

WELCOME

OC Waste Management Commission Meeting

March 12, 2026

- **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

FREE COMPOST GIVEAWAY

April 18*

7:30 a.m. - Noon

*Event subject to weather. Visit OClandfills.com or scan QR code for updates.

- BEE CANYON GREENERY
FRANK R. BOWERMAN LANDFILL**
11002 BEE CANYON ACCESS RD., IRVINE
- VALENCIA GREENERY
OLINDA ALPHA LANDFILL**
1942 N. VALENCIA AVE., BREA
- CAPISTRANO GREENERY
PRIMA DESHECHA LANDFILL**
32250 AVENIDA LA PATA, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

- Residents should bring a shovel and container/bag to fill at Irvine and San Juan locations.
- Only pre-filled bags are available at Brea location with a 4-bag limit per household, while supplies last.

OClandfills.com

Agenda Item 1
Minutes of Waste Management Commission/Local Task Force,
December 11, 2025

Agenda Item 2

Waste Infrastructure System Enterprise (WISE) Agreement

Agenda Item 3

Legislative & Regulatory Report/Update

2026 Legislation Cycle Timeline:

- Feb. 20: Last day for bills to be introduced
- May 29: Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house
- June 15: Budget Bills must be passed by Midnight
- Aug. 21: Last day to amend on the floor
- Aug. 31: Last day for each house to pass bills
- Sep. 30: Last day for Governor to Sign or Veto bills

→ **Total Bills Currently Tracked: 37**

→ **Four Bills Reintroduced That Failed In 2025**

- ▶ AB 643 Climate Change: Short-lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction
- ▶ AB 762 Disposable, Battery-Embedded Vapor Inhalation Device; prohibition (OC Board of Supervisors Supported 2025)
- ▶ SB 501 Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: Covered Batteries
- ▶ SB 811 Hazardous Materials: Metal Shredding Facilities

Bills with Direct Impact to OC

AB 643 Climate Change: Short-lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction

- ➔ 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.

SB 1371 Solid Waste Handling Service: Labor Dispute

- ➔ This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, entered into or substantially amended, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute.
- ➔ The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into.
- ➔ Bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Bills with Direct Impact to OC

AB 762 Disposable, Battery-Embedded Vapor Inhalation Device: Prohibition (Re-Introduced)

- This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, 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.

AB 2667 Vape products: household hazardous waste: Advertising

- This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action.
- The bill would authorize a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials.

Bills with Direct Impact to OC

SB 501 Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: Covered Batteries

- This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer's ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools.
- The bill would instead exclude from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 25 pounds and any rechargeable battery weighing over 25 pounds, regardless of the watt-hour rating.

AB 2462 Unsafe Products: Disposal: Penalties

- This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, no later than July 1, 2027, emergency regulations specifying the standards for investigation, environmental testing, and removal of contaminants inside and outside of homes, schools, and workplaces in residential areas after a wildfire.
- The bill would require the adopted standards to include health-based clearance standards.

Bills with Direct Impact to OC

AB 2226 Reusable Grocery Bags

- Current law prohibits a store, from providing a pre-checkout bag, to a customer unless the pre-checkout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag.
- Current law defines a “pre-checkout bag” for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item.
- This bill would repeal those provisions.

AB 2245 Lubricant Waste Producer Responsibility

- This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents.
- The bill would define “covered product” to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, including original packaging.

Bills with Direct Impact to OC

SB 1230 Solid Waste: Illegal Dumping: Penalties Resources

- The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2310 Illegal Dumping

- This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property.
- The bill would make a person violating these provisions 4 or more times guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt or other construction debris in commercial quantities, in the locations described above.
- For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony.

Questions?



Agenda Item 4

2025 Organics Program Recap



Organics Program 2025 Year in Review

Robert Sedita
March 12, 2026

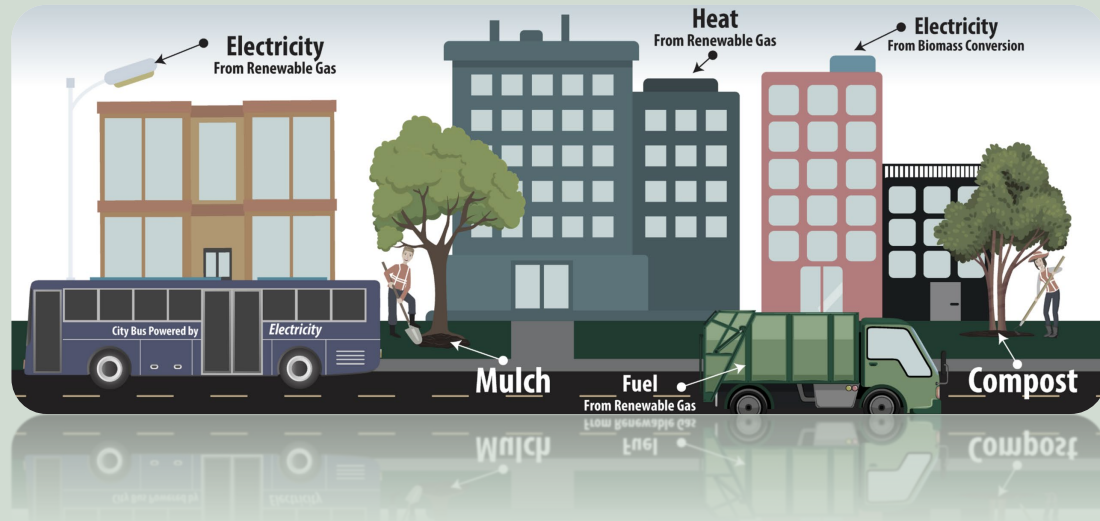


COUNTY OF ORANGE

Waste & Recycling

Our Community. Our Commitment.

Traditional ROWP Pathways (Pre-AB 2346)



1. Compost
2. Mulch
3. Electricity from Renewable Gas
4. Electricity from Biomass Conversion
5. Transportation Fuel from Renewable Gas
6. Heat from Renewable Gas

Additional ROWP Pathways (AB 2346)



- Jurisdiction may count up to 10% of its ROWP target when using mulch produced from tree trimming ops
- Investments in community composting ops serving the jurisdiction
- Equipment used to apply compost/mulch, i.e., compost spreaders, drag harrows, chippers, stump grinders and blower
- Development of compost/mulch distribution sites
- 1,022 in ROWP (10% of 10,223 ROWP Target)

2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Business Development

- ❑ Agromin organics contract effective July 1, 2025
- ❑ Commercial/Residential Delivery
- ❑ Agricultural Communities
- ❑ ADA/Sr. Bag Program – all sites
- ❑ Hosted Landscaper Open House Events - Girl Scouts Partnership
- ❑ Participation in city events, industry conferences/roundtables/legislative advocacy
- ❑ Open Pass Program - 74% increase over 2024
- ❑ Strategic city outreach for wattles/bulk/bag products
- ❑ OCWR wattles for fire remediation projects



Attention Landscapers
FREE COMPOST & MULCH
January 11 & 18 | 8 - 10 a.m.

CAPISTRANO GREENERY AT PRIMA DESHECHA LANDFILL
32250 AVENIDA LA PATA, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

- Stop by and fill up a truck load of compost or mulch.
- Sign up for an open pass onsite, to pick up material any time during normal business hours.

Questions? Contact Ofelia Velarde-Garcia at 714-834-2158.

OCWaste&Recycling



Morrison Park Mulch Giveaway

Keller Williams Realty
Your Neighbor
John Lewis

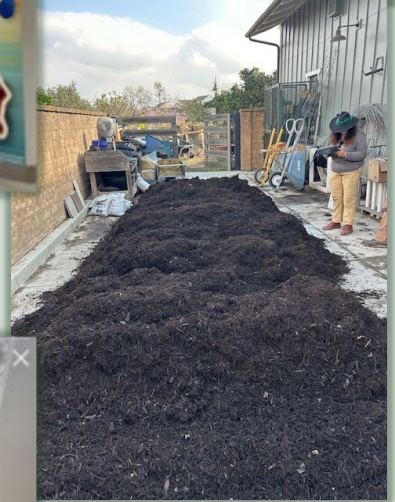
Scan to reserve

Limit: 3 Bags per Family, 23lb bags
Reserve By: Friday April 4th @ 5:00 PM
Pick Up: Saturday April 5th 10:00-1:00
Location: 2619 N Olive Ln

John Lewis
Realtor
714-654-4159
johnlewisps@gmail.com

kw
KELLER WILLIAMS
REALTY

Mulch created by
OCWaste&Recycling
COUNTY OF ORANGE
OUR COMMUNITY. OUR COMMITMENT.



Atención Jardineros
ABONO Y MANTILLO GRATIS
11 y 18 de Enero | 8 - 10 a.m.

CAPISTRANO GREENERY EN PRIMA DESHECHA LANDFILL
32250 AVENIDA LA PATA, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

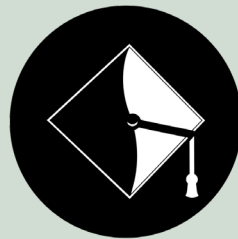
- Venga y llene su camioneta de abono y mantillo
- Regístrese para obtener un pase para acceder abono y mantillo en cualquier momento durante el horario comercial normal.

Preguntas? Llame a Ofelia Velarde-Garcia 714-834-2158.

OCWaste&Recycling



Partners



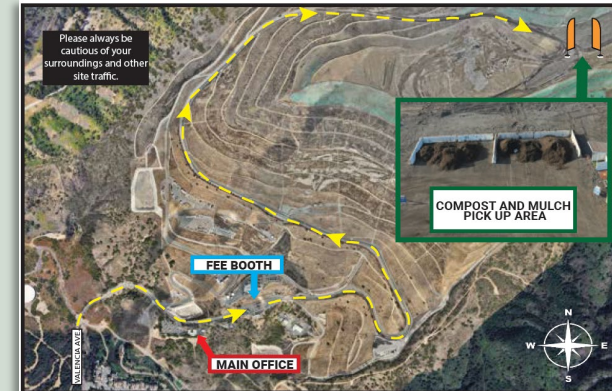
Anaheim UHSD



2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Operations

- Commercial Opening of Valencia Greenery
- 5th year anniversary of Bee Canyon Greenery
- Compost/Mulch now Organics Materials Review Institute (OMRI) Listed
- New Design for Compost/Mulch Bags w/ CDFA and OMRI logo
- GoBagger #5 purchased (Capistrano Greenery)
- New Biodegradable Wattle Options Available
- Chipping and Grinding Operations at Valencia Greenery
- Feedstock MOUs with CRR/TVI executed
- New Public Self-Haul Area at Olinda Alpha and FRB



2025 BY THE NUMBERS



55,242 tons
Feedstock
(39,128 tons 2024)



7,403.87 tons
Mulch Distributed
(7,762 tons 2024)



8,894.87 tons
Compost Distributed
(7,272 tons 2024)



20
Out of County
jurisdictions participating



2 New
OC Agencies
OC Animal Care, OC Public Libraries



49 New Open
Passes (total: 115)
(66 new in 2024)



718 ADA/SR
Bags Provided
(68 in 2024)



9,993 Visitors to
Our Operations
(5,858 in 2024)

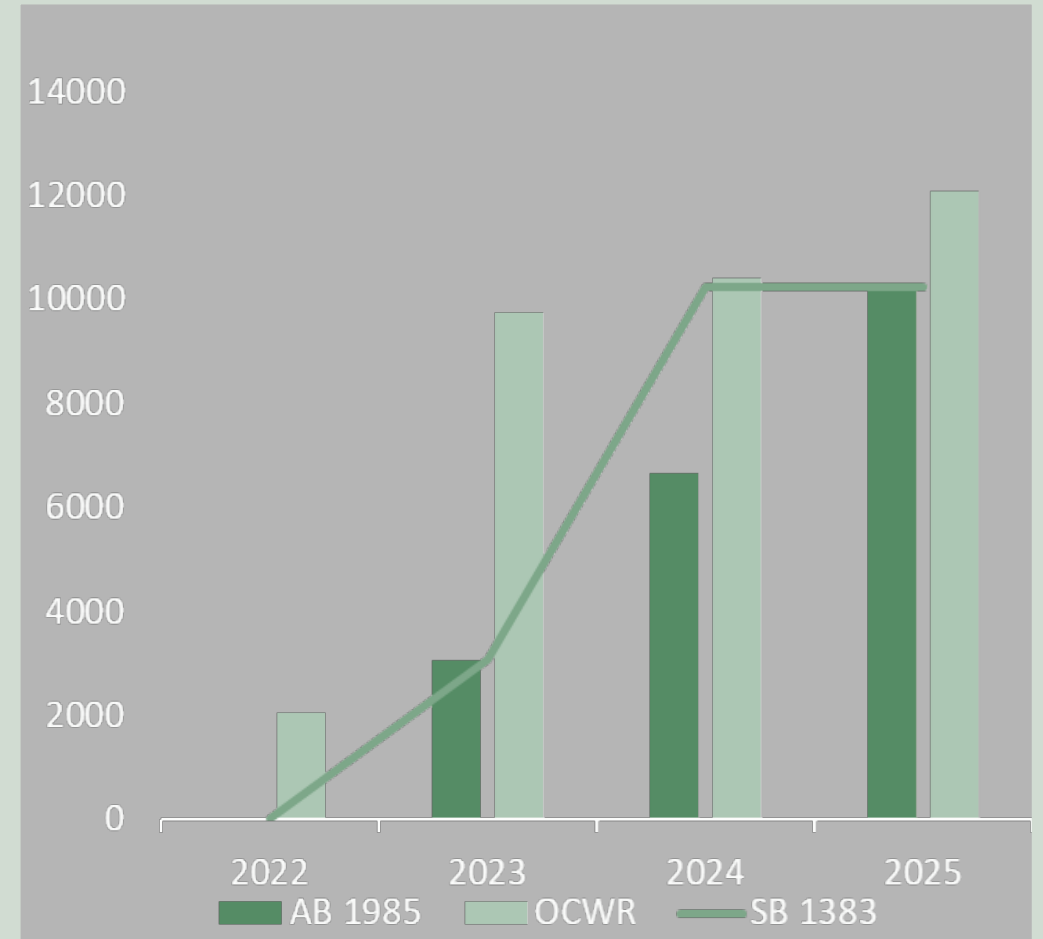


33 OC
Cities Served
(32 Cities 2024)

CalRecycle target for 2025: 10,223 ROWP Tons

Total 2025 Count ROWP:
12,584.90* ROWP Tons

| Year | AB 1985 | | OCWR |
|------|---------|----------|------------|
| 2022 | | | 2,056.48 |
| 2023 | 30% | 3,067 T | 9,748.54 |
| 2024 | 65% | 6,645 T | 10,422.00 |
| 2025 | 100% | 10,223 T | 12,584.90* |



This is credit for our County unincorporated jurisdiction.

(*includes 4.2 tons procured outside OCWR by County Agencies in 2025.)

Cities in Orange County, California



Outbound Data for OC

2025 OC Cities

Procurement: 8,032.69 tons

2024 OC Cities

Procurement: 8,206.19 tons

Participating Non-OC Cities and Counties


1. City of Artesia
2. City of Bellflower
3. City of Corona
4. City of Diamond Bar
5. City of El Centro
6. City of El Segundo
7. City of Hemet
8. City of La Mirada
9. City of Lakewood
10. City of Long Beach
11. City of Monterey Park
12. City of Ontario
13. City of Perris
14. City of Ramona
15. City of Rancho Palos Verdes
16. City of San Marino
17. City of Signal Hill
18. City of Walnut
19. County of LA
20. County of Riverside (Lakeland Village)

2025 Out of County

Procurement: 966.59 tons

2024 Out of County

Procurement: 238.78 tons

304% 



Thank you.

Questions?

Comments?

Suggestions?

Agenda Item 5
Regional Recycling Edible Food Recovery Grant Ad
Hoc Committee Update

Agenda Item 6

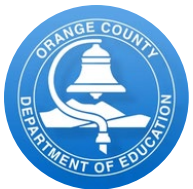
Project Zero Waste

PROJECT ZERO WASTE



COUNTY OF ORANGE
OC Waste & Recycling

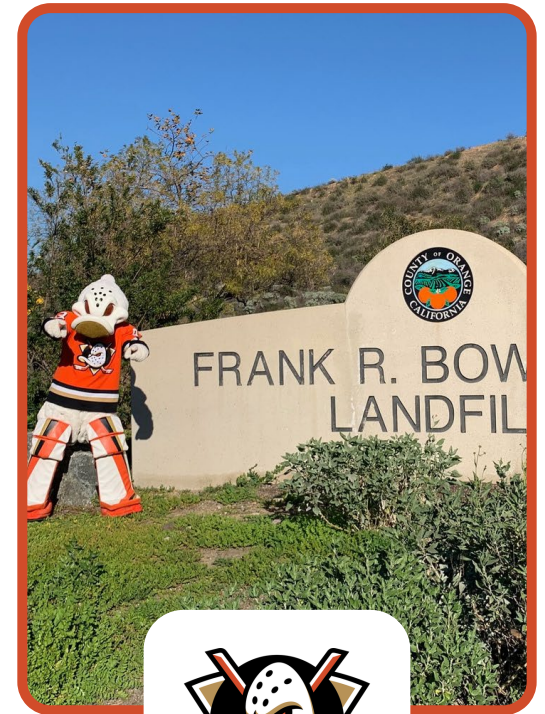
Reducing waste. Inspiring resource recovery.



Community Partnerships



DiscoveryCube



Case Study: Behavior Change in Action

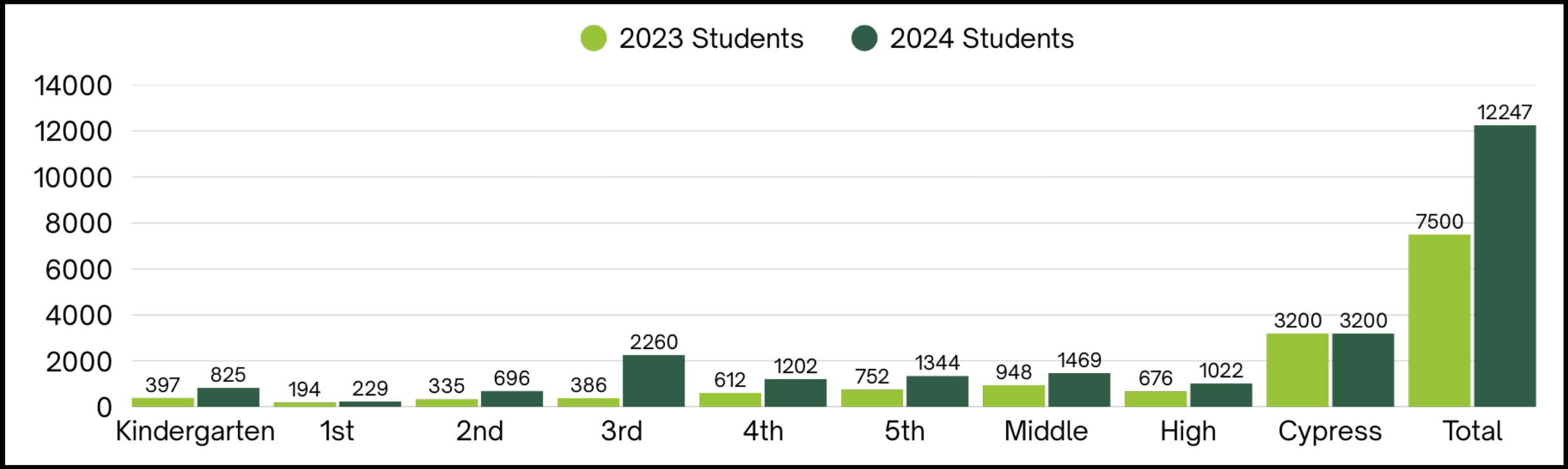


[Watch the video!](#)

- **Students demonstrate improved sorting accuracy** and leadership through hands-on waste diversion education.
- **Student leadership in action**, with recycling clubs promoting real-world environmental responsibility.
- **Community partnership impact** through collaboration between Inside the Outdoors and OC Waste & Recycling.



Driving Measurable Growth in Waste Diversion Education



2024 curriculum engagement increased by 63%
(7,500 students in 2023 → 12,247 students in 2024)



Recognized for Excellence in Public Education



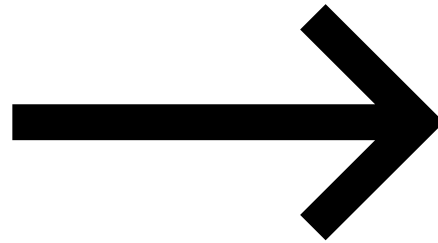
National Waste & Recycling Association (NWRA) for Excellence in Recycling Public Education



National Association of Counties (NACo) Children & Youth



From Pilot to Countywide Program



EcoChallenge (2020–2024)

- K–12 waste diversion curriculum
- Rapid district adoption
- 295% growth in participation

Project Zero Waste (2025–2028)

- Expanded curriculum + family engagement
- Landfill field trip program (transport + sub stipends)
- Structured countywide growth plan



What's Expanded Under Project Zero Waste (2025–2028)



- **3-Year Partnership** (July 2025 – June 2028)
- **Rebrand EcoChallenge → Project Zero Waste**
- **Expanded K–12 Curriculum & Family Engagement**
- **New Landfill Field Trip Program** (Bus + Sub Stipends)
- **Countywide Growth** Across All Five Supervisorial Districts



PROJECT ZERO WASTE

 COUNTY OF ORANGE
OC Waste & Recycling



Cost Savings Benefits

- Free K-12 curricula
- Free field trip opportunities
- Bus & substitute stipends



Scalable Program

- Jurisdictions can capitalize on the framework
- Lessons integrate into existing curriculum
- OCWR & OCDE consultations for support

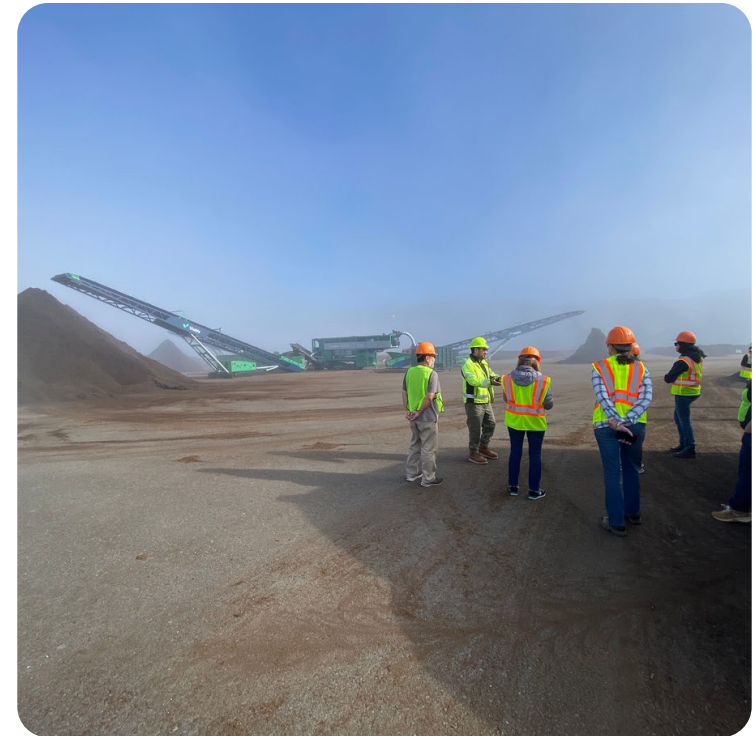


Multilingual

- English
- Spanish
- Vietnamese

Supporting SB 1383 & AB 939 Goals

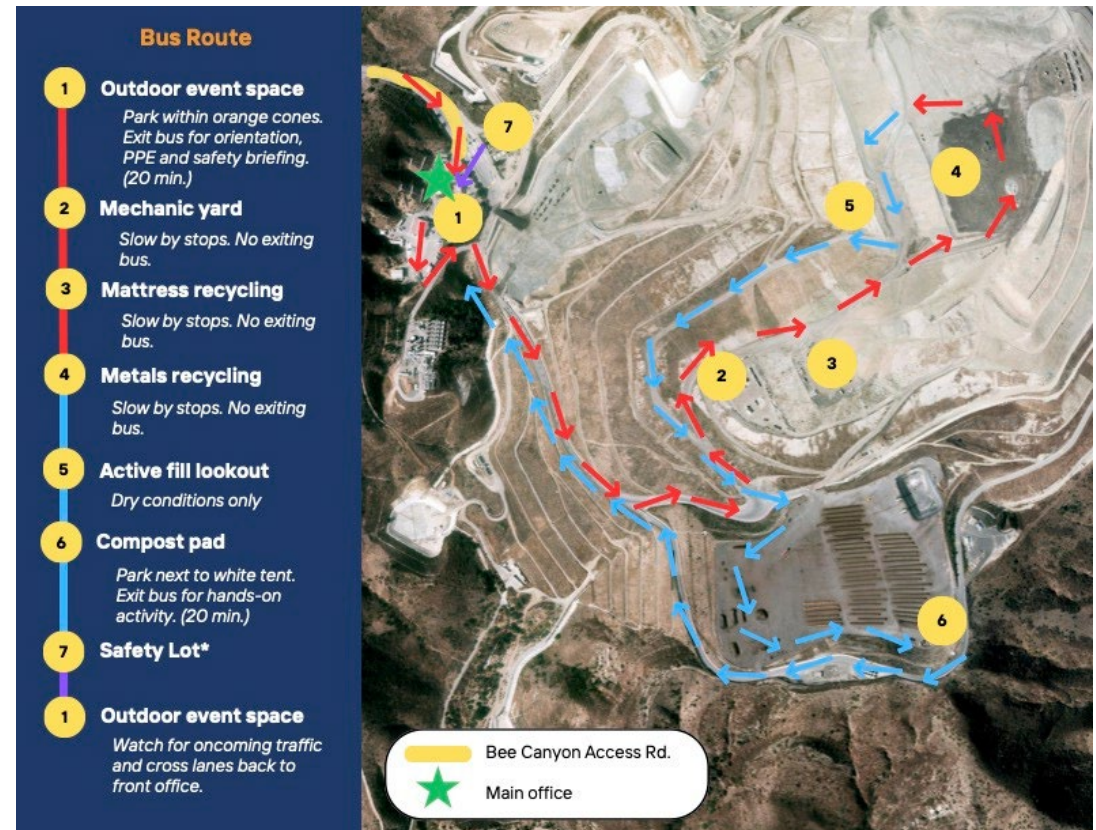
- **Funded through AB 939 landfill surcharge**
- **Builds long-term diversion literacy** that supports County waste reduction targets
- **Reduces contamination** through education
- **Participation data** support EAR reporting
- **Pre/Post surveys** measure impact



Landfill Learning Experience: A First for Orange County

Standards-aligned, hands-on environmental engineering education

- **How engineering solutions reduce landfill impact** — including methane gas capture, landfill liners, leachate management, and compost systems.
- **How waste affects air, water, and land** — and how monitoring systems protect groundwater and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- **How organic recycling reduces methane emissions** — and how students can implement composting and waste reduction solutions in their own schools.



Strategic Growth Plan (2025–2028)



Phase I

- Rebrand & audit
- Curricula updates
- Marketing launch



Phase II

- **Pilot** & refine landfill programs
- KPI development



Phase III –

- **Expand** access
- Garden initiative



Phase IV –

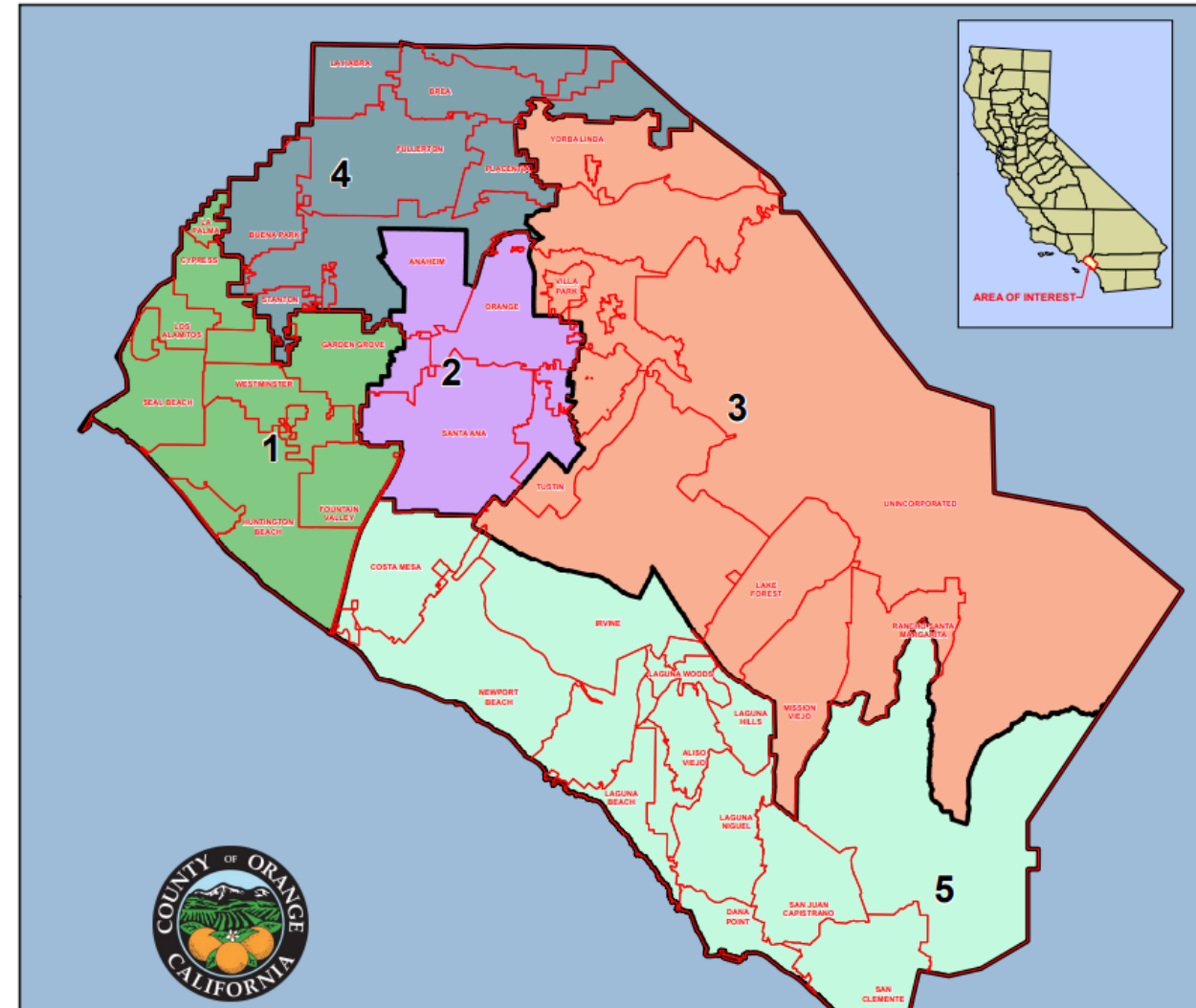
- **Scale** & sustain
- Full County reach



Countywide Reach & Projected Growth

District Reach

- 15,000 students Year 1
- 25,000 students Year 3
- Serving Public, Private, Charter & Homeschool
- Serving school districts in all Five Supervisorial Districts



Case Study: Cypress School District

After implementing the County's free curricula, teachers at Arnold Elementary School documented a drop in lunchtime waste from 18 bags of trash down to just 8 bags

[Watch the video!](#)



Learn more about Project Zero Waste



Olandfills.com/ProjectZeroWaste



CONTACTS

Yarib Dhemming
YDhemming@ocde.us

Heidi Darby
Heidi.Darby@ocwr.ocgov.com



Commissioners Comments

2026 Meeting Dates

June 11, 2026
September 17, 2026*
December 10, 2026

* Please note this meeting falls outside the regular second-Thursday meeting schedule

Meeting Adjourned

Thank you for your participation.

| Bill Number | Title | Author | Current Law | Proposed New Law | Reintroduced | Location/Status | BOS Positions | SWANA LITF Positions | CSAC/CEAC/S WANA Tracking |
|-------------|--|-----------------|---|---|--------------|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| AB 1536 | Offshore oil | Addis (Dem) | Current law requires the Governor, or the Governor's designee, to coordinate activities concerning the transport and refining of offshore oil. Current law further requires the Governor, or the Governor's designee, to work with state and local agencies, and the public, to facilitate the transport and refining of offshore oil in a manner that will promote the greatest public health and environmental and economic benefits to the people of the state. | This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation pertaining to the legal authority of entities relating to offshore oil permitting and regulation. | X | 1/6/26 From printer. May be heard in committee February 5 | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1553 | California Environmental Quality Act | Connolly (Dem) | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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. Current law exempts from CEQA, except when located in natural and protected lands, as defined, a project that consists exclusively of a daycare center, as specified, a project that consists exclusively of a federally qualified health center or a rural health clinic, as specified, a project that consists exclusively of a nonprofit food bank or food pantry, as specified, and a project that consists exclusively of a facility for advanced manufacturing, as specified. | This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would, among other things, provide that projects exempted from CEQA pursuant to the above-described provisions remain subject to, and in compliance with, all applicable state laws intended to protect public health, safety, and the environment. | X | 1/9/26 From printer. May be heard in committee February 8. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1554 | Wildfire Fund | Caldron (Dem) | Current law appropriates moneys in the Wildfire Fund to pay eligible claims, as defined, against participating electrical corporations arising from wildfires ignited on or after July 12, 2019. Current law requires the Wildfire Fund Administrator, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, the Department of Insurance, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and with feedback solicited from stakeholders, to prepare and submit a report that evaluates and sets forth recommendations on new models or approaches that mitigate damage, accelerate recovery, and responsibly and equitably allocate the burdens from natural catastrophes, including catastrophic wildfires, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, across stakeholders, to complement or replace the fund. | This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to implement the recommendations set forth in the report. | X | 1/9/26 From printer. May be heard in committee February 8 | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1617 | Household hazardous waste: reporting | Alanis (Rep) | Current regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Current regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Current law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. | This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. | X | 2/2/26 Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1642 | Wildfires: contamination standards | Hambedian (Dem) | Current law makes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as provided. The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. | This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, no later than July 1, 2027, emergency regulations specifying the standards for investigation, environmental testing, and removal of contaminants inside and outside of homes, schools, and workplaces in residential areas after a wildfire. The bill would require the adopted standards to include health-based clearance standards, as specified. | X | 2/9/26 Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1780 | Beverage containers: redemption payments: exemption | Rodriguez (Dem) | 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 in California. The act requires the distributor to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act defines "beverage" to include, among other things, noncarbonated water, carbonated and noncarbonated fruit drinks, and vegetable juice, as specified. | This bill would exempt a distributor from making redemption payments to the department for filled beverage containers containing the above-described beverages that the distributor donates to an organization located in California that is exempt from federal income taxation, as specified. The bill would require the distributor to prepare and maintain records of the donations, as specified. | X | 2/23/26 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 1812 | Solid waste: compostable products: regulations | Aguiar (Dem) | Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, among others, the product is labeled in a manner that distinguishes the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection to enable efficient processing by composting facilities. Current law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement. | This bill would instead require the department to adopt regulations for determining whether products comply with this requirement. | X | 2/23/26 Referred to Com. on NAT. RES | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2100 | Organic waste: manure management: interagency task force: project approval | Connolly (Dem) | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources 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. Current law 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, as provided, and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Current law requires the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state. Current law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations by up to 40% below the dairy sector's and livestock sector's 2012 levels by 2030. | This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to convene an interagency task force to evaluate the role of alternative manure management practices in achieving certain goals and to make specified findings and recommendations based on its evaluation. The bill would require the task force to include representatives from specified state agencies, external scientific and technical experts, and other stakeholders, as provided. The bill would require the task force to coordinate scenario modeling of alternative manure management practices adoption within the dairy and livestock industry under different policy and funding conditions, assess how alternative manure management practices can help the state meet groundwater protection strategies, water quality plans, and working lands climate goals, and facilitate interagency data sharing, technical consultation, and identification of research needs, as provided. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2226 | Reusable Grocery Bags | Rubio (Dem) | Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag, as defined, to a customer unless the precheckout bag is a compostable bag that meets certain criteria or a recycled paper bag. Current law defines a "precheckout bag" for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item. | This bill would repeal those provisions. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2245 | Lubricants waste: packaging: producer responsibility. | Rodriguez (Dem) | Under current 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. Current law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), requires a city and a county to prepare and submit to CalRecycle a countywide integrated waste management plan. The act requires the plan to include a household hazardous waste element that identifies a program in each city and county for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes that are generated by households. The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by CalRecycle, establishes a used oil recycling program to promote and develop alternatives to illegal disposal of used oil. The act imposes a charge for every gallon of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state, as specified. | This bill would create a producer responsibility program for lubricants waste that is not covered by the act, and packaging associated with lubricant products, and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to provide a convenient collection and management system for covered products at no cost to residents. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a petroleum-based automotive product and other related products, including original packaging, as specified. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2253 | Solid waste: products: environmental marketing claims | Boerner (Dem) | Current law requires a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product to maintain specified information and documentation in written form in its records in support of that claim. Current law requires the minimal information to include that the recycled content for materials has been diverted from the solid waste stream either during the manufacturing process (preconsumer) or after consumer use (postconsumer) and that the recycled content claim conforms to the uniform standards for recycled content contained in the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. Current law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty by a city, county, or the state for a violation of these provisions. | This bill would expand those provisions from plastic food container products to all products. The bill would revise the reference to the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims to specifically refer to those guides as they read on January 1, 2026. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2310 | Illegal Dumping | Carrillo (Dem) | Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump waste matter, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. Under existing law, a private owner is not restricted in the use of their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health or fire department or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. | This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations described above. The bill would make a person violating these provisions 1 or more times guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris in commercial quantities, as defined, in the locations described above. For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine, as specified. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. By expanding the application of a crime and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would specify that a private owner or a person with the owner's permission is prohibited from placing, depositing, dumping, or transporting waste matter, rocks concrete, asphalt, dirt, or construction debris on their property if the activity requires a permit or license from a state or local agency and one was not obtained, or creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by specified entities. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |

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| AB 2334 | Solid waste: methane reduction: working group | Bennett (Dem) | Current law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is administered under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would require the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a working group to study the need for and value of alternative methods of methane reduction, as specified. | The bill would require the working group to submit its findings and recommendations to the director on or before January 1, 2029. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2462 | Unsafe products: disposal: penalties | Pelletier (Dem) | The Product Recall Safety and Protection Act provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for consumer products, and prohibits a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from placing into the stream of commerce a product that is unsafe, knowing that the product is unsafe. For purposes of the act, a manufacturer is any person who makes, and places into the stream of commerce, a product. | This bill would instead state that a manufacturer is a person who manufactures a product and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is sold, as specified. | X | 2/21/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2481 | Beverage containers: recycling: glass: quality incentive payments | Soria (Dem) | The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of beverage containers to pay to the department a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The act requires the fund to be continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes, including, among other things, to pay refund values, administrative fees, and processing payments associated with the collection and recycling of empty beverage containers. The act continuously appropriates up to \$15,000,000 annually from the fund to the department for quality incentive payments for empty glass beverage containers to an operator of a curbside recycling program or other certified entity, as specified. | This bill would authorize the department to make quality incentive payments from the fund to other entities, including, but not limited to, manufacturers of fiberglass insulation in this state that use glass cullet, as specified. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. | X | 2/21/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2549 | Solid waste: Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 | Zbar (Dem) | Existing law establishes the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 for the purpose of enacting a comprehensive system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, and to provide incentives to design electronic devices that are less toxic, more recyclable, and that use recycled materials. | This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision naming that act. | X | 2/21/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2559 | Solid waste: construction debris: diversion: deposits | Ward (Dem) | Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element, household hazardous waste element, and nondisposal facility element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. | This bill would require a city or county that requires a refundable deposit, performance security, or similar financial guarantee as a condition of issuing a construction, demolition, or building permit for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a construction or demolition debris requirement to return the full amount of the deposit if documentation demonstrating compliance with the terms of the deposit is provided, as specified. | X | 2/21/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 2667 | Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising | Hadwick (Dem) | Existing law authorizes certain entities to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, including permanent and temporary household hazardous waste collection facilities, under permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. | This bill would require, until January 1, 2030, the department to evaluate opportunities to increase safety and convenience related to the management and disposal of vape pens confiscated from students by a school, as provided, and identify any recommendations that require future legislative action. The bill would authorize a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility to mechanically disassemble vape pens and devices in a manner that does not result in the unauthorized release of hazardous materials, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | X | 2/21/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 333 | Recycling: waste glass product: market development payments | Alanis (Rep) | The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act 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. Until January 1, 2028, 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 material produced from a by-product of glass recycling or processing that contains certain contaminants, cannot be recycled for use in glass beverage containers or fiberglass insulation, as specified, and that would otherwise be sent to a landfill or be used as low grade aggregate. | X | 2/23/26 From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56 | N/A | N/A | SWANA |
| AB 643 | Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction | Wilson (Dem) | Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve organic waste reduction goals. Current law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and processed 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. | Yes | 1/27/26 In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS, for assignment. | N/A | N/A | |
| AB 762 | Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition | Irwin (Dem) | 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, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | Yes | 1/29/26 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 17) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS, for assignment. | Yes 2025 | Support | SWANA |
| SB 1010 | Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act | Ashby (Dem) | The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware and requires producers of those covered materials to reduce and recycle the covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations necessary to implement and enforce the act, as specified. The act also requires the department to report to the Legislature, by January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the department's progress in implementing the act, as specified. | This bill would instead require the department to make that report to the Legislature by January 2 of each odd-numbered year. | X | 2/25/26 Set for hearing March 18 | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1031 | Solid waste: compostable products | Blakepear (Dem) | Current law prohibits a person from selling or offering for sale a product, as defined, that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "home compostable" unless, among others, the product meets an applicable ASTM standard or has OK compost HOME certification. | This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. | X | 2/18/26 Referred to Com. on RLS. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1180 | Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund | Allen (Dem) | Existing law, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (act), regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. | This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, catalyzing mitigation of the adverse health impacts of plastics and creating or accelerating a transformative shift away from plastic production, use, and tendency to be disposed of after limited use. The bill would require each of those expenditures to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs and projects that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each department, agency, or entity implementing a grant program funded by the fund to take specified actions, such as providing technical assistance and using a single standardized, simplified application across all of those entities. The bill would require reimbursement of a grantee's or subgrantee's indirect costs by applying one of four enumerated rates. The bill would authorize moneys from the fund to be expended on implementing the bill and would prohibit moneys from the fund from being expended on specified purposes. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to annually publish a list of all program and project expenditures made pursuant to the fund, as specified. | X | 2/19/26 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21 | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1230 | Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources | Valladares (Rep) | This bill would increase the fine for the dumping of waste matter from not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500 to not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000 for the 2nd conviction, and from not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000 to not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. | The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | X | 2/20/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 22. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1289 | Hazardous waste: contingency plans | Hurtado (Dem) | Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before July 1, 1995, to revise any standard or regulation it has adopted that requires the preparation of a contingency plan to allow the person preparing the contingency plan to use a format adopted pursuant to a repealed provision of law. | This bill would repeal the above-specified requirement for the department to revise any standard or regulation it has adopted that requires the preparation of a contingency plan. | X | 2/23/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1341 | Beverage containers: wine and distilled spirits: processing fees | Caballero (Dem) | 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. The act requires the processing fee to be 65% of the processing payment, except as specified. | This bill would authorize the department to reduce the processing fee for a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container containing wine or distilled spirits if the percentage determines the aggregate amount forecasted to be collected from that processing fee will exceed by at least an unspecified percentage the aggregate amount needed to pay the corresponding processing payment. | X | 2/23/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1371 | Solid waste handling services: labor dispute | Durazo (Dem) | Existing law contains various provisions relating to franchise agreements between a local jurisdiction and a service provider for the provision of services such as utilities, waste handling, and cable television. | This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or substantially amended, as defined, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute, as defined. The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | X | 2/23/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 1396 | Illegal Dumping | Valladares (Rep) | Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. | This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. | X | 2/23/26 From printer. May be heard in committee March 23. | N/A | N/A | |

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| SB 501 | Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries | Allen (Dem) | Existing law, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 (battery recycling act), establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a "covered battery" to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Existing law defines a "covered battery" to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Existing law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Existing law defines a "primary battery" for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Existing law also excludes from the definition of a "covered battery" a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours. | This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer's ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would instead exclude from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 25 pounds and any rechargeable battery weighing over 25 pounds, regardless of the watt-hour rating. This bill contains other existing laws. | Yes | 1/27/26 Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Nays 10) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | N/A | Support | SWANA |
| SB 811 | Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities | Caballero (Dem) | Current law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, and affected local air quality management districts, to adopt regulations to establish management standards for metal shredding facilities for hazardous waste management activities within the DTSC's jurisdiction, as provided. Current law provides that treated metal shredder waste that is managed in accordance with those regulations is deemed to be solid waste, and not hazardous waste, as provided. | This bill would repeal those provisions. The bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC, pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prohibit an owner or operator from operating a metal shredding facility, as defined, in the state unless they have a permit from the DTSC, or are deemed to have a permit. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding, as specified. The bill would require, before a decision is made to approve or deny the application, the DTSC to hold a public meeting, as provided. The bill would require the department to take final action on a permit application by an existing facility within 3 years, as provided. The bill would require the department to post on its internet website general information about each metal shredding facility that has applied for or obtained a permit, and to conduct at least one site visit to the applicant's facility after receipt of the permit application. The bill would provide that certain materials related to metal shredding are not hazardous waste if they meet specified requirements. The bill would require any report required to be submitted by a metal shredding facility pursuant to a permit issued to be signed by the owner or operator and certified under penalty of law, including criminal penalties, as specified. The bill would require the DTSC to have primary responsibility for enforcing these provisions, would require the DTSC to conduct an annual compliance evaluation inspection of each metal shredding facility, and would authorize the DTSC to refer violations to a district attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution. | Yes | 1/27/26 Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Nays 0) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk. | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 868 | Electricity: portable solar generation devices | Wiener (Dem) | Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. This bill would exempt a portable solar generation device, as defined, from all interconnection requirements imposed by state law, the commission, electrical corporation rules, or local publicly owned electric utility rules, as specified. | The bill would prohibit an electrical corporation or a local publicly owned electric utility from requiring a customer using a portable solar generation device to take specified actions, including, among other things, paying any fee or charge related to the device or the electricity the device feeds into a building's electrical system. | X | 2/11/26 Referred to Com. on E, U & C. and JUD | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 872 | Climate change: funding priorities | McNerney (Dem) | 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 act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law requires, beginning with 2026-27 fiscal year, that funds be allocated according to a specified priority, including, among other things, that the sum of \$1,000,000,000 be reserved for appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute | This bill would require, of that amount, beginning with the 2026-27 fiscal year and continuing through the 2046-47 fiscal year, the sum of \$150,000,000 be appropriated annually, to the Department of Water Resources for the purposes of supporting capital improvements to restore the original design water conveyance capacity for state water conveyance systems impacted operationally by land subsidence, and the sum of \$150,000,000 be appropriated annually to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy for projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to improve existing levees, as specified, thereby making an appropriation. | X | 2/18/26 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS | N/A | N/A | |
| SB 881 | Income taxation: credits: voluntary contributions: food bank donations | McNerney (Dem) | The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2027, a credit for qualified taxpayers in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified value of fresh fruits or vegetables and specified raw agricultural products or processed foods donated to a food bank. | This bill would extend the authorization for those tax credits for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2032. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | X | 2/11/26 Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX | N/A | N/A | SWANA |
| SB 955 | Beverage containers: supermarkets: reverse vending machines | Blakepear (Dem) | The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to designate convenience zones annually and to ensure that at least one certified recycling center that meets specific requirements is located within each convenience zone. The act defines "convenience zone" as the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket, and defines "supermarket" as a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of \$2,000,000 or more, and that sells specified items and some perishable items. The act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay processing payments to recycling centers and to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. Under the act, a reverse vending machine, as defined, may be certified as a recycling center, as prescribed. The act prohibits processing payments, handling fees, and administrative fees for dealer cooperatives if a certified recycling center operates in a convenience zone where a dealer participating in the dealer cooperative is located. A violation of the act is an infraction. | This bill, for the purpose of defining a "supermarket," would increase the minimum gross annual sales to \$5,000,000 and revise the description of items for sale. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine certified to operate as a recycling center does not make an unserved convenience zone served. The bill would specify that a dealer cooperative or a mobile unit is not precluded from operating and receiving program payments in the same convenience zone as a reverse vending machine. The bill would specify that an existing certified recycling center is not ineligible for handling fees if a reverse vending machine is located in the same convenience zone. The bill would specify that a reverse vending machine is not ineligible for handling fees because another recycling center becomes certified to operate in the convenience zone in which the reverse vending machine is already certified. The bill would make an appropriation by expanding the entities that would be eligible at any given time for program payments paid by the department from the continuously appropriated fund. | X | 2/25/26 Set for hearing March 18. | N/A | N/A | |



This report presents the financial status of OC Waste & Recycling for the second quarter of FY 25/26 (October - December). The report includes financial information on tonnage, expenditures, revenues, and cash balances.

System Tonnage

Total OC Waste & Recycling system tonnage received during the second quarter of FY 25/26 was 955,062 tons, consisting of 831,251 in-county tonnage and 123,811 importation tonnage. By landfill site, second-quarter tonnage was as follows:

Olinda Alpha Landfill

In-county tonnage 219,546 (26.4% of total in-county tonnage)
Importation tonnage 45 (0.0% of total importation tonnage)

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill

In-county tonnage 463,313 (55.7% of total in-county tonnage)
Importation tonnage 60,025 (48.5% of total importation tonnage)

Prima Deshecha Landfill

In-county tonnage 148,392 (17.9% of total in-county tonnage)
Importation tonnage 63,741 (51.5% of total importation tonnage)

Revenues

As of second quarter of FY 25/26, revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) was \$ 80,021,609 or 40.1% of the modified revenue budget of \$199,631,105.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) was \$ 1,775,467 or 59.2% the modified revenue budget of \$3,000,000.

Revenue recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Net Revenue Sharing Fund (Fund 295) was \$15,052,141 or 40.4% of the modified revenue budget of \$37,283,000.

Sources of revenue received in the second quarter of FY 25/26 included:

- \$81,062,072 Tonnage Revenue (83.7% of total revenue received)
- \$7,013,773 Interest Revenue (7.2% of total revenue received)
- \$4,627,058 AB939 Surcharge Revenue (4.8% of total revenue received)
- \$3,049,951 Other Revenue (3.2% of total revenue received)
- \$1,095,913 Leases & Royalties (1.1% of total revenue received)

Expenditures

As of second quarter of FY 25/26 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) totaled \$80,332,472, or approximately 26.5% of the modified expense budget of \$302,817,745.

As of second quarter of FY 25/26 expenditures and encumbrances recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Capital Project Fund (Fund 273) totaled \$5,026,266 or 7.7% of the modified expense budget of \$65,385,535.

As of second quarter of FY 25/26 expenditures and encumbrance recorded in OC Waste & Recycling's Importation Fund (Fund 295) totaled \$357,175 or 1.0% of the modified expense budget of \$37,283,000.

As of second quarter of FY 25/26, OC Waste & Recycling's major categories of expenditures were:

- \$41,925,536 Services & Supplies (48.2% of total expenditures)
- \$23,892,444 Salaries & Employee Benefits (27.5% of total expenditures)
- \$9,097,878 Equipment (10.5% of total expenditures)
- \$5,009,628 Capital Projects (5.8% of total expenditures)
- \$4,479,182 Taxes, Fees, Assessments (5.1% of total expenditures)
- \$1,311,245 AB 939 Surcharge Program (1.5% of total expenditures)
- \$1,204,686 Post-Closure Maintenance (1.4% of total expenditures)

Cash Balance and Reserves

As of December 31, 2025, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had a total cash balance of \$263,802,901, including earmarked and operating reserve cash.

As of December 31, 2025, the OC Waste & Recycling's Enterprise/Operating Fund 299 had an available reserves balance of \$23,143,825.

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

Attachments

1. FY 2025/2026 Tonnage, Revenue, and Expenditures Summary – As of December 31, 2025
2. FY 2025/2026 Revenue Budget to Actuals – As of December 31, 2025
3. FY 2025/2026 Expenditure Budget to Actuals – As of December 31, 2025
4. Cash Balances – FY 2019/2020 to FY 2025/2026 (As of December 31, 2025)

OC WASTE & RECYCLING

FY 2025/2026 Tonnage, Revenue and Expenditures Summary As of December 31, 2025

| | FY 25/26 Adopted Budget | FY 25/26 Modified Budget | FY 25/26 As of 12/31/25 | YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget) |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| System-Wide Tonnage | | | | |
| <i>In-County Tonnage</i> | 3,343,282 | 3,343,282 | 1,721,249 | 51.5% |
| <i>Importation Tonnage</i> | 500,000 | 500,000 | 244,470 | 48.9% |
| Total System-Wide Tonnage | 3,843,282 | 3,843,282 | 1,965,718 | 51.1% |
| Enterprise/Operating (Fund 299) | | | | |
| <i>Revenues</i> | \$ 199,631,105 | \$ 199,631,105 | \$ 80,021,609 | 40.1% |
| <i>Expenditures</i> ^[1] | \$ 262,420,293 | \$ 302,817,745 | \$ 80,332,472 | 26.5% |
| Capital Projects (Fund 273) | | | | |
| <i>Revenues</i> | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ 1,775,467 | 59.2% |
| <i>Expenditures</i> ^[2] | \$ 58,877,804 | \$ 65,385,535 | \$ 5,026,266 | 7.7% |
| Importation (Fund 295) | | | | |
| <i>Revenues</i> | \$ 37,283,000 | \$ 37,283,000 | \$ 15,052,141 | 40.4% |
| <i>Expenditures</i> ^[3] | \$ 37,283,000 | \$ 37,283,000 | \$ 357,175 | 1.0% |

[1] Fund 299 Modified Budget increased due to anticipation of transfer out to Fund 279 Post Closure.

[2] Fund 273 Modified Budget increased due to Prima prior year's capital projects were deferred to this Fiscal Year.

[3] Expenditures to-date are only investment administration fees, fees to State and host cities. Distribution of net revenue sharing to the County and cities occurs at the end of the fiscal year by September 29th.

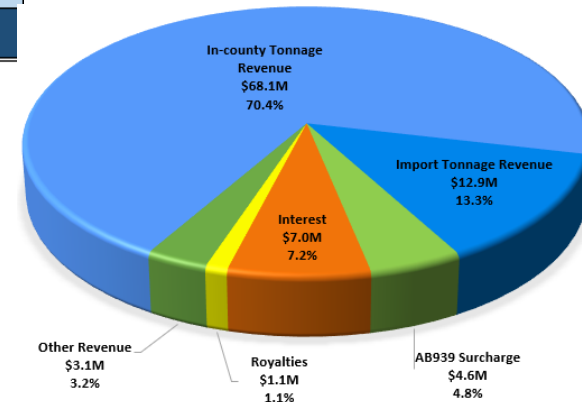
OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2025/26 Revenue Budget to Actuals As of December 31, 2025

| | FY 25/26 Adopted Budget | FY 25/26 Modified Budget | FY 25/26 YTD Actuals (As of 12/31/25) | YTD Actuals (% of Modified Budget) |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Tonnage Revenue | \$ 183,825,000 | \$ 183,825,000 | \$ 81,062,072 | 44.1% |
| AB 939 Surcharge Revenue | \$ 9,589,000 | \$ 9,589,000 | \$ 4,627,508 | 48.3% |
| Interest Income | \$ 15,883,000 | \$ 15,883,000 | \$ 7,013,773 | 44.2% |
| Leases & Royalties | \$ 4,653,034 | \$ 4,653,034 | \$ 1,095,913 | 23.6% |
| Other Revenues ^[1] | \$ 2,138,071 | \$ 2,138,071 | \$ 3,049,951 | 142.6% |
| Revenue before Transfers | \$ 216,088,105 | \$ 216,088,105 | \$ 96,849,217 | 44.8% |
| Internal Transfer ^[2] | \$ 23,826,000 | \$ 23,826,000 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Transfers-in from Other Funds | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Total Revenue | \$ 239,914,105 | \$ 239,914,105 | \$ 96,849,217 | 40.4% |

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

[2] Internal Transfer is for importation revenue sharing to OCWR Fund 299 Operating.

**2nd Quarter FY 2025/26
Operating Revenue**



OC WASTE & RECYCLING FY 2025/26 Expenditure Budget to Actuals As of December 31, 2025

| Expenditure Category | FY 25/26 | FY 25/26 | FY 25/26 | YTD Actuals |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Adopted Budget | Modified Budget | YTD Actuals (As of 12/31/25) | (% of Modified Budget) |
| Services & Supplies | \$ 123,454,940 | \$ 127,463,940 | \$ 41,925,536 | 32.9% |
| Capital Projects ^[1] | \$ 43,080,000 | \$ 49,587,731 | \$ 5,009,628 | 10.1% |
| Salaries & Employee Benefits | \$ 49,221,003 | \$ 49,221,003 | \$ 23,892,444 | 48.5% |
| Taxes, Fees, Assessments & Leases ^[2] | \$ 14,385,350 | \$ 14,318,350 | \$ 4,479,182 | 31.3% |
| Equipment | \$ 14,550,000 | \$ 14,550,000 | \$ 9,097,878 | 62.5% |
| AB 939 Surcharge Program Expenditures | \$ 2,266,000 | \$ 2,266,000 | \$ 1,311,245 | 57.9% |
| Net Importation Revenue Sharing to Cities and County ^[3] | \$ 10,500,000 | \$ 10,500,000 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Total before Contingency, Adjustments & Transfers | \$ 257,457,293 | \$ 267,907,024 | \$ 85,715,913 | 32.0% |
| Contingency | \$ 37,297,804 | \$ 43,753,256 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Internal Transfers | \$ 63,826,000 | \$ 93,826,000 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Total Encumbrances and Expenditures | \$ 358,581,097 | \$ 405,486,280 | \$ 85,715,913 | 21.1% |
| Fund 279 Post-Closure Maintenance ^[4] | \$ 161,910,510 | \$ 161,910,510 | \$ 1,204,686 | 0.7% |

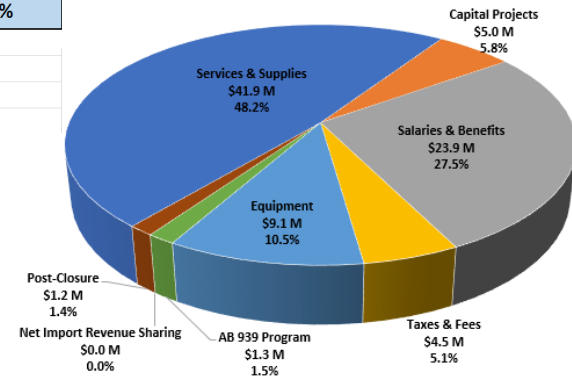
[1] Capital projects expenditure as of 12/31/25 were primarily for soft cost (design, construction management, etc.). Construction cost-to-date has been paid from prior year encumbrances.

[2] Expenditures as of 12/31/25 were primarily 1st Quarter's host fees and waste management fee to the State, and Headquarter's lease expenses.

[3] Distribution of Importation Net Revenue occurs after the close of the fiscal year by September 29th.

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

**2nd Quarter FY 2025/26
Actual Expenditures & Encumbrances**



OC WASTE & RECYCLING Cash Balances FY 2019/2020 – FY 2025/2026 as of December 31, 2025

| FUND Description | Restricted Fund? | FY 19/20 | FY 20/21 | FY 21/22 | FY 22/23 | FY 23/24 | FY 24/25 | FY 25/26 As of 12/31/2025 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 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 | \$263.80 M |
| 273 Capital Project Fund | No | \$36.04 M | \$48.51 M | \$91.98 M | \$61.54 M | \$93.13 M | \$110.27 M | \$91.87 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 | \$50.50 M |
| Operating Cash | | \$314.95 M | \$345.22 M | \$402.15 M | \$426.80 M | \$433.78 M | \$410.06 M | \$406.17 M |
| 275 Environmental Reserve (Liabilities) | No | \$61.51 M | \$32.11 M | \$42.58 M | \$43.33 M | \$45.11 M | \$46.94 M | \$47.91 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 | \$220.86 M |
| Cash Earmarked for Future Obligations | | \$205.95 M | \$174.86 M | \$188.38 M | \$208.41 M | \$214.83 M | \$265.74 M | \$268.77 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 | \$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 | \$15.15 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 | \$1.40 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 | \$35.43 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 | \$52.53 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 | \$32.47 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 | \$0.88 M |
| Restricted Cash | | \$104.54 M | \$107.22 M | \$109.35 M | \$117.04 M | \$129.90 M | \$135.06 M | \$137.86 M |
| TOTAL CASH | | \$625.54 M | \$627.30 M | \$699.88 M | \$752.24 M | \$778.51 M | \$810.86 M | \$812.80 M |

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

[2] Fund 295 (FKA Fund 285 Bankruptcy Recovery Fund) 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.