

Date of Hearing: April 14, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS

Damon Connolly, Chair

AB 2245 (Michelle Rodriguez) – As Introduced February 19, 2026

SUBJECT: Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility

SUMMARY: Creates the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act of 2026 (Act) and requires manufacturers of lubricant waste products (as defined) and packaging products (as defined) to be responsible for the safe collection and management of lubricant wastes and packaging at no cost to residents. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Creates the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act of 2026.
- 2) Provides that the purpose of the Act is to provide for the safe and proper management of waste lubricant products not covered by the California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act (CORE Act).
- 3) Requires the Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle), in coordination with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations to implement the Act. Prohibits CalRecycle from adopting regulations under the Act prior to January 1, 2029.
- 4) Requires, as part of the regulations adopted by CalRecycle under the Act, to require a producer responsibility organization to retain a third-party expert to determine a baseline amount of covered liquid products disposed of in a household hazardous waste collection facility.
- 5) Requires, on or before January 1, 2028, CalRecycle to establish and post on its internet website a list of covered products (as defined).
- 6) Requires, on or before January 1, 2028, CalRecycle to approve one producer responsibility organization that meets the requirements of the Act.
- 7) Requires CalRecycle, when it updates its material characterization study to also include the following information:
 - a) The amount of covered packaging products being disposed of in California landfills and,
 - b) The amount of covered packaging products being properly collected and managed through a household hazardous waste (HHW) collection facility.
- 8) Defines "collection center" as a municipal, public, or private entity with collection and aggregation infrastructure for HHW, that collects the covered product.
- 9) Defines "covered liquid products" as a petroleum-based, petroleum-derived, synthetic, bio-based, or glycol-based, lubricant, coolant, and similar chemical formulations. "Covered liquid product" includes, but is not limited to, coolants and antifreeze, fuel additives and treatments designed to remain in mechanical systems for operational use, greases, oil-based lubricants, and two-cycle oils, that are commercially available to a nonbusiness consumer.

10) Provides that "covered liquid product" does not include any of the following:

- a) A product subject to the used oil recycling program under the CORE Act;
- b) A fuel sold primarily for combustion, including gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, marine fuel, propane, natural gas, or similar energy products, except where those products are blended packaged, or marked primarily as a lubricant, additive, treatment, or functional fluid;
- c) A household consumer product that is regulated as a cosmetic, drug, or personal care product under state or federal law;
- d) A food product intended for human or animal consumption, except where a vegetable or food-grade oil is sold or distributed primarily for mechanical or industrial lubrication; or,
- e) A covered liquid product that is typically used by a business that conducts vehicle maintenance, repair, or similar service, with operations that require management, storage, and disposal.

11) Defines "covered packaging product" as both of the following:

- a) Primary packaging and containers designed and intended to hold a covered liquid product for sale or distribution with a capacity of 15 gallons or less, including, but not limited to, a bottle, pail, cartridge, and bag-in-box system, that is customarily generated, collected, or managed with a used oil or antifreeze container at a generator site. Provides that a covered packaging product is exempt from the standards for contaminated containers (22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) § 66261.7).
- b) Packaging and containers for a product subject to the used oil recycling program described in the CORE Act.

12) Provides that a "covered packaging product" does not include any of the following:

- a) A product packaged exclusively in a container with a capacity greater than 15 gallons, including a bulk tank, intermediate bulk container, or tanker delivery system;
- b) Secondary and tertiary packaging under the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.
- c) A metal rigid container, including a metal aerosol container, except for a rigid plastic container that is comprised of one or more plastic resins that may have a nonplastic additive or nonplastic cap, lid, label, handle, or other incidental packaging.

13) Defines a "covered product" as a covered liquid product and a covered packaging product.

14) Defines "participant producer" as a producer that is registered with the producer responsibility organization (PRO).

15) Defines "producer" as a person who manufactures a covered product and who sells, offers for sale, or distributes a covered product into the state under the person's own name or brand. Further defines producer to include the owner or exclusive licensee of a brand under which

the covered product is sold into the state; the person that imports the covered product into the state; or the distributor, retailers, dealer, or wholesaler who sells the product into the state.

- 16) Defines "producer responsibility organization (PRO)" as an organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is appointed by one or more producers to act as an agent on behalf of the producers to design, submit, administer, and implement a producer responsibility plan (Plan) and to otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act.
- 17) Defines "producer responsibility plan (Plan)" as the plan developed by a PRO for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products and submitted to CalRecycle for approval.
- 18) Defines "used oil" as oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities.
- 19) Defines "waste lubricant product" to mean any oil that has not been used for its intended purpose and is contained in its original packaging.
- 20) Requires, no later than 90 days after CalRecycle's approval of the PRO, a producer to register with the PRO.
- 21) Prohibits, on and after January 1, 2031, or upon approval of a Plan, whichever is sooner, a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing a covered product in the state unless all of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The producer is registered with the PRO;
 - b) The covered product is accounted for in the Plan; and,
 - c) CalRecycle has not rejected the Plan.
- 22) Provides that a producer is deemed compliant with the Act for a particular covered packaging product if the producer reports primary, secondary, and tertiary data for the covered packaging product to a stewardship organization under the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.
- 23) Requires, within 24 months of the effective date of the regulations adopted under the Act, the PRO, with an approved plan, to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents.
- 24) Requires, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations adopted under the Act, the PRO to develop and submit a proposed Plan to CalRecycle, in a form and manner determined by CalRecycle.
- 25) Authorizes CalRecycle to impose additional requirements for any portion of a proposed Plan or a revised Plan that does not comply with the Act and that has not been approved.
- 26) Authorizes CalRecycle or DTSC to review an approved Plan at any time. If CalRecycle or DTSC finds that an approved Plan is deficient, then it may recommend modifications.

27) Requires any substantial changes to an approved Plan to be submitted to CalRecycle for approval.

28) Requires a Plan to do all of the following:

- a) Be designed to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products statewide;
- b) Describe how the PRO will meet collection and recycling metrics established by CalRecycle in the regulations adopted under the Act;
- c) Requires the recycling rate goals for covered packaging products to be consistent with recycling rate goals established in the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act;
- d) Include collection strategies to ensure elderly consumers, disabled consumers, and any other consumers with limited mobility have access to the safe and proper collection and management of covered products, including opportunities to have covered products collected;
- e) Include the contact information of each participant producer;
- f) Include a financial section that demonstrates how the PRO will comply with the requirements of the Act, including, but not limited to, a five-year budget;
- g) Include a section describing the PRO's contingency plan in the event the producer responsibility plan expires or is revoked;
- h) Include a section describing a comprehensive statewide education and outreach program designed to educate consumers and promote participation in the program offered by the PRO;
- i) Include a description on how the PRO will preserve, leverage, and use existing collection programs and infrastructure;
- j) Explain how the PRO will reconcile reporting data from a producer for a product covered by another stewardship program;
- k) Describe how a covered product collected from a local jurisdiction will be transported and disposed of if the covered product is not recyclable; and,
- l) Include a description of how the PRO will consult with and mutually agree upon terms and amounts to reimburse local jurisdictions for the proportional costs associated with collecting and managing covered products pursuant to the Act.

29) Requires the PRO to do all of the following:

- a) Establish a method for fully funding its Plan in a manner that equitably distributes the producer responsibility plan's costs among participant producers in a manner that reflects sales volumes, adjusted to account for the cost to manage the covered products that each participant producer is responsible for and the relative toxicity of each covered product;

- b) Exempt a producer? from paying for the management of a covered product pursuant to the Act if the producer has paid for the management of that covered product pursuant to the CORE Act;
 - c) Operate on a budget that establishes a funding level sufficient to operate the PRO in a prudent and responsible manner; and,
 - d) Pay, on a schedule determined by CalRecycle, fees to cover CalRecycle's and DTSC's actual and reasonable regulatory costs, to implement the Act.
- 30) Requires, if the Plan relies on a local jurisdiction to collect or manage a covered product, the Plan to describe how the PRO will consult with and mutually agree upon terms and amounts to reimburse local jurisdictions for the proportional costs associated with collecting and managing covered products pursuant to the Act.
- 31) Requires a producer and the PRO to do both of the following:
- a) Upon request, provide CalRecycle with reasonable and timely access to its facilities and operations, as necessary to determine compliance with the Act; and,
 - b) Within 14 days of a request from CalRecycle, provide CalRecycle with relevant records, as determined by CalRecycle, necessary to determine compliance with the Act.
- 32) Authorizes CalRecycle to impose administrative civil penalties on a producer or PRO that fails to provide CalRecycle with the access required pursuant to the Act.
- 33) Requires, on or before January 1 of each year, the PRO to submit to CalRecycle, and make publicly available, an annual report, that includes specified information.
- 34) Prohibits a retailer, dealer, producer, or distributor from selling, distributing, offering for sale, or importing a covered product in or into the state unless the producer of the covered product is listed as a compliant producer.
- 35) Requires, within 12 months of the effective date of the regulations adopted under the Act, and on or before July 1 of each year thereafter, CalRecycle to publish on CalRecycle's internet website, a list of the names of producers that are compliant with the Act.
- 36) Authorizes CalRecycle to administratively impose on the PRO or any producer who is in violation of the Act a civil penalty of up to the following amounts:
- a) Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day; or
 - b) Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per day if the violation is intentional or knowing.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to authorize the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to manage hazardous and non-hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle. (42 United States Code § 6901 et seq.)

- 2) Establishes the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) to authorize DTSC to regulate the management of hazardous wastes in California. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25100 et seq.)
- 3) Defines "waste" as any solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous discarded material. (HSC § 25124)
- 4) Defines "hazardous waste" as waste that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics:
 - a) Causes, or significantly contributes to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or,
 - b) Poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, due to factors including, but not limited to, carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bio accumulative properties, or persistence in the environment, when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. (HSC § 25141(b))
- 5) Defines "household hazardous waste" as hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence, but does not include waste generated in the course of operating a business at a residence. (HSC § 25218.1(e))
- 6) Establishes that counties and cities will provide services for the collection of HHW and that the state will provide an expedited and streamlined regulatory structure to facilitate the collection of HHW. (HSC § 25218)
- 7) Establishes management standards for used oil, including transportation, testing, and storage requirements. (HSC § 25250 et seq.)
- 8) Defines used oil as "any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and, as a result of use or as a consequence of extended storage, or spillage, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities." (HSC § 25250.1)
- 9) Requires used oil to be managed as a hazardous waste unless it is excluded through regulation; is dielectric fluid removed from oil-filled electrical equipment that is filtered and replaced onsite; or, it has been shown through testing by the generator to meet the requirements for exclusion within the HWCL. (HSC § 25250.4)
- 10) Exempts, from the requirements of the HWCL, any container or liner removed from a container, which previously held hazardous materials, including but not limited to a hazardous waste, and which is empty, if it will be managed in accordance with specified requirements. (22 CCR § 66261.7)
- 11) Creates the CORE Act, which is designed to reduce the illegal disposal of used oil and recycle and reclaim used oil to the greatest extent possible. (Public Resources Code § 48601)
- 12) Defines "used oil collection center" as a business, governmental entity, or nonprofit organization which accepts used lubricating oil from the public and which is exempt from hazardous waste facility permit requirements. (PRC § 48622)

- 13) Defines "used oil hauler" as a hazardous waste transporter, who transports used oil to a used oil recycling facility that is certified or registered with CalRecycle, to a used oil storage facility, or a used oil transfer facility. (PRC § 48623)
- 14) Defines "used oil recycling facility" as a facility that is issued a hazardous waste facilities permit by DTSC to convert used oil into recycled oil. (PRC § 48624)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown.

COMMENTS:

Need for the bill: According to the author,

"Improper disposal of petroleum-based automotive fluids—such as antifreeze, lubricants, and engine additives—can contaminate soil, waterways, and waste streams if they are not properly managed at the end of their useful life. While California has a successful recycling program for used motor oil and oil filters, many similar automotive products, and their packaging, are not covered by a comprehensive statewide system. As a result, local governments and household hazardous waste programs often bear the responsibility and cost of collecting and managing these materials.

The Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act of 2026 builds on California's leadership in extended producer responsibility by requiring producers of these products to fund and operate a statewide system for their safe collection and management. By shifting responsibility to the producers that manufacture and sell these products, this bill will expand convenient disposal options for consumers, reduce improper disposal, and relieve local governments of the financial burden associated with managing these materials.

This measure ensures that petroleum-based automotive products and their packaging are managed safely and responsibly while protecting California's environment and communities."

California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL): The HWCL is the state's program that implements and enforces federal hazardous waste law in California and directs DTSC to oversee and implement the state's HWCL. Any person who stores, treats, or disposes of hazardous waste must obtain a permit from DTSC. The HWCL covers the entire management of hazardous waste, from the point the hazardous waste is generated, to management, transportation, and ultimately disposal into a state or federal authorized facility.

Used oil generated in California: Approximately 100 million gallons of used oil are recycled in California each year. An estimated additional 14 million gallons of used oil gets recycled out-of-state each year. DTSC's used oil program regulates the proper management of used oil through inspections and enforcement of used oil recyclers, transfer facilities, and transporters. The CORE Act implemented by CalRecycle outlines the requirements for responsible management of used oil in California to reduce the amount of illegal disposal of used oil and encourage recycling and reuse, thereby minimizing impacts on the environment.

Used oil does not include: antifreeze, brake fluid, other automotive wastes, fuels, and solvents. Substances which are not regulated as used oils include: oils with a flashpoint below 100°F; oils mixed with hazardous waste; wastewater containing small amounts of used oil; oily wastes that

are not used oil; oily wastewaters that are not used oil; tank bottoms; used oil processing bottoms; used oil re-refining distillation bottoms; edible cooking oils; grease; oils containing 5 parts per million (ppm) polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or greater; or, oils containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens.

State law requires that used oil be managed as a hazardous waste in California unless it has been recycled and is shown to meet the specifications for recycled oil in statute or qualifies for a recycling exclusion under the law. Consumers who change their own oil must manage their used oil appropriately (e.g., by taking it to a used oil collection center and never disposing of it on land, or in water or storm drains). Consumers are allowed to transport their own used oil to a used oil collection center or to a used oil recycling facility without any permits or a hazardous waste manifest. Under state law, businesses generating used oil and used oil collection centers are required to meet all hazardous waste generator requirements. There are specific requirements for the types of containers that used oil is stored in, and how long the used oil can be stored by the generator of the used oil.

This bill: AB 2245 includes the packaging of used oil products within the Act.

Used oil-like products: Many products that are similar to used oil – various other lubricants, that are also used within automobiles such as antifreeze or coolants, are also hazardous wastes, when they become a waste. These products are required to be managed as hazardous wastes exactly like the management requirements for used oil.

This bill: AB 2245 includes these waste lubricants within the provisions of the Act.

Product stewardship (stewardship): Product stewardship, also known as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), is a strategy to place a shared responsibility for end-of-life product management on the producers, and all entities involved in the product chain, instead of the general public. Product stewardship encourages product design changes that minimize a negative impact on human health and the environment at every stage of the product's lifecycle. This allows the costs of treatment and disposal to be incorporated into the total cost of a product. It places primary responsibility on the producer, or brand owner, who makes design and marketing decisions. It also creates a setting(?) for markets to emerge that truly reflect the environmental impacts of a product, and to which producers and consumers respond. CalRecycle has developed a product stewardship framework and checklists to guide statutory proposals that would allow CalRecycle and other stakeholders to implement product stewardship programs.

Current state stewardship programs: There are several statewide stewardship programs in California, all of which are overseen by CalRecycle. They include: carpet materials management, paint product management, mattress product management, household batteries, and home-generated pharmaceutical waste and sharps waste.

California's Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling: In 2019, Governor Newsom signed into law The California Recycling Market Development Act (AB 1583, Eggman, Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019), which required CalRecycle to convene, by July 1, 2020, a Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling consisting of representatives of public agencies, private solid waste enterprises, and environmental

organizations that have expertise in recycling. Below is one of the policy recommendations from the Commission's June 30, 2022 report:

"Policy 20-01: Extending Producer Responsibilities Framework for Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Primary Authors: Ward and Sanborn Adopted: December 18, 2020 Revised: March 16 & June 1, 2022.

Policy Proposal: The Commission recommends that California pass EPR framework legislation to establish and maintain a convenient and fully-funded recovery system for all hazardous products - including residuals and their containers as they are contaminants to other recycling/composting streams. In the absence of such a system, the variety and volume of hazards in the discard and recovery streams continues to expand. Such hazards currently include potentially explosive batteries and hazardous fluids that cannot be safely removed. The disposal of Lithium-Ion batteries in the trash and recycling whether separate or in products represents a clear and present safety danger to our industry's frontline workers, as well as an existential threat to the recycling industry's ability to secure proper insurance coverage for these valuable facilities. No insurance means no facilities, no jobs, and no programs. Lithium-ion batteries and their increasing diversity of uses are one of the most significant increasing fire hazards for discard management and processing operations. For some facilities, several fires can be directly traced back to such batteries. From either a public safety, fire control, or insurance cost-control perspective, getting batteries that pose flammable and explosive hazards out of the discard stream is an urgent priority."

This bill: AB 2245, creates an EPR program that includes waste lubricant products and the packaging of these products.

Various technical considerations: This bill creates a very comprehensive and complex program. It is additionally complicated by the fact it contains two similar but separate sets of waste streams (the lubricant products and the packaging products). As currently drafted, the bill is confusing, especially for those that will be implementing the bill. As the bill moves through the legislative process the author and stakeholders may wish to consider continuing their work with stakeholders to address the roles and responsibilities of CalRecycle and DTSC; clarify definitions for products that are, or are not, in the Act; clarify responsibilities for those implementing the Act, such as manufacturers, retailers, distributors, HHW facilities, and hazardous waste haulers; address the exemption from the HWCL the Act currently provides to the packaging products; and consider the Act's interaction and coordination with the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.

Arguments in support: According to the National Lubricant Container Recycling Coalition (NLCRC),

"NLCRC is a collaboration of stakeholders across the lubricants and related products value chain, including Brand Owners, Packaging Manufacturers, Private Packagers, Recyclers, and Waste Haulers.

AB 2245 would create the Lubricant Waste and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act of 2026 in California as an extend producer responsibility (EPR) program for waste lubricant products and single-use packaging. This program would streamline compliance for this "hard-to-recycle" packaging under the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer

Responsibility Act, commonly known as SB 54, and the Used Oil Recycling Program under CalRecycle. AB 2245 would create a program, managed by a producer responsibility organization (PRO), for this stream of automotive household hazardous waste (HHW) products, plus single-use packaging, to be recycled via a system that can accept packaging materials that would otherwise be sent for disposal or incineration under curbside recycling programs.

Given the nature of lubricant industry products, its packaging is considered "hard-to-recycle" because it cannot be commingled with single-stream curbside collection. To address this challenge, the NLCRC works closely in other states with the Lubricant Packaging Management Association (LPMA) and its counterpart in Canada, Interchange Recycling, whose purpose is to provide EPR compliance options for the lubricant industry and support the development of circular material management solutions for industry products and packaging. The LPMA has been working very closely with state departments and the Circular Action Alliance (CAA) to develop a mutually beneficial approach to allow the lubricant industry to comply, and effectively recover its product packaging, in accordance with their respective recycling goals.

Once the EPR program is implemented under AB 2245, the PRO would reimburse municipalities for the collection and management of covered HHW products and packaging products, and contract with haulers for the cost of transporting, recycling, and proper disposal. The program plan would develop goals for collection and recycling rates of HHW covered products while aligning with the performance goals outlined in SB 54 for the associated packaging. AB 2245 would also leverage the infrastructure under existing CalRecycle and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) programs to begin collecting containers through the Certified Collection Centers (CCC) as well as collecting waste lubricant products and its associated packaging through public takeback household hazardous waste facilities."

Arguments in opposition: According to the California Retailers Association (CRA),

"CRA is the only statewide trade association representing all segments of the retail industry including general merchandise, department stores, mass merchandisers, on-line marketplaces, restaurants, convenience stores, supermarkets and grocery stores, chain drug and specialty retail such as auto, vision, jewelry, hardware and home stores.

AB 2245 is an expansive bill that makes major changes to the current recycling system in the state of California. The proposal builds on EPR programs and removes specific products from requirements of the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Act (SB 54). Among other things, the legislation creates a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) to manage end of life recycling for covered liquids and covered packaging. Retailers would be considered producers in certain circumstances.

Retailers value the importance of their customers and the communities they partner with. Overall, retailers support sustainability efforts that protect the environment and promote a circular economy which lowers costs for consumers. Unfortunately, AB 2245 (as currently written) creates complex and inconsistent regulations that will increase costs for consumers and could result in more harmful items finding their way into California landfills.

Specifically, we have concerns about the following items:

- 1) Regulatory Inconsistency
- 2) Space at retail stores
- 3) The definition of collection centers
- 4) Enforcement
- 5) Reporting structure
- 6) Costs for consumers.

AB 2245 still appears to layer a new producer responsibility program onto an already complex EPR structure in California without providing enough guardrails on startup costs, administrative costs, or program accountability. Under the bill, producers would be required to fund CalRecycle and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) personnel and PRO costs, including startup costs and reserves, without meaningful producer review or control over those expenses (many of these concerns have been communicated from CRA throughout the SB 54 rulemaking process as well)."

Double-referral: Should this bill pass the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, it will be re-referred to the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

Related legislation:

- 1) SB 1143 (Allen, Chapter 989, Statutes of 2024). As passed by the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee: would have required producers of covered products (products that are considered household hazardous waste when disposed) to form a producer responsibility organization (PRO) for the purposes of providing a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents or local governments. This bill was subsequently amended to deal with paint products.
- 2) AB 407 (Chen, 2023). Would have allowed used oil to be exempt from regulation under state law, if it met specified criteria in existing law; is not subject to regulation as a hazardous waste under federal law, and met the criteria for exemption as a highly controlled generator of used oil. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.
- 3) AB 2240 (Irwin, Chapter 351, Statutes of 2022). Creates the Responsible Battery Recycling Act (Act) of 2022, which requires producers of covered batteries, as defined, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries.
- 4) SB 546 (Lowenthal, Chapter 353, Statutes of 2009). Raised the fee paid by lubricating oil manufacturers from 16 cents to 24 cents per gallon, increased the incentives paid for recycling used oil, increased the testing requirements for used oil transporters, and required that transporters be inspected annually.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

National Lubricant Container Recycling Coalition (sponsor)
California Manufacturers and Technology Association
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Opposition

California Automotive Wholesalers' Association
California Retailers Association

Analysis Prepared by: Josh Tooker / E.S. & T.M. / (916) 319-3965