



AGENDA

MARCH 13, 2025 – 2 P.M.

OC WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION MEETING

**COUNTY ADMINISTRATION SOUTH
601 N. Ross Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701
CAS County Conference Center**

First District	Ted Bui, Chair, City of Fountain Valley* Gracey Van Der Mark, Public [Vacant], Public
Second District	Arianna Barrios, City of Orange* Gloria Alvarado, Public Lee Fink, Public
Third District	Janice Lim, City of Yorba Linda* Isabell Kerins, Public Rajat Khurana, Public
Fourth District	Christine Marick, Vice Chair, City of Brea* Bethany Ring, Public Tamara Wallace, Public
Fifth District	John Taylor, City of San Juan Capistrano* Kelly Golden, Public Joe Soto, Public
At Large	David Shawver, City of Stanton*
City Manager Rep.	Jennifer Cervantez, City of Rancho Santa Margarita*
OCWR Director	Tom Koutroulis

*City Selection Appointee

A G E N D A
OC WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 2025 – 2 P.M.

*****NOTICE*****

Welcome to the OC Waste Management Commission Meeting.

If you wish to speak on an item contained in the agenda, please complete a Public Comment Form identifying the item(s) and submit it to the Commission Clerk. If you wish to speak on a matter which does not appear on the agenda, you may do so during the Public Comment period at the close of the meeting. Speaker forms are available at the sign-in table at the back of the room. Speakers may be limited to three minutes.

The Orange County Waste Management Commission consists of 18 members. Nine members present constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum the meeting will be convened and adjourned, and no actions may be taken by the Commission.

I. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

II. ROLL CALL Commission Clerk

III. PUBLIC COMMENTS

At this time members of the public may address the Commission regarding any items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission, provided that NO action may be taken on off-agenda items unless authorized by law. When addressing the Commission, please state your name for the record prior to providing your comments. Please address the Commission as a whole through the Chair.

Comments shall be limited to three (3) minutes per person and up to twenty (20) minutes for all comments, at the discretion of the Chair and the approval of the Commission.

To obtain copies of Waste Management Commission Agenda packets you may either:

- Visit the OC Waste & Recycling website at www.oclandfills.com; view the Waste Management Commission page.
- Request in writing: OC Waste & Recycling, 601 N. Ross Street, 5th Floor, Santa Ana, CA 92701.
- Call or email the Commission Clerk; (714) 834-4059
Francine.Bangert@ocwr.ocgov.com

IV. CHAIR'S REPORT Ted Bui

V. DIRECTOR'S REPORT Tom Koutroulis

VI. ACTION ITEM RECAP Commission Clerk

VII. AGENDA ITEMS:

AGENDA ITEM 1: Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force, December 12, 2024

Summary: Review minutes.

Recommended Action: Review and approve minutes.

AGENDA ITEM 2: Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE) Agreement

Summary: Staff will provide a general update on the status of Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE)

Agreement negotiations.

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Importation

Summary: Staff will provide a general update on Importation Agreements and the role importation plays in the County disposal system.

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

NEXT MEETING:

Thursday, June 12, 2025 – 2 p.m.

Location: County Administration South

601 N. Ross Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701

2025 Meeting Dates

- June 12
- September 11
- December 11

AGENDA ITEM 1 – *Minutes of December 12, 2024 Waste Management Commission/ Local Task Force*

REGULAR MEETING OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION/LOCAL TASK FORCE

December 12, 2024

OC Waste Management Commission
Held THURSDAY, December 12, 2024 – 2 P.M. at
601 N. Ross Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701

Call to Order

Chair Ho called the meeting to order at 2:12 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was completed.

ROLL CALL (✓ - present, EX - excused absence, AB - absent)

<i>1st District</i>	<i>2nd District</i>	<i>3rd District</i>
Ted Bui ✓ Kimberly Ho ✓	Gloria Alvarado AB Arianna Barrios AB Lee Fink ✓	Janice Lim ✓ Isabell Kerins ✓ Rajat Khurana ✓
<i>4th District</i>	<i>5th District</i>	<i>County Wide</i>
Bethany Ring AB Tamara Wallace ✓ Christine Marick ✓	Kelly Golden EX Joe Soto ✓ John Taylor ✓	David J. Shawver ✓ Tom Koutroulis ✓ Jennifer Cervantez ✓

CHAIR'S REPORT

- Chairwomen Ho thanked all members of the WMC for their commitment to public service and their participation in the WMC.
- Waste Commissioners were reminded to complete their AB 1234 Ethics Training that is due by December 31, 2024.
- Chairwomen Ho welcomed Commission Lim to the WMC. She was appointed by the City Selection committee.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

N/A

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

- Valencia Greenery in Brea will welcome public pick up for compost and mulch in January 2025.
- Zone 4 Construction at Prima Deshecha Landfill is on the agenda for San Diego Regional Water Quality Board for February 2025.

- As an update from SWANA WasteCon the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) there will be regulations regarding the management of water quality and management of PFAS. Landfills have been identified as a place where PFAS ends up and we can be part of the solution to help contain and treat PFAS.
- OCWR won Sustainable Government of the Year at Sustain SoCal's 15th Annual Energy Conference.
- OCWR hosted a success of Compost Giveaway on November 2, giving away 200 tons of compost to the community.
- On December 5, OCWR and the City of Irvine hosted a Community Meeting. This outreach provided education and outreach information about the proposed Landfill Gas to Renewable Natural Gas-to-Energy facility at FRB. Montauk Renewables and SoCal Gas also presented.
- OCWR was invited to attend the US EPA meeting in North Carolina to discuss the impact of landfill gas emissions. There were 147 attendees and OCWR represented publicly owned and operated landfills in the US. As a result of the meeting, there are now eight papers that OCWR will be responding to regarding landfill gas emissions.
- OCWR welcomed several successful landfill tours including California Resource Recovery Association (CRRA) and CalRecycle.
- OCWR was recently feature on Spectrum News 1. The story demonstrated drone technology and the importance of taking landfill inspections to new heights at the Frank R. Bowerman Landfill in Irvine.

CLERK'S ACTION ITEM REPORT

No meeting follow-up activity to report.

AGENDA ITEM 1: Minutes of Waste Management Commission, September 12, 2024

Recommended Action: Review and approve minutes.

MOVED: Soto

SECONDED: Marick

ABSTAINED: Lin

APPROVED: yes

AGENDA ITEM 2: Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE) Agreement

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

MOVED: Soto

SECONDED: Marick

APPROVED: yes

AGENDA ITEM 3: Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

MOVED: Fink

SECONDED: Kerins

APPROVED: yes

AGENDA ITEM 4: Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Ad Hoc Committee Update

Recommended Action: Review and file report.

MOVED: Soto

SECONDED: Marick

APPROVED: yes

AGENDA ITEM 5: Election of Officers for 2025: Commission Chair and Vice Chair

Chair: Commissioner John Taylor nominated Vice Chair Bui to serve as 2025 Commission Chair.

Commissioner Shaver seconded and the nominations were closed.

Unanimous vote in favor of Ted Bui serving as 2025 Chair.

Vice Chair: Commissioner Shaver nominated Commissioner Marick to serve as 2025 Commission Vice Chair.

Commissioner Bui seconded and nominations were closed.

Unanimous vote in favor of Commissioner Marick serving as 2025 Vice Chair.

Meeting Adjourned at 3:57 p.m.

Next meeting:

2025
March 13

Agenda Item 2 – *Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE) Agreement*

Summary: Staff will provide a general update on the status of Waste Infrastructure System Enhancement (WISE) Agreement negotiations.

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

Agenda Item 3 – *Importation*

Summary: Staff will provide a general update on Importation Agreements and the role importation plays in the County disposal system.

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

Bill Number	Title	Author	Current Law	Proposed New Law	Location/Status
AB 80	Carpet recycling: product stewardship for carpet: fines	Aguiar-Curry (D)	The product stewardship for carpet program requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which is required to include specified elements, including achieving specified carpet recycling rates and a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan. The program authorizes the department to administratively impose a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day on any person in violation of the program if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent.	This bill would instead authorize a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing.	2/10/2025- Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
SB 45	Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps	Padilla (D)	Existing law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided	This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, beverage containers, as defined, intended for sale in this state, to have a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. The bill would exempt beverage containers with a capacity of 3 liters or more from the scope of the bill.	1/6/25 Read first time
AB 70	Solid waste: pyrolysis	Aguiar-Curry (D)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires that element to include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, as specified, and provides that up to 10% may be achieved through biomass conversion under certain conditions, with biomass conversion defined as the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by certain means from specified materials. One of the conditions for using biomass conversion to satisfy a portion of the solid waste diversion requirement is that pyrolysis not be included in the source reduction and recycling element. Pyrolysis is not defined for that purpose or for other purposes in the act.	his bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen	2/3/2025-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
AB 12	Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations	Wallis (R)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	This bill would void specified amendments to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations adopted by the state board on November 8, 2024.	2/18/2025- Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
AB 35	Califomia Environmental Quality Act: clean hydrogen transportation projects	Alvarez (D)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.	This bill would provide for limited CEQA review of an application for a discretionary permit or authorization for a clean hydrogen transportation project, as defined, by requiring the application to be reviewed through a clean hydrogen environmental assessment, unless otherwise requested by the applicant, as prescribed. The bill would, except as provided, require the lead agency to determine whether to approve the clean hydrogen environmental assessment and issue a discretionary permit or authorization for the project no later than 270 days after the application for the project is deemed complete. The bill would require an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the approval of a clean hydrogen environmental assessment or the issuance of a discretionary permit or authorization for a clean hydrogen transportation project, including any potential appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. By imposing new duties on a lead agency, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2036.	2/18/2025- Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.
SB 2	Low-carbon fuel standard: regulations	Jones (R)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	This bill would void specified amendments to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations adopted by the state board on November 8, 2024. This bill would declare that is it to take effect as an urgency statue	12/3/24 From printer. May be heard in committee January 2.
SB 13	Oil and Gas	Grove (R)	Existing law, the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act of 1980, requires refiners, as described, to report monthly to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), for each of their refineries, specified information, including the origin of petroleum receipts and the source of imports of finished petroleum products	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the Energy Commission monitor foreign countries that export oil to California and identify on its internet website which of those countries have demonstrated human rights abuses, as documented by the United States Department of State, and which of those countries have lower environmental standards for the production of oil than California	12/3/24 From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 2
SB 14	Solid waste: recycling: state agencies and large state facilities	Blackespear (R)	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop and adopt requirements relating to adequate areas for collecting, storing, and loading recyclable materials in state buildings. Existing law requires the department to develop guidance for collecting and recycling recyclable materials in office buildings of state agencies and large state facilities, as provided, and requires, at least once each year, a covered state agency and large state facility to review the adequacy and condition of receptacles for recyclable material and of associated signage, education, and staffing.	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.	12/3/24 From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 2
AB 337	Greenhouse Gas Reduction: Grant Program: Edible Food	Bennett (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Existing law requires the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including activities that expand and improve organic waste diversion and recycling, including, but not limited to, the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Existing law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program, including, but not limited to, the construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations.	This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. The bill would require the department to consider the increased amount of edible food recovery capacity that the project will create when awarding a grant for edible food recovery	2/10/2025- Referred to Com. on NAT. RES

SB 235	Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report. (1-1/29/2025)	McNerney (D)	Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which administers various solid waste management and recycling programs	This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to draft and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028, relating to the in-state collection, recycling, reuse, and stockpiling for domestic consumption of precious metals, critical minerals, as defined, and other similar valuable materials as reasonably decided by the department, contained within products in the state, as specified. The bill would require the department to provide opportunities for public input and to perform outreach to potentially interested parties, as specified.	2/5/2025-Referred to Com. on E.Q.
AB 411	Livestock carcasses: disposal: composting	Papan (D)	Existing law prohibits a dead animal hauler or any other person from transporting a dead animal to any place, other than to certain specified facilities or destinations, unless a certain waiver is granted by the State Veterinarian, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal, as prescribed. Pursuant to this authority, the department has adopted a regulation that prohibits the composting of unprocessed mammalian tissue except when received from certain sources.	This bill would, notwithstanding those prohibitions, authorize any part of a livestock carcass resulting from a routine livestock mortality event or on-farm processing to be composted if certain requirements are met, including, among others, that the composting is conducted in accordance with best management practices for livestock composting approved by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture.	2/25/25 Re-referred to Com. on AGR
SB 45	Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps	Padilla (D)	Existing law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided.	This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, beverage containers, as defined, intended for sale in this state, <i>if a beverage is subject to the act and offered for sale in a plastic beverage container with a plastic cap, the container</i> to have a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. The bill would exempt beverage containers with a capacity of 3 2 liters or more <i>and beverage containers that contain beer or other malt beverages, wine or distilled spirits, or 100% fruit juice</i> from the scope of the bill.	2/27/25 March 5 hearing postponed by committee
AB 1174	Clean Transportation Program: eligible programs and projects: electric vehicle charging stations: vandalism deterrence	Alanis (R)	Existing law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Existing law limits funding under the program to specified categories of programs and projects. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program	This bill would add to the categories of programs and projects eligible for funding under the Clean Transportation Program programs and projects to deter and combat vandalism of publicly available electric vehicle charging stations.	2/24/25 Read first time
AB 1176	Energy: renewable energy resources program	Flora (R)	Existing law establishes the renewable energy resources program to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources. Existing law defines various terms for purposes of the program, including “renewable electrical generation facility,” a facility with specified characteristics that commences initial commercial operation after January 1, 2005	This bill would include as a “renewable electrical generation facility” for purposes of the program a facility that commenced initial commercial operation on January 1, 2005, and would make nonsubstantive changes.	2/24/25 Read first time
AB 1207	Climate change: market-based compliance mechanism	Irwin (D)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act, until January 1, 2031, authorizes the state board to adopt a regulation establishing a system of market-based declining aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases (market-based compliance mechanism) that meets certain requirements. Pursuant to this authority, the state board adopted the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program.	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to reauthorize the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program.	2/24/25 Read first time
AB 1274	Recycling: beverage containers	Gabriel (D)	Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which requires that every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state have a refund value. The act requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and requires the department to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund.	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to implement policies to encourage the use of in-state collected plastic beverage container materials for reuse in manufacturing and packaging in state.	2/24/25 Read first time
AB 1330	Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. (1- 2/21/2025)	Nguyen (D)	Existing law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. Existing law requires producers of covered material sold, offered for sale, imported, or distributed in the state to achieve specified goals with respect to the materials for which they are the producers, including that all plastic covered material be source reduced pursuant to specified requirements, as provided.	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that goal	2/24/25 Read first time

AB 1338	Hazardous waste: research programs	Solche (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish the Hazardous Waste Resource and Research Coordination Program, which consists of a database of known hazardous waste research and a pool of research consultants qualified in the field of hazardous waste management, as provided. Existing law requires the department to assemble and annually update a bibliographic cross-referenced database containing certain information on known hazardous waste research programs, including the specific problems facing hazardous waste generators that the research is designed to address. The department is required to make the information in the database on known hazardous waste research programs available to the public at a cost not greater than the department's printing and mailing costs.	This bill would require the department to also post the information described above on its internet website. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2026, to convene a stakeholder working group to identify potential technologies to reduce the generation of hazardous waste.	2/24/25 Read first time
SB 674	Recycling: electronic waste. (I-2/21/2025)	Cabaldon (D)	The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect from a consumer at the time of retail sale a covered electronic waste recycling fee, as specified. The act requires all charges collected pursuant to the act to be deposited into specified subaccounts within the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and outlines certain other requirements related to the establishment, adjustment, and administration of the charge. Moneys in the account may be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for other specified purposes, including the administration of the act by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and to provide funding to DTSC to implement and enforce the hazardous waste control laws as they relate to covered electronic devices. The act expressly authorizes DTSC to enforce the act, and all regulations adopted pursuant to the act, through the hazardous waste control laws	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the above provision regarding DTSC enforcement of the act through the hazardous waste control laws.	2/24/25 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time
SB 718	Solid waste: countywide integrated waste management plan	Dahle (D)	Existing law requires that upon revision of a source reduction and recycling element of a countywide integrated waste management plan, the county waste characterization component identify the constituent materials that comprise the solid waste disposed of within the unincorporated areas of that county.	This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above provision.	2/24/25 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time
SB 725	Recycling: organic byproducts	Dahle (D)	Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the department, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state to improve the state's soil organic matter	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would promote the recycling of organic byproducts by increasing the opportunities for organic byproducts to be recycled into livestock feed.	2/24/25 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time
SB 801	Greenhouse gases: reduction.	Hurtado (D)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act declares the policy of the state to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years.	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require the state to consider any potential cost burden to Californians as it works on achieving its climate goals, including its greenhouse gas emissions goals and standards under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	2/24/25 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time
AB 973	Recycling: plastic packaging and products	Hoover (R)	(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, creates a program for the recycling of rigid plastic packaging containers. The program defines "rigid plastic packaging container" to mean a plastic package having a relatively inflexible finite shape or form, with a capacity between 8 fluid ounces and 5 fluid gallons, that is capable of maintaining its shape while holding other products, including, but not limited to, bottles, cartons, and other receptacles, for sale or distribution in the state. The program generally requires a rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria, including, but not limited to, having been made from 25% postconsumer material or being a reusable package or a refillable package, unless a waiver or an exemption applies. Notwithstanding these provisions, the program deems a manufacturer in compliance with the program if the manufacturer demonstrates that it, or another company under the same corporate ownership, either consumed or arranged for the purchase and consumption of certain amounts of postconsumer material generated in the state for the manufacture of rigid plastic packaging containers or other plastic products or packaging not subject to the program, as provided. The program makes a violation of these provisions a public offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100,000. The program also subjects a violation of these provisions to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000, as provided. The program requires the department to deposit all penalties and fines into the Rigid Container Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund in the State Treasury. The program requires the moneys in the account to be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist local governmental agencies to develop and implement collection and processing systems for the recycling of materials covered by the program, for the development of markets for these materials, and for the department's costs of implementing the program. The program requires the department to adopt regulations to implement the program, as provided.	This bill proposes to replace the existing plastic packaging recycling program with a new one, requiring manufacturers of covered products to pay an annual registration charge and register with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (DRRR) by July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter. Manufacturers must provide information, including the brand name of their products, and face a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per day for non-compliance. Starting January 1, 2029, manufacturers will need to submit third-party certification of postconsumer recycled content for their products under penalty of perjury. The bill sets annual minimum postconsumer recycled content requirements for manufacturers, with a waiver option for up to two years upon application. It also imposes penalties for using virgin material instead of the required recycled content, with potential reductions if corrective action plans are submitted and approved. All penalties and fines will be deposited into the Rigid Container Account to fund local recycling initiatives. Manufacturers must provide an annual report starting April 1, 2028, detailing the types and amounts of plastics used. Confidential information will be exempt from public disclosure. Manufacturers can authorize third parties to handle registration and reporting requirements. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery will adopt regulations to enforce the program, including an electronic registration process. The bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for local agencies and includes legislative findings on the need to protect certain information from public access.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
AB 998	Household hazardous waste: vape pens	Hadwick (R)	Existing law requires hazardous waste transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility to be transported by specified entities, and imposes conditions on the transport of hazardous waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility, including, among others, that the hazardous waste transported not exceed certain volume and weight requirements and that the hazardous waste be transported in closed containers. Existing law defines "household hazardous waste" to mean hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence, and to not include waste generated in the course of operating a business concern at a residence	Under this bill, a vape pen confiscated by a school as contraband is presumed to have been generated by a household and does not lose its status as household hazardous waste when properly managed and disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection facility or through a household hazardous waste collection program. The bill would impose the above-described conditions relating to the transport of hazardous waste on a school, as defined, or its contractor, transporting confiscated vape pens to a household hazardous waste collection facility. The bill would authorize a household hazardous waste collection facility to conduct physical treatment activities involving the disassembly of household hazardous waste to separate batteries, valves, electronic components and other parts containing liquids or gases, including, but not limited to, the disassembly of vape pens, in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials. The bill would make related conforming changes.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23

AB 1406	Short-lived climate pollutants: recovered organic waste product: food processing establishments	Kaur (D)	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to implement a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a reduction in statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals that include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided.	This bill would exempt a food processing establishment, as defined, that does not divert organic waste to landfills from these requirements.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 533	Electric vehicle charging stations: internet-based applications	Richardson (D)	Existing law prohibits requiring a person desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station that requires payment of a fee from paying a subscription fee in order to use the station, or requiring the person to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station. Existing law authorizes an electric vehicle charging station to offer services on a subscription- or membership-only basis, if the station provides nonsubscribers or nonmembers the ability to use the station through a contactless payment method that accepts major credit and debit cards, as specified, and either an automated toll-free telephone number or a short message system (SMS) that provides the electric vehicle charging customer with the option to initiate a charging session and submit payment. Existing law requires a direct current fast charging station that is first installed or made publicly available on or after July 10, 2023, to also include Plug and Charge payment capabilities, as specified. Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to add to or subtract from these payment methods by regulation that is effective no earlier than January 1, 2028, as provided.	This bill would create an exception to the above-described provisions that authorizes an electric vehicle charging station to require that payment for charging services be made through the use of an internet-based application and require the use of that internet-based application for admission to the premises.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 561	Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act	Blackespear (R)	Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Except as specified, a violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime.	This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. The bill would define “covered product” to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste, as specified. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product, individually or through a manufacturer responsibility organization, to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan. The bill would require that an approved plan be published on DTSC’s internet website, except for specified manufacturer data that would not be open to public inspection. The bill would prohibit DTSC from adopting regulations to implement the act with an effective date earlier than July 1, 2029	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 594	Waste discharge permits: landfills	Padilla (D)	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act.	This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and delete obsolete cross-references in those provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 613	Methane emissions: petroleum and natural gas producing low methane emissions	Stern (D)	Existing law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state and determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants. Existing law requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board and air pollution control and air quality management districts as well as the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants throughout the state broken down to a local and subcounty level for stationary sources and to at least a county level for mobile sources, as specified. Existing law also requires the state board to quantify and publish annually the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the loss or release of uncombusted natural gas to the atmosphere and emissions from natural gas flares during all processes associated with the production, processing, and transporting of natural gas imported into the state from out-of-state sources	This bill would require the state board to annually request and incorporate, as part of this quantification for annual publication, information from utilities and other large gas users regarding any contract for and use of petroleum and natural gas certified to have a methane emissions intensity of less than 0.2% across the petroleum and natural gas supply chain, as data are available, or the use of other best practices to minimize emissions of methane and greenhouse gases from petroleum and natural gas supplying California. The bill would also require the state board to quantify and publish annually, commencing January 1, 2026, an estimate of potential greenhouse gas emissions reductions associated with the use of petroleum and natural gas certified to have a methane emissions intensity of less than 0.2% across the petroleum and natural gas supply chain, as data are available, or the use of other best practices applied to petroleum and natural gas supplies to California.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 633	Beverage containers: recycling	Blackespear (R)	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires plastic beverage containers sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain a specified average percentage of postconsumer recycled plastic per year. The act requires the manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery certain information about the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. Existing law provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime.	This bill would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container subject to the California Redemption Value to also report to the department by country of origin the amount in pounds of imported postconsumer recycled plastic used for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value for sale in the state in the previous calendar year. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	2/21/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23
SB 864	Hazardous waste: solar photovoltaic modules	Ward (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations for the identification and management of hazardous wastes. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt regulations designating end-of-life photovoltaic modules that are identified as hazardous waste as a universal waste and subject to regulations applicable to universal waste management	This bill would exempt solar photovoltaic modules not identified as hazardous waste and treated as universal waste, as defined, from state hazardous waste regulations, if transferred to a designated recycler for legitimate recycling, as described, and if the facility meets specified criteria relating to registration permits, as provided.	2/20/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22

AB 872	Hazardous materials: green chemistry: consumer products	Rubio (D)	The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Existing law, known as the Green Chemistry Program, requires the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being chemicals of concern. The department's Safer Consumer Products Program implements the Green Chemistry Program pursuant to regulations adopted by the department known as the Safer Consumer Products Regulations.	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to authorize the department to adopt regulations to implement use controls on nonessential consumer products under the Safer Consumer Products Program, require the department, in implementing the use controls, to prioritize actions according to risk, as specified, and to require the department to coordinate, when feasible, with the United States Environmental Protection Agency to use information reported to that agency.	2/20/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22
AB 899	Buy California Glass Bottle Procurement and Incentive Program	Ransom (D)	Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth.	This bill would establish the Buy California Glass Bottle Procurement and Incentive Program. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, GO-Biz to develop and administer the program in order to promote the production and distribution of wine bottles made in California. The bill would permit a California winery to apply for a grant to purchase wine bottles made in California under the program. The bill would require GO-Biz to develop eligibility criteria, as specified, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to use unallocated funds from a specified program for purposes of the grant program	2/20/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22
SB 496	Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions	Hurtado (D)	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources.	This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made	2/26/25 Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and TRANS
SB 501	Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.	Allen (D)	Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC.	This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028.	2/26/25 Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD
AB 754	Hazardous waste: discarded appliances	Connolly (D)	Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a person wishing to operate as a certified appliance recycler to apply to obtain or renew certification from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires the department to review the application and, if the application is complete and meets specified requirements, to issue a numbered certificate to the applicant. Existing law requires the department, upon issuance of a certificate, to transmit the application and certification to the certified unified program agency in whose jurisdiction the person is located. Existing law requires the certified unified program agency to inspect, as soon as is practicable, the certified appliance recycling facility, as specified.	This bill would delete the requirement that the inspection be conducted as soon as is practicable and would require a certified unified program agency, following an inspection of a certified appliance recycling facility, to transmit the results of the inspection to the department. By imposing a new duty on certified unified program agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the department to take any authorized enforcement action based on the results of the inspection and any other pertinent information. The bill would also make nonsubstantive corrections.	2/19/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21
AB 762	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition	Irwin (D)	Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. Existing law defines terms for these purposes	This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a "disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device" to mean a vaporization device that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified.	2/19/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21 2/15/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 17

AB 696	Lithium-ion vehicle batteries: emergencies: advisory group	Ransom (D)	Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection, until January 1, 2027, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and requires the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations.	This bill would require the secretary, on or before July 1, 2026, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the handling and disposal of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in an emergency capacity. The bill would require the secretary to appoint members to the advisory group from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to meet at least quarterly until July 1, 2028, and to consult with universities and research institutions that have conducted research in the area of battery recycling, with manufacturers of electric and hybrid vehicles, and with the recycling industry. The bill would require the group to submit, on or before July 1, 2028, policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that best standards and practices are created that allow first responders to respond to lithium-ion vehicle battery emergencies in a safe and efficient manner. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029	2/19/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 212/15/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 17
AB 643	Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction	Wilson (D)	Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law specifies that the adopted regulations do not limit the authority of local jurisdictions to adopt, implement, or enforce additional requirements on organic waste reduction	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision related to the authority of local jurisdictions.	2/14/25 From printer. May be heard in committee March 16
SB 328	Hazardous waste control: investigations	Grayson (D)	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to report findings and results of an investigation the department undertakes pertaining to the hazardous waste control laws, distribute the information it considers necessary for specified purposes, and publish reports summarizing or containing any order of the Director of Toxic Substances Control or any judgment or court order rendered pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, as provided.	This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those authorizations.	2/19/25 Referred to Com. on RLS.
AB 491	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goals: natural and working lands	Connolly (D)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act declares the policy of the state to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years	This bill would specify that it is the goal of the state to achieve each of the targets established by the Natural Resources Agency by the applicable date for the target, with priority given to activities that most rapidly, significantly, and cost effectively reduce emissionns of greenhouse gases. The bill would also revise the definition of “natural carbon sequestration” for purposes of the above-described provisions	2/24/25 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
AB 513	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan	Gonzalez (R)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years.	This bill would require the state board to include greenhouse gas emissions from wildlands and forest fires in the scoping plan.	2/24/25 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
AB 436	Composting facilities: zoning	Ransom (D)	Existing law provides that the Office of Planning and Research serves the Governor and the Governor’s Cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research, and constitute the comprehensive state planning agency. In that capacity, existing law requires the office to, among other things, assist local governments in land use planning. Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Existing law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025	This bill, on or before June 1, 2027, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office’s internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory.	2/18/25 Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and L. GOV.
AB 473	Environmental advertising: recyclability	Wilson (D)	Existing law prohibits a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging for which a deceptive or misleading claim about the recyclability of the product or packaging is made. Existing law provides that a product or packaging that displays a chasing arrows symbol, among other symbols, statements, or directions, is deemed to be a deceptive or misleading claim unless (1) the product or packaging is considered recyclable in the state pursuant to specified criteria and (2) is of a material type and form that routinely becomes feedstock used in the production of new products or packaging, except as provided. Existing law, notwithstanding specified criteria, provides that a product or packaging is recyclable in the state if the product or packaging is part of, and in compliance with, a program established pursuant to state or federal law governing the recyclability or disposal of that product or packaging, as provided.	This bill would delete the latter provision and would, notwithstanding specified provisions, require, before January 1, 2027, that a product or packaging that is a covered material, as defined, be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is approved by a producer responsibility organization to participate in that organization. On or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, the bill would require, notwithstanding specified provisions, that a product or packaging that is a covered material be considered recyclable in the state if the producer is, among other things, in compliance with the requirements of the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.	2/18/25 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES
SB 279	Solid waste: compostable materials	McNerney (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise regulations setting forth minimum standards for composting, in accordance with law. Existing regulations require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a permit prior to commencing operations and to comply with specified requirements. Existing regulations specify 4 regulatory tiers for composting operations, with different requirements for each tier. The 4 tiers are excluded, enforcement agency notification, registration permit, and full solid waste facility permit	This bill would require that the total amount of feedstock and compost onsite at any one time not exceed 500 cubic yards instead of the 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet in the regulations. The bill would also require the composting of agricultural materials and residues that are from a large-scale biomass management event at an agricultural facility that does not otherwise operate as a solid waste facility to be an excluded activity, as specified	2/14/25 Referred to Com. on E.Q

SB 283	Battery energy storage facilities: emergency response plans and emergency action plans	Laird (D)	Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the commission to implement and enforce standards for the maintenance and operation of facilities for the generation and storage of electricity owned by an electrical corporation or located in the state to ensure their reliable operation. Existing law requires each battery energy storage facility located in the state and subject to those standards to have an emergency response plan and an emergency action plan, as specified.	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the requirement that those battery energy storage facilities have emergency response plans and emergency action plans	2/14/25 Referred to Com. on RLS
SB 285	Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.	Becker (D)	Existing law, the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act, requires, on or before July 1, 2025, the state board to develop and adopt regulations to require a reporting entity to annually disclose to the emissions reporting organization, as defined, or the state board all of the reporting entity's scope 1 emissions, scope 2 emissions, and scope 3 emissions, as defined	This bill would, for the purpose of meeting, or tracking progress against, any state requirement to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases, or for the purpose of reporting offsets against any of a reporting entity's greenhouse gas emissions as part of reporting required pursuant the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act, authorize only qualified carbon dioxide removal, as defined, to be used to reduce the state's or an entity's greenhouse gas emissions and would require qualified carbon dioxide removal used for those purposes to meet certain requirements, as specified.	2/14/25 Referred to Com. on E.Q
AB 303	Battery energy storage facilities.	Addis (D)	Existing law, until June 30, 2029, authorizes a person proposing an eligible facility, including an energy storage system capable of storing 200 megawatthours or more of energy, to submit an application for certification with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission of the site and related facility. Existing law specifies that the issuance by the commission of the certificate is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as provided. Existing law establishes the procedures by which the commission is to review the application.	This bill would specify that energy storage systems do not include battery energy storage systems for the above-described purposes. The bill would require the commission to deny applications for a battery energy storage system that are pending as of the effective date of the bill.	1/24/25 From printer. May be heard in committee February 23.



OC Waste & Recycling's FY 24/25 Financial Report

by Trang Doan Section Manager, Financial Services

This report presents the financial status of OC Waste & Recycling for the second quarter of FY 24/25 (October - December). Included in the report is financial information related to tonnage, expenditures, revenues, and cash balances.

System Tonnage

Total OC Waste & Recycling system tonnage received during the second quarter of FY 24/25 was 1,277,624 tons, consisting of 845,103 in-county tonnage and 432,521 importation tonnage. By landfill site, second quarter tonnage was as follows:

Olinda Alpha Landfill

In-county tonnage 313,001 (37%) of total in-county tonnage
Importation tonnage 147,059 (34%) of total importation tonnage

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill

In-county tonnage 388,411 (46%)
Importation tonnage 234,014 (54%)

Prima Deshecha Landfill

In-county tonnage 143,691 (17%)
Importation tonnage 51,448 (12%)

Revenues

As of second quarter of FY 24/25, revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) was \$79,184,949 or 37.1% of the revenue budget of \$213,392,596.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) was \$1,542,807 or 2% of the revenue budget of \$76,500,000.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Net Revenue Sharing Fund (Fund 295) was \$24,558,756 or 44.3% of the revenue budget of \$55,472,000.

Sources of revenue received in the second quarter of FY 24/25 included:

- \$90,256,772 Tonnage Revenue (85.7% of total revenue received)
 - \$8,110,551 Interest Revenue (7.7%)
 - \$4,215,836 AB939 Surcharge Revenue (4%)
 - \$1,561,245 Other Revenue (1.5%)
 - \$1,142,107 Leases & Royalties (1.1%)
-

Expenditures

As of second quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) totaled \$94,814,186 or an approximate 29.2% of the modified expense budget of \$324,841,061.

As of second quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) totaled \$8,456,232 or 8.1% of the modified expense budget of \$104,534,580.

As of second quarter of FY 24/25 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Fund (Fund 295) totaled \$1,207,699 or 2.2% of the modified expense budget of \$55,472,000. This is primarily for the disposal fee to the State and host fee to the cities.

As of second quarter of FY 24/25, OC Waste & Recycling's major categories of expenditures were:

- \$50,104,971 Services & Supplies (47.3%)
- \$20,312,177 Salaries & Employee Benefits (19.2%)
- \$13,817,423 Equipment (13%)
- \$11,245,598 Taxes, Fees, Assessments (10.6%)
- \$8,456,232 Capital Projects (8%)
- \$1,457,999 Post-Closure Maintenance (1.4%)
- \$541,716 AB 939 Surcharge Program (0.5%)

Cash Balance and Reserves

As of December 31, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had a total cash balance of \$ 344,224,709 including earmarked and operating reserve cash.

As of December 31, 2024, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had an available reserves balance of \$91,309,886.

Should you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Trang Doan, OC Waste & Recycling Financial Services Manager at (714) 834-4149.

Recommended Action: Receive and file report.

Attachments

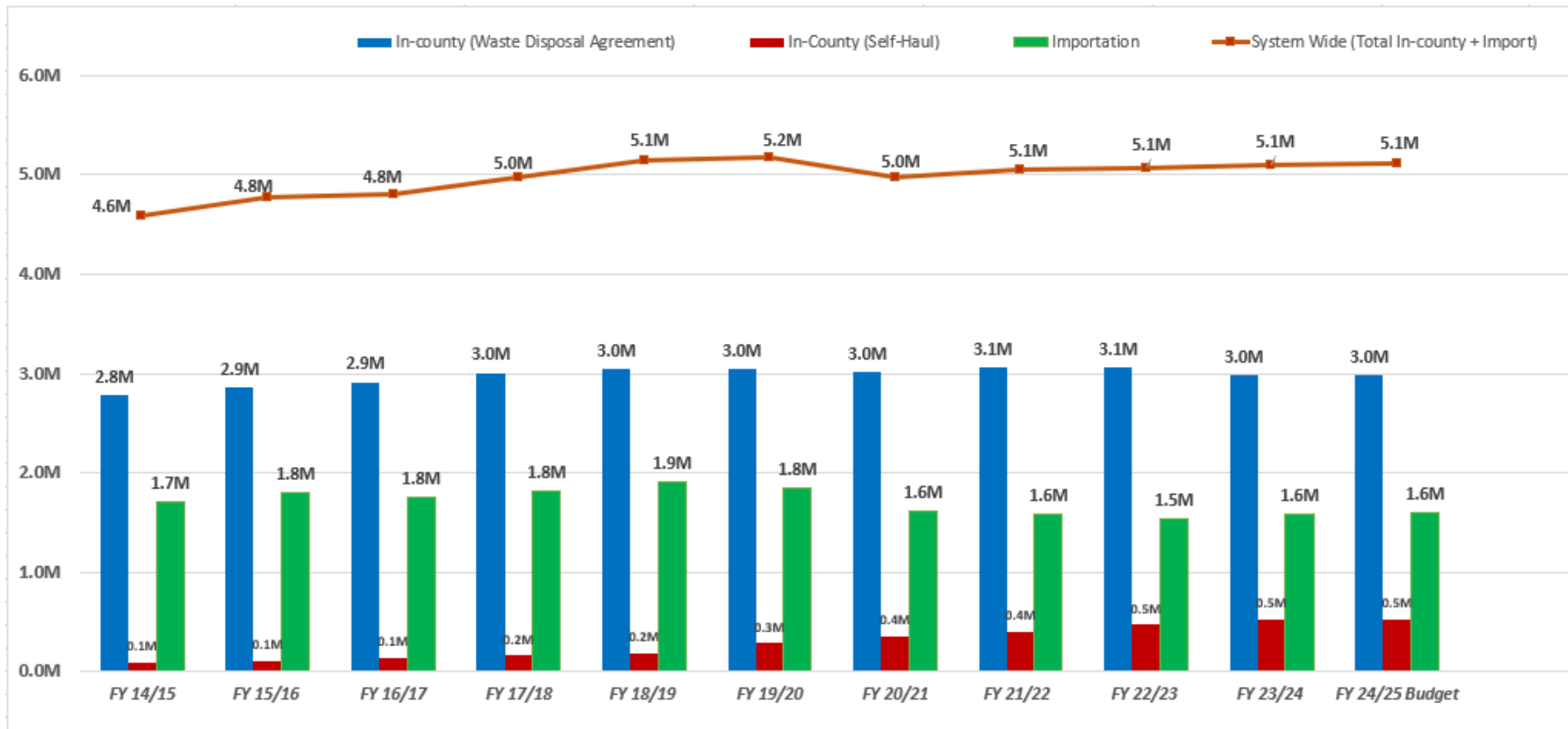
1. FY 2024/2025 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary – As of December 31, 2024
 2. System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend – FY 2014/2015 to 2024/2025 Budget
 3. FY 2024/2025 Revenue Budget to Actuals – As of December 31, 2024
 4. FY 2024/2025 Expenditure Budget to Actuals – As of December 31, 2024
 5. Cash Balances – FY 2019/2020 to FY 2024/2025 as of December 31, 2024
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OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2024/2025 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of December 31, 2024

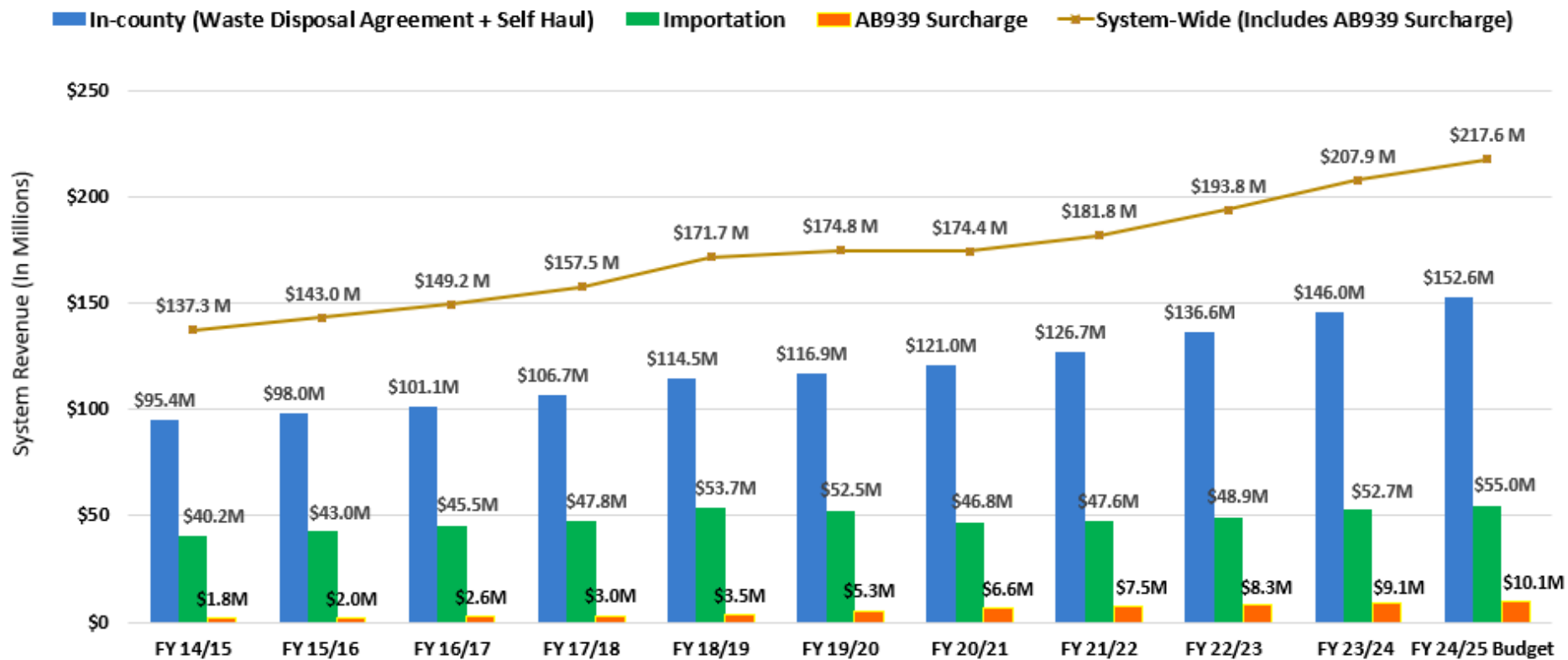
	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 As of 12/31/24	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,515,823	3,515,823	1,723,167	49.0%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,600,000	1,600,000	846,495	52.9%
<i>Total System-Wide Tonnage</i>	5,115,824	5,115,824	2,569,663	50.2%
Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 213,377,596	\$ 213,392,596	\$ 79,184,949	37.1%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 314,062,661	\$ 324,841,061	\$ 94,814,186	29.2%
Capital Projects (Fund 273)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 1,542,807	2.0%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 99,031,557	\$ 104,534,580	\$ 8,456,232	8.1%
Importation (Fund 295)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 24,558,756	44.3%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 1,207,699	2.2%

OC WASTE & RECYCLING System-Wide Tonnage Trend FY 2014/2015 – FY 2024/2025 Budget



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

System-Wide Tonnage Revenue Trend FY 2014/2015 – FY 2024/2025 Budget



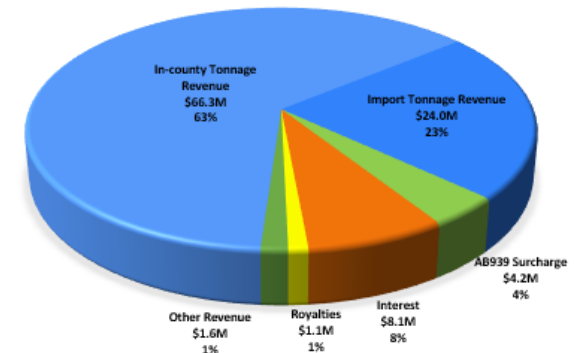
OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2024/25 Revenue Budget to Actuals As of December 31, 2024

	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 YTD Actuals (As of 12/31/24)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	205,820,000	205,820,000	90,256,772	44%
AB 939 Surcharge Revenue	9,072,000	9,072,000	4,215,836	46%
Interest Income	12,640,000	12,640,000	8,110,551	64%
Leases & Royalties	4,783,226	4,783,226	1,142,107	24%
Other Revenues ^[1]	4,610,370	4,625,370	1,561,245	34%
Revenue before Transfers	\$236,925,596	\$236,940,596	\$105,286,512	44%
Internal Transfer ^[2]	108,424,000	108,424,000	-	0%
Transfers-in from Other Funds	-	-	-	N/A
Total Revenue	\$345,349,596	\$345,364,596	\$105,286,512	30%

[1] Other Revenues includes: Licenses, Permits & Franchises, Forfeitures & Penalties, Sale of Surplus Assets, Soil Charges, Recycling Proceeds, Grants, and other Miscellaneous Revenues.

[2] Internal Transfers are for the portion of importation revenue sharing to OCWR Fund 299 Operating, and Operating transfer to Fund 273 for capital projects funding.

**2nd Quarter FY 2024/25
Operating Revenue**



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2024/25 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

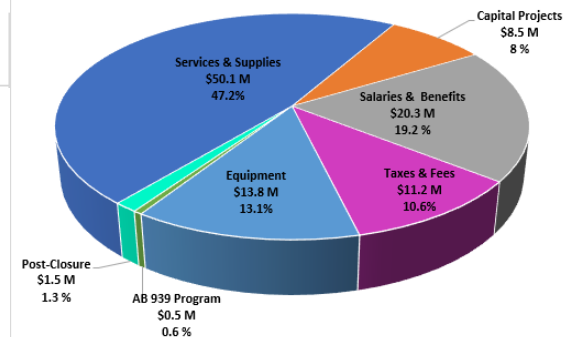
As of December 31, 2024

Expenditure Category	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 YTD Actuals (As of 12/31/24)	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	123,971,880	128,570,764	50,104,971	39%
Capital Projects	91,825,000	95,125,000	8,456,232	9%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	41,832,031	45,104,047	20,312,177	45%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases	21,477,250	27,495,050	11,245,598	41%
Equipment	19,377,000	19,377,000	13,817,423	71%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures	4,266,500	4,191,500	541,716	13%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	15,836,000	15,836,000	0	0%
<i>Total before Contingency, Adjustments & Transfers</i>	<i>318,585,661</i>	<i>335,699,361</i>	<i>104,478,117</i>	<i>31%</i>
Contingency	16,671,557	15,839,280	0	0%
Internal Transfers	133,309,000	133,309,000	0	0%
<i>Total Encumbrances and Expenditures</i>	<i>468,566,218</i>	<i>484,847,641</i>	<i>104,478,117</i>	<i>22%</i>
Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance ^[1]	37,411,300	37,411,300	1,457,999	3.9%

Notes:

[1] Post-Closure Maintenance expenditures are budgeted for Coyote Canyon and Santiago Canyon closed landfills. Funded by monies set aside in Fund 279.

**2nd Quarter FY 2024/25
Actual Expenditures & Encumbrances**



OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2019/2020 – FY 2024/2025 as of December 31, 2024

FUND Description	Restricted Fund?	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25 As of 12/31/2024
299 OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating ^[1]	No	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M	\$297.13 M	\$344.22 M
273 Capital Project Fund	No	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M	\$93.13 M	\$68.43 M
295 Importation Revenue Sharing Fund ^[2]	No	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M	\$43.51 M	\$20.51 M
Operating Cash		\$314.95 M	\$345.22 M	\$402.15 M	\$426.80 M	\$433.78 M	\$433.17 M
275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	No	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M	\$45.11 M	\$46.11 M
279 Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	No	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M	\$169.72 M	\$192.45 M
Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations		\$205.95 M	\$174.86 M	\$188.38 M	\$208.41 M	\$214.83 M	\$238.56 M
272 Prima Deshecha Landfill & La Pata Avenue Gap Closure	Yes	\$0.10 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M	\$0.00 M
274 Corrective Action Escrow	Yes	\$8.72 M	\$10.44 M	\$11.99 M	\$13.70 M	\$14.26 M	\$14.58 M
276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.34 M	\$1.34 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$33.35 M	\$34.10 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$49.48 M	\$50.55 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$30.59 M	\$31.25 M
288 FRB Wetland Creation & Agua Chinon Wash Riparian	Yes	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M	\$0.88 M
Restricted Cash		\$104.54 M	\$107.22 M	\$109.35 M	\$117.04 M	\$129.90 M	\$132.70 M
TOTAL CASH		\$625.54 M	\$627.30 M	\$699.88 M	\$752.24 M	\$778.51 M	\$804.42 M

Note(s):

[1] Fund 299 Operating includes cash earmarked for AB939 Surcharge, closure funding, Capital Expenditures funding, and Reserves (25% of Operating Expense Budget)

[2] Fund 295 (FKA Fund 285 Bankruptcy Recovery Fund) current balance includes July 2023 tonnage revenue collected.