



**Overview of Senate Bill 54 (2022):
Understanding Implications
for Local Governments**

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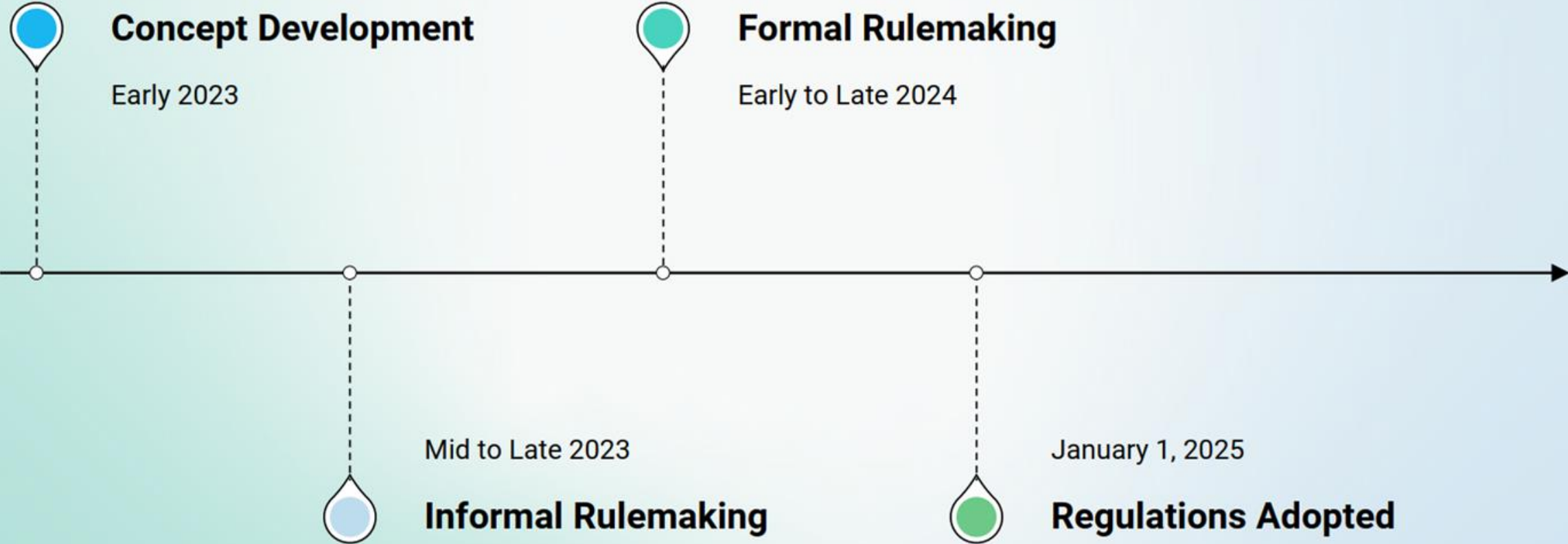
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SB 54 – Landmark legislation

- Nation's most comprehensive legislation to cut dependence on single-use packaging
- Shifts plastic pollution responsibility to producers
- Sets recycling rate requirements
- Advances reuse/refill infrastructure
- Supports disadvantaged communities
- \$5 billion plastic pollution mitigation fund



SB 54 Rulemaking Timeline



Materials covered by the law

1

Single-use packaging



*Definition is material neutral
(includes plastic, paper, paperboard, metal,
glass, multi-layer materials, etc.)*

2

Plastic single-use foodware





The Linear Economy

TAKE

MAKE

USE

DISPOSE

SB 54 – Implications for local governments

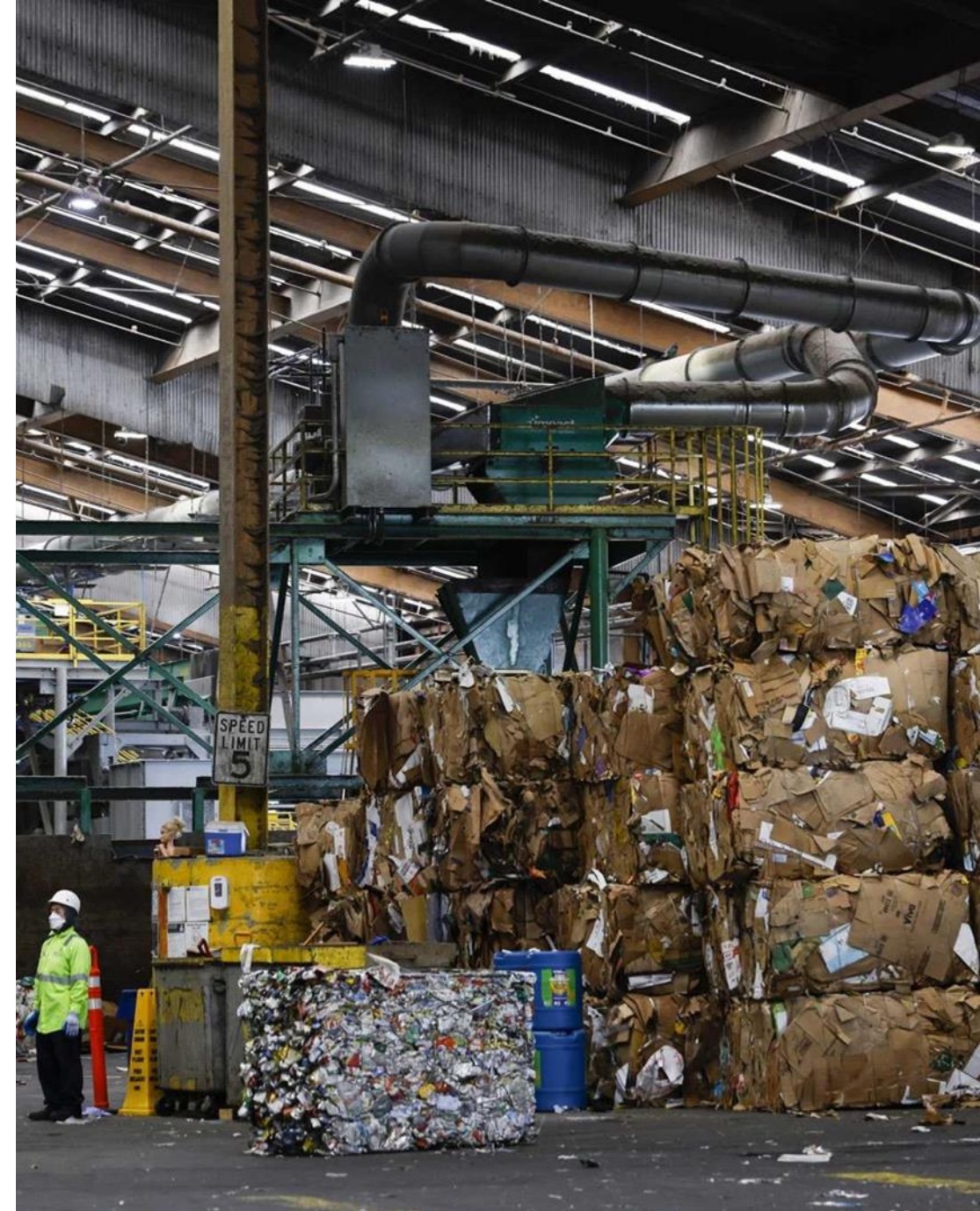
*“Local jurisdictions are the backbone of the solid waste management and recycling efforts in California...the new law is intended to **shift the burden of costs** to collect, process, and recycle materials from local jurisdictions to the producers of plastic products.”*



*“It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to ensure that **local jurisdictions will be made financially whole** for any new costs incurred associated with the implementation of this chapter and its implementing regulations.”*

Producer funding to cover:

- Collection and processing of covered materials
- Infrastructure improvements
- Transportation of materials to MRFs and end markets
- Investment in reuse and refill
- Consumer outreach and education



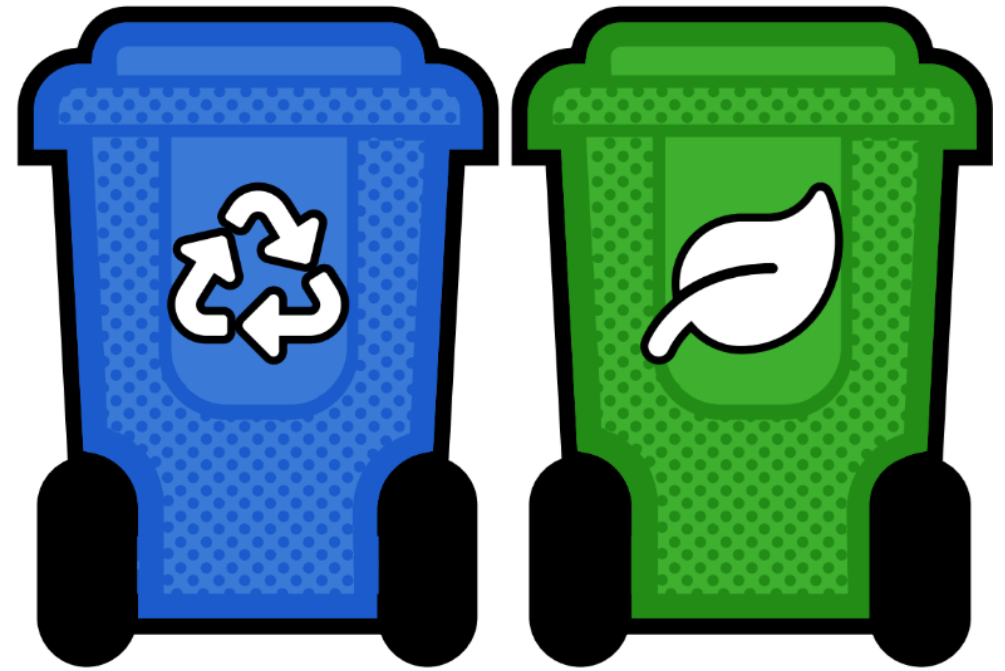


Topics for local governments to consider now...

- Existing and planned/potential investment related to collecting, processing, and transporting covered materials.
- Process of receiving reimbursements for investments from the PRO.
- Role of local governments and haulers/service providers in negotiating costs with PRO.
- Effect of SB 54 reimbursements on ratepayers.

Covered material category list

- Must be published by Jan 1, 2024, including list of what's considered recyclable and compostable in the state
- Jurisdictions must collect materials designated recyclable or compostable (with limited exceptions)



Determining what's recyclable

- Defined by SB 343
- Collected by recycling programs that cover at least 60% of the state's population
- Demonstrated recycling rate of at least 75% (made into new products or packaging)
- Same criteria apply for materials collected outside of a curbside program



Determining what's compostable

- Further defined by AB 1201
- Must meet ASTM standard specifications
- Free of PFAS
- Distinguishable from non-compostable products
- Designed to be “associated with the recovery of desirable organic wastes”
- Accepted for use in organic agriculture by Jan 2026
- CalRecycle proposed concept: Accepted by 50% of collection programs and 50% of composting facilities



Clear and consistent public education



\$5 billion plastic pollution mitigation fund

- \$500M per year x 10 years paid for by producers
- Designed to help clean up existing plastic pollution
- Funds to focus on addressing environmental justice and public health impacts of plastic pollution



Summary: Important implications for local governments

- **Local jurisdictions are engaged in the negotiations with the PRO**
- **Local jurisdictions are made financially whole**
- **Reimbursements reflect actual costs and are transparent and clear**
- **Outreach and education for the public is coordinated and effective**
- **Mitigation funds provide benefits for disadvantaged communities**

Getting involved

- Attend CalRecycle workshops and provide feedback
- Work with existing partners - NSAC, CalCities, RCRC, CSAC, your local JPA
- Reach out to me as the local government Advisory Board representative
- Submit written comment letters
- Stay informed on the CalRecycle SB 54 listserv

