ZERO WASTE MARIN

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

AGENDA: AB 939 LOCAL TASK FORCE MEETING

DATE Thursday, November 5, 2026

TIME 10:00am – 11:15am

LOCATION 1600 Los Gamos Drive, Suite 210, San Rafael CA 94903

CALL TO ORDER

1. Open Time for Public Comment (Information Only) 5 Minutes.

CONSENT CALENDAR

2. Approve LTF Meeting Minutes from September 5th, 2026 (Action) - 1 Minute.

REGULAR AGENDA

3. Review Draft SB 54 CMC Exemptions – 20 Minutes
    a. Recommendation: Action
4. Nursery Pot Recommendation Update – 10 Minutes
    a. Recommendation: Action
5. Subcommittee Updates - 10 Minutes.
    a. Recommendation: Information Only
6. Suggested Agenda Items - 2 Minutes.
    a. Recommendation: Information Only
7. Adjournment

Agendas & Staff Reports also available at https://zerowastemarin.org/



For disability accommodations please phone **(415) 473-4381** (Voice), CA Relay 711, or e-mail **Zero.Waste@MarinCounty.gov** at least five business days in advance of the event. The County will do its best to fulfill requests received with less than five business days' notice. Copies of documents are available in alternative formats, upon request.

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STAFF REPORT – ITEM 1

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Open Time for Public Comment

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

The public is welcome to address the Local Task Force at this time on matters not on the agenda that are within its jurisdiction.

Please be advised that pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, the LTF is not permitted to discuss or act on any matter not on the agenda unless it determines that an emergency exists, or that there is a need to take immediate action which arose following posting of the agenda.

RECOMMENDATION
Receive public comment. Information Only.

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Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
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STAFF REPORT – ITEM 2

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Approve LTF Meeting Minutes from September 3rd, 2026

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

Please find attached the Draft Action Minutes from the last meeting on September 3rd, 2026.

RECOMMENDATION
Adopt a motion to receive and file the Action Minutes.

Board Chair: Please confirm the vote on this item by reading the following items out loud after the vote.

ZERO WASTE MARIN

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

AGENDA: AB 939 LOCAL TASK FORCE MEETING

DATE Thursday, September 3, 2026

TIME 10:00am – 11:15am

LOCATION 1600 Los Gamos Drive, Suite 210, San Rafael CA 94903

Local Task Force Members Present

Special Districts
Angela Beran, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District
Casey Poldino, Novato Sanitary District
Kevin McElroy, Bolinas Public Utilities District

Environmental Organizations
Susan Hopp, Plastic Free Marin

Haulers
Greg Christie, Bay Cities Refuse
Justin Wilcock, Marin Sanitary Service
Celia Furber, Recology Sonoma-Marin

Public
Jinesse Reynolds, Ross Valley
Deirdre Fennessy, Unincorporated
Chuck Hornbrook, Southern Marin

Staff Present

Kimberly Scheibly (Executive Director)
Amy Kolnes (Staff)
Casey Fritz (Staff)
Meilin Tsao (Staff)
Ellie Vendegna (Staff)
Justin Newsome (Admin)

Public Non-Members Present:

Nik Kaestner, CupCycle

CALL TO ORDER

Regular session was called to order at 10:01 a.m.

1. **Open Time for Public Comment (Items not on the agenda)**
   No public comments.

CONSENT CALENDAR

2. Approve LTF Meeting Minutes from July 9th 2026

Motion to approve the LTF Meeting Minutes from July 9th 2026.
First Kevin McElroy, Bolinas Public Utilities District
Second Jinesse Reynolds, Ross Valley

Vote Count

Angela Beran: Aye
Casey Poldino: Aye
Kevin McElroy: Aye
Susan Hopp: Aye
Kyle LaRue: Absent
Greg Christie: Aye
Justin Wilcock: Absent
Celia Furber: Aye
Matt McCarron: Absent
Jinesse Reynolds: Aye
Deirdre Fennessy: Aye
Chuck Hornbrook: Absent

Ayes: 8 Noes: 0 Absent: 4 Abstain: 0

Motion passed

3. Legislative Update

ZWM staff Meilin Tsao updated the Local Task Force (LTF) on what makes up the SB 54 single-use packaging and requirements for producers. By 2032 (In California), 100% of single-use packaging and plastic single-use food ware will be recyclable or compostable, with 65% of plastic single-use packaging and food ware to be recycled. CalRecle will regulate and oversee compliance, Circular Action Alliance (CAA) will operate the program with local jurisdictions being the service providers.

Local jurisdictions/haulers must include recyclable and compostable covered materials in their programs by January 1, 2027 or receive an exemption from CalRecycle with the list of covered materials being updated annually. The Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund (PPMF) is headed up by the CalEPA, CA Natural Resources (CNRA), Strategic Growth Council (CSG), and CA Department of Justice (DOJ) with 5 billion dollars allocated over 10 years to mitigate impacts of plastic pollution. ZWM Staff Tsao additionally covered the funding eligibility and categories along with the program guidelines.

The reimbursable costs were highlighted to included outreach and education, transportation of covered materials, waste audits, transportation of covered materials, and system improvements. ZWM currently attend regional planning meetings. In addition, created a Marin-specific CMC list, responsibility matrix, reimbursable cost

chart, worked with the Technical Advisory Council with jurisdiction staff and created exemption documentation and processes.

ZWM staff identified 31 bills relating to HHW, solid waste, recycling waste, organics, and food recovery. During the months of January through August these bills are tracked for updates. September is when the passed bills make it to the Governor's desk to be signed of vetoed. ZWM has signed onto coalition letters (AB 762, AB 1604, AB 2667, SB 501, SB 936) and letters of support for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.

4. **CupCycle Pilot Presentation**
ZWM staff Casey Fritz introduced Nik Kaestner of CupCycle, who presented to the LTF on reusables. Nick shared background on CupCycle and waste data with the LTF. The goal with CupCycle is to eventually be a non-profit and work within government systems to create an accessible system. Nick highlighted pain points for implementation and resuse rates. Additionally, CupCycle's checkout process, cup design, reuse, and RFID check-in process for used cups. Nick closed out with final takeaways of the program.

Information Only

Board Comments
A brief Q&A was held

Public Comments
No public comments

5. **ZWM Annual Report 2025-26 FY**
ZWM staff Fritz briefly highlighted the partnership between the Marin County Office of Education, in which, the vape pin collection efforts totaled 437 vape pens from Marin County schools. The cost-share subsidy program for farms and gardens with compost and mulch products. ZWM staff inspected 56 edible food generators in compliance with SB 1383 and 90 on-site visits to businesses for aid with assistance. Color coded containers were distributed along with the first ever public informational workshop that was held to solicit feedback on the Waste Characterization Study (WCS). It was also mentioned the battery drop-off was extended and the success of the Repair Fair program (520 items fixed). A postcard was sent to county residents focusing on composting; the procurement of recycled organic waste products and grant for used motor oil grant from CalRecycle continued. The financial audit was completed and the CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report. ZWM programs have certified 28 of 47 schools have been certified and the Give Old Food New Life campaign received over 5 million impressions over the social media platforms.

A brief Q&A was held.

6. **Studies Update**
   ZWM staff Tsao shared the results of the Organics Capacity Study which found the county is slightly short of the being able to manage if the SB 1383 goal of 100% organics recycling in Marin County. The biomass study recommended composting capacity increases in addition to other organics products. ZWM staff has an implementation plan for the WCS and will give quarterly updates to the LTF and JPA board.

7. **Subcommittee Updates**
   Infrastructure and End Markers reported a July trip to explore reuse. The highlights were the importance of real estate and proximity between the locations visited.

   Construction and Demolition reported the desire to speak with the former Executive Director of the waste station and a field trip to visit Green Lakes. Two seminars will be hosted with Green Lakes and the Reuse Alliance (Belvedere-Tiburon Library, September 9th 6pm-7:30pm and Mill Valley Library, September 24th 6pm-7:30pm)

   Education and Outreach reported success of one-on-one workshops and Plastic Free Marin viewing a documentary (Plastic Detox - Mill Valley Library September 23rd).

8. **Suggested Agenda Items**
   No items reported

9. **Adjournment**
   Chair Celia Furber adjourned the meeting at 11:15 a.m.

Board Chair: Please confirm the vote on this item by reading the following items out aloud after the vote.

Motion: _____ Second: _____

Ayes: _____

_____

Noes: _____

_____

Abstentions: _____

ZERO WASTE MARIN

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Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

STAFF REPORT – ITEM 3

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Review Draft SB 54 CMC Exemptions

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

SB 54, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes an extended producer responsibility framework for single-use packaging and plastic food service ware in California. As implementation moves forward, local jurisdictions will have responsibilities related to the collection and recycling of covered materials identified through the statewide program.

Zero Waste Marin (ZWM) is coordinating with its 12 member agencies, local haulers, and processors to evaluate the Covered Material Categories (CMCs) and prepare for implementation. A key focus of this work is determining which materials are currently accepted within Marin County's collection and processing systems and identifying materials for which an exemption may be appropriate.

Staff developed a countywide review of the CMC list to document ZWM's current understanding of material acceptance across all 12 member jurisdictions. Staff then convened the ZWM Technical Advisory Council (TAC) on September 23, 2026, to review selected CMCs and discuss whether materials should be added to local collection programs, considered for exemption, or evaluated further.

Following the TAC discussion, staff held a separate meeting with Marin County haulers and processors on October 5, 2026. The two discussions were consolidated to identify areas of agreement as well as categories requiring additional evaluation.

The review identified several recurring considerations, including compatibility with existing processing systems, contamination concerns, availability of end markets, consistency of collection programs across jurisdictions, and the ability to clearly communicate recycling requirements to the public. In some cases, additional analysis remains necessary.

Staff have developed draft exemption justifications for the CMCs preliminarily identified for exemption. These have been sent to TAC members, haulers, and processors for review to support a coordinated countywide approach.

Staff would like the Local Task Force to review and accept these exemption justifications, which will then be presented to the full Joint Powers Authority Board.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Draft SB 54 Covered Material Category Exemption Justifications

RECOMMENDATION

Motion to accept the draft SB 54 Covered Materials Categories exemption justifications as recommended by staff, and direct staff to bring the exemptions to the JPA Board.

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Summary of CMC Exemption Requests

Compiled By: The Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority (dba Zero Waste Marin)

Compiled on Behalf Of:

- The County of Marin
- The City of Belvedere
- The Town of Corte Madera
- The Town of Fairfax
- The City of Larkspur
- The City of Mill Valley
- The City of Novato
- The Town of Ross
- The Town of San Anselmo
- The City of San Rafael
- The City of Sausalito
- The Town of Tiburon

Exemption Request Date:

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25_PF1P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Kraft Paper
Form	All Forms w/ a plastic component
Common Items	Packaging paper, pouches, butcher paper, filler paper, floral arrangement paper, shipping tubes/envelopes/boxes. Takeout boxes with plastic component.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for either recycling or composting for all of the common items included in this category.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling or compost when no viable end market exists for either stream would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification

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Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF14P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Molded Fiber
Form	All Forms w/ a plastic component
Common Items	Takeout containers/bowls, molded egg cartons, shipping trays, packaging inserts.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for composting for all of the common items included in this category. Additionally, this material violates statute's own definition of compostability by including items with petrochemical plastic linings.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in compost when no composter wants this material force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or "compostable" plastics. Additionally, petrochemical

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plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world’s trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF17P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Multi-Material Laminate
Form	Paperboard with a Plastic Coating/Lining
Common Items	Ice cream pints / tubs, frozen meal trays.

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Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for composting for all of the common items included in this category. Additionally, this material violates statute's own definition of compostability by including items with petrochemical plastic linings.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in compost when no composter wants this material force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or "compostable" plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and "compostable" plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety

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If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF7P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Multi-Material Laminate
Form	Other forms with a plastic component
Common Items	Double-sided poly-coated paper, food containers, dog food bags, snack pouches, plastic butcher paper, kraft paper dunnage bags (paper air bags).

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for composting for all of the common items included in this category. Additionally, this material violates statute's own definition of compostability by including items with petrochemical plastic linings.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in compost when no composter wants this material force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or "compostable" plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and "compostable" plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance

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(https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF8N

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	OCC
Form	Waxed cardboard w/o plastic component
Common Items	Produce box made with natural wax.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no practicable way of confirming whether a box is made with a truly natural wax product versus a plastic lining. Additionally, when staff attempted to determine whether a truly natural wax produce box was available on the market, they were unable to find a product meeting the specifications. Adding this product to compost collection programs would lead to confusion and contamination of the compost stream.

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Program Efficacy Justification
It is not feasible for haulers or compost facilities to determine which produce boxes utilize a truly natural wax coating, versus which produce boxes have a petrochemical plastic coating. Jurisdiction or hauler staff would need to confirm on a business-by-business basis whether they source produce boxes with truly natural wax linings, which is not a feasible solution.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. Adding this CMC increases the likelihood that products lined with petrochemical plastic end up in the compost stream.

Local Legal Conditions
There are no local legal conditions that apply to this CMC.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world’s trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

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25_PF9P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	OCC
Form	Waxed cardboard w/ plastic component
Common Items	Boxes, corrugated wrap/trays, box dividers with plastic component.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no practicable way of confirming whether a box is made with a truly natural wax product versus a plastic lining. Additionally, when staff attempted to determine whether a truly natural wax produce box was available on the market, they were unable to find a product meeting the specifications. Adding this product to compost collection programs would lead to confusion and contamination of the compost stream.

Program Efficacy Justification
It is not feasible for haulers or compost facilities to determine which produce boxes utilize a truly natural wax coating, versus which produce boxes have a petrochemical plastic coating. Jurisdiction or hauler staff would need to confirm on a business-by-business basis whether they source produce boxes with truly natural wax linings, which is not a feasible solution.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. Adding this CMC increases the likelihood that products lined with petrochemical plastic end up in the compost stream.

Local Legal Conditions
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Local Environmental Effects
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Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they

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were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF10P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Paperboard
Form	All forms w/ plastic component
Common Items	Single-side poly-coated items such as coffee cups, cereal, pasta, frozen food boxes, bakery box, packaging insert, jewelry box.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for either recycling or composting for all of the common items included in this category.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling or compost when no viable end market exists for either stream would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
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placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
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Environmental Justice Justification
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Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF11P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	White paper
Form	All forms w/ plastic component
Common Items	Single-side poly-coated shipping envelopes.

Necessity & Justification Summary

There is no viable end market for either recycling or composting for all of the common items included in this category. Envelopes with a clear plastic window are currently accepted for recycling, but fully-lined or poly-coated mailers do not have a viable end market.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling or compost when no viable end market exists for either stream would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
There are no local legal conditions that apply to this CMC.**Local Environmental Effects**
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world’s trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

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Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF12P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Other/mixed paper
Form	All forms w/ plastic component
Common Items	Single-side poly-coated paper bags, meat absorbent pads, butter wrappers.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for either recycling or composting for all of the common items included in this category. Paper recyclers would not accept these materials due to the nature of the product: they will always be contaminated with food, grease, and/or liquid. Composters would not accept these products due to the presence of petrochemical plastic linings.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling or compost when no viable end market exists for either stream would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the

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purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_PF16P

Material Class	Paper and Fiber
Material Type	Paper and fiber
Form	Small – Two or more sides measuring 2" or less w/ plastic component
Common Items	<2in small papers, sugar packets, other food packaging with plastic component.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for either recycling or composting for all of the common items included in this category. Paper recyclers would not accept these materials due to the nature of the product: they will always be contaminated with food, grease, and/or liquid. Composters would not accept these products due to the presence of petrochemical plastic linings.

Program Efficacy Justification

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Accepting these materials in the recycling or compost when no viable end market exists for either stream would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations

Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or “compostable” plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions

In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects

Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification

Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world’s trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety

If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation

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No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_P38P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	PET #1
Form	Other Rigid Containers, Cups, Lids, Plates, Trays, Tubs
Common Items	Takeout containers clear clamshells for berries or salads, plastic egg cartons, bakery domes, takeout containers, foamed meat trays, single-use cups, and matching lids.

Necessity & Justification Summary
Reliable end markets have not yet been identified for all forms of polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Accepting them in recycling programs would result in increased effort and decreased efficiency to collect a product without a reliable end market.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling when no viable end market exists would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
No reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category. Some of the recycling service providers in Marin County can accept some of these materials, but not all of them. The foamed meat trays pose a particular concern.

Additionally, the inclusion of nursery pots in this category is of particular concern because they are usually made of black plastic. Black plastic poses a technological challenge for Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) because they are the same color as the machinery belts, and are not easily identified by optical sorting technology.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

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Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the recycling would potentially lead to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from trucks needing to increase routes to collect more plastic. This potential increase in GHGs would likely not be offset by positive environmental benefits of recycling, because the material is unlikely to be truly recycled – CalRecycle's own identified rate of recycling for PET is 4%.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_P39P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	PET #1
Form	Other rigid items
Common Items	Non-container PET packaging. Includes toy packaging, blister packs (encasing electronics or hardware), molded clear plastic inserts, etc.

Necessity & Justification Summary
Reliable end markets have not yet been identified for all forms of polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Accepting them in recycling programs would result in increased effort and decreased efficiency to collect a product without a reliable end market.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling when no viable end market exists would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This

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would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
No reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category. Additionally, the inclusion of nursery pots in this category is of particular concern because they are usually made of black plastic. Black plastic poses a technological challenge for Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) because they are the same color as the machinery belts, and are not easily identified by optical sorting technology.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the recycling would potentially lead to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from trucks needing to increase routes to collect more plastic. This potential increase in GHGs would likely not be offset by positive environmental benefits of recycling, because the material is unlikely to be truly recycled – CalRecycle's own identified rate of recycling for PET is 4%.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety

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There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_P40P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	HDPE #2
Form	Other rigid items
Common Items	Not bottles, jugs, jars, pails or buckets but items such as boxes or tubs for food (crates/storage totes), frozen juice, nursery pots, other household items.

Necessity & Justification Summary
Reliable end markets have not yet been identified for all forms of high-density polyethylene (HDPE). Accepting them in recycling programs would result in increased effort and decreased efficiency to collect a product without a reliable end market.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling when no viable end market exists would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
No reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category. Additionally, the inclusion of nursery pots in this category is of particular concern because they are usually made of black plastic. Black plastic poses a technological challenge for Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) because they are the same color as the machinery belts, and are not easily identified by optical sorting technology.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the recycling would potentially lead to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from trucks needing to increase routes to collect

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more plastic. This potential increase in GHGs would likely not be offset by positive environmental benefits of recycling, because the material is unlikely to be truly recycled – CalRecycle's own identified rate of recycling for HDPE is 23%.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
Some HDPE rigid containers may contain household hazardous waste; in particular, it is common for motor oil to be sold in HDPE rigid containers. It will be difficult for recycling service providers to verify that these containers have been fully and properly emptied of motor oil, leading to potential creation of household hazardous waste in MRFs.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_P20P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	PP #5
Form	Other rigid items
Common Items	Corrugated pads.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for recycling for plastic corrugated pads. Accepting them in recycling programs would result in increased effort and decreased efficiency to collect a product without a reliable end market.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in the recycling when no viable end market exists would force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This

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would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
No reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the recycling would potentially lead to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from trucks needing to increase routes to collect more plastic. This potential increase in GHGs would likely not be offset by positive environmental benefits of recycling, because the material is unlikely to be truly recycled – CalRecycle's own identified rate of recycling for polypropylene is 2%.

Environmental Justice Justification
Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

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25_P44P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability
Form	Rigid items
Common Items	Compostable plastic food or garden containers

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for composting the common items included in this category. Additionally, this material violates statute's own definition of compostability by including items that are not accepted in OMRI-certified organic compost products.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in compost when no composter wants this material force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or "compostable" plastics. Additionally, petrochemical plastics and "compostable" plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions
In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects
Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification

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Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China's National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world's trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety
If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation
No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety
There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

25_P45P

Material Class	Plastic
Material Type	Plastics and Polymers Designed for Compostability
Form	Flexible and film items
Common Items	Compostable bags for takeout, produce, garden, etc.

Necessity & Justification Summary
There is no viable end market for composting the common items included in this category. Additionally, this material violates statute's own definition of compostability by including items that are not accepted in OMRI-certified organic compost products.

Program Efficacy Justification
Accepting these materials in compost when no composter wants this material force recycling service providers to collect a material for which there is no reliable outlet. This would in turn lead to increased efforts required for decontamination, all to sort out a material that will need to be landfilled under current conditions.

Technological & Economic Limitations
Four of the five waste haulers/recycling service providers that operate in Marin County haul to WM Earthcare at Redwood Landfill, a compost facility that produces OMRI-certified compost. Due to this certification, the facility will not accept any products that contain petrochemical plastics or "compostable" plastics. Additionally, petrochemical

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plastics and “compostable” plastics do not break down in the timeframe used by commercial composters, and are currently skimmed out for landfilling when they are placed in compost. For recycling, no reliable end market has been identified for all of the common items included in this category.

Local Legal Conditions

In 2022, the County of Marin and many of the cities and towns in Marin passed the Reusable Foodware Ordinance (https://library.municode.com/ca/marin_county/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT7HESA_CH7.25REFOOR). The Ordinance specifically prohibits the use of plastic-lined paper products for foodware. Accepting this material would be in direct contradiction to the purpose of the Ordinance, which is to promote the use of truly recyclable or compostable foodware options.

Local Environmental Effects

Accepting these materials in the compost would lead to a proliferation of microplastics in the soils of Marin County. This is an unacceptable outcome.

Environmental Justice Justification

Accepting a material that we know has no reliable end market for recycling places undue burden on the communities being sent materials. This undue burden was clearly illustrated after the passage of China’s National Sword Policy, after China declared they were being inundated with the world’s trash. Until a reliable end market is identified and vetted, we risk placing undue burden on communities as we scramble to find an outlet for unrecyclable material.

Worker, Public Health, & Safety

If these materials were accepted in the compost, microplastics would become more common in our soils. This would expose more residents to microplastics and have a direct negative impact on public health.

Prevention of Hazardous Waste Generation

No materials in this category are considered to be hazardous waste.

Transportation Safety

There are inherent risks involved transporting materials to end markets, including increased risks of vehicle accidents.

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ZERO WASTE MARIN

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

STAFF REPORT – ITEM 4

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Nursery Pot Recommendation Update

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

Zero Waste Marin received a recommendation from members of the Infrastructure & End Markets Subcommittee of the Local Task Force (LTF) in their July 9, 2026 meeting. The Subcommittee compiled this recommendation due to concern over the fact that Marin residents and retailers currently face inconsistent recycling rules, with some haulers accepting plastic nursery pots for recycling, while others indicate they belong in landfill. This inconsistency, combined with limited end markets and the difficulty of processing black plastics, contributes to consumer confusion and limited options for keeping the pots out of landfills.

The initial recommendations proposed that ZWM staff would compile educational information for residents on the options available to them for drop-off. This would involve contacting nurseries operating in Marin and gathering information about their current practices for accepting nursery pots, and if they are reused or recycled.

With the recent departure of the Zero Waste Marin Executive Director and Waste Management Specialist, Zero Waste Marin staff do not have the bandwidth to take on this project. Staff are recommending instead that the Education & Outreach Subcommittee take on the preliminary stages of this project.

The full Plastic Nursery Pot Reuse and Recycling Strategy report from the July 9, 2026 LTF meeting is attached to this staff report for reference.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. LTF Nursery Pot Recommendation

RECOMMENDATION

Motion to have the Education & Outreach Subcommittee lead the implementation of preliminary planning steps of the Nursery Pot Recommendation, rather than staff leading implementation.

ZERØ WASTE MARIN

Local Task Force Recommendation to Zero Waste Marin JPA Board

Recommendation Title:	Plastic Nursery Pot Reuse and Recycling Strategy
Recommending Subcommittee:	Infrastructure and End Markets
Prepared By:	The Team

Description of Recommended Action or Program:

I. Problem Statement

It is estimated that the 500 million plastic plant pots, trays, and flats produced annually in the United States generate 350 million pounds (175,000 tons) of plastic waste.[1] The management of plastic plant nursery pots represents a significant gap in the current waste diversion strategy for Marin County.

Key Market/Diversion challenges:

1. **Current Inconsistency in Service:** Without a unified county-wide approach on reuse and recycling, overall residential disposal depends on individual hauler policies or retailer-specific programs that may not be well-publicized or reliable. For example, haulers in Novato and Sausalito allow for the recycling of the black nursery plastic pots whereas in other jurisdictions this is not the case and they are sent to the landfill.
2. **Markets/Execution:** There is a lack of clear market demand or established means for the safe, consistent reuse and recycling of these specific plastics in Marin. These challenges are widespread: black plastic is often economically volatile and difficult for standard recycling equipment (which uses Near-Infrared technology) to detect, resulting in it being rejected and sent to landfills nationally; mixed materials are used to create these plastic containers; and the lack of recyclers willing to receive these types of containers.

[1] https://ecori.org/horticulture-industrys-problematic-pot-addiction/

3. **Significant Divertable Waste in Marin Waste Characterization Study**: Plastics including from High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE #2) Colored Containers or Polypropylene (PP #5) Containers are part of the group of "plastics" representing almost 15% [2] of the identifiable waste in the 2025 ZWM Waste Characterization Study, representing a divertable opportunity for ZWM.
4. **Covered under SB 54**: Nursery pots are identified under CalRecycle's official Covered Material Categories (CMCs) Reporting Guidance as primary single-use plastic packaging and subject to the rules of SB 54.[3]
5. **Timing:** Typically, planting is done in high volume in the March-June time frame and growers need the nursery pots in the late fall and winter, creating a potential storage cost issue that program development should be sensitive to.
6. **Not best in class -** Stop Waste, part of Alameda County, has a fantastic website resource (link) providing information to residents on who takes back the nursery pots. Zero Waste Marin could develop a similar website, with bilingual options, for our community.

Environmental Challenges of Plastic Nursery Pots

Most rigid nursery pots are manufactured from High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE #2) or Polypropylene (PP #5). Because they are designed to be weather-resistant and UV-stabilized to protect plant roots, they take an estimated 450 years to break down in a standard landfill environment. This creates a massive, permanent consumption of localized landfill airspace.

In addition to taking up landfill airspace there are of course the environmental impacts of a petroleum based product from extraction, creation and post consumer disposal including soil alteration, microplastic fragmentation, and chemical leaching. The industry and environmental community have spent time reviewing different solutions and their impacts as well. [4] To paraphrase a conclusion from *Moving Toward Sustainability with Alternative,* the community should consider **greater reuse and recycling** of plastic products as well as exploring the use of containers made of

[2] https://zerowastemarin.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/FINAL_ZWM-WCS-Report_SCS-Engineers_6-2025.pdf, table 1
[3] https://calrecycle.ca.gov/packaging/packaging-epr/cmclist/
[4] https://www.canr.msu.edu/hrt/uploads/535/78629/Wang.pdf

alternative materials. [5] For ZWM, diverting materials from going to the landfill is paramount, therefore exploring greater reuse and recycling should be pursued.

II. Market Forces - Demand, Supply and Planting

The seasonality of the horticultural cycle creates structural supply-and-demand. A successful recovery program must balance/demonstrate insight into the spring consumer "discard peak" against the late-summer commercial "potting peak."

When Consumers Generate Waste

March – June: The Spring Peak (Highest Influx)

This is the absolute critical window for collection infrastructure.

- **The Dynamic:** Consumers flood retail nurseries to buy spring annuals, vegetable starts, perennials, and shrubs. These plants are typically in the ground within 48 hours of purchase, leaving the consumer with a stack of empty pots.
- **Volume:** Reviewing US economic historical raw data for NAICS 4442 (Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Retailers), it shows an extreme seasonal curve. Sales in March, April, May, and June routinely account for roughly 60% to 70% for total sales, correlating to a similar waste stream for this material given potted plants' short shelf life (e.g. plants are not laundry detergent). With the more mild climate, this number is likely closer to 60%, where in colder climates it may even exceed 70%.
- **Recovery Action:** Increase the frequency of collection bin pick-ups at local nurseries or recycling depots. This is also the best time for marketing pushes (e.g., "Bring Back Your Spring Pots").

September – November: The Fall Planting Bump (Moderate Influx)

California and many temperate parts of the US experience a secondary planting season in autumn.

- **The Dynamic:** Fall is the optimal time for planting California natives, winter vegetables, spring-blooming bulbs, and larger specimen trees because the cooler air and upcoming winter rains allow roots to establish.
- **Volume:** This time period represents the next largest amount of planting activity with gardeners predominately using 1-gallon and 5-gallon tree tubs during this

[5] https://journals.ashs.org/view/journals/horttech/25/1/article-p8.xml

window based on planting needs and favorable rain window in the upcoming months.

When Commercial Growers Need Pots

A recovery program should aim to supply empty pots back to local commercial growers or native plant restoration nurseries; the *distribution* schedule must align with their potting timelines. Growers need containers **months before** the plants actually appear in retail stores.

June – August: Summer Propagation & Potting Up

- **The Demand:** Growers are taking cuttings, dividing perennials, and "potting up" small seedlings into 1-gallon and 5-gallon containers so they can grow out over the winter for the following spring.
- **Recovery Action:** This is a key delivery window. Growers want bulk quantities of 1-gallon and 5-gallon pots right now.

October – January: Bare-Root and Liner Potting

- **The Demand:** This is when wholesale nurseries receive "bare-root" stock (fruit trees, roses, deciduous shade trees) and small "liner" plugs from specialized propagation facilities. They must pot these immediately into containers so they can leaf out by spring.
- **Recovery Action:** High demand from tree and shrub growers for larger tree tubs (5-gallon to 15-gallon) and deep-cell native plant plugs.

Summary for Program Management

To maximize the efficiency of a nursery pot recovery program, the below matrix is helpful

Quarter	Consumer Waste Influx	Commercial Grower Demand	Program Priority

Q1 (Jan–Mar)	**Low → Rising Rapidly**	**High** (Late winter potting)	Deploy clean bins to nurseries by late February; clear winter stock out to growers.
Q2 (Apr–Jun)	**CRITICAL PEAK**	**Low** (Focus is on retail shipping)	**Max collection mode.** Optimize logistics to handle high volumes of returns from consumers. Stockpile and sort.
Q3 (Jul–Sep)	**Low** (Summer slump)	**CRITICAL PEAK** (Summer propagation)	**Max distribution mode.** Sanitize, sort, and deliver your stockpiled spring pots back to growers.
Q4 (Oct–Dec)	**Moderate** (Fall planting bump)	**Moderate → High** (Bare-root prep)	Collect fall planting containers; distribute larger tree tubs to commercial growers.

By treating **Q2 as the primary collection window** and **Q3 as the primary distribution window**, it would minimize storage footprint costs and ensure that clean, recycled containers land in growers' hands exactly when their planting lines open up.

III. Proposed Strategy

To address these deficiencies, Zero Waste Marin should adopt a three--track strategy focusing on **Source Reduction through Reuse**, the establishment of **Reliable Collection Points** and **consistency for recycling County Wide**. This strategy is proposed for full implementation beginning **February 2027**, allowing for a robust planning and partnership phase throughout 2026 and communication in advance of major planting in

the early spring 2027 when there will be an increase in the usage of the nursery pots. This also allows for the secondary option of recycling to be implemented county wide and/or being prepared for the implementation of SB54.

The core pillars of this strategy include:

- **Measuring Efforts Now**: Determine baseline of reuse and recycling in county and make an estimate on those 1) reused, 2) recycled and 3) destined to landfill.
- **Prioritizing Reuse:** Shifting the focus from recycling—which is often economically volatile for black plastics—to a circular model where pots are returned to nurseries or retail centers for reuse.
- **Standardized Regional Access:** Creating a centralized, accurate database of drop-off locations to eliminate confusion for residents across different jurisdictions.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** Leveraging existing retailer infrastructures (e.g., big-box home improvement stores and local nurseries) to serve as primary intake hubs. There are 10 primary commercial nurseries and an additional 6 speciality nurseries. A list can be found at the end of this recommendation.
- **Timing** Because plants are live, perishable products, the entire horticultural supply chain—and consequently, the generation of plastic waste—is highly seasonal. A successful recovery program needs to sync with two distinct schedules: **commercial growers** (who need empty pots to plant into) and **consumers** (who empty the pots and generate the waste).
- **Develop Consistency for Recycling:** As noted, there is not a consistent approach by haulers in Marin County for all colors of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE #2) or Polypropylene (PP #5). Ensuring constancy of this should be done in parallel with reuse efforts.

IV. Recommended Actions

To ensure a successful reuse communication plan launch in February 2027, the following actions are recommended for immediate initiation.

Time Frame	Action Item	Description
July 2026	Website Infrastructure	Immediately restore and update the recycling resource links on the ZWM website to provide accurate information on current disposal options.
July 2026	Identify why there is not a consistency for recycling these containers in Marin	As noted, different haulers have different approaches for recycling these nursery pots. This should be addressed to match other county wide information.
July-August 2026	StopWaste Model Investigation and baseline count creation	Reach out to StopWaste in the East Bay to evaluate their process for creating and maintaining a comprehensive list of plant pot drop-off locations, their management model and how they have “measured success”
August 2026	Retailer Take-Back Catalog	Conduct a survey of local Marin retailers and national chains (such as Home Depot) to confirm active take-back programs and compile a definitive list for public use.
October-November 2026	Update Web and Communication	

Time Frame	Action Item	Description
December - January 2027	February 2027 Implementation Plan	Develop a phased rollout plan that includes bilingual community workshops, hauler coordination, and a marketing campaign centered on the "Return to Retailer" model.
Feb-2027-July 2027	Promote reuse and drop off	Work with participating retailers review program efforts and management of taking back pots for reuse.
Aug-Sept 2027	Calculate landfill diversion	Work with stakeholders to determine success of program and next steps for 2028 improvements.

Within this plan, Zero Waste Marin should be actively identifying how compliance to SB 54 works in parallel with this, ensuring that the County and all stakeholders meet the needs of this state law.

By following this structured approach, Zero Waste Marin can close a critical gap in its waste diversion efforts and provide residents with a reliable, sustainable solution for horticultural plastic waste. As ZWM develops a program, ensuring the small retailers can manage the influx of pots during late Q1 and Q2 is important to develop a strong program that understands the other stresses in the market.

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Appendix

A1. Existing Programs/Approaches

The North Bay (Marin, Sonoma, & Napa)

The North Bay has highly progressive waste policies and localized nursery programs.

- **Napa Recycling (Curbside Exception):** Remarkably, Napa is a rare exception to the standard rule. Clean, rigid plastic pots and trays *are* accepted in Napa's curbside recycling carts. However, they explicitly draw the line at the ultra-flimsy, crinkly black cell packs (starter trays), which must still go in the landfill cart.
- **Sonoma County Community Networks:** Local independent mainstays like Cal-Native Plants (Point Reyes Station) or specialty native nurseries in Sonoma often take back specific sizes (usually 1-gallon and 5-gallon) to support their ongoing conservation propagation.
- **Agricultural Extensions & Conservation Districts:** Organizations like the Marin Resource Conservation District or Sonoma Resource Conservation District frequently coordinate large-scale native replanting projects. They often welcome bulk donations of clean, sturdy rigid pots to support watershed restoration plant propagation.

East Bay (Alameda & Contra Costa Counties)

The East Bay has some of the most organized infrastructure for nursery pot diversion in Northern California, largely coordinated through **StopWaste** (the Alameda County Waste Management Authority).

Independent Nursery Drop-offs

Several long-standing East Bay independent nurseries actively take back clean plastic pots, flats, and trays directly from the community to wash and reuse them for their own propagation operations:

- **East Bay Nursery (Berkeley):** Features an active, free public drop-off program for used pots. They request that you completely knock out all loose dirt, roots, and plastic tags before stacked drop-off.

- **Berkeley Horticultural Nursery (Berkeley):** Frequently accepts rigid 1-gallon and 5-gallon containers back, depending on their seasonal propagation volumes (it is always best to call ahead if bringing a truckload).
- **Flowerland (Albany) & Broadway Terrace Nursery (Oakland):** Both support community reuse and often serve as localized hubs for gardeners looking to clear out or pick up used containers.

Public Resource Drop-offs

- **El Cerrito Recycling + Environmental Resource Center:** This facility is a regional standout because it bypasses the curbside sorting issue by offering a dedicated, standalone **"Planters Bin."** Residents can drop off clean, rigid plastic nursery pots and flats here, which are bundled and shipped directly to bulk agricultural recyclers.
- **The East Bay Depot for Creative Reuse (Oakland):** Located on Telegraph Avenue, this massive non-profit accepts a wide range of surplus materials. They regularly take sturdy, small-to-medium plastic nursery pots and seedling trays, redistributing them at low or zero cost to local school garden programs, urban teachers, and community artists.

San Francisco

Because San Francisco has zero-waste mandates, local organizations have stepped up to create dedicated capture networks for these containers.

Specialized Public Drop-offs

- **The Recology San Francisco Transfer Station (Unlocking Resource Recovery)**: While you cannot put nursery pots in your curbside blue bin, you *can* drop them off directly at the Recology Public Reuse and Recycling Area (located at 501 Tunnel Ave). They maintain dedicated bulk collection zones for rigid plastics, bypassing the automated residential sorting conveyor belts entirely.
- **SCRAP (Scroungers Center for Reusable Art Parts):** Located in the Bayview district, this legendary creative reuse center accepts small, sturdy plastic nursery pots, seedling trays, and clay pottery. They pass these materials along at little to no cost to SFUSD public school teachers, community artists, and urban community garden programs.

Independent Retail & Community Take-Backs

- **Sloat Garden Center (San Francisco Locations):** Sloat operates two highly active urban locations in the city—one on Sloat Boulevard (near the Zoo) and one on Pierce Street (in the Marina/Pacific Heights area). As part of their regional footprint, they frequently take back clean, stacked rigid pots from customers when their wholesale growers are actively reclaiming containers.
- **Flowercraft Garden Center:** Located in the Bayshore neighborhood, this large independent center serves as an excellent resource for urban gardeners and occasionally accepts structural 1-gallon and 5-gallon containers back depending on seasonal demand.
- **SF Parks Alliance & Community Gardens:** The San Francisco Parks Alliance supports over a hundred community gardens, school yards, and city parks. Local community garden hubs (like the Alemany Farm in southeast SF) frequently welcome clean, durable propagation trays and pots to support their public workshops and free seed-starting programs.

The Peninsula (San Mateo County)

The Peninsula's waste infrastructure is largely managed by RethinkWaste (SBWMA) and hauled by Recology San Mateo County. They explicitly instruct residents to place plastic nursery pots into the black landfill bin to prevent contaminating the clean plastics stream, making the following local options essential for diversion.

Independent Nursery Drop-offs

- **Wegman's Nursery (Redwood City):** A massive, multi-generational independent garden center on Woodside Road. They are deeply integrated into the local gardening community and frequently accept clean, durable plastic nursery pots to reuse for their own inventory or transport back to commercial growers.
- **Golden Nursery (San Mateo)**: Located on Norfolk Street, this family-owned nursery is an excellent local point of contact for checking seasonal pot drop-off capacity.
- **Ladbroke Soil and Water / Local Farms:** Along the coastal side of the Peninsula (Half Moon Bay and Pacifica), there is a massive commercial greenhouse and agricultural footprint. Small-scale organic operations and specialty nurseries (like Yerba Buena Nursery in Half Moon Bay, which focuses strictly on California natives) often reuse specific sizes of rigid containers for localized propagation.

Big-Box Logistics

- **The Home Depot & Lowe's (Peninsula Locations):** Major high-volume hubs—such as the Home Depot locations in Colma and San Carlos, or Lowe's in San Bruno—host the standardized national plastic pot recycling racks in their garden centers. Dropping off containers here guarantees they bypass municipal sorting and go directly into a dedicated mechanical grinding and remanufacturing loop.

South Bay (Santa Clara County & Silicon Valley)

In the South Bay, municipal programs like **San Jose Recycles** explicitly classify plastic nursery pots as **garbage/landfill items if put in the curbside blue bin**. However, robust regional alternatives exist to keep them circular.

Retailer and Commercial Networks

- **Lowe's Home Improvement & The Home Depot (Regional Locations):** Both big-box retailers have a heavy presence in the South Bay (including major locations in San Jose, Sunnyvale, and Milpitas). Their garden centers feature national take-back stations that feed directly into a closed-loop mechanical recycling stream. They accept all rigid plastic nursery containers, regardless of the original point of purchase.
- **San Lorenzo Garden Center (Bordering the South Bay/Santa Cruz):** If you venture slightly south toward the Santa Cruz mountain border, this regional staple hosts a highly popular, formalized public **"Take a Pot, Leave a Pot" exchange area** on Mora Street right behind the main nursery. It acts as an open community hub where backyard growers and local propagation hobbyists swap clean containers freely.

Community Agriculture and Food Forests

- **Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County:** Operating out of centers like the Martial Cottle Park ranch site in San Jose, the local UC Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners manage large-scale research and public education crops. They frequently accept donations of rigid, sanitized 1-gallon, 2-gallon, and 5-gallon pots to support their annual spring plant sales.
- **Urban Agriculture Non-Profits:** Organizations like **Veggielution** (an urban farm in East San Jose) or local community garden networks managed by San Jose Parks & Rec often rely on structural donations of heavy-duty containers to start seeds and distribute vegetable starts to low-income community food programs.

Southern California

Southern California's massive agricultural footprint and year-round growing season have created robust retail and community channels for pot reuse.

Independent Southern California Nurseries:

- **San Diego County:** As a major hub for commercial horticulture, several local retail nurseries will accept containers back. Major independent centers like Walter Andersen Nurseries (San Diego and Poway) or Armstrong Garden Centers (locations across LA, Orange County, and San Diego) frequently coordinate return or reuse setups, though it is best to call ahead to check current bin capacity.
- **LA Basin:** The Burbank Recycling Center runs an active public education campaign routing residents away from curbside bins (where black plastic is rejected) and directly toward local nursery take-back partnerships or local sharing marketplaces.
- **The "Tree Yard" and Community Food Forests:** Grassroots urban agriculture non-profits—like TreePeople in Los Angeles or Food Forward—frequently manage community orchards and urban canopy projects. They are excellent outlets for donating 5-gallon and larger tree tubs.

National Programs (Across the US)

If you are traveling or advising someone outside of California, two massive retail networks provide consistent, nationwide drop-off options.

The Big-Box Garden Center Drop-Offs

- The Home Depot: Their nationwide partnership with East Jordan Plastics is active at nearly every location in the continental US. Look for the black recycling sign with the green plant emblem inside the garden center fences. You can drop off rigid plastic pots from *any* brand or store. **(Need to confirm)**
- Lowe's Home Improvement: Lowe's runs a highly similar national take-back program. Their garden centers feature dedicated recycling centers that accept plastic nursery pots, flats, and even plastic plant tags regardless of where the original plant was purchased. **(Need to confirm are there Lowes in the north bay?)**

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Timing

The regional Bay Area programs previously discussed handle these constraints through three different operational strategies:

1) The "Buffer & Stockpile" Strategy

Independent retail nurseries (like Sloat Garden Center, Green Jeans, and the East Bay/Berkeley nurseries) face a real estate challenge. Consumers flood them with empty plastic pots in April and May, exactly when the nursery's footprint is already crammed with spring inventory.

- **How they adapt:** Most independent nurseries can only run take-back programs because they act as a pass-through buffer. Instead of holding pots indefinitely, they rely on immediate transport networks.
- **The commercial loop:** Wholesale growers deliver fresh truckloads of spring plants to these retail nurseries weekly during peak season. Retailers utilize the *return legs* of those same delivery trucks, loading them up with stacks of collected, empty pots to send back to the commercial growers' massive rural sorting yards (often in the Central Valley or outer North Bay). This clears retail space immediately and places the pots back in commercial hands right before summer propagation begins.

2) The "Mass Industrial Absorption" Strategy

The national big-box programs operated by The Home Depot and Lowe's absorb the seasonal shock wave through pure logistical scale.

- **How they adapt:** Because consumer drop-offs spike massively in Q2, these retailers utilize dedicated palletized collection racks in their outdoor garden centers. Rather than sorting or cleaning pots locally, the material is aggregated, palletized, and wrapped.
- **Logistical buffering:** These pallets enter the reverse-logistics networks of industrial partners like East Jordan Plastics. Because these operations process tens of millions of pounds of plastic annually, they possess the industrial warehouse capacity to stockpile raw post-consumer plastic flakes and pellets

during the spring glut. They hold this raw material buffer, then ramp up extrusion and thermoforming manufacturing in Q3 and Q4 to churn out brand-new pots and trays precisely when commercial growers order their next lifecycle containers.

3) The "Static Depot" Strategy

Dedicated municipal drop-off sites—such as the El Cerrito Recycling Center's "Planters Bin" or the Recology San Francisco Public Reuse Area—do not experience the same real-estate anxiety as commercial retail stores.

- **How they adapt:** Public resource depots are engineered for variable volume. They treat plastic nursery pots as a dedicated, segregated commodity stream.
- **Bypassing the bottleneck:** Because they are not trying to sell plants or propagate crops on-site, a facility like El Cerrito can accumulate massive volumes in their dedicated bins during the spring spike without interrupting daily operations. Once a critical weight or volume threshold is hit, the material is consolidated, baled, and transferred directly to regional commercial plastic brokers (such as Bay Polymer in Lodi), who feed the secondary industrial market exactly when plastic demands fluctuate.

Nursery Locations in Marin

Nursery Name	Location (City)
Greenpoint Nursery	Novato
Home Ground Habitats	Novato
Sloat Garden Center (Novato)	Novato
SummerWinds Nursery	Novato
Cal-Native Plants	Point Reyes Station
Fairfax Native Plant Nursery	Fairfax

O'Donnell's Fairfax Nursery	Fairfax
Cactus Jungle Nursery and Garden	San Anselmo
Ross Valley Nursery	San Anselmo
The Home Depot	San Rafael
West End Nursery	San Rafael
Sloat Garden Center (Kentfield)	Kentfield
CNL Native Plant Nursery	Mill Valley
Green Jeans Garden Supply	Mill Valley
Sloat Garden Center (East Blithedale)	Mill Valley
Sloat Garden Center (Miller Ave)	Mill Valley

Additional Details:

Proposed Timeline of Actions:
Evaluation of Equity Impact of Proposed Action or Program:
Estimated Fiscal Impact of Proposed Action or Program:

Comments by Zero Waste Marin Staff

There is staff time associated with contacting all nursery retailers, but it does not seem to be prohibitive. There is also possibility for connection to SB 54 reimbursement.

Recommendation by Zero Waste Marin Executive Director:

Recommended next steps:	

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MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

STAFF REPORT – ITEM 5

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Subcommittee Updates

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

Subcommittees were established in the November 2023 Local Task Force meeting with a goal of facilitating more focused discussion and recommendations. The Subcommittees formed included:

- Infrastructure & End Markets
- Outreach & Education
- Construction & Demolition

At each meeting, Subcommittees will report on their recent activities and any upcoming recommendations or projects.

RECOMMENDATION
Information only. Receive and file.

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MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere Corte Madera County of Marin Fairfax Larkspur Mill Valley
Novato Ross San Anselmo San Rafael Sausalito Tiburon

STAFF REPORT – ITEM 6

TO Local Task Force

FROM Casey Fritz, Senior Planner

SUBJECT Suggested Agenda Items

DATE Thursday, November 5th, 2026

Local Task Force members can suggest agenda items for the next meeting during this time.

RECOMMENDATION
Information Only. Receive and file.