



**CPSC**  
California Product  
Stewardship Council<sup>sm</sup>



## SB 707: What's Next?

December 11, 2024

Presented By:  
Joanne Brasch, Ryan Klein,  
Jessica Mattock



# Speakers You'll Hear From



**Joanne Brasch**  
Director of Outreach  
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Legislative Aid for Senator  
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Associate I at CPSC



# Webinar Procedures

# ≡ Welcome ≡

1. Ask questions as they arise. CPSC staff are monitoring the chat. If your question doesn't get answered, email [info@calpsc.org](mailto:info@calpsc.org)
2. The recording will be posted to YouTube and slides will be shared after the webinar.
3. If you are having tech issues, please contact [info@calpsc.org](mailto:info@calpsc.org)



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Thank you to all who fund us!

The image features a map of California with various counties highlighted in green. Surrounding the map are numerous logos for funding organizations and waste management agencies. The logos include:

- RRWA** (Russian River Watershed Association)
- DEL NORTE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY** (1992)
- ZERO WASTE SONOMA**
- NapaSan** (Collection • Treatment • Recovery • Reuse)
- recyclemore** (West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority)
- RECYCLESMART** (Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority)
- RETHINK WASTE** (South Bayside Waste Management Authority, A Public Agency)
- BACWA** (Bay Area Clean Water Agencies)
- STOPWASTE** (at home • at work • at school)
- CVSan** (Castro Valley Sanitary District)
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- LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS** (Converting Waste Into Resources)
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- WPWMA** (EST. 1978)
- Delta Diablo**
- MCAAG** (Merced County Association of Governments)
- RWA** (Regional Waste Authority)
- MOJAVE DESERT & MOUNTAIN RECYCLING AUTHORITY**
- CPSC** (California Product Stewardship Council)
- Rural Counties Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**
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Product Care Association of Canada  
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Regent Apparel  
Textile Exchange





# Why Did CPSC Form in 2007?

## DISPOSAL BANS WITHOUT MANAGEMENT PLANS!

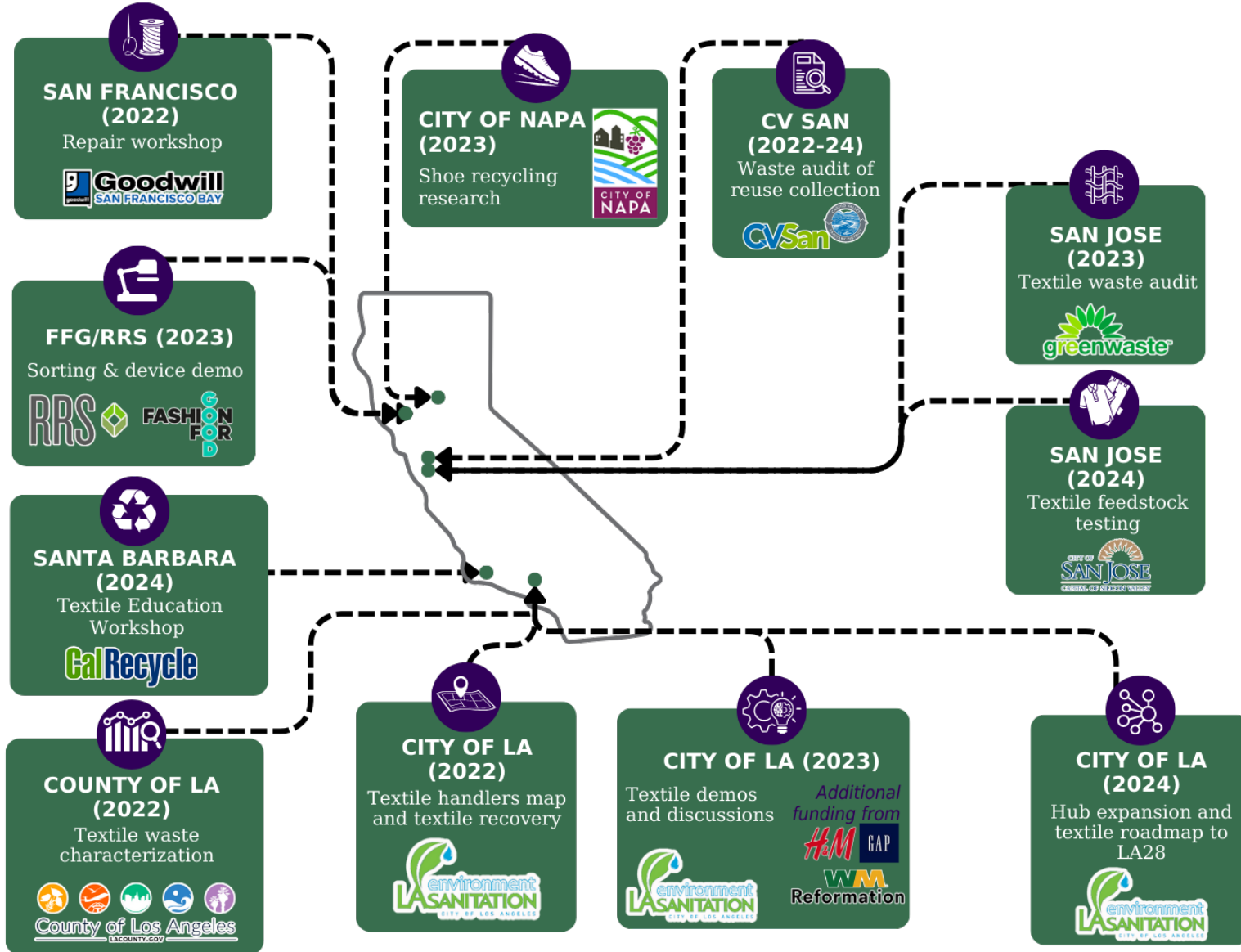
- DTSC banned CRTs, batteries, Hg lamps, and sharps **without any plan or funding** to manage them.
- Local governments were fed up – they reached the first 50% but need producers and retailers to help reach zero waste.

### Landfill or Disposal Bans:

- Don't reduce volume, toxicity or illegal disposal
- Don't create collection and recycling options
- Place the enforcement burden on local government
- Place the cost burden on ratepayers and taxpayers



# CPSC's Textile Recovery Pilot Projects



More to be announced in 2025!



# Stewardship Spectrum<sup>SM</sup>

## Funding and Structures Vary Widely



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# SB 707 (Newman) Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024 SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR (9/28/2024)



**Author:** Senator Josh Newman (SD 29)

**Sponsor:** California Product Stewardship Council

**Description:** This bill would enact the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which would require a producer of apparel, as defined, or textile articles, as defined, to form and join a producer responsibility organization or PRO. The bill would require the PRO to submit to the department, for approval or disapproval, a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of apparel, as defined, and textile articles, as defined, in the state.

**Updates:** On August 22nd, the bill was amended for the final time to highlight the importance of minimizing the generation of hazardous waste, the generation of GHG, environmental justice impacts and public health impacts.





# Textile EPR Coalition of Support



NGO's and Environmental Groups

Tribal & Local Groups

California Product Stewardship Council's Coalition of Supporters for SB 707 (Newman)

Waste Haulers, Sorters, & Recyclers

Brands, Retailers, & Industry Groups



SB 707 made history with 158 endorsements!

First EPR legislation in CA history to pass with 0 opposition on record.

# CalRecycle Authorized to Begin

“Department” means the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or a successor agency.



WEBSITE →  
**JOIN THE  
LISTSERV**



WORKSHOPS →  
**ATTEND  
AND PARTICIPATE**



DRAFT REGULATIONS →  
**READ AND  
PROVIDE COMMENTS**



2024

2026

2028

2030

September 29: SB-707 (Newman) signed into law by Governor Newsom

November 19: CalRecycle released public website and listserv for communications

January 1: Applications to serve as PRO are due

March 1: CalRecycle must approve PRO; needs assessment is estimated to begin after approval

July 1: All producers must join approved PRO

July 1: The CalRecycle is required to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than this date.

July 1: Deadline for PROs to submit an approved plan or producers will face civil penalties if not compliant with the program.

2025

2027

2029

2032

January: CalRecycle will establish public website and listserv for communications

March 1: Needs assessment due to CalRecycle

January - December: PRO shall develop and write plan in accordance with the regulation requirements

\*12 months shown is based on January 1, 2029 effective date of regulations

March 1: After this date, the department may establish, review, and adjust performance standards

Recurring Dates:

- Monthly CalRecycle Meetings
- Annual Report every July 1
- New Plan every 5 years

# Key Components of the Program

Producer  
Responsibility  
Organization  
(PRO)

Covered  
Products and  
Covered  
Producers

Needs  
Assessment

5-Year Plan

Annual Report

Enforcement



# Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)



- Only 1 PRO, additional considered after 2035
- Must be a 501(c)3 non-profit
- Governing board must be diverse with ex-official members
- Must submit an application to the department by January 1, 2026, and approved by March 1, 2026
- If multiple applications are submitted, the department shall determine which can most effectively implement this chapter
- Deadline for producers to join the selected PRO is July 1, 2026

# Covered Products

“Covered product” means an apparel or textile article.



“Apparel” means clothing and accessory items intended for regular wear or formal occasions and outdoor activities. For purposes of this chapter “apparel” includes only undergarments, shirts, pants, skirts, dresses, overalls, bodysuits, costumes, vests, dancewear, suits, saris, scarves, tops, leggings, school uniforms, leisurewear, athletic wear, sports uniforms, swimwear, formal wear, onesies, bibs, footwear, handbags, backpacks, knitted and woven accessories, jackets, coats, snow pants, ski pants, and uniforms for workwear.



“Textile article” means an item customarily used in households or businesses that are made entirely or primarily from a natural, artificial, or synthetic fiber, yarn, or fabric. For purposes of this chapter, “textile article” includes only blankets, curtains, fabric window coverings, knitted and woven accessories, towels, tapestries, bedding, tablecloths, napkins, linens, and pillows.



# Covered Producers

“Producer” means a person who manufactures a covered product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which that covered product is sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in or into the state.

**Does not include** a seller with less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in annual aggregate global turnover, or a seller that only sells secondhand covered products.

If there is no person in the state identified as the producer, then the producer is:

1. The owner of a brand or trademark or exclusive licensee,
2. The importer, or
3. The distributor, retailer, or wholesaler.

# Funding the Program

“Eco-modulated fee” means a per unit eco-modulated fee that reflects California sales volumes, existing producer collection, repair, reuse, and recycling programs that help achieve the purpose of this chapter, and the cost of reusing, repairing, recycling, or otherwise managing covered products.

“Needs assessment” means evaluating factors to successfully implement the eco-modulated fee structure.

## Examples of Potential Fee Modulation Factors



### Zero Fees

“Producer” does not include a seller that only sells secondhand covered products

The question remains how will reuse be considered in the fee structure



### Reduced Fees

Existing takeback programs that meet program requirements

Mono-materials with single fiber types

Better labeling, identification, and sorting

Durability, using industry standards



### Malus Fees

Multi-fiber materials with 3+ fiber types

Hazardous chemicals or other contaminants that impede recycling

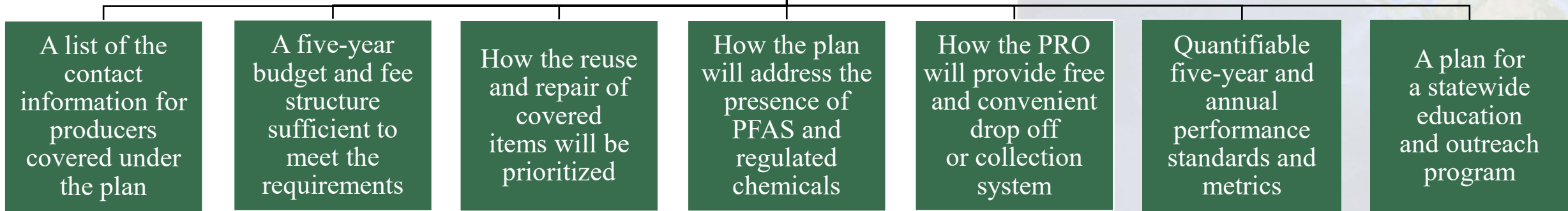
Overproduction or under reporting



# Developing the Plan

“Producer responsibility plan” or “plan” means the plan developed by the PRO for the collection, transportation, repair, recycling, and the safe and proper management of covered products pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 42984.8 and submitted to the department for approval.

The plan will establish the following:



*\*For a detailed list of plan requirements, see the bill text.*

- PRO will develop and write the plan in accordance with regulation requirements beginning in 2029
- Plan will be reviewed every 5 years after approval
- Any proposed substantial change to the plan must be submitted to the department for approval

# Ensuring the Plan Works

“Performance standards” will be adopted by CalRecycle and achieved by March 1, 2032, a producer of a covered product sold, offered for sale, imported, or distributed in or into the state.

CalRecycle may adjust performance standards and the dates by which they are required to be achieved based on information included in the plan and annual reports, other information provided by the PRO, department waste characterization studies, needs assessment, and economic and any other relevant information, as determined by the department.



Convenient Collection\*

*\*Required performance standard.*



Reuse/Repair Rate\*

*\*Potential performance standards to be included in regulations and plan.*



Recycling Rate\*



Recycling Efficiency\*



# Convenient Collection Standards

SB 707 supports existing collection infrastructure and takeback program, while encouraging more convenient collection through various collection pathways.

Storefronts	Curbside Pickup	Mail Back	Kiosks
Retailers, especially thrift stores offer drop-off sites.	Collection with franchise haulers via partnerships or otherwise. Local government cannot be denied participation and franchise agreements are protected	Collection bags sent via mail, filled by residents, and sent back with prepaid labels. This option is becoming increasingly popular, but only as an add on once physical convenient collection standards are met.	Drop-off collection kiosks hosted by waste agencies and others.



# Reuse and Repair are Prioritized

“Repair” means any alteration or improvement of damaged covered product deemed worth the cost of repair by criteria established by the plan, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

Redesigning and repurposing

Mending rips, holes, seems, and hems

Removing and repairing surface damage such as piling, stains, or abrasion

Securing and reattaching buttons or other fastenings

Dyeing, redyeing, overdyeing, or printing on images on covered products

Preparation for reuse and resale



“Reuse” means the resale of a collected covered product to a consumer for its original intended use with or without repair.

# Recycling and End-of-Life Management

“Recycle” or “recycling” has the same meaning as set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (aa) of Section 42041. To be considered recycled, covered products shall be recycled into new, reused, or reconstituted products.

## Authorized Recycling

### Closed Loop Recycling (Textile-to-Textile)

- Mechanical recycling (e.g., shredding cotton for reuse in yarn production)
- Chemical recycling (e.g., breaking down polyester into its base monomers for re-polymerization)\*

### Open Loop Recycling (Textile-to-Non-Textile)

- Mechanical recycling (e.g., shredding textile waste into insulation, carpet padding, industrial rags, etc.)

## Prohibited Recycling

### Landfilling or Incineration

- Incineration, landfilling, and all other forms of disposal of textile waste is not considered recycling under SB 707

### Exporting Waste

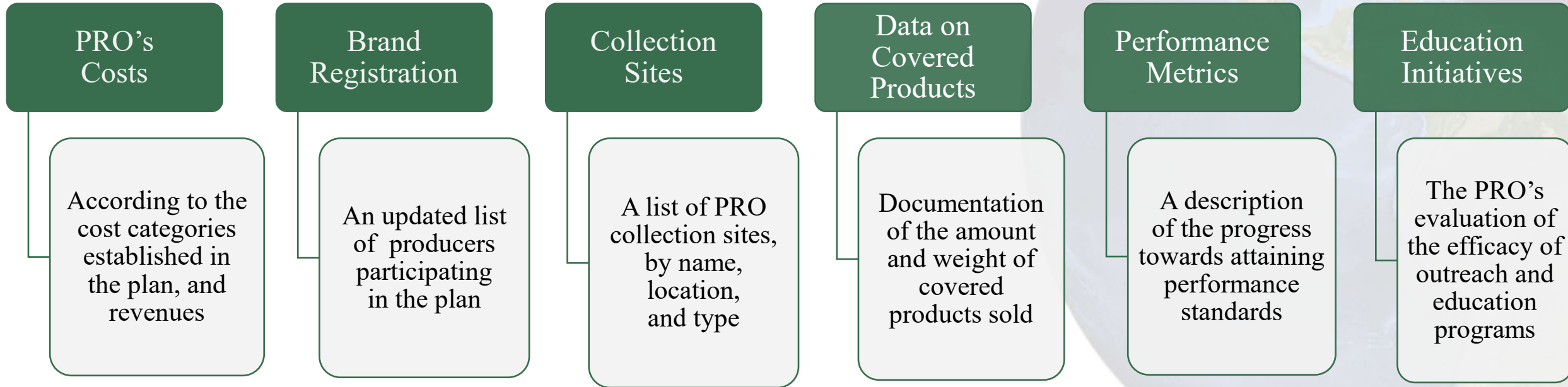
- Shipments of textile waste bound for recycling needs to follow reporting and “responsible end-markets”
- Shipments of textile materials bound for reuse needs to follow reporting and usability criteria set in the Plan

\*Recycling technologies are evaluated and approved by CalRecycle, proceed determined in the regulations.



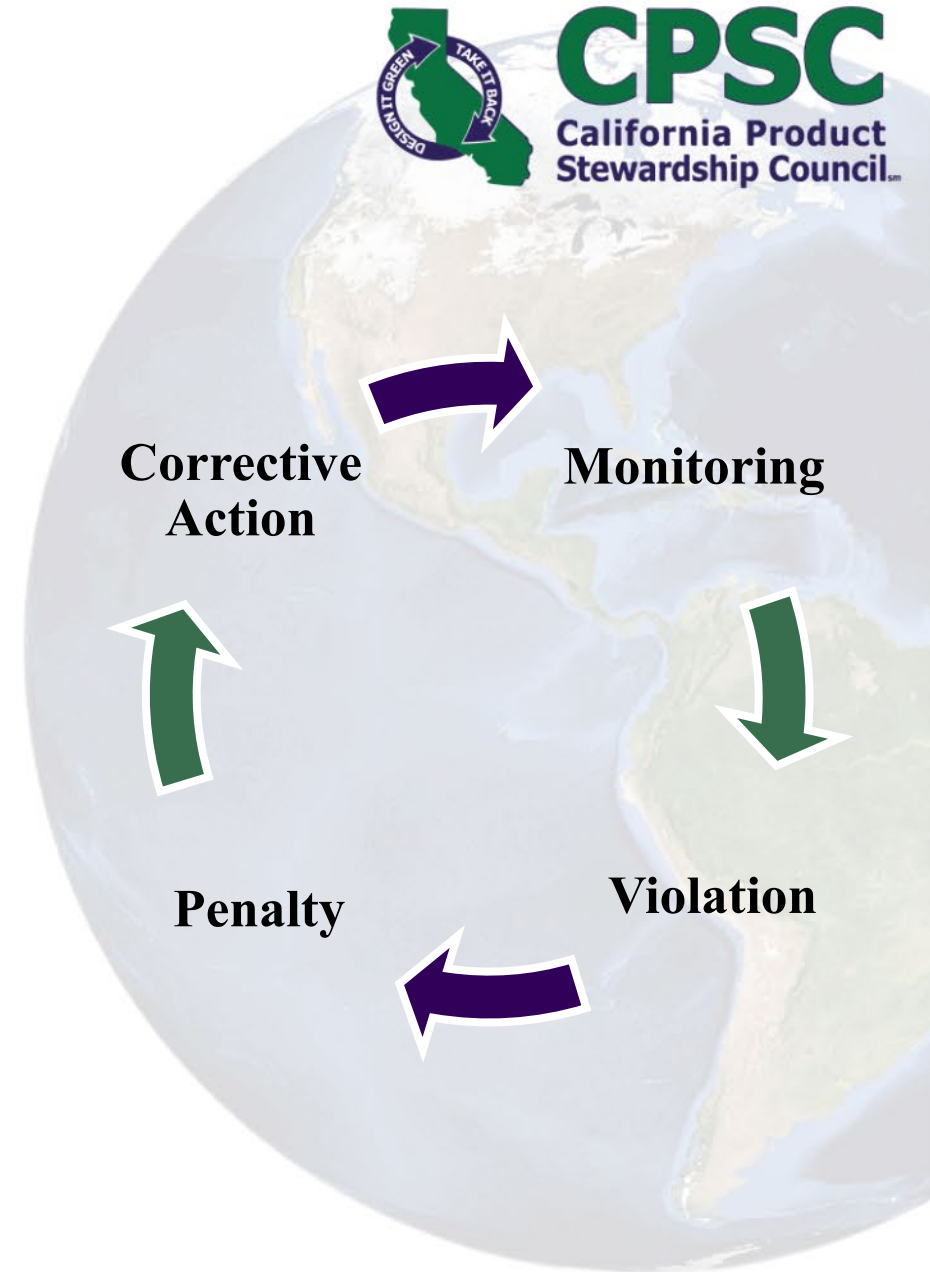
# Reporting and Transparency

- PRO must report annually to CalRecycle and post the report
- The reporting standards outlined in SB 707 state that annual reports will include:



# Enforcement and Penalties

- CalRecycle is responsible for enforcing compliance
- Non-compliance penalties include:
  - Up to \$10,000 per day for violations of the stewardship requirements
  - Up to \$50,000 per day for intentional violations
  - Public listing as a “violator”
- Funds collected from penalties are allocated to the **Textile Stewardship Recovery Fund** to support program implementation and oversight



# Questions?





# Get Involved with CPSC

1. Follow us and share our content on social media and email newsletters

2. Join CPSC's Statewide Textile Recovery Act Taskforce (STRAT)



3. Co-fund a project → Sliding scale opportunities!



Scan for the STRAT  
Membership Form