

WELCOME

OC Waste Management Commission Meeting September 11, 2025

- Public comments are welcome at the beginning of the meeting.
- The meeting audio is being recorded.



Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Public Comments

Chair Report

Directors Report, Tom Koutroulis

Agenda Item 1

**Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force,
June 12, 2025**

Agenda Item 2

Waste Infrastructure System Enterprise (WISE) Agreement

Agenda Item 3

Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update

2025 Legislation Overview

→ **Total Bills Currently Tracked: 70**

- Ongoing monitoring and analysis for alignment with OCWR priorities.

→ **Bills Presented to Board of Supervisors: 5**

- Support: 4
- Oppose: 1

→ **Legislation Cycle Timeline:**

- Sept 12: Last day for each house to pass bills.
- Oct 12: Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills

Legislation Brought to the Board of Supervisors

AB 337 Support Greenhouse Gas Reduction: Grant Program: Edible Food

Author: Bennett

Proposed New Law: This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food and infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations.

Location: **5/22/25 Failed Deadline May be acted upon Jan 2026**

AB 762 Disposable Battery Embedded Vapor Inhalation Device

Author: Irwin

Proposed New Law: 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.

Location: **5/1/25 Failed Deadline May be acted upon Jan 2026**

SB 561 Hazardous Waste Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act

Author: Blakespare

Proposed New Law: This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares. 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.

Location: **7/17/25 Failed Deadline (May be acted upon Jan 2026)**

Legislation That Can Impact OCWR

AB 70 Solid Waste Biomethane Procurement

Author: Aguiar-Curry

Proposed Law: This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2027, to amend those regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from organic waste, as specified.

Location: 9/3/25 From special consent calendar. Ordered to third reading

AB 28 Solid Waste Subsurface Temperatures

Author: Schiavo

Proposed Law: This bill would require an operator of a solid waste landfill to continuously monitor temperature sensors on flares for landfill gas temperature and to provide temperature sensor data on its internet website and to its local enforcement agency. If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require the operator of the landfill to take specified actions, including filing a corrective action plan, and would require the local enforcement agency and the county to provide specified notifications. If the gas temperature is 146 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery forming and leading a multiagency coordination group to investigate the sustained gas temperature and provide advice on how to resolve it. If the gas temperature is 162 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the suspension or revocation of permits required to operate the landfill. By requiring local entities to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Location: 9/4/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Legislation That Can Impact OCWR

Update: SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

- SB 54 establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which imposes minimum content requirements for single-use packaging and plastic food service ware, to be achieved through an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program.
- The law establishes California's largest EPR program by regulating several thousand producers, as many as an estimated 13,615, whereas other California EPR programs regulate less than 1,000 producers.
- The law requires producers to ensure that by 2032:
 - ▶ 100% of single-use packaging and plastic food service ware sold in the state is recyclable or compostable;
 - ▶ 65% of single-use plastic packaging and food service ware is recycled; and
 - ▶ 25% less single-use plastic packaging and food service ware is sold.
- On August 22, 2025, CalRecycle released proposed revised regulations for public review and comment.
- Written feedback and questions may be submitted through October 7, 2025.
- While amendments took place, does not address County and Landfill Operator Concerns
 - ▶ Included Increase in elevated temperature from 150-170 degrees and increase in elevated timeline from 2 months to 3 months.

Questions?



Agenda Item 4

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Ad Hoc Committee Update

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

- Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan is required to be updated every 5 years.
 - Revision due date is March 2026
- This is only a review and minor update to the Plan and not a full reopening/new Plan.
- Review is based on prior 5-year period and waste trends during that period.
 - Period assessed during this period is 2020-2024
- Based on approved CalRecycle Template.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

➤ Key Items within Plan Review:

- The review period did include the COVID period.
 - Unemployment spike and reduction.
- OC Dwellings stayed consistent
 - Los Alamitos, San Juan Capistrano, Yorba Linda, Cypress saw largest increases.
- County Population stayed consistent.
- Total jurisdictional disposal tonnage did have some increases during COVID, there has been a slight decrease from 2020 - 2024
- HHW, increased during review period.
- Self-Haul Tonnage has increased.
- The County still has landfill capacity into the future, with Prima Deschecha permitted till 2102.
- OCWR opened its 3 greeneries to assist with organic waste diversion.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Update

Schedule:

- Subcommittee Review/Approval: September 2025
- Local Task Force Plan Review: September - December 2025
- Local Task Force Plan Approval: December 2025
- Submittal to CalRecycle for Review: December 2025
- Plan Formally Approved by CalRecycle: February 2026

Agenda Item 5

**Local Task Force Ad Hoc Committee for Waste
Diversion Grant**

Regional Recycling & Waste Reduction Grant Fifth Cycle

- Background
 - Aims to improve the County's partnerships with Edible Food Recovery Organizations (EFROs) to better promote and expand edible food recovery infrastructure throughout Orange County by providing financial support and incentives through a competitive grant program.
- Evaluation Panel
 - Need approximately 4 volunteers to form an ad hoc committee in helping us evaluate successful grant applicants.
- Tentative Timeline
 - Mid November - Mid December

Agenda Item 6

Budget & Financial Report/Update

Financial Analysis for FYE 2024-25

*Presented by Trang Doan, OCWR Financial Services
September 11, 2025*



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2024/2025 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of June 30, 2025

	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 As of FYE 6/30/25	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
<i>In-County Tonnage</i>	3,515,823	3,515,823	3,384,545	96.27%
<i>Importation Tonnage</i>	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,761,390	110.09%
<i>Total System-Wide Tonnage</i>	5,115,823	5,115,823	5,145,935	100.59%
Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 213,377,596	\$ 217,602,596	\$ 212,493,094	97.65%
<i>Expenditures</i> ^[1]	\$ 314,062,661	\$ 329,051,061	\$ 266,347,955	80.94%
Capital Projects (Fund 273)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 76,500,000	\$ 78,119,334	102.12%
<i>Expenditures</i> ^[2]	\$ 99,031,557	\$ 104,534,580	\$ (2,034,620)	-1.95%
Importation (Fund 295)				
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 61,267,139	\$ 61,263,491	99.99%
<i>Expenditures</i>	\$ 55,472,000	\$ 61,267,139	\$ 61,263,491	99.99%

Notes:

[1] Fund 299 expenditures modified budget includes depreciation expense and contingencies. Actual recorded expenditures of \$266.3 million included year-end accounting entries for asset capitalization (reversal of actual equipment purchase of \$15.6 million).

[2] Fund 273 expenditures' modified budget included planned capital projects cost, depreciation expense, and contingencies. Actual spending for capital projects during the year was \$43.2 million, or 41% of the modified budget. The year-end recorded expenditures of negative \$2 million were due to accounting entries for asset capitalization/reversal, and depreciation expense.

OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2019/2020 – FY 2024/2025 as of June 30, 2025

FUND Description	Restricted Fund?	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25 As of 6/30/2025
299 OC Waste & Recycling Enterprise / Operating ^[1]	No	\$238.12 M	\$260.55 M	\$270.15 M	\$323.31 M	\$297.13 M	\$247.77 M
273 Capital Project Fund	No	\$36.04 M	\$48.51 M	\$91.98 M	\$61.54 M	\$93.13 M	\$110.27 M
295 Importation Revenue Sharing Fund ^[2]	No	\$40.79 M	\$36.16 M	\$40.02 M	\$41.95 M	\$43.51 M	\$52.02 M
Operating Cash		\$314.95 M	\$345.22 M	\$402.15 M	\$426.80 M	\$433.78 M	\$410.06 M
275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities)	No	\$61.51 M	\$32.11 M	\$42.58 M	\$43.33 M	\$45.11 M	\$46.94 M
279 Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance	No	\$144.44 M	\$142.75 M	\$145.79 M	\$165.08 M	\$169.72 M	\$218.80 M
Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations		\$205.95 M	\$174.86 M	\$188.38 M	\$208.41 M	\$214.83 M	\$265.74 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	\$14.84 M
276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.34 M	\$1.36 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$33.35 M	\$34.71 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$49.48 M	\$51.46 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$30.59 M	\$31.81 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	\$135.06 M
TOTAL CASH		\$625.54 M	\$627.30 M	\$699.88 M	\$752.24 M	\$778.51 M	\$810.86 M

Notes:

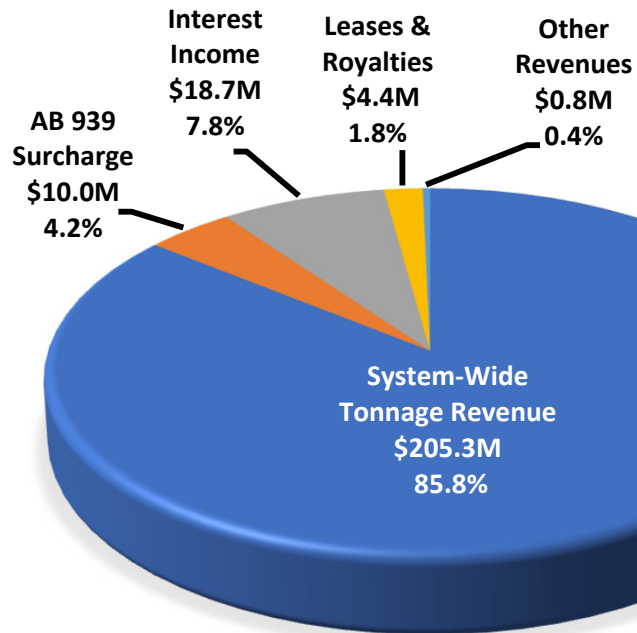
[1] Fund 299 Operating includes cash earmarked for AB939 Surcharge, closure funding, capital expenditures funding, and Reserves (25% of Operating Expense Budget).

[2] Fund 295 distribution of Importation Net Revenue occurs after the close of the fiscal year by September 29th. Cash balance is held in the fund until the annual distribution.

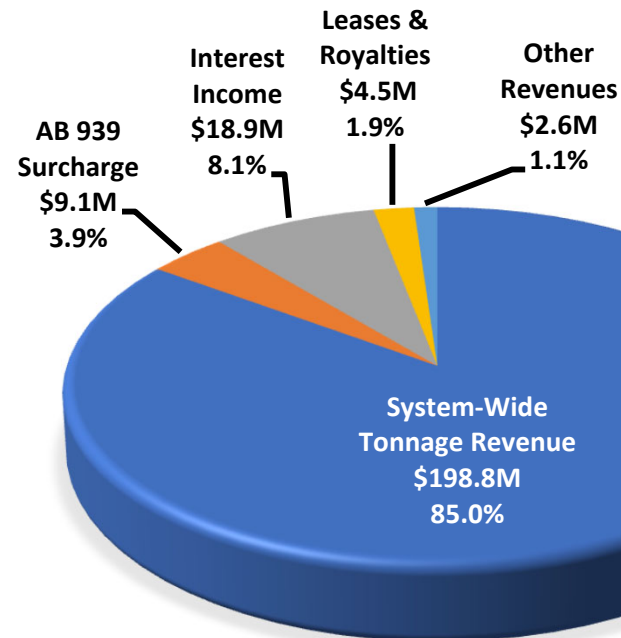
Landfill System – Year-over-Year Financial Summary

System Revenue	FY 24/25	% of Total	FY 23/24	% of Total	% YoY Change
System-Wide Tonnage Revenue	\$205.3M	85.8%	\$198.8M	85.0%	3.3%
AB 939 Surcharge	\$10.0M	4.2%	\$9.1M	3.9%	9.8%
Interest Income	\$18.7M	7.8%	\$18.9M	8.1%	-0.6%
Leases & Royalties	\$4.4M	1.8%	\$4.6M	2.0%	-4.3%
Other Revenues	\$0.8M	0.3%	\$2.6M	1.1%	-68.8%
Total Operating Revenue	\$239.2 M	100.0%	\$233.9 M	100.0%	2.3%
System Expenditures	FY 24/25	% of Total	FY 23/24	% of Total	% YoY Change
Services & Supplies	\$95.8M	37.6%	\$81.2M	27.5%	18.0%
Capital Projects	\$51.6M	20.3%	\$109.4M	37.0%	-52.8%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$42.2M	16.6%	\$37.7M	12.7%	12.1%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments	\$13.1M	5.2%	\$7.7M	2.6%	70.9%
Equipment	\$15.6M	6.1%	\$18.6M	6.3%	-15.8%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures	\$1.4M	0.5%	\$1.1M	0.4%	27.9%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$18.5M	7.3%	\$16.3M	5.5%	13.5%
Other Expenditures	\$16.4M	6.4%	\$23.8M	8.1%	-31.2%
Total Expenditures	\$254.7 M	100.0%	\$295.7 M	100.0%	-13.9%

Year-over-Year Operating Revenues FY 2024-25 vs FY 2023-24

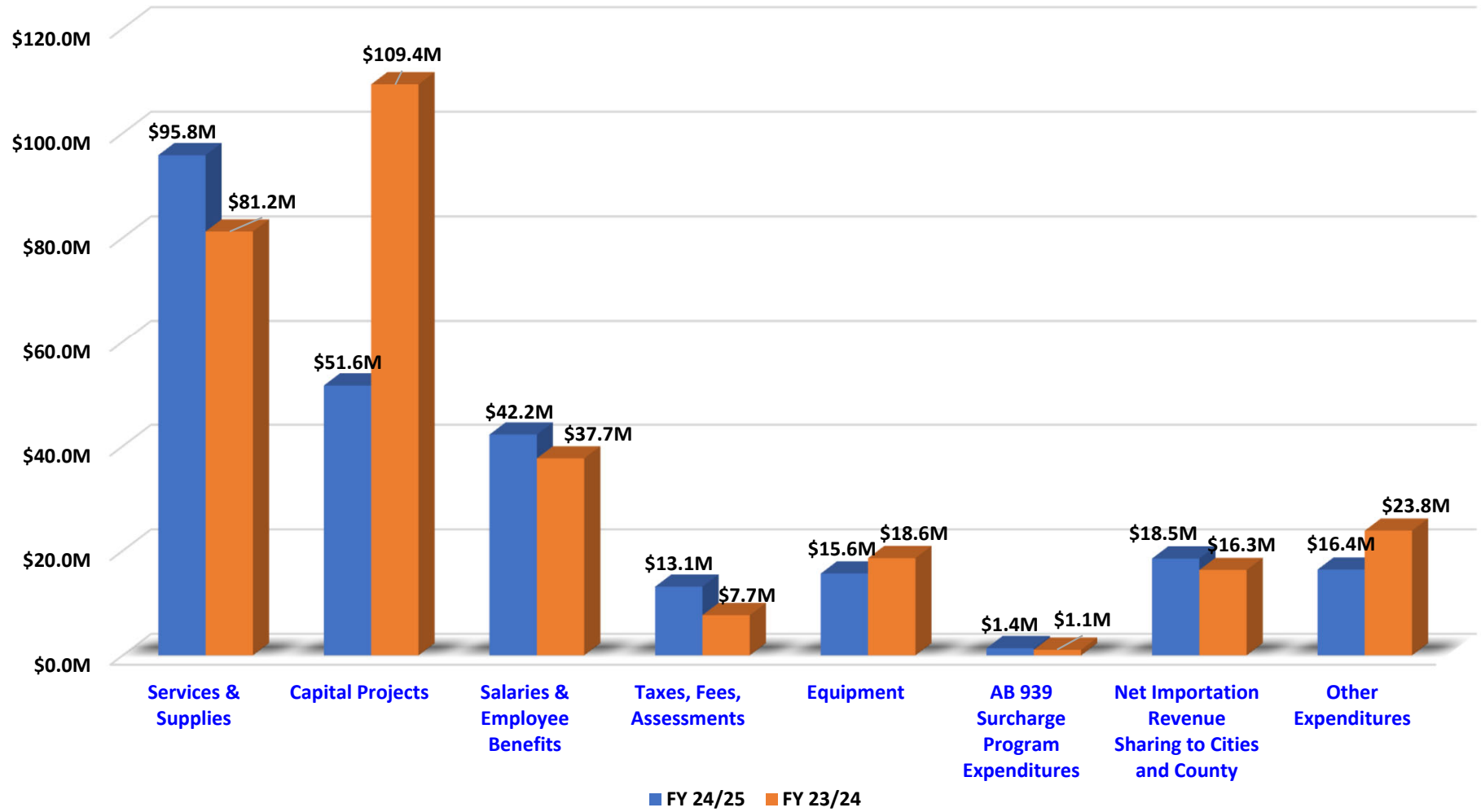


FY 24/25

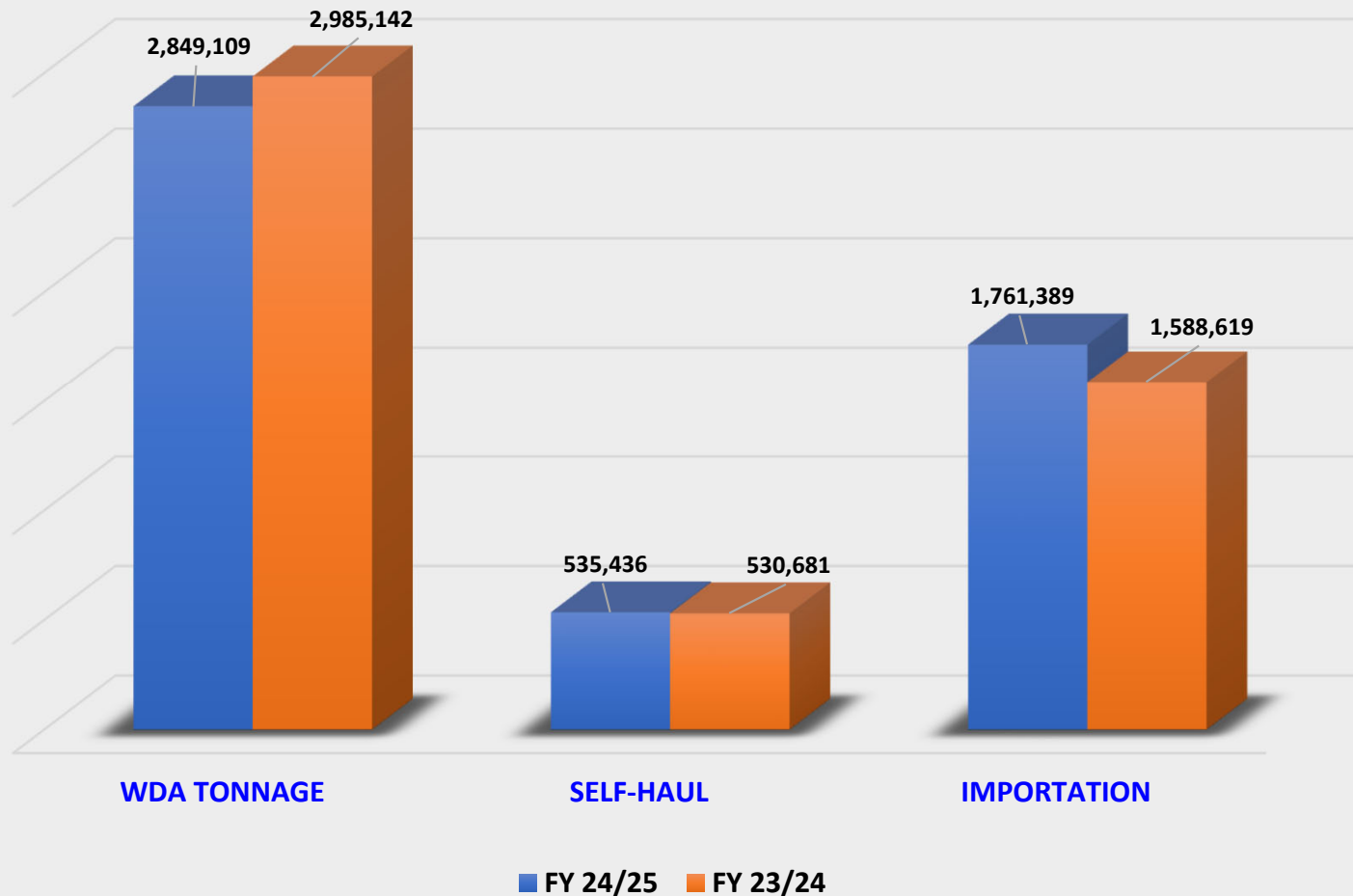


FY 23/24

Year-over-Year Total Expenditures FY 2024-25 vs FY 2023-24



Year-over-Year Tonnage by Type FY 2024-25 vs FY 2023-24



OCWR Gate Fee Model At a Glance

I. Model developed and prepared by the HF&H Consultants, LLC (Hilton Farnkopf & Hobson)

- A regional consulting firm that provides financial advisory services for solid waste, water, and wastewater programs to local and municipal governments in California
- Selected as OCWR financial advisory consultants through the County's formal procurement process
- Assisted the County with the Waste Disposal Agreements (WDA) since 1997
 - ❑ 1st WDA term was for 1997 – 2010
 - ❑ 2nd WDA term was initially for 2010 – 2020
 - ❑ 2nd WDA term is extended through 6/30/2026
 - ❑ The County is currently in negotiation with the Orange County City Manager Association (OCCMA) for the Waste Infrastructure System Enterprise (WISE) Agreement to replace the WDA

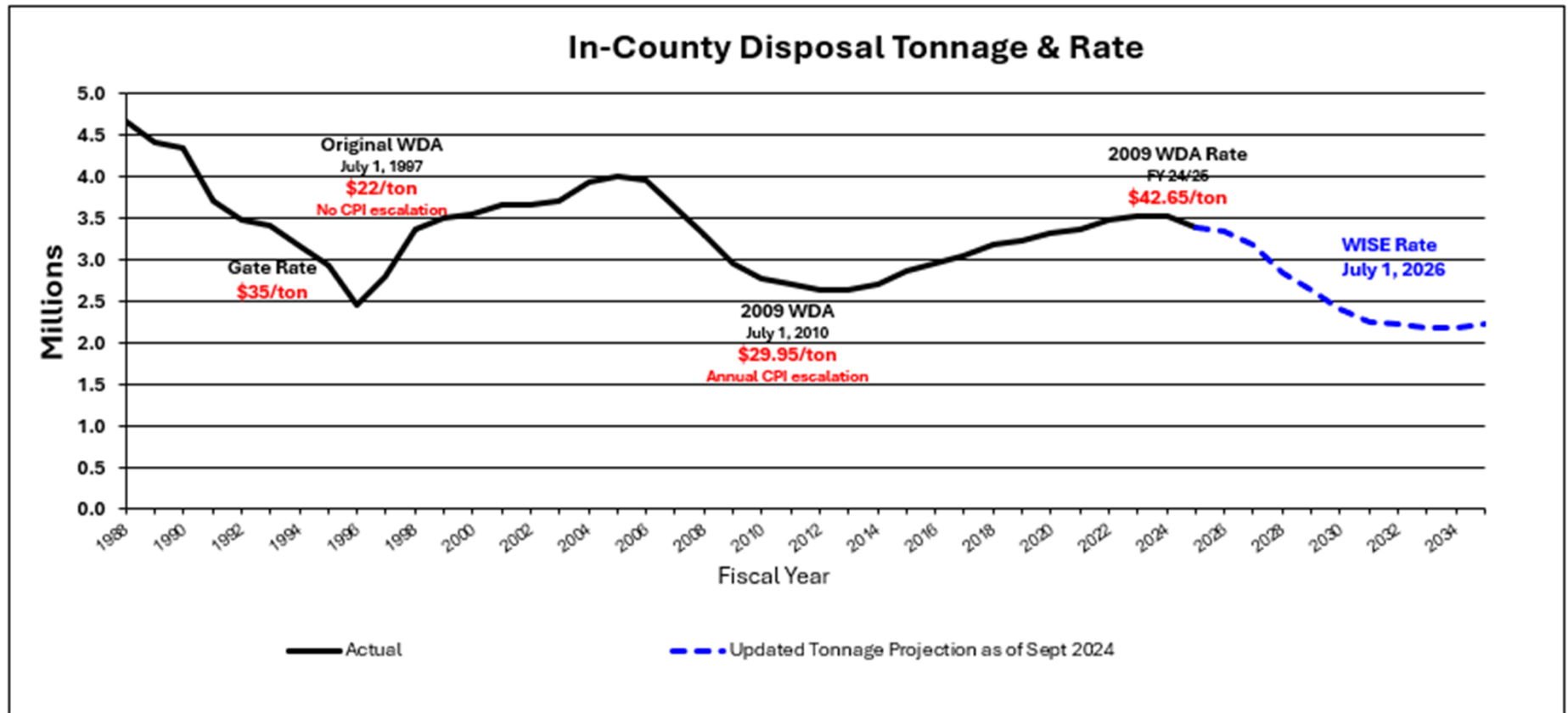
II. OCWR Gate Fee Model's Framework & Key Components

- A set of assumptions for population growth, economic conditions, and the projected diversion target
- Projections for disposal demand and tonnage by HF&H consultants based on the assumptions
- Projections for Operational costs and other landfill system costs by OCWR
- Maintain Target Operating Reserve and sufficient Cash Balance at the end of the agreement term
- Impute the Gate Fee starting rate to balance the Model's projected revenue and expenditures for negotiation

III. WISE Fee Model Negotiation

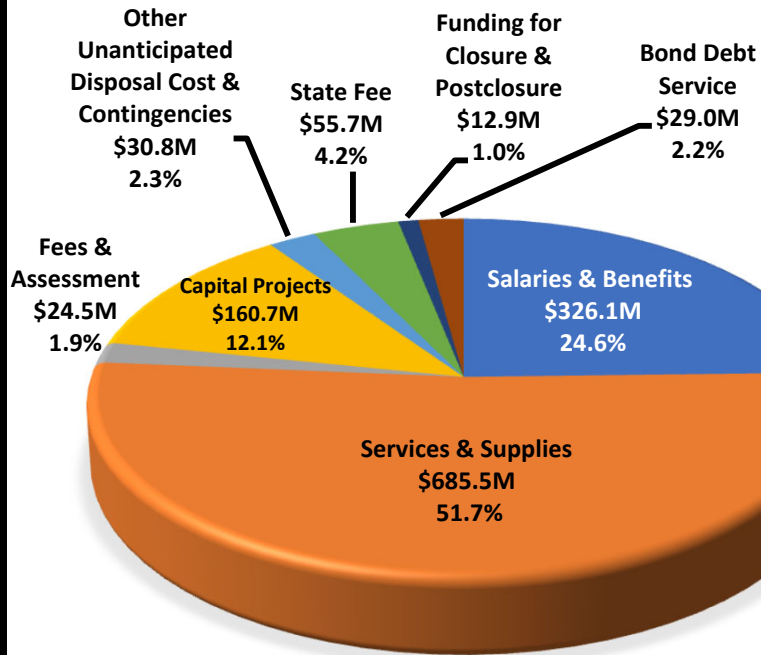
- OCWR has proposed a Blended Gate Fee for disposal, recycling, and organics services in the WISE Fee Model
 - ❑ However, the OCCMA decides to negotiate only for the Disposal Gate Fee, effective 7/1/2026
 - ❑ Material Recovery Facility (MRF) & Organics services are currently not included in the negotiation
- Key negotiating impasse by the OCCMA
 - ❑ Tonnage assumption is too low
 - ❑ Expenditures are too high

Historical Tonnage & Rate Review for WISE Agreement Negotiation

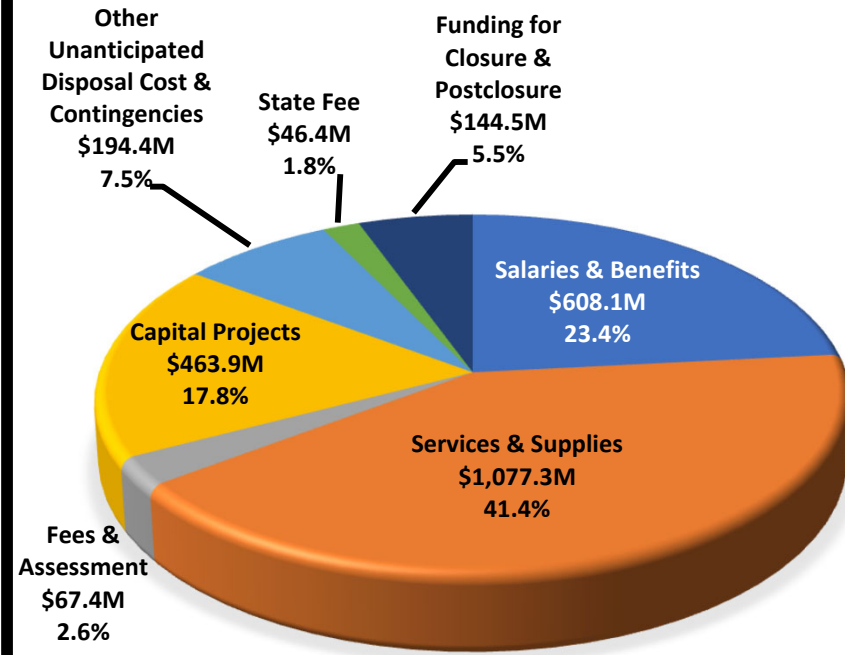


- The period of review is 1988 – 2034. The graph illustrates how the tonnage level has been affected by the economic depressions and diversion legislation (AB 939 and SB 1383), and the inverted relationship between Rate & Tonnage level
- In-County tonnage was around 4.7M in 1988 and is projected to decline to 2.1M by 2034
- 1st WDA agreement was in 1997 with the gate rate at \$22/ton for the whole 12-year period. Prior to that, the gate rate was \$35/ton in 1995.
- 2nd WDA agreement in 2010 set the gate rate at \$29.95 and annual CPI escalation
- WISE agreement negotiation is for the gate fee starting on 7/1/2026

Breakdown of the WDA & WISE Rate



WDA 2009 TOTAL COST
\$1,325M



WISE 2025 TOTAL COST
\$2,602M

Commissioners Comments

Next Meeting Dates

December 11, 2025

Meeting Adjourned

Thank you for your participation.

OC WASTE & RECYCLING

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As of June 30, 2025

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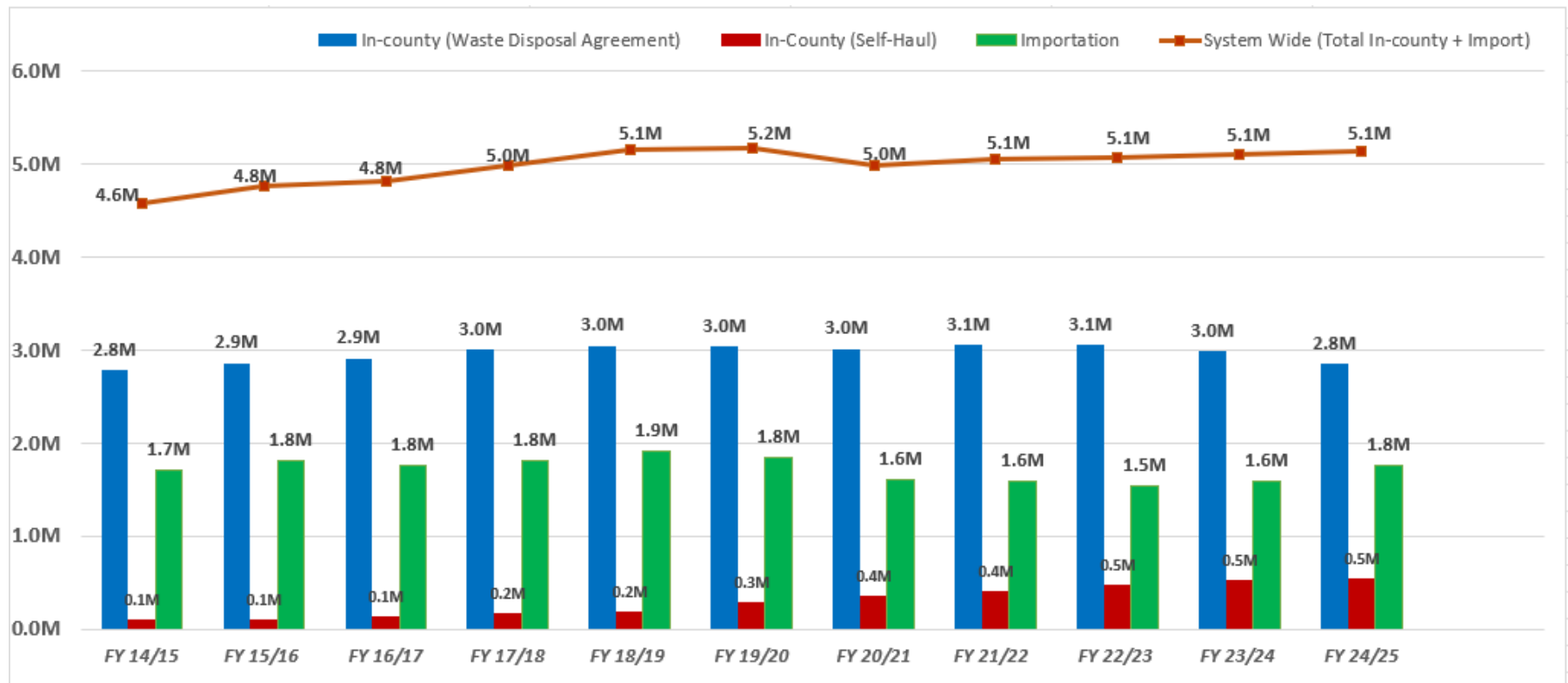
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OC WASTE & RECYCLING

System-wide Tonnage Trend

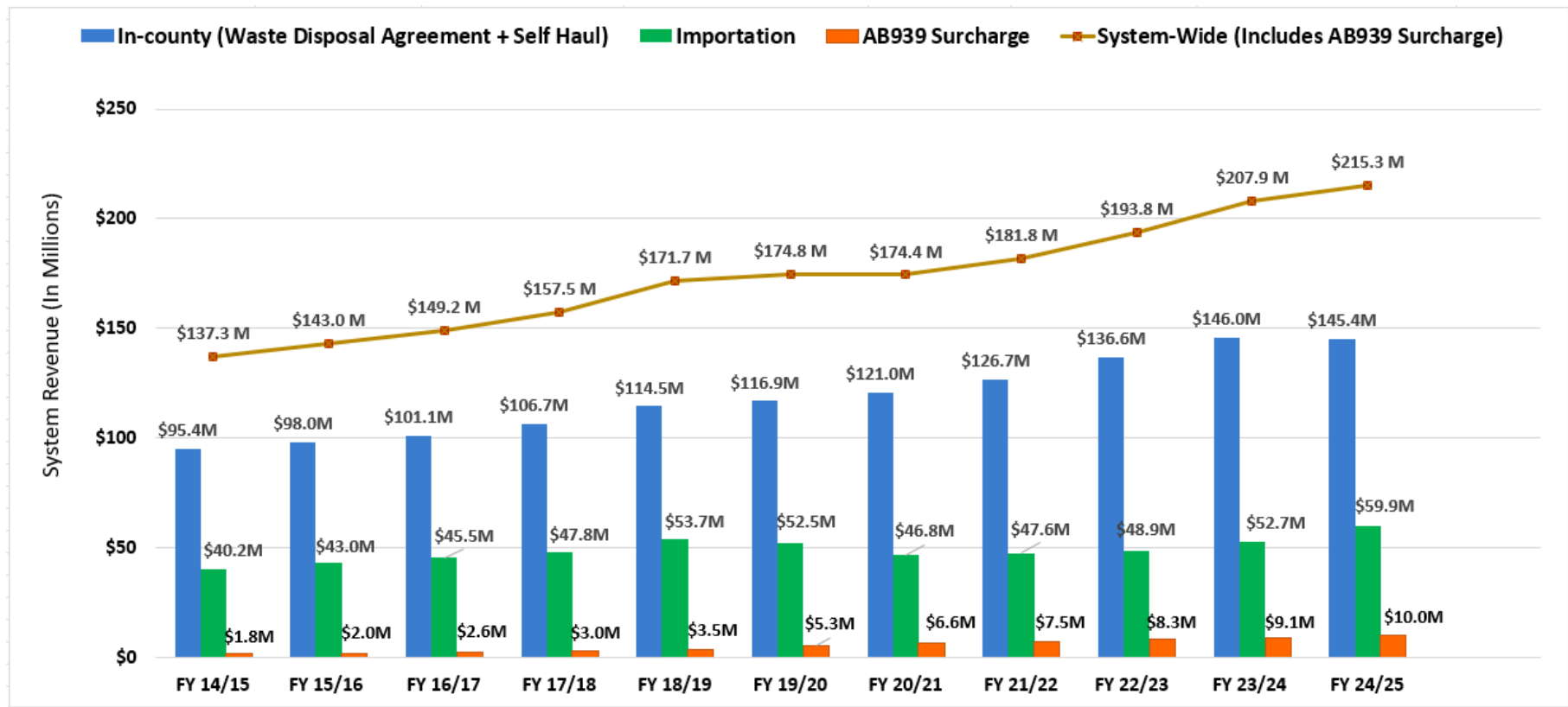
FY 2014/2015 – FY 2024/2025 Actuals



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

System-wide Tonnage Revenue Trend

FY 2014/2015 – FY 2024/2025 Actuals



OC WASTE & RECYCLING FYE 2024/25 Revenue Budget to Actuals As of June 30, 2025

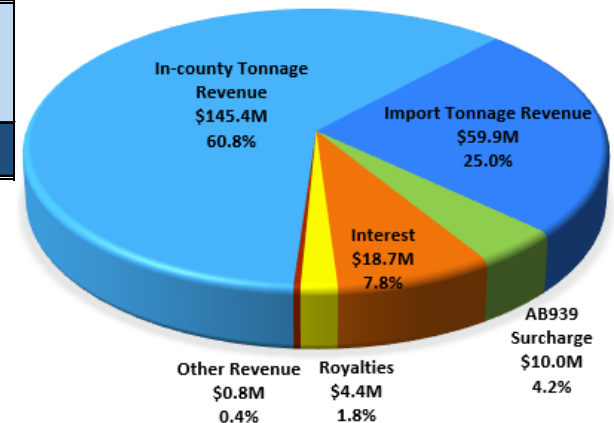
	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 as of FYE 6/30/25	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Tonnage Revenue	\$ 205,820,000	\$ 211,615,139	\$ 205,301,852	97%
AB 939 Surcharge Revenue	\$ 9,072,000	\$ 9,072,000	\$ 10,019,205	110%
Interest Income	\$ 12,640,000	\$ 12,640,000	\$ 18,738,511	148%
Leases & Royalties	\$ 4,783,226	\$ 4,783,226	\$ 4,364,038	91%
Other Revenues ^[1]	\$ 4,610,370	\$ 4,625,370	\$ 821,960	18%
<i>Revenue before Transfers</i>	<i>\$ 236,925,596</i>	<i>\$ 242,735,735</i>	<i>\$ 239,245,566</i>	<i>98.6%</i>
Internal Transfer ^[2]	\$ 108,424,000	\$ 112,634,000	\$ 112,630,353	100%
Transfers-in from Other Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>\$ 345,349,596</i>	<i>\$ 355,369,735</i>	<i>\$ 351,875,919</i>	<i>99.0%</i>

Notes:

[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 of \$11.2.6 million include \$37.6 million of importation revenue sharing to OCWR Fund 299 Operating, and \$75 million Operating transfer to Fund 273 for capital projects funding.

**Fiscal Year-end 2024/25
Operating Revenue**



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2024/25 Expenditure Budget to Actuals

As of June 30, 2025

Expenditure Category	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	FY 24/25 Modified Budget	FY 24/25 As of FYE 6/30/25	YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget)
Services & Supplies	\$ 123,971,880	\$ 115,794,360	\$ 95,798,503	83%
Capital Projects ^[1]	\$ 91,825,000	\$ 95,125,000	\$ 43,210,057	45%
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$ 41,832,031	\$ 45,104,047	\$ 42,221,363	94%
Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases	\$ 21,477,250	\$ 22,346,050	\$ 13,130,710	59%
Equipment	\$ 19,377,000	\$ 19,492,500	\$ 15,646,477	80%
AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures ^[2]	\$ 4,266,500	\$ 4,191,500	\$ 1,351,472	32%
Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County	\$ 15,836,000	\$ 21,359,543	\$ 18,514,350	87%
Total before Contingency, Adjustments & Transfers	\$ 318,585,661	\$ 323,413,000	\$ 229,872,931	71%
Contingency	\$ 16,671,557	\$ 8,504,780	\$ -	0%
Depreciation & Adjustments for Capitalized Assets ^[3]	\$ -	\$ 25,416,000	\$ 24,802,924	98%
Internal Transfers	\$ 133,309,000	\$ 137,519,000	\$ 137,430,353	100%
Total Encumbrances and Expenditures	\$ 468,566,218	\$ 494,852,780	\$ 392,106,209	79%

Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance ^[4]	\$ 37,411,300	\$ 37,411,300	\$ 4,333,528	12%
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Notes:

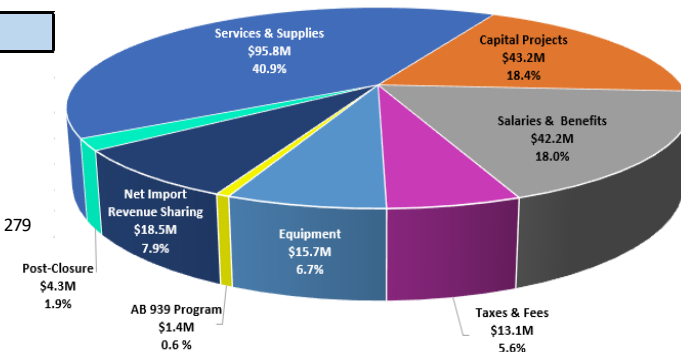
[1] Capital spending is low due to the deferral of some major capital projects.

[2] AB 939 program spending is low due to the deferral of \$2 million planned for the 5th grant cycle.

[3] Depreciation expense was not included in the Base Budget but was added to the Modified Budget using Contingency fund for year-end entry.

[4] Post-Closure Maintenance expenditure budget of \$37.4 million includes the accrued liability entries for Coyote Canyon's 15-year cost and the adjustments for all sites. Actual spending is only \$4.3 million for the Coyote and Santiago Canyon closed sites, funded by monies set aside in Fund 279

Fiscal Year-end 2024/25
Actual Expenditures & Encumbrances



OC WASTE & RECYCLING

Cash Balances

FY 2019/2020 – FY 2024/2025 as of June 30, 2025

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276 Deferred Payment Security Deposits	Yes	\$0.85 M	\$0.85 M	\$0.93 M	\$1.21 M	\$1.34 M	\$1.36 M
284 Bee Canyon Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$30.98 M	\$31.30 M	\$31.46 M	\$32.02 M	\$33.35 M	\$34.71 M
286 Brea-Olinda Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$41.29 M	\$41.71 M	\$41.92 M	\$43.67 M	\$49.48 M	\$51.46 M
287 Prima Deshecha Landfill Escrow (Closure)	Yes	\$21.82 M	\$22.04 M	\$22.16 M	\$25.55 M	\$30.59 M	\$31.81 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	\$135.06 M
TOTAL CASH		\$625.54 M	\$627.30 M	\$699.88 M	\$752.24 M	\$778.51 M	\$810.86 M

Notes:

[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 distribution of Importation Net Revenue occurs after the close of the fiscal year by September 29th. Cash balance is held in the fund until the annual distribution.

Bill Number	Title	Author	Current Law	Proposed New Law	Location/Status	BOS Postions	SWANA LTF Postions
AB 70	Solid waste: organic waste: diversion: biomethane	Aguiar-Curry (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations, as specified, to achieve the reduction in the organic waste disposed of in landfills. The department's regulations provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction and a list of eligible recovered organic waste products for purposes of the procurement targets.	This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2027, to amend those regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from organic waste, as specified.	7/14/25 In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.	BOS Supported this Bill	
AB 754	Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste: producer responsibility program	Connolly (D)	Existing law establishes a stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or specified sharps, or other entity defined to be covered, is required to establish and operate, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for specified sharps, as applicable. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for the administration of the program. Existing law defines the terms "stewardship organization," "stewardship plan," and "stewardship program" for purposes of the program. For purposes of the program, existing law establishes the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Stewardship Fund and the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Stewardship Penalty Account within the fund.	This bill would delete the terms "stewardship organization," "stewardship plan," and "stewardship program" and would replace them with the terms "producer responsibility organization," "producer responsibility plan" and "producer responsibility program," respectively. The bill would, for purposes of the program, define "producer responsibility organization" to have the same meaning as "stewardship organization," "producer responsibility plan" to have the same meaning as "stewardship plan," and "producer responsibility program" to have the same meaning as "stewardship program." The bill would rename the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Stewardship Fund as the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Producer Responsibility Fund and would rename the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Stewardship Penalty Account as the Pharmaceutical and Sharps Producer Responsibility Penalty Account.	8/20/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading		
AB 80	Carpet recycling.	Aguiar-Curry (D)	Existing law, the product stewardship for carpet program 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 Existing law 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.	7/10/25 Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR		Support
SB 283	Energy storage systems	Laird (D)	This bill would require an application submitted to the Energy Commission in accordance with the above-described provisions relating to certification of facilities by the Energy Commission, and an application submitted to a local jurisdiction for an energy storage management system, to include the applicant's certification that the facility has been designed in accordance with the NFPA 855, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems, and, at least 30 days before submitting an application, the applicant met and conferred with the local fire department responsible for fire suppression in the area where the facility or system is proposed, as provided. The bill would also prohibit the approval of those applications unless the local jurisdiction requires as a condition of approval that the system be constructed, installed, commissioned, operated, maintained, and decommissioned in accordance with NFPA 855, that after installation is complete, but before commencing operations, the system be inspected by the local fire department responsible for fire suppression or by a representative or designee of the State Fire Marshal, and that the applicant bear the cost of the inspection. By imposing additional duties on local officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to direct the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread deployment of distributed energy storage systems for specified purposes and authorizes the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments of an electrical corporation in distributed energy storage systems with appropriate energy storage management systems, as defined.	7/14/25 In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
SB 279	Solid waste: compostable materials	McNerney (D)	Existing regulations require composting operations in the enforcement agency notification tier to comply with certain solid waste requirements, including, but not limited to, providing written notice to an enforcement agency before commencing operations, as provided. Under existing regulations, the enforcement agency notification tier includes, but is not limited to, certain agricultural, green material, and biosolids composting operations.	This bill would require a composting operation to be included in the enforcement agency notification tier and authorize the operation to accept up to 10% food material by volume for a period not to exceed 5 years before applying for a full solid waste facility permit, if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, the operation having between 500 and 12,500 cubic yards of material onsite.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		Oppose if not amended
SB 235	Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report	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 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. The bill also would authorize the department to make recommendations to industries on the promote a circular economy for precious metals, critical minerals, and other similar valuable materials within products, including, but not limited to, best practices for product design to optimize the ability to recycle precious metals, critical minerals, and other similar valuable materials at the product's end of life.	5/23/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
SB 674	Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value	Cabaldon (D)	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25.	This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2026. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	7/16/25 July 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.		
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 prohibit a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill, as defined, until after a local enforcement agency has held a separate publicly noticed hearing and has certified to the department that the landfill will not disproportionately impact or harm an environmental justice community, as defined.	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		Oppose
SB 501	Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act	Allen (D)	Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, establishes a producer responsibility program designed to ensure that producers of single use packaging and food service ware covered by that program take responsibility for the costs associated with the end-of-life management of that material and ensure that the material is recyclable or compostable.	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.	5/23/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		Support
SB 404	Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities	Caballero (D)	Existing law authorizes the DTSC to collect an annual fee from all metal shredding facilities subject to the requirements of hazardous waste control laws or the DTSC's management standards for metal shredding facilities, as provided. Existing law requires the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and authorizes the DTSC to adopt those regulations using emergency procedures, as provided. Existing law requires the Controller to establish a separate subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and for all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount, to be available for expenditure by the DTSC upon appropriation by the Legislature	This bill would instead require the DTSC to impose an annual fee on all metal shredding facilities subject to the provisions of this bill, as specified. The bill would require the DTSC to adopt regulations necessary to administer the fee and would authorize the DTSC to adopt the regulations using the same emergency procedures, as specified. The bill would require the Controller to establish a separate subaccount in the Hazardous Waste Control Account and would require all fees collected to be placed into that subaccount, to be available for expenditure by the DTSC for purposes of implementation and administration of the provisions of the bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		Watch
SB 69	Clean Cars 4 All Program.	McNerney (D)	Existing law establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. Under existing law, the distribution of incentives under the program is implemented in air pollution control and air quality management districts that choose to participate in the program and through a statewide program. Existing law requires the state board to consider certain metrics in allocating funding under the program to participating air districts and to the statewide program.	This bill would authorize a participating air district to submit a disbursement request to the state board for an amount equal to its previous 4 months of expenditures under the program if it determines that its balance of available funding for the program is less than the total amount of its expenditures under the program over the previous 4 months. If there are sufficient funds available from funds allocated to the program to cover the amount in the disbursement request, the bill would require the state board to issue the requested amount of funding to the air district within 60 days of the submittal of the disbursement request.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		

SB 14	State agencies: solid waste diversion: single-use plastic bottles	Blackespear (R)	Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Existing law also provides various procedures and requirements pertaining to the purchase of recycled items by the state, including minimum content requirements for recycled plastic products. Existing law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with specified parties, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, including, but not limited to, the promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing and the development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing.	This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2026, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, made of less than 90% recycled plastic for internal use or resale and would require state agencies to take appropriate steps to replace the use of single-use plastic bottles at food service facilities with nonplastic, recyclable, and reusable alternatives, as specified. The bill would require the Department of General Services to ensure that any new, modified, or renewed agreements, contracts, or procurement undertaken by a food service facility as part of a contract or agreement with the Department of General Services comply with the bill, as specified. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2027, to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, confirming its compliance with these requirements. The bill would define a state agency for these purposes to include various agencies.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		
AB 1478	Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: mattress recycling charge	Hoover (R)	The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, authorizes a mattress recycling organization to be established by a qualified industry association to develop, implement, and administer a used mattress recycling program in the state. The act requires the organization to develop and submit to the department for approval a plan, including a an annual budget to implement the plan, for the recovery and recycling of used mattresses. The act requires the organization to set the state mattress recycling charge, which is added to the purchase price of a mattress, at an amount sufficient to fund the program. The act requires the charge to be clearly visible on the invoice, receipt, or functionally equivalent document by the seller to the consumer as a separate line item.	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. authorize the retailer or distributor to pay the applicable charge to the mattress recycling organization on behalf of the consumer or ultimate end user and would exempt that retailer or distributor from the requirement to include the charge as a separate line item if the retailer or distributor fulfills certain requirements, including, among other things, that the retailer or distributor is not primarily engaged in the sale of mattresses to consumers or ultimate end users in the state.	7/28/25 Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 70, Statutes of 2025		
AB 1031	Hazardous waste control laws: exemption: geothermal resources	Gonzalez (R)	Existing law generally exempts geothermal waste that is generated from the exploration, development, or production of geothermal energy and that does not result from drilling for geothermal resources from the hazardous waste control laws. Existing law limits that exemption under various circumstances, including, among other circumstances, when the waste is no longer contained in a piping system, nonearthen trench, or other specified form of containment, or is left in a lined surface impoundment 18 months after the date the surface impoundment has last received waste.	This bill would expand the scope of the geothermal waste exemption by deleting the limits of that exemption, as described above.	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission		
AB 643	Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction	Wilson (D)	Current 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. Current law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, and if the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture.	This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, and if the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
AB 28	Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures	Schiavo (D)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes the department to certify a local enforcement agency and requires the department and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided.	This bill would require an operator of a solid waste landfill to continuously monitor temperature sensors on flares for landfill gas temperature and to provide temperature sensor data on its internet website and to its local enforcement agency, as specified. If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require the operator of the landfill to take specified actions, including filing a corrective action plan, and would require the local enforcement agency and the county to provide specified notifications. If the gas temperature is 146 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery forming and leading a multiagency coordination group to investigate the sustained gas temperature and provide advice on how to resolve it. If the gas temperature is 162 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the suspension or revocation of permits required to operate the landfill. By requiring local entities to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	8/18/25 In committee: Referred to suspense file.	BOS Opposition	
SB 285	Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations. (A-3/25/2025)	Becker (D)	Existing law, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels.	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 counterbalance 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.	5/23/25 May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission		
AB 434	Battery energy storage facilities. (A-3/25/2025)	DeMaio (R)	Existing law authorize a person proposing an eligible facility, including an energy storage system that is capable of storing 200 megawatthours or more of energy, to file with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission an application for certification for the site and related facility, as provided. Existing law provides that the certification issued by the commission is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by a state, local, or regional agency for the use of the site and related facility.	This bill would prohibit, until January 1, 2028, a public agency from authorizing the construction of a battery energy storage facility, as defined. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt guidelines and minimum standards for the construction of a battery energy storage facility to prevent fires and protect nearby communities from any fire hazard posed by the facility. The bill would require a public agency, when authorizing the construction of a battery energy storage facility on or after January 1, 2028, to require the facility to meet the guidelines and minimum standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal or more stringent guidelines and minimum standards as determined appropriate by the public agency.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
SB 318	Air pollution: stationary sources: best available control technology: indirect source	Becker (D)	Existing law requires each district with moderate, serious, or severe air pollution to include certain measures in its plan to attain state ambient air quality standards, including the use of best available control technology for any new or modified stationary source, and the use of best available retrofit control technology for all existing stationary sources, under certain circumstances, as prescribed. Under the federal Clean Air Act, a new or modified major stationary source is required to meet various requirements in order to obtain a permit to operate, including a requirement that the source employs best available control technology on its emission-emitting equipment.	This bill would establish definitions for the terms “best available control technology” and “best available retrofit control technology” for purposes of the laws governing air pollution and would set forth various requirements for the determination of best available control technology.	5/23/25 May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.		
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 increase carbon stocks and net sequestration, protect and support ecosystem function, and reduce emissions emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would also revise the definition of “natural carbon sequestration” for purposes of the above-described provisions.	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission.		
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.	5/23/25 May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission		Support
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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		

AB 35	California 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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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 statute	3/19/25 March 19 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 2.) Reconsideration granted		
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	5/23/25 May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.		
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	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission	BOS Supported this Bill	Support
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.	8/18/25 In committee: Referred to suspense file.		
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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026		
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.	5/8/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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.	8/20/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
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.	5/8/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
AB 1330	Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. (I-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	5/8/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		

AB 1338	Metal Shredding Facilities: Regulations	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.	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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.	3/12/25 Referred to Com. on RLS.		
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.	3/24/25 From committee with author’s amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		
AB 973	Recycling: plastic packaging and products	Hoover (R)	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.	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission		Watch
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.	8/18/25 In committee: Referred to suspense file.		Support
AB 1406	Short-lived climate pollutants: recovered organic waste product: food processing establishments	Bains (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.	3/25/25 Re-referred to Com. on JUD		
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.	8/19/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading		
SB 561	Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act	Blakespear (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	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	BOS Supported this Bill	Support
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.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		

SB 633	Beverage containers: recycling	Blakespear (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.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file		Watch
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.	4/22/25 Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M		Watch
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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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	8/18/25 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 27, Noes 0.)		
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.	5/23/25 May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission		Watch
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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 4/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	BOS Supported this Bill	Support
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	8/21/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
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.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		
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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/24/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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.	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission		Support

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.	5/1/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		
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.	4/2/25 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.		Watch
AB 1153	Solid waste disposal and codisposal site cleanup: illegal disposal site abatement	Bonita (D)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Existing law provides that all expenses incurred by the department in carrying out the program are to be paid from the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Trust Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes of the program. Existing law authorizes the department, in administering the program, to expend funds for specified purposes, including providing grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites.	This bill would additionally authorize the department, as part of grants provided to public entities to abate illegal disposal sites, to provide funding for removing and disposing of recreational vehicles, as defined, for enforcement strategies, and for developing local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as defined. By expanding the scope of the grants, which are funded by a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.	5/23/25 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.		Watch
SB 88	Air resources: carbon emissions: biomass	Caballero (D)	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to develop a standardized system for quantifying the direct carbon emissions and decay from fuel reduction activities for purposes of meeting the accounting requirements for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund expenditures, as specified.	This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2027, to finalize the standardized system described above. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt a method of quantification of the life-cycle emissions benefits from alternative uses of forest and agricultural biomass residues. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2028, to assess the suitability of developing a carbon credit or offset protocol for beneficial carbon removal products, including, but not limited to, biochar that are generated from agricultural or forest waste biomass, for inclusion in the state board’s compliance offset program. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt vote on a carbon credit or offset protocol for biochar or other carbon removal products and include that credit or protocol in the compliance offset program if the assessment determines that a carbon credit or offset protocol for production and use of biochar or other carbon removal products is appropriate.	7/2/25 July 2 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.		Support
SB 615	Vehicle traction batteries	Allen (D)	Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection 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 vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state. Existing law also requires the advisory group to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that as close to 100% as possible of lithium-ion vehicle batteries in the state are reused or recycled at end of life in a safe and cost-effective manner.	This bill would require a battery supplier, as defined, to be responsible for, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management of a vehicle traction battery if it is removed from a vehicle that is still in service, as provided, or if the vehicle traction battery is offered or returned to its battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department, as provided. The bill would impose related duties on a secondary user, as defined, and a secondary handler, as defined, including, among other duties, ensuring the responsible end-of-life management for a vehicle traction battery or returning a vehicle traction battery to the battery supplier, and reporting information regarding the sale, transfer, or receipt of a vehicle traction battery or module to the department as provided. The bill would also require an auctioneer, as defined, and salvage disposal auction, as defined, to report similar information regarding a vehicle traction battery to the department.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		Watch
SB 675	Beverage containers: processing payments	Padilla (D)	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage manufacturer to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a processing fee for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred in this state. The act requires the department to deposit the fee into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The act requires the department to pay processing payments to processors and recycling centers from the fund, as specified. The act requires the processing payment to be at least equal to the difference between the scrap value of the beverage containers and the sum of certain actual operational costs for certified recycling centers and a reasonable financial return for recycling centers, as specified. Existing regulations require a reasonable financial return for recycling centers equal to 10% of certain statewide averages. The act requires the processing fee to be 65% of the processing payment, except as specified.	This bill would specify, for purposes of calculating the processing payment, that 10% is a reasonable financial return for recycling centers	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		Watch
SB 682	Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Allen (D)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Existing law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Existing law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified.	This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product that contain intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would define “covered product” to include cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, juvenile products, food packaging, and ski wax, as specified.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		Support
AB 823	Solid waste: plastic microbeads: plastic glitter	Boerner(D)	The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person, as defined, from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. Existing law exempts a product containing less than one part per million (ppm) by weight of plastic microbeads from the prohibition. The Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law imposes a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation of the prohibition, as provided, and authorizes the Attorney General and local officials to enforce the prohibition	This bill would, on and after January 1, 2029, prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a cleaning product, as defined, a personal care product containing plastic glitter, or a personal care product in a non-rinse-off product, product or a cleaning product containing one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are used as an abrasive, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or offering for promotional purposes in this state a cleaning product or personal care product, that contains one ppm or more by weight of plastic microbeads that are not used as an abrasive. By adding these prohibitions to the Plastic Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law, the bill would impose the civil penalty for violations of these prohibitions.	8/13/25 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.		
AB 915	Clean Energy Reliability Investment Plan: clean energy project siting and permitting	Petrie-Norris(D)	Existing law requires the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission to submit a joint Reliability Planning Assessment to the Legislature on a quarterly basis. Existing law requires that assessment to report on significant delays or barriers affecting the timely deployment of renewable energy and zero-carbon resources, including, among other things, permitting processes.	This bill would require the Energy Commission to establish a state central pool of subject matter experts with experience in clean energy project siting and permitting.	8/20/25 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
AB 729	Public utilities: climate credits	Chavez-Zbur(D)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Under its regulatory authority, the commission requires, except as provided, revenues received by a gas corporation as a result of the direct allowance of greenhouse gas allowances to natural gas suppliers to be credited directly to residential customers of the gas corporation, commonly known as the natural gas California Climate Credit.	This bill would require that the electric California Climate Credit be provided to residential and small business residential, small business, and emissions-intensive trade-exposed retail customers in of electrical corporations on the bills of those customers for the months of August and September of each year. year unless otherwise directed by the commission, as specified. The bill would require that the natural gas California Climate Credit be provided to residential customers in on the bills of those customers for the month of December February of each year. year unless otherwise directed by the commission, as specified.	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 6/4/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		

SB 34	Air pollution: South Coast Air Quality Management District: mobile sources: public seaports.	Richardson (D)	Existing law provides for the creation of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino included within the area of the South Coast Air Basin, as specified. Existing law requires the district to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the south coast district air quality management plan that are not in conflict with state and federal laws and rules and regulations and requires those rules and regulations to provide for indirect source controls under certain circumstances.	This bill would require would, in the event the board of the district to ensure that Rule 2304, among other things, requires takes an action, as defined, require the action to, among other things, require those ports to prepare assessments for the rule of energy demand and supply, cost estimates, and funding source, workforce, and environmental impacts and creates create a process by which those ports can request extensions to the timelines developed to achieve the rule's action's targets. The bill would also prohibit the rule action from, among other things, imposing a firm cap on cargo throughput or limiting operations at the ports in ways that hinder global competitiveness. The bill would make these provisions applicable to any other rule or regulation adopted by the board of the district to address pollution from any mobile source that is already subject to regulation by the state board and that is associated with an operation at any public seaport or marine terminal facility at a public seaport. ports. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2036.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		
AB 333	Recycling: glass beverage containers: market development payment	Alanis (R)	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act continuously appropriates \$60,000,000 annually from the fund to the department to make market development payments to glass beverage container manufacturers who purchase recycled glass collected within this state for use in manufacturing new beverage containers in this state.	This bill would require the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a market development payment to a person who purchases a product, other than a beverage container, that is made with empty glass beverage containers that would otherwise be sent to a landfill, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to expend up to \$20,000,000 annually from the fund for these market development payments. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation.	4/10/25 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S & T.M. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.		
AB 1046	Short-lived climate pollutants: recovered organic waste product: agricultural crop preparation service	Bains (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 historically from these requirements an agricultural crop preparation service, as defined, that demonstrates to the department that it has not disposed of organic waste to in a landfill from these requirements. on or after January 1, 2016.	7/14/25 In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
AB 1243	Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025	Addis (D)	Existing law, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares that it is the policy of the state both to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net-negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels.	This bill would enact the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 and would establish the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Program to be administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to require fossil fuel polluters to pay their fair share of the damage caused by greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere during the covered period, which the bill would define as the time period between the 1990 and 2024 calendar years, inclusive, resulting from the extraction, production, refining, sale, or combustion of fossil fuels or petroleum products, to relieve a portion of the burden to address cost borne by current and future California taxpayers. The bill would require the agency, within 90 days of the effective date of the act, to determine and publish a list of responsible parties, which the bill would define as an entity with a majority ownership interest in a business engaged in extracting or refining fossil fuels that, during the covered period, did business in the state or otherwise had sufficient contact with the state, and is determined by the agency to be responsible for more than 1,000,000,000 metric tons of covered fossil fuel emissions, as defined, in aggregate globally, during the covered period.	4/29/25 In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.		
AB 1260	Electricity: renewable energy subscription programs.	Ward (D)	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to evaluate each customer renewable energy subscription program to determine if the program meets certain goals and determine whether it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish a new tariff or program or modify an existing tariff or program to establish a community renewable energy program consistent with certain requirements, including a requirement that the program provides bill credits to subscribers based on the avoided costs of the program's facilities, as provided. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has adopted a community renewable energy program.	This bill would revise and recast the requirements for the customer renewable energy subscription program to, among other things, specify that the avoided costs include certain avoided cost values. The bill would impose additional requirements that the program is required to meet. The bill would require the PUC, on or before March September 1, 2026, to adopt or modify the community renewable energy program to ensure the program meets the bill's requirements or to adopt a new program and to adopt a final decision by September 1, 2026. consistency with certain requirements, as provided. The bill would require each community choice aggregator and electric service provider, within 180 days of the establishment of the program, to notify the PUC regarding whether it will participate in the program. The bill would authorize a community choice aggregator or electric service provider to begin participating in, or end its participation in, the program at any time by notifying the PUC. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to evaluate community solar and storage projects as a load-modifying resource so that those projects may be counted as a load-modifying resource. The bill would require the Energy Commission to undertake the evaluation and issue a determination on or before September 1, 2026, as provided.	5/23/25 In committee: Held under submission.		

SB 787	Energy: equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policy in California	McNerney (D)	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt, on a biennial basis, an integrated energy policy report that contains an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state, including supply, demand, pricing, reliability, efficiency, and impacts on public health and safety, the economy, resources, and the environment. Existing law requires the report to present policy recommendations based on an in-depth and integrated analysis of the most current and pressing energy issues facing the state.	This bill would require the commission, on or before March 1, 2026, to designate a person, within the commission, to serve as the Senior Counselor on Industrial Policy and Clean Energy Development and would specify the senior counselor's duties. The bill would require the Senior Counselor on Industrial Policy and Clean Energy Development to convene working groups that focus on certain issues, as provided. The bill would require the senior counselor, on or before March 1, 2026, to convene the Task Force commission, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, the Secretary of Labor, the Public Utilities Commission, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of General Services, and the office of the Treasurer, on or before March 1, 2026, to enter into an a memorandum of understanding on Equitable Clean Energy Supply Chains and Industrial Policy in California, as provided, and would specify the duties and responsibilities of the task force. The bill would require the task force, on or before June 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on, among other things, its recommendations on strategies that would maximize the impact of state funds on promoting certain clean energy industries. The bill would require the Senior Counselor on Infrastructure, upon the issuance of the report, but on or before January 1, 2028, to convene certain state agencies to develop a workplan to implement the recommendations made in the report. The bill would require the senior counselor to coordinate the implementation of the workplan and would require the senior counselor, on or before June 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Legislature a report documenting the progress on the implementation of the recommendations. equitable clean energy supply chains and industrial policy in California to, among other things, review, investigate, and develop strategies for building integrated industrial bases in California to support the zero-emission vehicle and battery supply chain industries, offshore wind and offshore wind component industries, and building decarbonization and heat pump industries through industrial planning and public investment, procurement, and subsidization, as provided. The bill would require the Senior Counselor on Industrial Policy and Clean Energy Development to track and coordinate the work taken under the memorandum of understanding and to prepare an annual report summarizing the key findings and recommendations resulting from that work. The bill would require that the report be presented at a public meeting of the commission and be published on the commission's internet website. The bill would establish in the State Treasury the Equitable Clean Energy Supply Chain and Industrial Policy Fund and would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize the moneys in the fund be expended for the purposes of the bill.	8/20/25 August 20 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.		
AB 993	Hazardous materials management: Rural CUPA Reimbursement Account	Hadwick (R)	Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program, and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program as a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Existing law establishes the Rural CUPA Reimbursement Account in the General Fund, and requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to allocate funds to counties with populations of less than 150,000 persons for which a CUPA has not been certified on or before January 1, 2000, <i>and in which the unified program has been implemented by a CUPA designated by the secretary, as specified</i> , in amounts not to exceed designated percentages of budgeted costs, and not more than \$60,000 in total for all CUPAs in an eligible county. <i>costs</i> .	This bill <i>bill, contingent on an appropriation for its purposes</i> , would make every county with a population of less than 150,000 persons eligible for these funds without regard to the date of certification. The bill would increase the maximum total amount that may be allocated for all CUPAs in a single county from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The bill would adjust this amount annually for inflation, beginning on January 1, 2027, based on the change in the annual California Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as provided. The bill would make implementation of these provisions contingent upon the Legislature making an appropriation for these purposes. <i>certification or the qualification regarding CUPA implementation of the unified program</i> .	8/18/25 In committee: Referred to suspense file.		
SB 237	Air pollution: gasoline: one stop shop permitting	Grayson (D)	Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board (state board) to adopt and implement motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution. Existing law requires the state board to establish, by regulation, maximum standards for the volatility of gasoline, as provided. Pursuant to these authorizations, the state board has adopted the California Reformulated Gasoline regulations establishing California-specific gasoline specifications for various regions of the state at specified time periods.	This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in conjunction with the state board, to conduct outreach to the western states to explore the development of a gasoline specification that could be used in a western region, including California, as an alternative to the California-specific specification established by the state board regulations to stabilize the petroleum market and petroleum prices in the western region. The bill would require the commission, by July 1, 2026, to report to the Governor and the Legislature on alternative specifications for gasoline and an assessment of the costs and benefits of each alternative specification included in the report, as provided. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2027, to adopt and enforce amendments to the state board's regulations on gasoline specifications to transition to those alternative specifications recommended in the report.	7/17/25 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/27/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)		