All producers of covered material must form and join a PRO by 2024. The PRO's governing body must then submit an application to CalRecycle and, if approved, the PRO would be responsible for carrying out SB 54's requirements, including creating a comprehensive plan and budget, which the PRO must first submit to an advisory board for review and comment and then to CalRecycle for approval. Individual producers that are part of the PRO must submit individual source reduction plans to the PRO, including data regarding plastic usage. No later than 2027, no producer may sell, offer for sale, import, or distribute covered materials in California unless the producer is approved to participate in the PRO's plan.

The Extended Producer Responsibility is to be fully funded and operated by the PRO, with CalRecycle providing oversight. SB 54 establishes significant financial obligations for producers of covered material. These include fees to the PRO, and the PRO must pay CalRecycle a "circular economy administrative fee" in an amount to be set by CalRecycle. This fee will then be deposited into the California Circular Economy Fund, established by the new law. In addition, beginning in 2027, the PRO must deposit an annual surcharge of \$500 million into the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund. The bill would allow the PRO to collect up to \$150 million from plastic resin manufacturers that sell plastic covered materials to the PRO's members for the purpose of paying this surcharge. The California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund would be used by state agencies for purposes relating to mitigating the environmental impacts of plastic.

The law requires the following additional key elements:

- That all covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable in the state or eligible for being labeled "compostable".
- That all plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state achieves the following recycling rates:
- 30% by January 1, 2028

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Per PRC 42041(s), "Packaging" means any separable and distinct material component used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, or presentation of goods by the producer for the user or consumer, ranging from raw materials to processed goods. "Packaging" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Sales packaging or primary packaging intended to provide the user or consumer the individual serving or unit of the product and most closely containing the product, food, or beverage.
- (2) Grouped packaging or secondary packaging intended to bundle, sell in bulk, brand, or display the product.
- (3) Transport packaging or tertiary packaging intended to protect the product during transport.
- (4) Packaging components and ancillary elements integrated into packaging, including ancillary elements directly hung onto or attached to a product and that perform a packaging function, except both of the following:
  - (A) An element of the packaging or food service ware with a de minimis weight or volume, which is not an independent plastic component, as determined by the department.
  - (B) A component or element that is an integral part of the product, if all components or elements of the product are intended to be consumed or disposed of together.

- 40% by January 1, 2030
- 65% by January 1, 2032.
- Producers of EPS food service ware shall not sell, offer for sale, distribute, or import in or into the state EPS food service ware unless the producer demonstrates to the department that all EPS meets the following recycling rates:
  - 25% by January 1, 2025
  - 30% by January 1, 2028
  - 50% by January 1, 2030
  - 65% by January 1, 2032.

Draft regulations for SB 54, in addition to the mandated study on materials characterization and existing recyclability, were released by CalRecycle on December 28, 2023.

### 1.1.2 Microplastics Regulations

#### 1.1.2.1 2018, SB 1263 Statewide Microplastics Strategy

The California Legislature recognized the need for a comprehensive plan to address this environmental challenge with the adoption of SB 1263 in 2018, requiring the California Ocean Protection Council to adopt a statewide research strategy and identify early actions to reduce microplastic pollution in California's marine environment.

This Statewide Microplastics Strategy was published in February 2022 in response to SB 1263 to identify early actions and outline research priorities to address microplastics in the marine environment. The Ocean Protection Council Statewide Microplastic Strategy provides a multi-year roadmap for California to take a national and global leadership role in managing microplastics pollution. The Strategy outlines a two-track approach to comprehensively manage microplastics in California. The first track (Chapter 2A: Solutions) outlines immediate, 'no regrets' actions and multi-benefit solutions to reduce and manage microplastic pollution, while the second track (Chapter 2B: Science to Inform Future Action) outlines a comprehensive research strategy to enhance the scientific foundation for microplastic monitoring, source identification, risk assessment, and development of management solutions.

#### 1.1.2.2 2020, AB 888, Waste Management: Plastic Microbeads

AB 888 prohibits the sale in California of personal care products, such as soap, shampoo and toothpaste, that contain plastic microbeads. A plastic microbead is defined as an intentionally added solid plastic particle measuring five millimeters or less in every dimension. The ban took effect on January 1, 2020, and targets products designed to exfoliate or cleanse via "rinsing off". The law does not apply to prescription drugs or to products containing less than one part per million (ppm) of plastic microbeads.

### 1.1.3 Plastic Bottle Regulations

#### 1.1.3.1 [2019, AB 1162, Lodging establishments: personal care products: small plastic bottles](#)

AB 1162 prohibits a lodging establishment from providing a small plastic bottle containing a personal care product to a person staying in a sleeping room accommodation, in any space within the sleeping room accommodation, or within a bathroom shared by the public or guests. The law took effect for establishments with more than 50 rooms on January 1, 2023, and will apply to all other lodging establishments on January 1, 2024.

The bill prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a city, county, or city and county from passing or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule relating to personal care products in plastic bottles provided at lodging establishments.

#### 1.1.3.2 [2020, AB 793, California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act](#)

AB 793 establishes recycled content standards for plastic beverage containers<sup>2</sup> subject to the California Refund Value (CRV). The law requires that the total number of plastic beverage bottles for sale in the state contain on average 15% post-consumer plastic recycled content from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024; an average of 25% post-consumer plastic recycled content between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2029; and 50% post-consumer plastic recycled content per year beginning January 1, 2030. Beginning January 1, 2023, beverage manufacturers that do not meet the minimum content requirements are subject to annual administrative penalties. Penalties will be assessed beginning March 1, 2024, for non-compliance.

In addition, the law requires plastic material reclaimers to report the amount and type of empty plastic beverage containers collected and sold. It also requires manufacturers of post-consumer recycled plastic to report the amount of food-grade and bottle-grade plastic material sold in the state.

CalRecycle is proposing permanent regulations to implement AB 793. The proposed regulations were submitted to the Office of Administrative Law on January 24, 2023, and published in the California Regulatory Notice Register on February 3, 2023 (CalRecycle 2023). The public comment period concluded with a rulemaking hearing on March 21, 2023.

The bill prohibits a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for single-use plastic beverage containers.

#### 1.1.3.3 [2021, AB 962, California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: Reusable beverage containers](#)

AB 962 requires CalRecycle to allow reusable bottles to flow through the state's bottle bill program, ensuring that recycling centers and processors, including bottle washers, that handle reusable glass

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<sup>2</sup> Per PRC 14505, A "beverage container" means the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials. "Beverage container" does not include cups or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles.

beverage containers receive the same payments they would receive for recycling single-use glass bottles.

#### **1.1.3.4 [2022, SB 1013, Beverage container recycling](#)**

SB 1013 revised the definition of “beverage” under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to include distilled spirits, wine, or wine from which alcohol has been removed in whole or in part, whether or not sparkling or carbonated, and wine or distilled spirits contained in a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, regardless of the material type from which the beverage container is made. Therefore, beginning January 1, 2024, wine and distilled spirits will be included in the California Beverage Container Recycling Program.

#### **1.1.1.2 [2023, SB 353 Beverage containers: recycling](#)**

SB 353 expanded the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to include any size container of 100% fruit juice and any size container of vegetable juice, beginning January 1, 2024. This bill exempts beverage containers of 46 ounces or more of 100% fruit juice and beverage containers with more than 16 ounces of vegetable juice from consideration in calculating the required percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic for a beverage manufacturer until January 1, 2026.

### **1.1.4 Foodware and Foodware Accessories Regulations**

#### **1.1.4.1 [2018, AB 1884, Food facilities: single-use plastic straws](#)**

AB 1884 prohibits a full-service restaurant from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The law allows a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency to adopt and implement an ordinance or rule that would further restrict a full-service restaurant<sup>3</sup> from providing a single-use plastic straw to a consumer.

#### **1.1.4.2 [2018, SB 1335, Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property](#)**

SB 1335, the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on CalRecycle’s List of Approved Food Service Packaging, which contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable,

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<sup>3</sup> “Full-service restaurant” means an establishment with the primary business purpose of serving food, where food may be consumed on the premises, and where all of the following actions are taken by an employee of the establishment:

- (1) The consumer is escorted or assigned to an assigned eating area. The employee may choose the assigned eating area or may seat the consumer according to the consumer’s need for accommodation or other request.
- (2) The consumer’s food and beverage orders are taken after the consumer has been seated at the assigned seating area.
- (3) The food and beverage orders are delivered directly to the consumer.
- (4) Any requested items associated with the consumer’s food or beverage order are brought to the consumer.
- (5) The check is delivered directly to the consumer at the assigned eating area.

recyclable, or compostable. Food service packaging products that must be approved include bowls, cups, plates, containers, and trays. Straws, lids, plastic bags, and utensils are exempt from the law.

#### 1.1.4.3 2021, AB 619, Retail food: reusable containers: multiuse utensils

AB 619 allows consumers to bring their own clean, reusable containers to a food facility to be filled by an employee/owner or the consumer, provided the food facility meets three requirements:

1. Consumer-owned containers must be isolated from the serving surface or the surface must be sanitized after each filling.
2. The food facility is required to prepare, maintain and adhere to written procedures that address cross-contamination prevention and wastewater disposal.
3. The food facility shall ensure compliance with handwashing requirements specified in California Retail Food Code.

#### 1.1.4.4 2022, SB 1383, Short-lived climate pollutants: methane emissions: dairy and livestock: organic waste: landfills

SB 1383 requires jurisdictions (cities, counties, cities and counties, or special districts that provide solid waste collection services) to purchase recycled-content paper products that are recyclable, effective January 1, 2022. SB 1383 builds upon the existing recycled-content requirements, adding that paper purchases must also be recyclable and eligible to be labeled with an “unqualified recyclable label,” which indicates that recycling facilities are available to at least 60% of the consumers or communities where the item is sold. If recycling facilities are available to less than 60% of the consumers or communities, a product labeled as “recyclable” should have a “qualified label” that includes additional descriptors, such as “This product may not be recyclable in your area.” Products that include a qualified label do not meet SB 1383 procurement requirements.

Existing recycled-content requirements are provided in Public Contract Code Sections 22150-22154, which requires that jurisdictions purchase paper products that contain the following minimum percentages of postconsumer recycled content per PCC 12209:

- Printing and writing paper – 30%
- Other paper products – 30%, except as specified below:
  - Toilet paper – 45%
  - Paper towels – 40%
  - Facial tissue – 10%
  - Toilet seat covers – 20%
  - General purpose paper wipers – 40%
  - Food service ware (including but not limited to, napkins, plates, bowls, food trays, takeout boxes, placemats) – 40%



### 1.1.5 PFAS Regulations

PFAS-related regulations put forth by the state are described below. Table 1 provides notes on the applicability of or exemptions contained within these regulations and identifies aspects of the regulation that could be expanded upon by the City in the future under certain circumstances.

#### 1.1.5.1 2020, SB 1044 – Firefighting Equipment and Foam: PFAS Chemicals

SB 1044 adds language to the Health and Safety Code. Beginning January 1, 2022, the bill requires any person, including a manufacturer, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment (PPE) to any person to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the PPE contains intentionally added PFAS.

The bill also requires the seller and the purchaser to retain a copy of the written notice on file for at least three years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney within 60 days of request, as provided.

Beginning January 1, 2022, the bill prohibits a manufacturer from manufacturing and selling of class B firefighting foam with intentionally added PFAS and prohibit a person from using class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals. The bill establishes exemptions from this requirement, including a limited-term waiver, as prescribed.

The bill requires a person that uses class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals to report use of the chemical, or report if there is a release to the environment, to the State Fire Marshal.

#### 1.1.5.2 2021, AB 1200, Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals

AB 1200 prohibits any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains PFAS at a concentration of 100 ppm or higher, beginning January 1, 2023. The bill requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing regulated PFAS in food packaging to comply with this requirement. The bill defines “food packaging,” to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is intended to contain, serve, store, handle, protect, or market food, foodstuffs, or beverages, and is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers. “Food packaging” includes food or beverage containers, take-out food containers, unit product boxes, liners, wrappers, serving vessels, eating utensils, straws, food boxes, and disposable plates, bowls, or trays.

AB 1200 also requires that beginning January 1, 2024, a manufacturer of durable cookware sold in California that contains one or more intentionally added chemicals on a designated list in the handle of the product or in any product surface that comes into contact with food, foodstuffs, or beverages to list the presence of those chemicals on the product label and include a statement on the product label and on the product listing for online sales, in both English and Spanish, regarding how a consumer can obtain more information about the chemicals in the cookware, as provided. It also requires, beginning January 1, 2023, a manufacturer of cookware to post on an internet website for the cookware a list of chemicals in the cookware that are present on the designated list. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer from making a claim, either on the cookware package commencing January 1, 2024, or on the internet

website for the cookware commencing January 1, 2023, that the cookware is free of any specific chemical if the chemical belongs to a chemical group or class identified on the designated list, unless no individual chemical from that chemical group or class is intentionally added to the cookware. The bill would prohibit this cookware from being sold, offered for sale, or distributed in California unless the cookware and the manufacturer of the cookware comply with these provisions.

#### **1.1.5.3 2021, AB 652, Product Safety: Juvenile Products: Chemicals: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances**

AB 652 bans the sale and distribution of new, not previously owned, children’s products<sup>4</sup> containing PFAS, and requires the use of the “least toxic alternative”, effective July 1, 2023. The bill prohibits manufacturers from replacing PFAS chemicals with carcinogens or reproductive toxicants as identified by the USEPA or as listed in the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). The bill excludes certain electronic products and internal components of any product that would not come into contact with a child’s skin or mouth.

#### **1.1.5.4 2022, AB 2771, Cosmetic Products: Safety**

AB 2771 updates existing law so that beginning on January 1, 2025, all persons and entities are prohibited from selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale, any cosmetics product<sup>5</sup> that contains intentionally added PFAS<sup>6</sup>.

#### **1.1.5.5 2022, AB 1817, Product Safety: Textile Articles: PFAS**

AB 1817 prohibits the manufacture, distribution, or sale of any new, not previously owned, textile article<sup>7</sup> containing PFAS<sup>8</sup> beginning January 1, 2025, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with these provisions.

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<sup>4</sup> Children’s (juvenile) products are those designed for use by infants and children younger than 12 years of age, including, but not limited to, a booster seat, changing pad, child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles and aircraft, floor playmat, highchair, highchair pad, infant bouncer, infant carrier, infant seat, infant swing, infant walker, nursing pad, nursing pillow, portable hook on chair, stroller, and sleeping products. Sleeping products include such things as nap mats, portable cribs, playpens, bassinets, co-sleepers, and pillows.

<sup>5</sup> Cosmetic products are defined as “an article for retail sale or professional use intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance.”

<sup>6</sup> Intentionally added PFAS is defined in the text of AB 2771 as either of the following: PFAS chemicals that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that have a functional or technical effect on the product; or PFAS chemicals that are intentional breakdown products of an added chemical. Previous PFAS bills do not provide this definition.

<sup>7</sup> Textile articles are defined as “textile goods of a type customarily used in households and businesses, and includes, but is not limited to, apparel, costumes and accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, beddings, towels, napkins, and tablecloths.

<sup>8</sup> Regulated PFAS include PFAS that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that have a functional or technical effect in the product and PFAS that are intentional breakdown products of an added chemical that also have a functional or technical effect in the product. The presence of PFAS in a product or product component,

The bill excludes products applied to carpets and rugs that are regulated under the Safer Consumer Products (Green Chemistry) Program; workplace PPE; and clothing items for exclusive use by the U.S. military.

#### 1.1.5.6 Safer Consumer Products Regulations – Listing Treatments Containing Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances for Use on Converted Textiles or Leathers as a Priority Product

Effective April 1, 2022, this regulation amended section 69511 and adopted section 69511.5, to article 11, chapter 55, division 4.5 of title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, to add treatments containing PFAS for use on converted<sup>9</sup> textiles or leathers to the Priority Products list of product-chemicals pursuant to section 69503.5.

These treatments include any product containing any member of the PFAS class of substances that may be marketed or sold for the purpose of:

- Eliminating dirt or stains from carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, upholstery, or other converted textiles or leathers; or
- Repelling stains, dirt, oil, or water from carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, upholstery, or other converted textiles and leathers.

These treatments are sometimes referred to as aftermarket treatments or impregnating agents (DTSC 2021).

Products covered include:

- Cleaner: a product marketed or sold for the purpose of eliminating dirt or stains;
- Protectant: a product marketed or sold to protect a surface from soiling when in contact with dirt or other impurities, or to reduce liquid absorption;
- Spot remover: a product marketed or sold to clean localized areas, or to remove localized spots or stains; and
- Water proofer or water repellant: a product marketed or sold to repel water.

The regulation does not include products marketed or sold exclusively for use during the manufacturing of carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, furniture, or other converted textiles and leathers.

Table 1. Existing state senate and assembly bills related to PFAS regulation.

Bill	Affected Products	Notes and Exemptions	City of Los Angeles Options
<b>SB 1044:</b> Firefighting Equipment and	Beginning January 1, 2022	Does not restrict the use of PFAS in these clothing items, but does	None proposed

measured in total organic fluorine, is considered to be 100 parts per million on January 1, 2025 and 50 parts per million beginning on January 1, 2027.

<sup>9</sup> The term “converted” indicates textile and leather that manufacturers and craftspeople have turned into consumer products such as carpets, upholstery, furnishings, clothing, shoes, etc.

Bill	Affected Products	Notes and Exemptions	City of Los Angeles Options
Foam: PFAS Chemicals	Firefighter PPE (intentionally added PFAS)	require labeling/notification that the PPE contains PFAS	
	Beginning January 1, 2022 Class B Firefighting Foam (intentionally added PFAS)	Affects manufacturers and sellers/ distributors as well as users. Prohibits discharge and use of PFAS-containing Class B firefighting foams except when preempted (e.g., U.S. military). The bill establishes exemptions from this requirement, including a limited-term waiver, as prescribed.	None proposed
<b>AB 1200:</b> Ting. Plant-Based Food Packaging: Cookware: Hazardous Chemicals	Beginning January 1, 2023 Food Packaging: nondurable package packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers	Paper/Plant-based food packaging Prohibits sale, distribution of packaging containing PFAS concentrations of <b>100 ppm or higher</b> . Must use least toxic alternative.	Expand to all food-contact items, such as containers, cups, wraps/wrappers, snack bags (e.g., French fry bags), and boats and trays.
	Beginning January 1, 2024 Durable cookware	Labeling requirement only for food-contact products containing “designated list” chemicals.	Ban from food-contact products such as cookware, bakeware, etc.
<b>AB 652:</b> Friedman, Product Safety: Juvenile Products: Chemicals: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	On or after July 1, 2023. Bans sale and distribution of new (not used) juvenile products as those designed for use by infants and children younger than 12 years of age, including, but not limited to:  a booster seat, changing pad, child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles and aircraft, floor playmat, highchair, highchair pad, infant bouncer, infant carrier, infant seat, infant swing, infant walker, nursing pad, nursing pillow, portable hook on chair, stroller, sleeping products (e.g., nap mats, portable cribs, playpens, bassinets, co-sleepers, and pillows).	Excludes certain electronic products and internal components of any product that would not come into contact with a child’s skin or mouth.	None proposed
<b>AB 1817:</b> Ting. Product Safety: Textile Articles: PFAS	Beginning on January 1, 2025 extends existing prohibitions to textile goods of a type	Excludes carpets and rugs regulated under the Safer Consumer Products (Green Chemistry) Program from the	Expand to cover other types of furniture and carpets/rugs

Bill	Affected Products	Notes and Exemptions	City of Los Angeles Options
	<p>customarily used in households and businesses, and includes, but is not limited to, apparel, costumes and accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, beddings, towels, napkins, and tablecloths.”</p> <p>Apparel is defined as either of the following: 1) Clothing items intended for regular wear or formal occasions, including, but not limited to, undergarments, shirts, pants, skirts, dresses, overalls, bodysuits, vests, dancewear, suits, saris, scarves, tops, leggings, school uniforms, leisurewear, athletic wear, sports uniforms, everyday swimwear, formal wear, onesies, bibs, diapers, footwear, and everyday uniforms for workwear; or, 2) Clothing items intended primarily for outdoor activities, including, but not limited to, hiking, camping, skiing, climbing, bicycling, and fishing.</p>	<p>definition of “textile articles”. The Safer Consumer Products Program only covers aftermarket or impregnating agents that are applied to textiles and leathers and does not apply to the manufacturing process of the textiles. Therefore, carpets or other textiles manufactured with PFAS as a component are unaffected by either AB 1817 or the Safer Consumer Products Program.</p> <p>It also excludes personal protective equipment for industrial applications from the definition of clothing items intended for regular wear or formal occasions.</p>	
<b>AB 2762,</b> Muratsuchi. Cosmetic products: safety.	<p>Beginning on January 1, 2025, Prohibits sale and distribution of cosmetics containing intentionally added ingredients including the following PFAS and their salts:</p> <p>(A) Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS); heptadecafluorooctane-1-sulfonic acid (CAS no. 1763-23-1).</p> <p>(B) Potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate; potassium heptadecafluorooctane-1-sulfonate (CAS no. 2795-39-3).</p> <p>(C) Diethanolamine perfluorooctane sulfonate (CAS 70225-14-8).</p>		None proposed

Bill	Affected Products	Notes and Exemptions	City of Los Angeles Options
	<p>(D) Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate; ammonium heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate (CAS 29081-56-9).</p> <p>(E) Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate; lithium heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate (CAS 29457-72-5).</p> <p>(F) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)(CAS no. 335-67-1).</p> <p>(G) Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (CAS no. 3825-26-1).</p> <p>(H) Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (CAS no. 355-76-2).</p> <p>(I) Ammonium nonadecafluorodecanoate (CAS no. 3108-42-7).</p> <p>(J) Sodium nonadecafluorodecanoate (CAS no. 3830-45-3).</p> <p>(K) Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)(CAS no. 375-95-1).</p> <p>(L) Sodium heptadecafluorononanoate (CAS no. 21049-39-8).</p> <p>(M) Ammonium perfluorononanoate (CAS no. 4149-60-4).</p>		
<b>AB 2771:</b> Friedman, Cosmetic Products: Safety	<p>Beginning on January 1, 2025 Prohibits sale and distribution of cosmetics containing intentionally added PFAS or PFAS chemicals that are intentional breakdown products of added chemicals.</p> <p>An article for retail sale or professional use intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance.</p>		None proposed

### 1.1.6 Labeling Regulations

#### 1.1.6.1 2021, SB 343, Truth in Labeling Law

SB 343 prohibits a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging for which a deceptive or misleading claim about the recyclability of the product or packaging is made. The bill requires that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol must be considered recyclable pursuant to statewide recyclability criteria and be of a material type and form that routinely becomes feedstock used in the production of new products or packaging. The bill requires that all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state shall be labeled with a resin code (0-7) but prohibits the resin identification code from being placed inside a chasing arrows symbol unless the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container meets the requirements for statewide recyclability<sup>10</sup>.

#### 1.1.6.2 2021, AB 1201, Solid waste: products: labeling: compostability and biodegradability

AB 1201 prohibits a person from offering for sale a product (consumer product; package or a packaging component; a bag, sack, wrap, or other thin plastic sheet film product; and a food or beverage container or a container component, including, but not limited to, a straw, lid, or utensil) that is labeled as “compostable” or “home compostable” unless it meets the criteria below or has that specified certification. Fiber products that do not contain any plastics or polymers are exempt from the requirement to comply with an applicable standard specification.

This bill prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product that is labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless the product satisfies specified criteria. The following criteria must be met by January 1, 2024:

- Compostable plastic products must meet the requirements of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6400-19.
- Compostable plastic-coated fiber products must meet the requirements of ASTM D6868-19.
- Any consumer product labeled “Home Compostable” must be certified to meet the OK compost HOME certification requirements.

Compostable consumer products must also meet all the following requirements:

- Have a total organic fluorine concentration of less than 100 ppm.
- Be labeled in a manner that distinguishes it from noncompostable products.
- Be designed to be associated with the recovery of desirable organic wastes, such as food scraps and yard trimmings.

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<sup>10</sup> A product or packaging is considered recyclable in the state if, based on the information published by the department, the product or packaging is of a material type and form collected for recycling by recycling programs for jurisdictions that collectively encompass at least 60% of the population of the state, among other statewide recyclability criteria.

Beginning January 1, 2026, all compostable consumer products must be made of materials that are allowable agricultural organic inputs under the USDA National Organic Program requirements.

### 1.1.7 Textile Regulations

#### 1.1.7.1 [2022, SB 1187, Fabric recycling: pilot project](#)

SB 1187 requires CalRecycle to establish a pilot project in Los Angeles and Ventura counties in partnership with garment manufacturers to study and report on the feasibility of recycling fabric to create a circular economy for textiles and reducing the disposal of textiles in California. The pilot project may not exceed three years and end before January 1, 2027. The pilot project may include, but is not limited to, the following project elements:

- Creating accessible textile collection sites.
- Developing a hub for consolidating pre-consumer textile scraps to facilitate the use of those materials by other businesses.
- Remanufacturing of fibers.
- Increasing capacity to sort textiles to create cleaner and more uniform material streams, either manually or through investment in machinery and permanent infrastructure development.
- Community engagement and education on impacts of and alternatives to “fast fashion,” which may include, but is not limited to, conducting mending workshops in the community.

### 1.1.8 Balloon Regulations

#### 1.1.8.1 [1990, California Penal Code Section 653.1: Balloon Law](#)

Section 653.1 of the California Penal Code prohibits the sale or distribution of a balloon that is constructed of electrically conductive material and filled with a gas lighter than air (helium), without affixing an object of sufficient weight to the balloon to counter the lift capability, affixing a specified warning statement on the balloon, and affixing a printed identification of the balloon’s manufacturer.

#### 1.1.8.2 [2018, AB 2450: Electrically conductive balloons](#)

AB 2450 requires the manufacturer of a balloon that is constructed of electrically conductive material to permanently mark each balloon with the identity of the manufacturer and a printed statement that warns the consumer about the dangerous risk of fire if the balloon comes in contact with an electrical power line.

#### 1.1.8.3 [2022, AB 847: Electrically Conductive Balloons](#)

AB 847 will partially phase out metallic balloons starting in 2028 before totally banning them in 2032. The bill mandates that all metallic balloons sold or made for sale in California be made of material that does not conduct electricity. This bill does not outlaw the sale or distribution of lighter-than-air balloons.



This bill requires the manufacturer of a foil balloon to permanently mark the balloon with additional specified information, including the dangers of releasing foil balloons that may come into contact with overhead power lines and that the balloon is in compliance with the provisions of this bill. The bill defines a “foil balloon” to mean a balloon that is constructed of electrically conductive material.

This bill requires a person who sells, offers for sale, or manufactures for sale any foil balloon to ensure that those foil balloons are manufactured to meet certain requirements, including passing a standard test that is approved by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The bill would require foil balloons to become compliant with that requirement pursuant to a prescribed phase-in period. By January 2031, the bill would prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, or manufacturing for sale, a foil balloon, unless the balloon complies with all provisions of the law.

### 1.1.9 Single-use Plastic Bag and Plastic Packaging Regulations

#### 1.1.9.1 2016, SB 270: Single Use Carryout Bag Ban

SB 270 updated PRC Section 42280 to prohibit California stores<sup>11</sup> from providing single-use carryout bags to customers at the point of sale, beginning on July 1, 2015. The state defined a single-use carryout bag as one made of a “plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag or a reusable grocery bag.”

SB 270 “occupies the whole field of regulation of reusable grocery bags, single-use carryout bags, and recycled paper bags, as defined in this chapter, provided by a store, as defined in this chapter” (PRC 42287).

#### 1.1.9.2 2022, SB 1046: Solid waste: precheckout and carryout bags

SB 1046 prohibits, on and after January 1, 2025, a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable bag or a recycled paper bag. A “precheckout bag” is defined as 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, such as, but not limited to, loose produce, meat or fish, nuts,

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<sup>11</sup> A “Store” as defined in PRC 42280 (g) is a retail establishment that is any of the below:

“(1) A full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) or more that sells a line of dry groceries, canned goods, or nonfood items, and some perishable items.

(2) Has at least 10,000 square feet of retail space that generates sales or use tax pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 7200) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) and has a pharmacy licensed pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(3) Is a convenience food store, foodmart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of a limited line of goods, generally including milk, bread, soda, and snack foods, and that holds a Type 20 or Type 21 license issued by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.”

(4) Is a convenience food store, foodmart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of goods intended to be consumed off the premises, and that holds a Type 20 or Type 21 license issued by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.”

grains, candy, and bakery goods. “Precheckout bag” does not include a bag used to prepackage items prior to their arrival in a store.

### 1.1.10 Cigarette/Vape Cartridge Regulations

#### 1.1.10.1 2003, SB 1215 – Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003: Covered Battery-Embedded Products

SB 1215 expands the definition of “covered electronic device” to include a “covered battery-embedded product,” therefore expanding the scope of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 to include covered battery-embedded products. SB 1215 was signed into law to reduce battery fires and injuries to sanitation workers as well as to ensure that batteries are collected for recycling rather than contributing to the waste stream. Products included are those that contain a battery that is not designed to be easily removed by the user. Electronic nicotine delivery systems are excluded from the scope of this Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Program (CalRecycle 2023-SB1215). E-cigarettes containing nicotine are excluded from this bill, but e-cigarettes or vape products containing non-nicotine substances, like cannabis, are not included on the list of excluded products.

#### 2.1.10.2 2022, AB 1894: Integrated cannabis vaporizer: packaging, labeling, advertisement, and marketing

AB 1894 requires that by July 1, 2024, the advertisement and marketing of a cannabis cartridge and an integrated cannabis vaporizer prominently display a specific language directing users to properly dispose of a cannabis cartridge and an integrated cannabis vaporizer as hazardous waste at a household hazardous waste facility or other facility authorized under the hazardous waste control laws under Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code. It also prohibits the package, label, advertisement, and marketing from indicating that the cannabis cartridge or integrated cannabis vaporizer is disposable or implying that it may be thrown in the trash or recycling streams. This law applies only to cannabis products and not tobacco e-cigarettes or vaporizers.

## 1.2 City of Los Angeles Ordinances

### 1.2.1 2004, Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 56.02 – Silly String – Hollywood Division During Halloween

In 2004, Los Angeles Mayor James Hahn signed a council-backed ordinance (LAMC Section 56.02) to ban Silly String in Hollywood on Halloween night. The ordinance was introduced and championed by Los Angeles City Council members for Hollywood, Eric Garcetti, and Tom LaBonge in response to Hollywood Boulevard property owners. The ordinance calls for a \$1000 fine and/or six months in jail for use, possession, sale, or distribution of Silly String in Hollywood from 12:01 a.m. on October 31 to 12:00 p.m. on November 1.

### 1.2.2 2009, Ordinance 180751: Preferable Purchasing Ordinance

Ordinance 180751 provided that City departments shall procure Environmentally Preferable Products (including but not limited to, paper products, compost, glass, plastics, solvents and paints, and

remanufactured, recyclable or recycled toner cartridges). Various attributes to be considered when making the determination of an environmentally preferable product, include but are not limited to the following: the percentage of recycled content materials it contains, ease of recycling the product, the amount of packaging material, whether the product is compostable, and whether the product is recyclable.

### 1.2.3 2013, Ordinance 182604: Single-use Carry-out Bag Ordinance

The Los Angeles City Council passed the Single-Use Carryout Bag Ordinance (Ordinance 182604) on June 25, 2013, banning single-use carryout plastic bags<sup>12</sup> at the point of sale in specified retail stores and requiring retailers to provide recyclable paper bag for 10 cents or reusable bags to consumers for sale or at no charge for carryout<sup>13</sup>. In support of the ordinance, the City, as lead agency, prepared the Single-Use Carryout Bag Ordinance Environmental Impact Report (EIR; SCH #2012091053). The EIR evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the ordinance and found that it would have no significant impact and no mitigation measures were required.

The Single Use-Carryout Bag Ordinance applies to specified retail stores in the City, including large retailers (full-line self-serve retail stores with two million dollars, or more, in gross annual sales, and stores of at least 10,000 square feet of retail space that generate sales or use tax), and small retailers (supermarkets, grocery stores, drug stores, convenience food stores, food marts, pharmacies, or other entities engaged in the retail sale of a limited-line of goods that include milk, bread, soda, and snack food, including those stores that sell alcohol).

### 1.2.4 2019, Ordinance 186028: Plastic straws on request

Ordinance 186028, passed by the Los Angeles City Council on March 1, 2019, prohibits food or beverage facilities in the City from providing or offering disposable plastic drinking straws, including self-serve dispensers, to customers except upon customer request. The ordinance applies to facilities including, but not limited to, coffee shops, fast food restaurants, drive-through locations, street cart vendors, and food trucks. The ordinance went into effect for large food or beverage facilities (those with over 26 employees) on April 22, 2019, and for all other food or beverage facilities on October 1, 2019.

### 1.2.5 2021, Ordinance 187030: Disposable foodware accessories on demand ordinance

The Disposable Foodware Accessories ordinance (Ordinance 187030) prohibits food or beverage facilities in the City from providing or offering disposable foodware accessories<sup>14</sup> to customers, except

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<sup>12</sup> Per Article 2 to Chapter XIX of the LAMC, a “plastic single-use carryout bag” means any bag provided to a customer at the point of sale which is made predominantly of plastic derived from either petroleum, natural gas, or a biologically based source, such as corn or other plant sources, whether or not such bag is compostable and/or biodegradable.

<sup>13</sup> The ordinance also mandates a 10 cent charge on recycled content paper single-use carryout bags at the point of sale in the specified retail stores.

<sup>14</sup> The disposable foodware accessories covered by the ordinance include:

upon customer request. The ordinance was passed on April 8, 2021, and went into effect for large food or beverage facilities (those with over 26 employees) on November 15, 2021, and for all other food or beverage facilities on April 22, 2022.

### 1.2.6 2022, Ordinance 187717: Expanded polystyrene ban

The Los Angeles City Council passed the Prohibition of the Distribution or Sale of Expanded Polystyrene Products (Ordinance 187717) on December 6, 2022. The ordinance prohibits the sale or distribution of any EPS products; any food or beverage in an EPS product; and shipping or packaging materials that contain EPS. These EPS products include the following:

- EPS products intended primarily for food or beverage service use including but not limited to, cups, plates, bowls, trays, and clamshells;
- EPS egg cartons;
- EPS coolers and ice chests that are not encased in a more durable material;
- EPS shipping materials including shipping boxes, loose fill packing materials (e.g., packing peanuts), molded packaging materials.

Exempt products are as follows:

- Products such as surfboards, coolers, or craft supplies that are wholly encapsulated or encased in a more durable material;
- Craft supplies;
- Packaging or containers that are used for drugs, medical devices, or biological materials.
- EPS used in the manufacture of safety devices and equipment including but not limited to vehicle child restraint systems, personal floatation devices such as life jackets and life preservers, helmets, and vehicle impact protection systems;
- Construction and building products made from EPS if the products are used in compliance with LAMC Chapter IX: Building Regulations and used in a manner preventing the EPS from being released into the environment;
- Products that are pre-packaged outside of the City using EPS as part of the packaging material (except for egg cartons), as long as the products themselves are not made of EPS or unless a more durable material wholly encapsulates or encases the EPS;

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- Disposable or single-use items provided alongside prepared food or beverages that are served in single-use plates, container, or cups, including but not limited to utensils, condiment packets, disposable plastic drinking straws and all other single-use straws, stirrers, splash sticks, cocktail sticks, toothpicks, napkins, wet-wipes, cup lids, cup sleeves, and beverage trays.
  - Condiments in packets, cups, or other containers for condiments that are sealed or resealable and intended for single-use for relishes, spices, sauces, confections or seasoning that requires no additional preparation and that is used on a prepared food or beverage, including but not limited to ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise, barbecue sauce, dressings, sauerkraut, salsa, soy sauce, wasabi, ginger, hot sauce, grated cheese, syrup, jam, jelly, butter, salt, sugar, sugar substitutes, cream, creamer, pepper or chili pepper.

- Online sales of products that are shipped from a location outside of the City; and
- EPS packaging products that have been received from sources outside the City may be reused in order to keep the products out of the waste stream.

The ordinance went into effect for large food and beverage facilities and retailers (those with 26 or more employees) on April 23, 2023, and will be required for all food and beverage facilities and retailers on April 23, 2024.

### 1.2.7 2022, Ordinance 187716: Single-use Carry-out Bag Ban Expansion

The Los Angeles City Council passed the Single-use Carry-out Plastic Bag Ban Expansion (Ordinance 187716) on December 6, 2022. The ordinance expands the City's 2013 Single-Use Carry-out Bag Ordinance to apply to additional types of retail establishments. The ordinance prohibits apparel stores, farmer's market vendors, food or beverage facilities, hardware stores, and open air market vendors from offering or providing a plastic single-use carryout bag to customers. The ordinance has been in effect for apparel stores, farmer's market vendors, food or beverage facilities, hardware stores, and open air market vendors of any size since July 1, 2023.

### 1.2.8 2022 Zero Waste at City Facilities and Events

The Los Angeles City Council passed the Zero Waste at City Facilities and Events Ordinance (Ordinance 187718) on December 6, 2022, adding Article 27 of Chapter 1, Division 10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code. The ordinance curtails the production of solid waste during City-sponsored events and at City-owned facilities by reducing food waste, preventing the usage of non-recyclable foodware and other non-recyclable materials, and promoting the use of reusable and/or recyclable or compostable materials. The ordinance applies to all City departments as well as contractors that operate at City facilities and events on City property. The ordinance seeks to further the reduction of single-use plastics by requiring reusable alternatives and mandatory contract terms that further the goals of the City to reduce plastics from the waste stream, beginning with the waste at its own facilities and on its own properties.

Mandatory provisions of the ordinance are summarized below:

- Food Waste Reduction
  - Contractors would be required to donate eligible surplus edible food to a food rescue organization and would not be allowed to dispose of any surplus edible food unless donations are not permitted under applicable laws and regulations.
  - Contractors would be required to place pre-consumer and post-consumer food scraps into designated collection bins as provided by the City or a private waste management services provider for proper recycling. Contractors would be encouraged to utilize all portions of foods that they prepare, such as vegetable and fruit foliage, rather than disposing of these items.
  - Contractors would be required to offer half portions, child portions, and a la carte options and avoid garnishes that are not commonly eaten.

— Reusable Foodware and Foodware Accessories

- Contractors would be required to use only recyclable or compostable foodware for to-go service.
- Contractors would be prohibited from providing disposable foodware for dine-in meal service or catered service.
- For all meal services, Contractors would be required to dispense or serve beverages in reusable or recyclable cups, or in recyclable bottles or in cans made of glass, metal, or recyclable plastic. No single-use or disposable beverage cups would be allowed.
- Contractors would be required to allow customers to provide their own reusable food containers and offer a discount to customers that provide their own foodware if Contractors charge for their food and beverages.
- Contractors would not be allowed to provide water in plastic bottles or in disposable cups and would be required to provide hydration or bottle refill stations.
- The ordinance would prohibit Contractors from using EPS products.
- Contractors would be required to serve condiments in reusable dispensers and for dine-in meals or catered services, provide only reusable napkins and tablecloths. Contractors would only be allowed to provide disposable napkins for take-out/to-go meals if the napkins are unbleached and contain a minimum of 30% post-consumer recycled content.

— Other Waste Reduction

- The ordinance would require that Contractors equip any restrooms accessible to customers with electric hand dryers, to the extent feasible, and by no later than 2025. If the City provides composting or other processing of used restroom paper towels, used paper towels shall be deposited into designated collection bins, or delivered to designated sites, for composting consistent with the Rules and Procedures. Hand soap would be provided in refillable containers, and disposable paper toilet seat covers would be prohibited.
- All informational literature (e.g., brochures, flyers) printed on paper distributed at community events or catered events would be required to contain a minimum of 30% post-consumer recycled content and display text presenting that information.
- All promotional items given away at community or catered events would have to be functional and not made of plastic or any synthetic fabric.
- Contractors who are not “stores” as defined by California Public Resources Code section 42280 or any successor provision would be prohibited from providing customers with plastic bags or bags that are made wholly or partially of synthetic fabrics, including recycled PET plastic.

— Additional Provisions

- Contractors must offer a recycling collection program (e.g., recycling bins and food waste bins) identical to the City's curbside residential and City facilities recycling programs as specified in the Rules and Procedures.
- Contractors would be required to display information or signage about zero waste measures as specified in the ordinance, as well as appropriate use signage at the solid waste collection bins.