

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED [____], 2025

NEW ISSUE—BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

RATINGS:

Moody's "[]"

S&P: "[]"

Fitch: "[]"

(See "RATINGS" herein.)

In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California, Special Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming compliance with certain covenants in the documents pertaining to the Revenue Obligations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as described herein, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributed in respect of any Revenue Obligation is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. In the further opinion of Special Counsel, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributed in respect of any Revenue Obligation is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Special Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributed in respect of any Revenue Obligation is exempt from personal income taxes of the State of California. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

[District Logo]

\$ _____ *

[DAC Logo]

**ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
WASTEWATER REFUNDING REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
SERIES 2025A**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: as shown on the inside cover

The \$ _____ Orange County Sanitation District Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2025A (the "Revenue Obligations") are **certificates of participation that evidence direct, fractional undivided interests of the Owners thereof in certain installment payments** (the "Installment Payments"), and the interest thereon, to be made by the Orange County Sanitation District (the "District") pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the "Installment Purchase Agreement"), by and between the District and the Orange County Sanitation District Financing Corporation (the "Corporation"). Pursuant to the Master Agreement for District Obligations, dated as of August 1, 2000 (the "Master Agreement"), by and between the District and the Corporation, the District has established conditions and terms upon which obligations such as the Installment Payments, and the interest thereon, will be incurred and secured. Installment Payments under the Installment Purchase Agreement are payable solely from Net Revenues (as more fully described in the Master Agreement, the "Net Revenues") as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, consisting primarily of all income and revenue received by the District from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System of the District (the "Wastewater System") remaining after payment of Maintenance and Operation Costs, as further described in "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS" herein. The Installment Purchase Agreement provides that the obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments, and payments of interest thereon, and certain other payments required to be made in accordance with the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues, is absolute and unconditional. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS" herein.

The proceeds of the Revenue Obligations will be used, together with other available funds, to (i) prepay a portion of the District's Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2016A in the aggregate principal amount of \$115,850,000 (the "Refunded 2016A Obligations") and (ii) pay the costs incurred in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations. See "REFUNDING PLAN" herein.

Interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations will be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2026. See "THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS" herein. The Revenue Obligations initially will be delivered only in book-entry form and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Revenue Obligations. Individual purchases of the Revenue Obligations will be made in book-entry form only. Purchasers of Revenue Obligations will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests in the

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

Revenue Obligations purchased. The Revenue Obligations will be delivered in denominations of \$5,000 and any integral multiple thereof. Payments of principal and interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations are payable directly to DTC by U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as successor trustee (the “Trustee”). Upon receipt of payments of such principal and interest, DTC will in turn distribute such payments to the beneficial owners of the Revenue Obligations. See APPENDIX E — “BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM” herein.

The Revenue Obligations will be subject to prepayment prior to their stated maturity dates as described herein. See “THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS—Prepayment Provisions.”

THE OBLIGATION OF THE DISTRICT TO PAY THE INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS, AND THE INTEREST THEREON, AND OTHER PAYMENTS REQUIRED TO BE MADE BY IT UNDER THE INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT IS A SPECIAL OBLIGATION OF THE DISTRICT PAYABLE, IN THE MANNER PROVIDED IN THE INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT, SOLELY FROM NET REVENUES AND OTHER FUNDS PROVIDED FOR IN THE INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT, AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, IN CONTRAVENTION OF ANY CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION OR RESTRICTION. NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS, OR THE INTEREST THEREON, OR OTHER PAYMENTS REQUIRED TO BE MADE UNDER THE INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT. SEE “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS” HEREIN.

This cover page contains information intended for quick reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT UNTIL 11:30 A.M., NEW YORK TIME, ON [___] 2025 UNLESS POSTPONED OR CANCELED AS SET FORTH IN THE OFFICIAL NOTICE INVITING BIDS.

The Revenue Obligations are offered when, as and if executed and delivered and received by the Initial Purchaser, subject to the approval of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California, Special Counsel and Disclosure Counsel to the District, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District and the Corporation by Best Best & Krieger LLP, Irvine, California. PFM Financial Advisors LLC, Chandler, Arizona, has served as municipal advisor to the District in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations. It is anticipated that the Revenue Obligations in definitive form will be available for delivery through the book-entry facilities of DTC on or about _____, 2025.

Dated: _____, 2025

MATURITY SCHEDULE*

<u>Maturity Date</u> <u>(February 1)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>CUSIP†</u> <u>(Base No. 68428T)</u>
2026	\$	%	%		
2027					
2028					
2029					
2030					
2031					
2032					
2033					
2034					
2035					
2036					
2037					
2038					
2039					

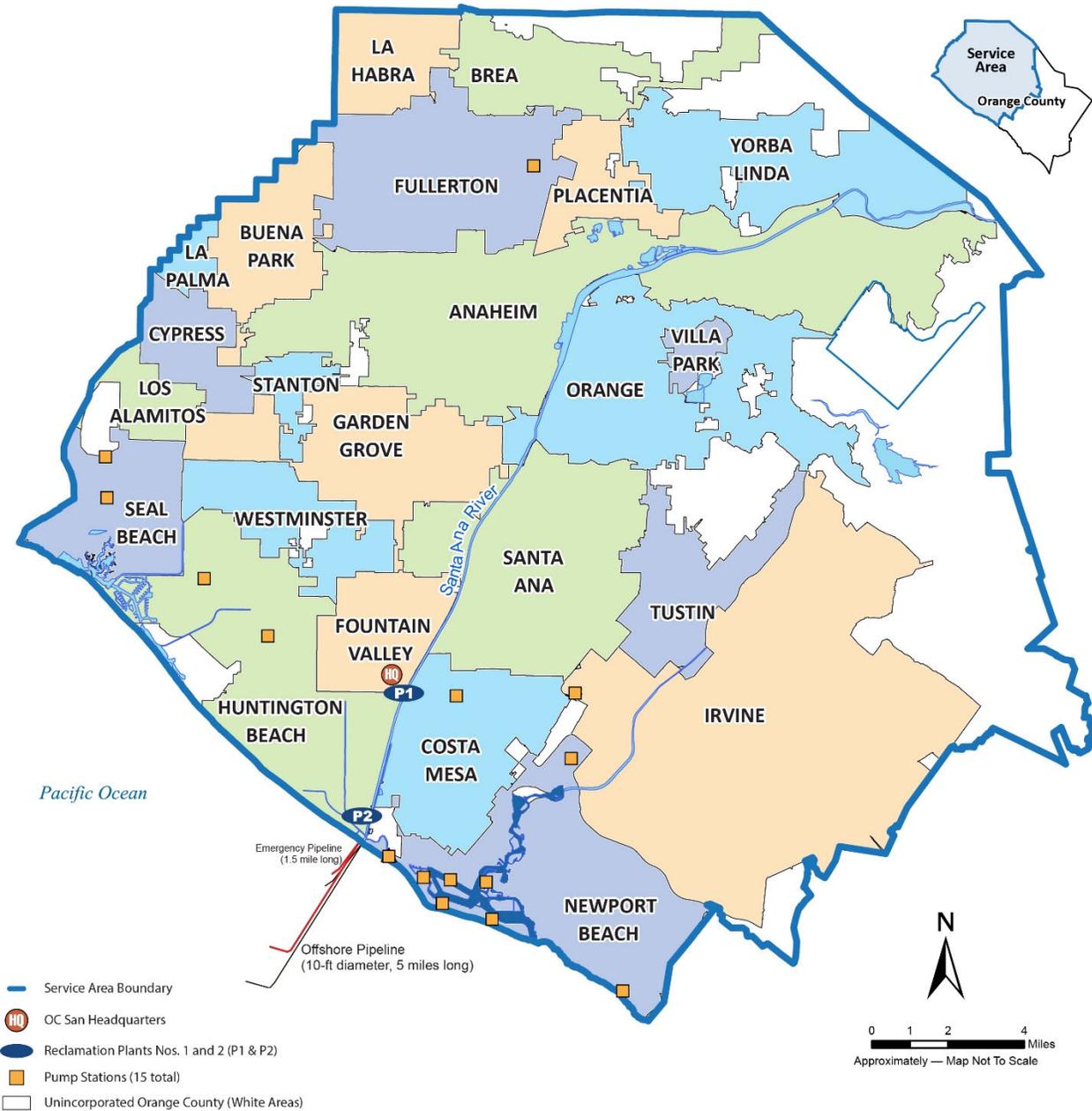
* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. The CUSIP numbers are not intended to create a database and do not serve in any way as a substitute for CUSIP service. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District and are included solely for the convenience of the registered owners of the Revenue Obligations. None of the District, the Initial Purchaser or the Municipal Advisor are responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers, and no representation is made as to their correctness on the applicable Revenue Obligations or as included herein. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Revenue Obligations as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance and other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Revenue Obligations.

Orange County Sanitation District

Service Area and Reclamation Plant Locations

in Orange County, California



ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

Board of Directors

Ryan Gallagher — (Chairperson) — Tustin
Jon Dumitru — (Vice Chairperson) — Orange

Carlos A. Leon — *Anaheim*
Christine Marick — *Brea*
Joyce Ahn — *Buena Park*
Scott Minikus — *Cypress*
Glenn Grandis — *Fountain Valley*
Jamie Valencia — *Fullerton*
Stephanie Klopfenstein — *Garden Grove*
Pat Burns — *Huntington Beach*
Melinda Liu — *Irvine*
Jose Medrano — *La Habra*
Debbie Baker — *La Palma*
Jordan Nefulda — *Los Alamitos*

Erik Weigand — *Newport Beach*
Chad Wanke — *Placentia*
Johnathan Ryan Hernandez — *Santa Ana*
Lisa Landau — *Seal Beach*
David Shawver — *Stanton*
Jordan Wu — *Villa Park*
Robert Ooten — *Costa Mesa Sanitary District*
Andrew Nguyen — *Midway City Sanitary District*
John Withers — *Irvine Ranch Water District*
Tom Lindsey — *Yorba Linda Water District*
Doug Chaffee — *Member of the Orange County
Board of Supervisors*

Executive Management of the District

Robert Thompson, *General Manager*
Lorenzo Tyner, *Assistant General Manager*
Wally Ritchie, *Director of Finance*
Michael Dorman, *Director of Engineering*
Lan Wiborg, *Director of Environmental Services*
Laura Maravilla, *Director of Human Resources*
Riaz Moinuddin, *Director of Operations & Maintenance*
Jennifer Cabral, *Director of Communications*

Special Services

Special Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP
Los Angeles, California

District General Counsel

Scott C. Smith
Best Best & Krieger LLP
Irvine, California

Municipal Advisor

PFM Financial Advisors LLC
Chandler, Arizona

Trustee

U.S. Bank Trust Company,
National Association
Los Angeles, California

Verification Agent

Causey Demgen & Moore, P.C.
Denver, Colorado

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Revenue Obligations by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been provided by the Orange County Sanitation District (the "District") and other sources that are believed by the District to be reliable. No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District, the Corporation or the Initial Purchaser in connection with any reoffering.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Revenue Obligations. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, projections, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of facts.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or the Corporation since the date hereof. This Official Statement is submitted with respect to the sale of the Revenue Obligations referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose, unless authorized in writing by the District. All summaries of the documents and laws are made subject to the provisions thereof and do not purport to be complete statements of any or all such provisions. Preparation of this Official Statement and its distribution have been duly authorized and approved by the District and the Corporation.

In connection with the offering of the Revenue Obligations, the Initial Purchaser in connection with any reoffering may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Revenue Obligations at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Initial Purchaser in connection with any reoffering may offer and sell the Revenue Obligations to certain dealers, institutional investors and others at prices lower than the public offering prices stated on the inside cover page hereof and such public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Initial Purchaser.

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute forward-looking statements. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as "plan," "expect," "estimate," "budget" or other similar words. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements described to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$ _____*

**ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
WASTEWATER REFUNDING REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
SERIES 2025A**

INTRODUCTION

This introduction contains only a brief summary of certain of the terms of the Revenue Obligations being offered and a brief description of the Official Statement. All statements contained in this introduction are qualified in their entirety by reference to the entire Official Statement. References to, and summaries of, provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of California (the “State”) and any documents referred to herein do not purport to be complete and such references are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete provisions. All capitalized terms used in this Official Statement and not otherwise defined herein have the meanings set forth in the Trust Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement and the Master Agreement (each, as hereinafter defined). See APPENDIX C – “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS – Definitions” herein.

General

This Official Statement, including the cover page and all appendices hereto, provides certain information concerning the sale and delivery of \$ _____* aggregate principal amount of the Orange County Sanitation District Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2025A (the “Revenue Obligations”), which are certificates of participation evidencing direct, fractional undivided interests in certain installment payments (the “Installment Payments”) and the interest thereon, to be made by the Orange County Sanitation District (the “District”) pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the “Installment Purchase Agreement”), by and between the District and the Orange County Sanitation District Financing Corporation (the “Corporation”). Unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, a reference herein to either of the Installment Purchase Agreement or the Revenue Obligations is intended to refer to the corresponding interest in the Installment Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the Master Agreement for District Obligations, dated as of August 1, 2000 (the “Master Agreement”), by and between the District and the Corporation, the District has established and declared the conditions and terms upon which obligations such as the Installment Purchase Agreement, and the Installment Payments and the interest thereon, will be incurred and secured. Installment Payments under the Installment Purchase Agreement are payable solely from Net Revenues (as defined hereinafter) as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, consisting primarily of all income and revenue received by the District from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System of the District (the “Wastewater System”) remaining after payment of Maintenance and Operation Costs, as further described in “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS” herein.

The Revenue Obligations are to be executed and delivered pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the “Trust Agreement”), by and among the District, the Corporation and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as successor trustee (the “Trustee”). Proceeds from the sale of the Revenue Obligations will be used, together with other available funds, to (i) prepay a portion of the District’s Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2016A in the aggregate principal amount of \$115,850,000 (the “Refunded 2016A Obligations”) and (ii) pay the costs incurred in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations. See “REFUNDING PLAN” herein.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The Revenue Obligations will be executed and delivered in the form of fully registered certificates of participation, dated as of the date of initial delivery thereof and will mature on February 1 in each such year as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations will be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2026. See “THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS” herein. The Revenue Obligations initially will be delivered only in book-entry form and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), which will act as securities depository for the Revenue Obligations. The Revenue Obligations will be delivered in denominations of \$5,000 and any integral multiple thereof. So long as the Revenue Obligations are in the DTC book-entry system, the interest, principal, purchase price and prepayment premiums, if any, due with respect to the Revenue Obligations will be payable by the Trustee, or its agent, to DTC or its nominee. DTC, in turn, will make payments pursuant to its procedures as described under APPENDIX E – “BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM” herein.

The District

The District is a public agency responsible for regional wastewater collection, treatment, recycling and disposal services. The District is the third largest regional wastewater agency west of the Mississippi River. The District provides service to an area with a population of approximately 2.6 million people in the central and northwest portion of the County of Orange (the “County”), in a service area of approximately 479 square miles, treating an average of 184 million gallons per day (“mgd”) of wastewater in Fiscal Year 2024-25. See “THE DISTRICT,” “DISTRICT REVENUES” and “FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS” herein.

Security and Sources of Payment for the Revenue Obligations

The Revenue Obligations, which are certificates of participation, evidence direct, fractional undivided interests in the Installment Payments, and the interest thereon, paid by the District pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement. The obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments and the interest thereon and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement is a special obligation of the District payable, in the manner provided under the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues, and other funds as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement. Net Revenues generally consist of all income and revenue received by the District from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System remaining after payment of Maintenance and Operation Costs, all as further provided in the Master Agreement. The Installment Purchase Agreement constitutes a Senior Obligation and, as such, is subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement and is afforded all of the advantages, benefits, interests and security afforded Senior Obligations pursuant to the Master Agreement.

The District currently has Outstanding Senior Obligations payable from Net Revenues on parity with the Installment Payments under the Installment Purchase Agreement. See “ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS,” “FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS – Existing Indebtedness” and “THE DISTRICT” herein and APPENDIX C – “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS – Master Agreement” attached hereto. The District has no Subordinate Obligations currently outstanding.

Pursuant to the Master Agreement, the District will, to the extent permitted by law, fix, prescribe and collect fees and charges for the services and facilities of the Wastewater System which will be at least sufficient to yield during each Fiscal Year (a) Net Revenues equal to 125% of Debt Service on Senior Obligations for such Fiscal Year and (b) Net Operating Revenues equal to 100% of Debt Service on all Obligations for such Fiscal Year. The District may make adjustments from time to time in such fees and charges and may make such classification thereof as it deems necessary, but shall not reduce the fees and charges then in effect unless the Revenues and Net Revenues from such reduced fees and charges will at all times be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Master Agreement. See “SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS – Rate Covenant” herein.

The obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments and the interest thereon, and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement is a special obligation of the District payable, in the manner provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues and other funds provided for in the Installment Purchase Agreement, and does not constitute a debt of the District or of the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, in contravention of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the District or the State or any political subdivision thereof, is pledged to the payment of the Installment Payments, or the interest thereon, or other payments required to be made under the Installment Purchase Agreement. The Installment Purchase Agreement constitutes a Senior Obligation and, as such, is subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement and is afforded all of the advantages, benefits, interests and security afforded Senior Obligations pursuant to the Master Agreement. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS” herein.

Continuing Disclosure

The District has covenanted for the benefit of holders and beneficial owners of the Revenue Obligations (a) to provide certain financial information and operating data (the “Annual Report”) relating to the District and the property in the District not later than eight months after the end of the District’s Fiscal Year (which currently would be March 1), commencing with the report for the 2024-25 Fiscal Year, and (b) to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of enumerated events is set forth in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE” herein and APPENDIX D – “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT.”

Miscellaneous

The descriptions herein of the Trust Agreement, the Master Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement, the Continuing Disclosure Agreement and any other agreements relating to the Revenue Obligations are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents. Copies of the Trust Agreement, the Master Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement are on file and available for inspection at the corporate trust office of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Los Angeles, California Attention: Corporate Trust.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank.]

REFUNDING PLAN

A portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Revenue Obligations will be, together with other available funds, used to prepay the remaining installment payments to be made by the District in connection with the Refunded 2016A Obligations (the “Refunded 2016A Installment Payments”). The Refunded 2016A Obligations are further described in the table below.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2016 (the “2016A Trust Agreement”), by and between the District and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as successor trustee (the “2016A Trustee”), pursuant to which the Refunded 2016A Obligations were executed and delivered, and an Escrow Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the “2016A Escrow Agreement”), between the District and the 2016A Trustee, the prepayment of the Refunded 2016A Installment Payments will be effected by depositing a portion of the proceeds of the Revenue Obligations into the Escrow Fund established under the 2016A Escrow Agreement (the “2016A Escrow Fund”).

The District will cause the 2016A Escrow Fund deposit to be invested in Government Obligations (as defined in the 2016A Trust Agreement). The Government Obligations in the 2016A Escrow Fund will pay principal and interest, together with cash on deposit therein, sufficient to pay the interest on the related Refunded 2016A Installment Payments, and to make scheduled distributions thereof with respect to the Refunded 2016A Obligations, due and payable through February 1, 2026, and on February 1, 2026 to prepay without premium the unpaid related Refunded 2016A Installment Payments, and through distribution of such prepayment to prepay the remaining related Refunded 2016A Obligations, all in accordance with the terms of the related Installment Purchase Agreement, the 2016A Trust Agreement and the applicable Refunded 2016A Obligations. See “VERIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS” herein. The amounts deposited in the 2016A Escrow Fund will be held in trust solely for the related Refunded 2016A Obligations and will not be available to pay the principal and interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations or any obligations other than the related Refunded 2016A Obligations.

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Refunded 2016A Obligations
Prepayment Date: February 1, 2026

Maturity Date (February 1)	Principal Amount Outstanding	CUSIP Number (68428T)	Prepayment Price
2027	\$ 6,210,000	CJ4	100%
2028	6,525,000	CK1	100
2029	6,845,000	CL9	100
2030	7,190,000	CM7	100
2031	7,570,000	CN5	100
2032	7,950,000	CP0	100
2033	8,350,000	CQ8	100
2034	8,760,000	CR6	100
2035	9,205,000	CS4	100
2036	9,660,000	CT2	100
2037	10,145,000	CU9	100
2038	10,550,000	CV7	100
2039	10,975,000	CW5	100

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The estimated sources and uses of funds in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations are presented below.

Sources

Principal Amount of Revenue Obligations	
Premium	
Transfer of Amounts Under 2016A Trust Agreement	_____
Total Sources	

Uses

Deposit to 2016A Escrow Fund	
Costs of Issuance ⁽¹⁾	_____
Total Uses	

⁽¹⁾ Costs of Issuance include, among other things, the Initial Purchaser's discount, fees and expenses of rating agencies, Special Counsel and Disclosure Counsel, Municipal Advisor, verification agent and the initial fees of the Trustee.

THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS

General

The Revenue Obligations will be prepared in the form of fully registered certificates of participation in denominations of \$5,000 and any integral multiple thereof. The Revenue Obligations will be dated as of

the date of initial delivery thereof and will mature on February 1 in such years as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations will be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2026. The Revenue Obligations initially will be delivered only in book-entry form and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), which will act as securities depository for the Revenue Obligations. Individual purchases of the Revenue Obligations will be made in book-entry form only. Purchasers of Revenue Obligations will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests in the Revenue Obligations purchased.

The interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations shall be payable on each Interest Payment Date to and including their respective Principal Payment Dates, and shall represent the sum of the interest on the Installment Payments coming due on the Interest Payment Dates in each year. The principal evidenced by the Revenue Obligations shall be payable on their respective Principal Payment Dates in each year and shall represent the Installment Payments coming due on the Principal Payment Dates in each year. Each Revenue Obligation shall evidence interest from the Interest Payment Date next preceding its date of execution to which interest has been paid in full, unless such date of execution shall be after a Record Date and on or prior to the following Interest Payment Date, in which case such Revenue Obligation shall evidence interest from such Interest Payment Date, or unless such date of execution shall be on or prior to January 15, 2026, in which case such Revenue Obligation shall represent interest from its date of initial delivery. Notwithstanding, the foregoing, if, as shown by the records of the Trustee, interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations shall be in default, each Revenue Obligation shall evidence interest from the last Interest Payment Date to which such interest has been paid in full or duly provided for. Interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. See APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Trust Agreement.”

Payments of principal and interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations are payable directly to DTC by U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as successor trustee. Upon receipt of payments of such principal and interest, DTC will in turn distribute such payments to the beneficial owners of the Revenue Obligations. So long as the Revenue Obligations are held in the DTC book-entry system, the interest, principal, purchase price and prepayment premiums, if any, due with respect to the Revenue Obligations will be payable by the Trustee, or its agent, to DTC or its nominee. DTC, in turn, will make payments pursuant to its procedures as described under APPENDIX E – “BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM” herein.

Prepayment Provisions*

Optional Prepayment. The Revenue Obligations maturing on or after February 1, 2037 are subject to optional prepayment prior to their stated Principal Payment Dates, on any date on or after February 1, 2036, in whole or in part, in Authorized Denominations, from and to the extent of prepaid Installment Payments paid pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement or from any other source of available funds, any such prepayment to be at a price equal to the principal evidenced by the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid, plus accrued interest evidenced thereby to the date fixed for prepayment, without premium.

Selection of Revenue Obligations for Prepayment. Whenever less than all the Outstanding Revenue Obligations are to be prepaid on any one date pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, with respect to optional prepayment of Revenue Obligations, the Trustee shall select the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid among Revenue Obligations with different Principal Payment Dates as directed in a Written Request of the District. Whenever less than all the Outstanding Revenue Obligations with the

* Preliminary, subject to change.

same stated Principal Payment Date are to be prepaid on any one date pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall select the Revenue Obligations with such Principal Payment Date to be prepaid as directed in a Written Request of the District, or at the discretion of the District by lot in any manner that the Trustee deems fair and appropriate, which decision shall be final and binding upon the District and the Owners. The Trustee shall promptly notify the District in writing of the numbers of the Revenue Obligations so selected for prepayment on such date. For purposes of such selection, any Revenue Obligation may be prepaid in part in Authorized Denominations.

Notice of Prepayment. When prepayment of Revenue Obligations is authorized pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall give notice, at the expense of the District, of the prepayment of the Revenue Obligations. The notice of prepayment shall specify (a) the Revenue Obligations or designated portions thereof (in the case of prepayment of the Revenue Obligations in part but not in whole) which are to be prepaid, (b) the date of prepayment, (c) the place or places where the prepayment will be made, including the name and address of any paying agent, (d) the prepayment price, (e) the CUSIP numbers assigned to the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid, (f) the numbers of the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid in whole or in part and, in the case of any Revenue Obligation to be prepaid in part only, the principal evidenced by such Revenue Obligation to be prepaid, and (g) the interest rate and stated Principal Payment Date of each Revenue Obligation to be prepaid in whole or in part. Such notice of prepayment shall further state that on the specified date there shall become due and payable upon each Revenue Obligation or portion thereof being prepaid the prepayment price and that from and after such date interest evidenced thereby shall cease to accrue and be payable.

The Trustee shall, at least 20 but not more than 60 days prior to any prepayment date, give notice of prepayment to the respective Owners of Revenue Obligations designated for prepayment by [first-class mail, postage prepaid], at their addresses appearing on the registration books maintained by the Trustee as of the close of business on the day before such notice of prepayment is given.

The actual receipt by the Owner of any notice of such prepayment shall not be a condition precedent to prepayment, and neither failure to receive such notice nor any defect therein shall affect the validity of the proceedings for the prepayment of such Revenue Obligations or the cessation of interest evidenced thereby on the date fixed for prepayment.

Effect of Prepayment. If notice of prepayment has been duly given as aforesaid and moneys for the payment of the prepayment price of the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid are held by the Trustee, then on the prepayment date designated in such notice, the Revenue Obligations so called for prepayment shall become payable at the prepayment price specified in such notice; and from and after the date so designated, interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations so called for prepayment shall cease to accrue, such Revenue Obligations shall cease to be entitled to any benefit or security hereunder and the Owners of such Revenue Obligations shall have no rights in respect thereof except to receive payment of the prepayment price thereof. The Trustee shall, upon surrender for payment of any of the Revenue Obligations to be prepaid, pay such Revenue Obligations at the prepayment price thereof, and such moneys shall be pledged to such payment.

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS

Installment Payments

Pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement, the Project will be reacquired by the District from the Corporation. The District has covenanted to pay to the Corporation, solely from Net Revenues and from no other sources, the Purchase Price in Installment Payments, with interest thereon, as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the Master Agreement, the District has established and

declared the conditions and terms upon which obligations such as the Installment Purchase Agreement, and the Installment Payments and the interest thereon payable under the Installment Purchase Agreement, will be incurred and secured. The obligation of the District to make the Installment Payments, and payments of interest thereon, and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues, is absolute and unconditional, and until such time as the Installment Payments, payments of interest thereon, and such other payments shall have been paid in full (or provision for the payment thereof shall have been made pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement), the District has covenanted that it will not discontinue or suspend any Installment Payments when due, whether or not the Project or any part thereof is operating or operable or has been completed, or its use is suspended, interfered with, reduced or curtailed or terminated in whole or in part, and such Installment Payments, payments of interest thereon, and other payments shall not be subject to reduction whether offset or otherwise and shall not be conditional upon the performance or nonperformance by any party of any agreement or any cause whatsoever. The District's obligation to make Installment Payments from Net Revenues is on parity with the District's obligation to make payments with respect to its Outstanding Senior Obligations. See "Net Revenues" below. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the Corporation has assigned to the Trustee for the benefit of the Owners of the Revenue Obligations substantially all of its rights, title and interest in and to the Installment Purchase Agreement, including its right to receive Installment Payments and the interest thereon.

The District has certain Existing Senior Obligations Outstanding payable from Net Revenues on parity with the Installment Payments under the Installment Purchase Agreement. The term "Existing Senior Obligations" as used in this Official Statement refers to the Installment Purchase Agreements relating to the District's currently Outstanding Senior Obligations, as set forth on Table 16 under the caption "FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS – Existing Indebtedness" herein. The term "Senior Obligations" as used in this Official Statement refers to the Existing Senior Obligations and to any additional Senior Obligations, such as the Installment Purchase Agreement, that may be made payable on a parity basis to the Installment Payments as provided in the Master Agreement. Senior Obligations, together with any Subordinate Obligations payable on a subordinate basis to the Installment Payments incurred as provided in the Master Agreement, are referred to collectively as the "Obligations." The District has no Subordinate Obligations currently outstanding. See "FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS — Existing Indebtedness" herein and APPENDIX C — "SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement" attached hereto.

The obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments, and the interest thereon, and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement and Master Agreement, is a special obligation of the District payable, in the manner provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues and other funds provided for in the Installment Purchase Agreement, and does not constitute a debt of the District, the State or any political subdivision thereof, in contravention of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the District, the State or any political subdivision thereof, is pledged to the payment of the Installment Payments, or the interest thereon, or other payments required to be made under the Installment Purchase Agreement. The Installment Purchase Agreement constitutes a Senior Obligation and, as such, is subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement and is afforded all of the advantages, benefits, interests and security afforded Senior Obligations pursuant to the Master Agreement. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS" herein.

Available Funds of the District

As Senior Obligations under the Master Agreement, the Installment Payments are payable from and secured by a pledge of Net Revenues. Should Net Revenues prove insufficient, the Installment Purchase

Agreement further provides that the Installment Payments are payable from any other lawfully available funds of the District.

The primary lawfully available funds of the District are its reserve funds, other than trustee-held amounts required to be in any Obligation Reserve Fund securing certain of the District's Senior Obligations, as described in the Master Agreement.

The District has an established reserve policy with seven distinct reserve criteria which together comprise the District's reserve fund target. Over a ten-fiscal year period, these requirements collectively result in a year-ending reserve total for each fiscal year projected not to fall below \$564 million as indicated in the District's ten-year cash flow forecast for fiscal years 2025-26 through 2034-35. Collectively, these requirements average \$570 million a year over the current ten-year cash flow forecast to support the operation and maintenance of the District's \$15.7 billion in assets. The District's reserves are not held in segregated accounts.

The Debt Service Required Reserves criterion has been established at ten percent of outstanding certificates of participation. Other debt service reserves are required to be under the control of a Trustee by the provisions of such securities. These funds are not available for the general needs of the District and must be maintained at specified levels. At June 30, 2025, the District's Debt Service Required Reserves totaled \$57 million, of which \$0 were trustee-held amounts in Obligation Reserve Funds under the Master Agreement. See APPENDIX C – "SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS – Master Agreement" attached hereto. District reserve funds are maintained in accordance with the District's reserve policy. See "DISTRICT REVENUES – Reserves." Available reserves at June 30, 2025 were approximately \$919 million. See "DISTRICT REVENUES — Reserves," "— Summary of Operating Data" and "— Projected Operating Data."

Net Revenues

The District is obligated to make Installment Payments from, among other things, Net Revenues as provided in the Master Agreement, which consist of Revenues remaining after payment of costs paid by the District for maintaining and operating the Wastewater System ("Maintenance and Operation Costs"). Revenues are defined in the Master Agreement to mean, for any period, all income and revenue received by the District during such period from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including all fees and charges received during such period for the services of the Wastewater System, investment income received during such period (but only to the extent that such investment income is generally available to pay costs with respect to the Wastewater System, including Maintenance and Operation Costs), Net Proceeds of business interruption insurance received during such period, *ad valorem* taxes received during such period, payments under the Agreement Acquiring Ownership Interests, Assigning Rights and Establishing Obligations, entered into on February 13, 1986, and amendment No. 1 thereto dated December 10, 1986 (the "IRWD Agreement"), by and between predecessor County Sanitation District No. 14 of Orange County and the Irvine Ranch Water District (the "IRWD") received during such period and all other money received during such period howsoever derived by the District from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System or arising from the Wastewater System (including any standby or availability charges), but excluding (a) Capital Facilities Capacity Charges, (b) payments received under Financial Contracts, and (c) refundable deposits made to establish credit and advances or contributions in aid of construction (which, for purposes of the Master Agreement, shall not include payments under the IRWD Agreement); provided, however, that (i) Revenues shall be increased by the amounts, if any, transferred during such period from the Rate Stabilization Account to the Revenue Account and shall be decreased by the amounts, if any, transferred during such period from the Revenue Account to the Rate Stabilization Account, and (ii) Revenues shall include Capital Facilities Capacity Charges collected during such period to the extent that such Capital

Facilities Capacity Charges could be properly expended on a Capital Facilities Capacity Charge Eligible Project for which the proceeds of Senior Obligations were used or are available to be used. Any Federal Subsidy payments received by the District will constitute Revenues as defined in the Master Agreement. See “DISTRICT REVENUES — Additional Revenues” herein.

The District’s obligation to make the Installment Payments from its Net Revenues is on parity with the District’s obligation to make payments with respect to its other outstanding obligations described as Senior Obligations and all Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations, as provided in the Master Agreement. The Installment Purchase Agreement constitutes a Senior Obligation and, as such, is subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement and is afforded all of the advantages, benefits, interests and security afforded Senior Obligations pursuant to the Master Agreement. Pursuant to the Master Agreement, the District pledges all Net Revenues to the payment of the Senior Obligations and Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations, and the Net Revenues will not be used for any other purpose while any of the Senior Obligations or Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations remain unpaid; provided, however, that out of the Net Revenues there may be apportioned such sums for such purposes as are expressly permitted by the Master Agreement. This pledge constitutes a first lien on the Net Revenues for the payment of the Senior Obligations and Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations. The term “Senior Obligations” generally means all revenue bonds or notes (including bond anticipation notes and commercial paper) of the District authorized, issued, executed and delivered under and pursuant to applicable law, the Installment Purchase Agreement, and all other contracts (including financial contracts) or leases of the District authorized and executed by the District under and pursuant to applicable law, including, without limitation, installment, lease or other payments which are, in accordance with the provisions of the Master Agreement, payable from Net Revenues on parity with the payments under the Master Agreement.

The District may at any time incur Subordinate Obligations payable on a subordinate basis to the Installment Payments as provided in the Master Agreement; provided, however, that prior to incurring such Subordinate Obligations, the District shall have determined that the incurrence thereof will not materially adversely affect the District’s ability to comply with the requirements of the Master Agreement. The District may at any time incur Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Subordinate Obligations. For a description of the District’s Outstanding Senior Obligations and Subordinate Obligations, see “FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS — Existing Indebtedness” herein. There are currently no Subordinate Obligations or Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Subordinate Obligations outstanding.

The District may, in connection with the incurrence of Subordinate Obligations, pledge Net Revenues to the payment of Subordinate Obligations and Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Subordinate Obligations; provided, however, that such pledge, and any lien created thereby, shall be junior and subordinate to the pledge of, and lien on, Net Revenues for the payment of Senior Obligations and Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations.

Rate Stabilization Account

To avoid fluctuations in its fees and charges of the Wastewater System, from time to time the District may deposit in the Rate Stabilization Account from Net Revenues such amounts as the District deems necessary or appropriate. From time to time, the District may also transfer moneys from the Rate Stabilization Account to the Revenue Account to be used by the District, first to pay all Maintenance and Operations Costs as and when the same shall be due and payable. In addition, any such amount transferred from the Rate Stabilization Account to the Revenue Account by the District is included as Revenues for any period, but such transferred amount is excluded from determining Operating Revenues for any period. Revenues will be decreased by the amounts, if any, transferred from the Revenue Account to the Rate Stabilization Account. There are presently no funds in the Rate Stabilization Account.

Allocation of Revenues

To carry out and effectuate the pledge of Net Revenues under the Master Agreement as described above, the District agrees and covenants that all Operating Revenues received by the District will be deposited when and as received in the Revenue Account. Additionally, amounts may, from time to time as the District deems necessary or appropriate, be transferred from the Rate Stabilization Account and deposited in the Revenue Account, as described above under “— Rate Stabilization Account” above. The District will pay from the Revenue Account all Maintenance and Operations Costs (including amounts reasonably required to be set aside in contingency reserves for Maintenance and Operations Costs, the payment of which is not immediately required) as and when the same shall be due and payable.

After having paid, or having made provisions for the payment of, Maintenance and Operations Costs, the District shall set aside and deposit or transfer, as the case may be, from the Revenue Account such amounts at such times as provided in the Master Agreement in the following order of priority:

- (1) Senior Obligation Payment Account;
- (2) Senior Obligation Reserve Funds (the Revenue Obligations are not secured by any Reserve Fund);
- (3) Subordinate Obligation Payment Account;
- (4) Subordinate Obligation Reserve Funds; and
- (5) Rate Stabilization Account.

Amounts required or permitted to be deposited or transferred as described in items 2, 3, 4 and 5 above, shall not be so deposited or transferred unless the District shall have determined that there will be sufficient Net Revenues available to make the required deposits or transfers on the dates on which such deposits or transfers are required to be made as described above. So long as the District has determined that Net Revenues will be sufficient to make all of the deposits or transfers required to be made pursuant to items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 above, on the dates on which such deposits or transfers are required to be made, Net Revenues on deposit in the Revenue Account may from time to time be used for any purpose for which the District funds may be legally applied. For additional information, see APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement.”

Rate Covenant

Pursuant to the Master Agreement, the District will, to the extent permitted by law, fix, prescribe and collect fees and charges for the services of the Wastewater System which will be at least sufficient to yield during each Fiscal Year (a) Net Revenues equal to 125% of Debt Service on Senior Obligations for such Fiscal Year and (b) Net Operating Revenues equal to 100% of Debt Service on all Obligations for such Fiscal Year. The District may make adjustments from time to time in such fees and charges and may make such classification thereof as it deems necessary, but will not reduce the fees and charges then in effect unless the Revenues and Net Revenues from such reduced fees and charges will at all times be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Master Agreement.

In addition, the District has covenanted in the Master Agreement to prepare and adopt an annual budget for the Wastewater System for each Fiscal Year. Such budget will set forth in reasonable detail the Revenues anticipated to be derived in such Fiscal Year and the expenditures anticipated to be paid or provided for therefrom in such Fiscal Year, including, without limitation, the amounts required to pay or

provide for the payment of the Obligations during such Fiscal Year, the amounts required to pay or provide for the payment of Maintenance and Operations Costs during such Fiscal Year and the amounts required to pay or provide for the payment of all other claims or obligations required to be paid from Revenues in such Fiscal Year, and will show that Revenues and Net Revenues will be at least sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Master Agreement. On or before September 1 of each Fiscal Year, the District will file with the Trustee a copy of the adopted budget for such Fiscal Year. See APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement” for additional information.

The District projects its reserves in each of the next ten fiscal years not to fall below \$564 million. At its election, the District may use unrestricted reserves to help satisfy the rate covenant described above. See “DISTRICT REVENUES – Reserves” herein.

Limitations on Issuance of Additional Obligations

Senior Obligations. The District may at any time incur Senior Obligations in addition to the Existing Senior Obligations payable from Net Revenues as provided in the Master Agreement on parity with all other Senior Obligations theretofore incurred but only subject to the following conditions under the Master Agreement:

- (1) Upon the incurrence of such Senior Obligations, no Event of Default will be continuing under the Master Agreement; and
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement, the District will have received either one of the following:
 - (i) A Written Certificate of the District certifying that, for a 12 consecutive calendar month period during the 24 consecutive calendar month period ending in the calendar month prior to the incurrence of such Senior Obligations (which 12 consecutive calendar month period will be specified in such certificate or certificates):
 - (A) Net Revenues, as shown by the books of the District, will have amounted to at least 125% of Maximum Annual Debt Service on all Senior Obligations to be outstanding immediately after the incurrence of such Senior Obligations, and
 - (B) Net Operating Revenues, as shown by the books of the District, will have amounted to at least 100% of Maximum Annual Debt Service on all Obligations to be outstanding immediately after the incurrence of such Senior Obligations.

For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the foregoing, Net Revenues and Net Operating Revenues may be adjusted for (x) any changes in fees and charges for the services of the Wastewater System which have been adopted and are in effect on the date such Senior Obligations are incurred, but which, during all or any part of such 12 consecutive calendar month period, were not in effect, (y) customers added to the Wastewater System subsequent to such 12 consecutive calendar month period but prior to the date such Senior Obligations are incurred, and (z) the estimated change in available Net Revenues and Net Operating Revenues which will result from the connection of existing residences or businesses to the Wastewater System within one year following completion of any

project to be funded or any system to be acquired from the proceeds of such Senior Obligations; or

- (ii) A certificate or certificates from one or more Consultants which, when taken together, project that, for each of the two Fiscal Years next succeeding the incurrence of such Senior Obligations:
 - (A) Net Revenues will amount to at least 125% of Maximum Annual Debt Service on all Senior Obligations to be outstanding immediately after the incurrence of such Senior Obligations, and
 - (B) Net Operating Revenues will amount to at least 100% of Maximum Annual Debt Service on all Obligations to be outstanding immediately after the incurrence of such Senior Obligations.

For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the foregoing, Net Revenues and Net Operating Revenues may be adjusted for (x) any changes in fees and charges for the services of the Wastewater System which have been adopted and are in effect on the date such Senior Obligations are incurred or will go into effect prior to the end of such two Fiscal Year period, (y) customers expected to be added to the Wastewater System prior to the end of such two Fiscal Year period, and (z) the estimated change in available Net Revenues and Net Operating Revenues which will result from the connection of existing residences or businesses to the Wastewater System within one year following completion of any project to be funded or any system to be acquired from the proceeds of such Senior Obligations. For purposes of preparing the certificate or certificates described above, the Consultant may rely upon financial statements prepared by the District that have not been subject to audit by an independent certified public accountant if audited financial statements for the period are not available.

See also “FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS – Existing Indebtedness” herein. The District is not required to comply with the provisions described above in paragraph (2) if the Senior Obligations being incurred are Short-Term Obligations excluded from the calculation of Assumed Debt Service pursuant to clause (H) of the definition thereof. See APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Definitions” herein.

The determination of Net Revenues for use in the calculation described above is more fully described in APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement — *Senior Obligations*” attached hereto. The District is not required to comply with the provisions described in paragraph (2) above for such portion of Senior Obligations incurred for the purpose of providing funds to refund or refinance Senior Obligations if (i) upon such refunding or refinancing, debt service on such refunded or refinanced Obligations, or debt service on bonds, notes or other obligations of an entity other than the District, the debt service on which is payable from Obligation Payments for such Obligations (the “Related Bonds”), will no longer be included in the calculation of Assumed Debt Service either because such Obligations, or the Related Bonds of such Obligations, will have been paid in full or because such debt service is disregarded pursuant to clause (L) of the definition of Assumed Debt Service, and (ii) Assumed Debt Service in each Fiscal Year for the portion of such Senior Obligations incurred for the purpose of providing funds to refund or refinance such Obligations is less than or equal to 105% of Assumed Debt Service in such Fiscal Year for such Obligations being refunded or refinanced (assuming for such purposes that debt service on such refunded or refinanced Obligations, or debt service on the Related Bonds of such Obligations, is not disregarded pursuant to clause (L) of the definition of Assumed

Debt Service). See APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement” attached hereto for additional information. The District may at any time incur Reimbursement Obligations with respect to Senior Obligations.

Subordinate Obligations. The District may at any time incur Subordinate Obligations upon satisfaction of the conditions provided in the Master Agreement. See APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement” herein for a description of such conditions. There are currently no Subordinate Obligations outstanding.

Insurance

The District will procure and maintain or cause to be procured and maintained casualty insurance on the Wastewater System with responsible insurers, or provide self- insurance (which may be provided in the form of risk-sharing pools), in such amounts and against such risks (including accident to or destruction of the Wastewater System) as are usually covered in connection with facilities similar to the Wastewater System. The District will procure and maintain such other insurance which it will deem advisable or necessary to protect its interests and the interests of the Corporation. See “THE DISTRICT — Risk Management” and APPENDIX C — “SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS — Master Agreement” herein.

Allocation of Installment Payments

Set forth in Table 1 are the principal and interest payments on the Revenue Obligations. Also set forth are the payments due on Existing Senior Obligations, excluding the Refunded 2016A Obligations.

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Table 1
Payments Relating to the Revenue Obligations
and Existing Senior Obligations of the District
As of September 1, 2025

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Installment Payments		Other		Total
	Relating to Revenue Obligations		Senior Obligations⁽¹⁾		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2026			\$33,330,000	\$27,799,066	
2027			28,660,000	22,204,361	
2028			34,245,000	20,771,361	
2029			35,960,000	19,059,111	
2030			37,755,000	17,261,111	
2031			38,115,000	15,373,361	
2032			45,765,000	13,390,189	
2033			42,490,000	10,871,156	
2034			31,230,000	8,746,656	
2035			32,865,000	7,131,452	
2036			34,590,000	5,431,390	
2037			28,915,000	3,641,774	
2038			12,015,000	2,130,165	
2039			12,710,000	1,459,728	
2040			13,450,000	750,510	
			\$462,095,000	\$176,021,390	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes payments with respect to the Refunded 2016A Obligations, which are to be refunded with the proceeds of the Revenue Obligations. See “REFUNDING PLAN” herein.

THE DISTRICT

Background

The District is managed by the Board of Directors, whose members are appointed by 25 member cities and agencies which are serviced by the District. The District is a public agency responsible for construction and maintenance of a major portion of the wastewater collection, treatment, recycling and disposal facilities within its boundaries and is the third largest regional wastewater collection, treatment and recycling agency west of the Mississippi River. The District provides service to an area with a population of approximately 2.6 million people in the central and northwest portion of the County by treating an average of 184 mgd of wastewater in Fiscal Year 2024-25. The District serves approximately 81% of the County population in approximately 479 square miles, or approximately 60% of the County’s area. Local sanitary districts, water districts and cities are responsible for local sewers in the District’s service area. The District recycles 100% of their reclaimable flow.

The service area which comprises the District was originally formed in 1954 pursuant to the County Sanitation District Act, as amended, Section 4700 *et seq.* of the Health and Safety Code of the State. The District’s service area originally consisted of seven independent special districts in the County which were each responsible for matters relating to their individual districts. These special districts were jointly responsible for the treatment and disposal facilities which they each used. The seven independent districts were successors to the Joint Outfall Sewer Organization, which was formed in 1923 among the Cities of Anaheim, Santa Ana, Fullerton, and Orange, and the sanitary districts of Placentia, Buena Park, La Habra, and Garden Grove. The Joint Outfall Sewer Organization constructed a treatment plant and outfall in the

early 1920s to serve its members. It was reorganized in 1947 and 1948 into seven county sanitation districts – District Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11. These prior districts were formed based on engineers’ analyses of the gravity flows in the service area. District No. 13 was formed in 1985 and District No. 14 was added in 1986. These districts were co-participants in a Joint Agreement which provided for the joint construction, ownership, and operation of the prior districts’ joint facilities.

In April 1998, at the request of the Board of Directors of the District (the “Board of Directors”), the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange (the “County Board”) passed Resolution No. 98-140 approving the consolidation of the then existing nine special districts into a new, single sanitation district, to be known as the Orange County Sanitation District. This action was designed to simplify governance structures, reduce the size of the Board of Directors, ease administrative processes, streamline decision-making and consolidate accounting and auditing processes. The consolidation was effective on July 1, 1998.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 98-140 and Government Code Section 57500, the prior districts transferred and assigned all of their powers, rights, duties, obligations, functions and properties to the District, and the District assumed all obligations of the prior districts which were several and not joint including, without limitation, their obligations to repay the then outstanding certificates of participation. The boundaries of the nine predecessor special districts were initially used by the District to delineate separate revenue areas (the “Revenue Areas”) for budgeting and accounting purposes and in order to facilitate the imposition of fees and charges imposed by the District. See “DISTRICT REVENUES – Sewer Service Charges” herein.

Organization and Administration

The District is independent of and overlaps other political jurisdictions. There are many governmental entities, including the County, that operate within the District’s jurisdiction. These entities are exclusively responsible for the administration of their own fiscal affairs, and the District is not entitled to operating surpluses of, or responsible for operating deficits of, any of the other entities.

The 25-member Board of Directors is composed of representatives from 20 cities, four special districts and a member representing the County. Several board committees, made up of members of the Board of Directors, consider topics for action by the Board of Directors and make recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors are elected every year by a majority of the Board of Directors and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the Board of Directors.

The District has a general manager, outside general counsel, and administrative and operating staff, with its headquarters located in Fountain Valley, California. The District currently employs an administrative and operating staff of approximately 660 under the direction of its General Manager, Robert Thompson.

Robert Thompson, P.E., is General Manager of the District and has served in this capacity since February 10, 2023. Mr. Thompson has been with the District since 1995. Prior to becoming the General Manager, he was the Assistant General Manager overseeing the Operations & Maintenance and Engineering departments. He has served in many capacities including Manager of the Process Controls Division to oversee the maintenance, installation and programming of the supervisory control and data acquisition system and programmable logic controllers; Engineering Manager overseeing the instrumentation shops, electrical shops and power generation plants; and Engineering Manager overseeing Asset Management and Engineering Planning, and Director of Engineering. He has had a lead role in creating and maintaining engineering, programming, tagging and asset standards for the District.

Lorenzo Tyner is the Assistant General Manager of the District. Mr. Tyner joined the District in 2005 after serving as Los Angeles Unified School District Budget Director and Deputy Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Tyner oversees the Administrative Services and Environmental Services departments. Mr. Tyner came to the District in 2005 and has more than 30 years of public finance and budgeting experience and in government management. Among his achievements at the District is the implementation of the successful strategies to eliminate the District's unfunded pension liability and obtain a AAA bond rating from the three major rating agencies reflecting the District's well managed financial and operational plans.

Michael Dorman is the Director of Engineering of the District. Mr. Dorman joined the District in 2009. Mr. Dorman is responsible for overseeing the planning, project management, design, and construction of Capital Improvement Program projects. He has served as the Engineering Manager of the Design Division of the District ensuring projects were properly designed, commissioned and programmed for collections and treatment plans. He also oversaw the Electrical and Control Systems Division ensuring electrical, instrumentation and control systems for projects were properly designed, constructed, inspected, programmed and commissioned. Mr. Dorman has over 30 years of engineering experience. Prior to joining the District, he worked as a consultant supervising electrical and instrumentation groups responsible for the design and programming of water, wastewater and infrastructure projects.

Lan Wiborg is the Director of Environmental Services of the District. Ms. Wiborg joined the District in 2019. She oversees the EPA-authorized Pretreatment Program implementation and enforcement, regulatory compliance for air quality, biosolids management, and ocean discharge, and one of the largest municipal laboratories and ocean monitoring programs on the west coast. Ms. Wiborg has more than 20 years of water and wastewater utility experience and most recently served as the City of San Diego's Deputy Public Utilities Director of Long-Range Planning and Water Resources.

Wally Ritchie is the Director of Finance of the District. Mr. Ritchie joined the District in 2019 as Controller. Mr. Ritchie is responsible for providing oversight over the District's accounting and treasury, contracts, purchasing and materials management, information technology and facilities maintenance functions. He has more than 16 years of experience in government finance and management, previously filling the roles of Finance Director and Assistant City Manager for the Utah cities of Ivins and Santa Clara, and City Manager in Santa Clara.

Laura Maravilla is the Director of Human Resources of the District. Ms. Maravilla joined the District in 2004. Ms. Maravilla is responsible for providing quality human resources management, ensuring compliance with employment law and regulations, and developing and administering programs designed to attract and retain top talent and ensure the safety of the District's workforce. Ms. Maravilla has 24 years of experience in all aspects of human resources, both in the private and public sector.

Riaz Moinuddin is the Director of Operations & Maintenance of the District. Mr. Moinuddin joined the District in 2004. Mr. Moinuddin is responsible for overseeing and managing the 24-hour operations of the District's facilities, and most recently he served as the Engineering Manager for the Maintenance Group maintaining assets and systems for the treatment plants and developing and executing maintenance strategies for civil, mechanical, electrical, instrumentation and control systems. Prior to working for the District, Mr. Moinuddin worked as a design engineer and consultant for CH2MHill where he was responsible for a variety of projects involving water and wastewater treatment systems and many multi-phased capital improvement projects.

Jennifer Cabral is the Director of Communications of the District. Ms. Cabral leads the Public Affairs Office and Board Services managing communications, community relations, public affairs, legislative and government affairs, branding, stakeholder relationships, event planning, media relations,

board relations and public records. Ms. Cabral has over 20 years of experience in a wide range of areas that include public affairs, administration, board services and wastewater industry relations. Her professional experience includes development and implementation of award-winning proactive public participation and community outreach programs.

Services

The District owns and operates regional wastewater collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal facilities for the metropolitan area in the central and northwest portion of the County. The District receives wastewater from the collection systems of the cities, sanitary districts and unincorporated areas of the County located within the District. See “THE DISTRICT – Service Area” herein.

Generally, local agency systems collect wastewater from residential and industrial customers and convey the wastewater to District trunk sewer pipelines for conveyance to the District’s wastewater reclamation plants.

The District’s staff is responsible for operating and maintaining the District’s infrastructure, although some work is performed by external contractors.

Currently, the District has established supply contracts for all chemicals necessary to the operation and maintenance of the facilities with sufficient standby systems in the event of equipment failures or system outages.

Service Area

The map on the inside cover of this Official Statement shows the District’s boundaries and selected cities located within the District. District boundaries were originally established in 1947 and 1948 based on drainage basins. As the existing cities have grown and new areas have incorporated, city limits have come to overlap District boundaries. The District currently serves an approximately 479 square-mile area including 23 of the County’s 34 cities and various unincorporated areas of the County. The District serves a population of approximately 2.6 million residents.

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Set forth in Table 2 below is a list of the cities and unincorporated areas currently served by the District and their estimated populations as of January 1, 2025.

Table 2
Estimated Populations of Cities and Unincorporated Areas
Served by the Orange County Sanitation District
As of January 1, 2025

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>
Anaheim	341,773
Brea	47,900
Buena Park	82,667
Costa Mesa	110,321
Cypress	49,499
Fountain Valley	56,560
Fullerton	141,469
Garden Grove	171,492
Huntington Beach	193,134
Irvine	318,629
La Habra	61,202
La Palma	15,110
Los Alamitos	12,006
Newport Beach	82,654
Orange	139,724
Placentia	53,982
Santa Ana	315,325
Seal Beach	24,400
Stanton	40,552
Tustin	79,326
Villa Park	5,738
Westminster	90,295
Yorba Linda	<u>66,267</u>
Cities Subtotal ⁽¹⁾	2,500,025
Unincorporated Areas (estimated) ⁽²⁾	<u>68,952</u>
Total	<u>2,568,977</u>

⁽¹⁾ Demographic Research Unit, State of California Department of Finance.

⁽²⁾ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton.

Employees

As of June 30, 2025, the District had a total of approximately 629 employees. The majority of the District employees are represented by recognized employee organizations, which include the following: the Orange County Employees Association (“OCEA”), representing administrative/clerical, technical services and engineering employees since 1979, the International Union of Operating Engineers – Local 501 (“Local 501”), representing operations and maintenance employees since October 1985, and the Supervisory and Professional Management Group (“SPMT/AFSCME”), representing employees within the Supervisor Group and Professional Group since 1991. The total number of represented employees as of June 30, 2025 was 585, and is broken down as follows: 92 employees represented by OCEA, 192 employees represented by Local 501, and 301 employees represented by SPMT/AFSCME. In July 2025, the District reached final

agreement with all bargaining units on the current set of labor contracts that will expire on June 30, 2028. Historically, the District has experienced positive and collaborative working relationships with each organization and has not endured any work stoppages since its formation in 1998.

Retirement Plan

The District participates in the Orange County Employees Retirement System (“OCERS”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which is governed and administered by a nine-member Board of Retirement. OCERS was established in 1945 under the provisions of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, and provides members with retirement, death, disability, and cost-of-living benefits.

All full-time and part-time District employees participate in OCERS. Contributions are based on an OCERS actuarial-determined rate structure and age at time of employment; contributions are deducted on a pre-tax basis. Most employees do not pay into Social Security with the exception of 1.45% of gross income, which is paid into the Medicare portion of Social Security. The amount of the retirement allowance is based upon the member’s age at retirement, the member’s “final compensation” as defined in Section 31462 of the Retirement Law of 1937, the total years of service under OCERS, and the employee’s classification as a Plan B, H or U member. Plan U applies to all full-time and part-time employees hired on or after January 1, 2013. Plan B applies to supervisor and professional employees hired on or after October 1, 2010, Local 501 employees hired on or after July 1, 2011 and OCEA employees hired on or after August 1, 2011. Plan H applies to employees hired on or after September 21, 1979 and prior to the eligibility dates for Plan B or Plan U. Plan H provides 2.5% of final compensation per year of service at age 55. Plan B provides 1.667% of final compensation per year of service at age 57.5, and Plan U provides 2.5% at 67. “Final compensation” is the highest consecutive 36 months of compensation divided by three for Plan B, H, and U members. Benefits fully vest under the OCERS retirement plan upon reaching five years of service. Employees who retire at or after age 50 with ten or more years of service are eligible to receive an annual retirement allowance, but at a reduced benefit for those employees retiring prior to age 67 for Plan U members, 57.5 for Plan B members, or prior to age 55 for Plan H members. OCERS also provides death and disability benefits.

As a condition of participation under the provisions of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, members are required to contribute a percentage of their annual compensation to OCERS. The District contributes a portion of the employee’s contribution to OCERS for members of Plan H based on a percentage of the covered employee’s base salary. Members of Plans U and B do not receive any contributions toward employee contribution to OCERS. As of the December 31, 2024 valuation, OCERS had an aggregate Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (“UAAL”) of approximately \$4.6 billion, and a funded ratio of 83.8%.

Set forth in Table 3 below is a current comparison of the District’s required contributions to OCERS for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2023-24 and projected required contributions for Fiscal Year 2024-25.

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Table 3
Orange County Sanitation District
District Required Contributions to OCERS for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2023-24 and
Projected Required Contributions for Fiscal Year 2024-25

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Rate⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>District Required Contributions</u>
2020-21	11.75%	\$8,479,429
2021-22	11.53	8,537,920
2022-23	11.64	8,816,866
2023-24	11.40	9,172,411
2024-25 ⁽²⁾	11.25	9,725,737

⁽¹⁾ Required contribution as a percent of covered payroll. Rate includes both (1) the portion attributable to the normal contribution and (2) the portion attributable to amortization of UAAL (the “UAAL Rate”), if any. Combined rate for all Plans. Actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024 assumed an investment return of 7.00%, net of administrative and investment expenses.

⁽²⁾ Projected.

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

As of December 31, 2024, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation completed by OCERS, the District’s past UAAL remained \$0. The balance in the District’s UAAL deferred account as of December 31, 2024 was about \$11.9 million. The balance in the District’s UAAL deferred account may be applied to the District’s Actual Future UAAL (but not normal contributions) in later periods. As of December 31, 2024, there was no transfer required from this account to pay off the District’s UAAL.

The District has satisfied its past normal contributions from other funds, and currently intends to continue that practice.

For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025, total payroll costs of District employees covered by OCERS was \$86,488,804.

The District’s retirement program includes Additional Retiree Benefit Account (“ARBA”) benefits. ARBA benefits provide a monthly payment to retirees towards the premium costs of health insurance for the retiree and eligible dependents. The retiree is not required to use this amount for health insurance premium or to remain on the OCERS medical plan. Benefits vest upon retirement. The District pays 100% of the cost for the ARBA plan and utilizes a pay-as-you-go method for funding the plan. The District paid \$1,268,650 in ARBA benefits during Fiscal Year 2024-25.

For more information regarding OCERS and the District’s retirement plan as of June 30, 2024, see Note 6 to the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Orange County Sanitation District for the Year Ended June 30, 2024 set forth in Appendix A. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports of the Orange County Employees Retirement System are available on the OCERS website at <http://www.ocers.org>. The information on such website is not incorporated herein by such reference or otherwise. The District cannot predict whether the OCERS investment portfolio will experience additional losses in the future; however, any future losses could result in material increases in the District’s required contributions.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In June 2015, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) issued Statement No. 75, which requires state and local governmental employers to recognize a liability as the employees earn benefits by providing services for its post-employment benefits other than pension benefits (known as other post-employment benefits or “OPEB”) and to recognize total OPEB liability if the OPEB is not administered through a trust that meets the specified criteria. Changes to OPEB liability are recognized immediately as OPEB expenses or deferred outflows/inflows of resources. The statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45. The District adopted Statement No. 75 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017, as required of GASB. According to the District’s actuary, Demsey, Filliger & Associates (the “Actuary”), the unfunded OPEB liability as of July 1, 2024 was approximately \$4.30 million. The District does not believe that its OPEB liability will have a material impact on its operational results.

Risk Management

As of the date hereof, the District has in force basic all risk property and casualty insurance, including theft, fire, flood, terrorism and boiler and machinery losses at its plants and pump stations. The District carries commercial cyber liability coverage. The District is self-insured for portions of workers’ compensation, property damage and general liability. The self-insurance portion of workers’ compensation is \$1,000,000 per person per occurrence with outside excess insurance coverage to the statutory limit. The self-insured portion for property damage covering fire and other disasters is \$500,000 per occurrence (for most perils) with outside excess insurance coverage to \$1,000,000,000. The self-insured portion for property damage covering flood is \$1,000,000 per occurrence with outside excess insurance coverage to \$25,000,000. The District also maintains outside comprehensive boiler and machinery insurance with \$100,000,000 limits and a \$25,000 self-insured retention and business interruption insurance with \$100,000,000 limits and a \$500,000 self-insured retention.

The District is self-insured for general liability coverage up to \$1,000,000 per occurrence, with excess general liability coverage up to \$40,000,000. The District is self-insured for pollution liability coverage up to \$250,000 per loss, with outside pollution liability insurance coverage up to \$10,000,000. In addition, the District has limited earthquake insurance partially covering several key structures; beyond that, the District relies on a combination of self-insurance and District reserves for all property damage from the perils of seismic activity as well as the expectation that some disaster relief funds may be available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) to address any resulting damage. See “DISTRICT REVENUES – Reserves” and “– Emergency Management: Response and Recovery.” There is no assurance that, in the event of a significant seismic event, a combination of self-insurance, District reserves or FEMA assistance would be available or sufficient for the repair or replacement of the affected property.

During the past five fiscal years there have been no settlements in excess of covered amounts. Claims against the District are primarily processed by outside claim administrators or the District’s General Counsel. The District believes that there are no unrecorded claims as of June 30, 2025 that would materially affect the financial position of the District.

For information regarding the District’s insurance coverage as of June 30, 2024, see Note 1 to the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Orange County Sanitation District for the Year Ended June 30, 2024 set forth in Appendix A.

Existing Facilities

The District's existing facilities include two water reclamation plants, 15 off-plant pump stations, various interplant pipelines and connections, and ocean outfall facilities. The existing reclamation plants have a rated primary treatment capacity of 376 mgd, including standby capacity. The District's collection system includes 12 trunk sewers consisting of approximately 388 miles of sewers in total.

The District utilizes several phases for the treatment of wastewater. The first phase, preliminary treatment, removes any large debris as well as heavy, non-biodegradable materials (grit) such as sand and eggshells that could damage downstream treatment equipment. In the next phase, primary treatment, wastewater travels through large settling basins called clarifiers. These clarifiers allow for the separation of solids that either settle (sludge) or float (scum) from the wastewater. The collected solids are sent to solids treatment and handling facilities while the wastewater moves on to secondary treatment for further processing. See also “ - Biosolids Management” below. During secondary treatment, the wastewater is treated with naturally occurring microorganisms to remove most of the remaining dissolved and suspended organic solids. As part of the secondary treatment process, the sludge and scum are again collected and sent to solids treatment. All treated wastewater is then either provided to Orange County Water District (“OCWD”) for further treatment through the Groundwater Replenishment System (“GWRS”) or discharged via the ocean outfall system. A total of 130 mgd can be reclaimed by GWRS. See “ - Groundwater Replenishment System” below.

Reclamation Plant No. 1 (“Plant No. 1”) is located in the City of Fountain Valley, approximately four miles inland of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Influent wastewater entering Plant No. 1 passes through a flow metering and diversion structure, mechanical bar screens, grit chambers, and primary basins, before going to one of two secondary treatment processes –activated sludge or trickling filters. Secondary treated effluent is sent to the adjacent GWRS facility for tertiary treatment prior to reclamation and groundwater recharge. If OCWD is unable to accept these flows, this secondary effluent also can be diverted to the ocean discharge system described below.

Solids treatment at Plant No. 1 includes co-thickening of primary and secondary sludge and scum, followed by anaerobic digestion and centrifuge dewatering resulting in the production of Class-B biosolids. Digester gas produced at Plant No. 1 is collected, cleaned, compressed, and distributed to Plant No. 1 Central Power Generation Facility as a renewable fuel for energy generation. In addition, Plant No. 1 includes facilities for odor control and chemical addition to support the aforementioned processes.

Reclamation Plant No. 2 (“Plant No. 2”) is located in the City of Huntington Beach, 1,500 feet from the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Santa Ana River. Influent wastewater entering Plant No. 2 passes through a flow metering structure and is separated into two distinct trains for treatment – reclaimable and non-reclaimable. Each train receives similar preliminary and primary treatment, passing through mechanical bar screens, grit removal chambers, and primary basins; however, secondary treatment for the two trains differs. Reclaimable flow utilizes trickling filters with solids contact basins whereas non-reclaimable flow passes through a pure-oxygen activated sludge process. Non-reclaimable flow is discharged to the ocean via the outfall pumping system and reclaimable flow is pumped to Plant No. 1 where it is combined with the secondary effluent flows from Plant No. 1 for tertiary treatment at the GWRS facility.

Solids treatment at Plant No. 2 includes dissolved air flotation thickening, anaerobic digestion, and centrifuge dewatering resulting in the production of Class-B biosolids. Digester gas produced at Plant No. 2 is collected, cleaned, compressed, and distributed to Plant No. 2 Central Power Generation Facility as a renewable fuel for energy generation. Plant No. 2 also has facilities for odor control and chemical addition.

The ocean outfall system includes three discharge structures: Outfall No. 1, Outfall No. 2, and the Santa Ana River Emergency Overflow Weirs. Outfall No. 2 serves as the primary ocean outfall, discharging treated wastewater approximately five miles offshore at a depth of approximately 200 feet. It began service in 1971. Based on the findings of a comprehensive assessment study completed in 2022, a rehabilitation project is in progress expected to ensure outfall reliability for many years to come. Outfall No. 1 serves as an emergency outfall and primary backup to Outfall No. 2. The District’s NPDES permit specifies that this outfall can be used only in the case of an emergency or during planned maintenance activities. The outfall system has two Santa Ana River Emergency Overflow Weirs at Plant No. 2, which discharge directly to the Santa Ana River. These weirs are for extreme emergency use only and serve as a secondary backup to the primary outfall facilities, ensuring the safety and welfare of the community at large.

Set forth in Table 4 below are the reclamation plants’ approximate treatment capacities.

Table 4
Wastewater System Treatment Capacities
(mgd)
As of June 30, 2025

	<u>2024-25</u> <u>Actual Flows</u>	<u>Primary</u> <u>Treatment</u> <u>Capacity</u>	<u>Secondary</u> <u>Treatment</u> <u>Capacity</u>
Plant No. 1	117	208	182
Plant No. 2	<u>67</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>150</u>
Aggregate Treatment	<u>184</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>332</u>

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

The District also has the capability to divert a portion of the influent flow from Plant No. 1 to Plant No. 2 through interplant connections. A portion of the flow destined for Plant No. 2 can also be diverted to Plant No. 1 instead via structures located throughout the collection system. Another interplant facility allows gas generated during solids treatment described above to be transported between Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 2 and allows digester gas (which is used as fuel for many of the facilities’ engines) from one plant to be used at the other to balance the supply and demand, which results in more efficient gas utilization compared to use isolated by plant. This optimization allows the District to produce enough electricity to meet two-thirds of the power needed to run both Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 2.

Permits, Licenses and Other Regulations

The District is subject to laws, rules and permits issued by federal, state, regional and local regulatory bodies. The Wastewater System is subject to regulations imposed by the 1972 Clean Water Act, as amended (the “Clean Water Act”), the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended (“CEQA”) and the Federal Clean Air Act (the “Clean Air Act”). Regulatory requirements to conform with these laws are primarily administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”), the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”), the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (“RWQCB”), and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“AQMD”). These agencies regulate the standards of quality of water or air that can be discharged or emitted from the reclamation plants and their processes as well as pump stations. The Clean Water Act directs the EPA to monitor and regulate the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States, including a requirement that all wastewater treatment plants provide primary and secondary treatment. In 1977 Congress amended the Clean Water Act to allow modification (so-called “waivers”) of secondary treatment standards for certain ocean dischargers,

if they could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EPA that no adverse environmental impacts would occur. Similarly, in 1990, Congress amended the Clean Air Act to establish the Title V federal operating permit program and technology-based control requirements for hazardous air pollutants. The District currently has all applicable permits and licenses necessary to operate its facilities.

Since the passage of the Clean Water Act the District has discharged treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean under a permit issued by the EPA and the RWQCB. The discharge permit included a modification under the Section 301(h) provisions of the Clean Water Act, allowing for less than full secondary treatment based on an ocean discharge of sufficient depth, distance, and dilution. The permit was initially issued in 1985 and was the first modified Section 301(h) permit issued to a major wastewater treatment facility. The permit was re-issued on May 6, 1998 and expired on June 8, 2003.

On July 17, 2002, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. OCSD 02-14, “Establishing the Policy for Level of Treatment of Wastewater Discharged into the Ocean.” This resolution established the District’s policy to treat all wastewater discharges into the ocean to secondary treatment standards, thereby providing for continued public safety, marine ecosystem protection, and water reclamation opportunities. To implement this policy, the District’s staff was directed to immediately proceed with the planning, design and implementation of treatment methods that will allow the District to meet Clean Water Act secondary treatment standards with the expressed purposes of eliminating the need for the permit modification received under Section 301(h).

Following Resolution No. OCSD 02-14, the District withdrew its Section 301(h) waiver and prepared a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) Permit Application. The District submitted its application to the EPA and the RWQCB and received an NPDES permit on October 31, 2004, requiring the District to meet secondary treatment levels in accordance with a time schedule order (“TSO”). The District completed these improvements ahead of the TSO in December 2012 at a total capital improvement cost of \$537.8 million.

As required, the District has submitted multiple permit renewal applications. The current NPDES permit (Order No. R8-2021-0010, NPDES No. CA0110604) went into effect on August 1, 2021 and will remain in effect through July 31, 2026. An NPDES renewal application will be submitted to the EPA and the RWQCB no later than January 31, 2026.

The District is also subject to the requirements of the Clean Air Act, which mandates attainment with national ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants (ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide). Air pollutants cause adverse effects on human health and environment. The AQMD is the local air pollution control agency charged with implementing the Clean Air Act. In addition to mandated criteria pollutants, the AQMD also implements numerous federal and State requirements related to toxic air pollutants which can cause cancer or other severe localized health effects. For example, the State’s Air Toxic Hot Spots Act (Assembly Bill 2588) requires facilities to conduct health risk assessments and notify the neighboring communities if the health risk exceeds the regulatory thresholds established by the local air pollution control district.

Pursuant to AQMD’s requirements, the District must obtain permits before capital improvement projects can be constructed and operated as well as any project that has the potential to emit air contaminants. Such permits are project-specific and may contain conditions that govern design criteria, operating parameters, and emissions standards. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart VVV, the District’s treatment facilities are enclosed to capture and treat emissions to ensure regulatory emissions standards are met and to minimize odor impact to the neighboring communities. The District’s treatment plants are also subject to the stringent requirements of Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments. The Title V permit is a federally enforceable permit that consolidates all the air permits issued to a major source

facility. The permit contains all applicable local, state, and federal requirements, including periodic self-certification of compliance and mandatory self-reporting of permit deviations.

All Title V permit-related reporting and documents submitted to the AQMD must be signed by the highest responsible official – in this case, the General Manager. The Title V program also demands facilities to organize and execute extensive training of the staff involved, including the field operation and maintenance staff. An important feature of the Title V program is the possibility of active public participation and intervention through the ability to speak at public hearings. The District received the initial Title V permits for the reclamation plants in January 2009. Title V permits are issued for a five-year period. Title V permits for both plants were renewed/re-issued in April 2014, and again in September 2020 (Plant No. 1) and October 2020 (Plant No. 2). Permit applications for the current renewal period have been submitted for both plants and are pending reissuance from the AQMD.

District Planning

The Board of Directors has adopted a comprehensive Strategic Plan that encompasses the District's service levels and operational needs. The Strategic Plan is updated biennially and is the first step of a two-year, four-step management process that creates and maintains both the vision and alignment between the Board of Directors, staff, and the public that the District serves. See "THE DISTRICT — Strategic Planning." In December 2017, the Board of Directors adopted a Facilities Master Plan that has served as the foundation of the District's subsequent planning efforts. The District has since implemented a more robust Asset Management Program to maintain and improve its planning efforts. This program develops an annual asset management plan that highlights asset conditions; current issues; and the planned studies, projects, and initiatives that will ensure that District facilities are reliable, meet current and future needs, and achieve the levels of service adopted by the Board of Directors.

Capital Improvement Program

The District maintains and annually updates a phased 20-year capital improvement program ("CIP") made up of a series of projects to allow the District to maintain reliability and accommodate future growth, as well as meet future regulatory requirements, level of service goals, and strategic initiatives. The District's Asset Management Program is continually assessing the condition of existing assets and systems to ensure that they provide the necessary level of service. The District expects to accomplish the following as part of the CIP over the next 20 years:

- Major rehabilitation or replacement of facilities and components used in all stages of the treatment process - preliminary, primary, secondary, and solids treatment, outfall pumping and discharge system, and central generation at both reclamation plants;
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Biosolids Master Plan to address seismic risks, improve biosolids quality and accept food waste;
- Replacement of the Plant 2 Operation and Maintenance facilities;
- Upgrade of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ("SCADA") system and network at Plant No. 2, replacement of the process control systems, uninterruptible power supply ("UPS") system, and electrical power distribution system at both reclamation plants;
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Climate Resiliency Study and Seismic Evaluation Study to withstand or adapt to adverse conditions such as heavy rains, flooding,

sea level rise, earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme heat, wildfires and electrical grid interruptions;

- Replacement or rehabilitation of plant-wide infrastructures, such as buried process piping, tunnels and junction structures;
- Replacement or rehabilitation of District’s outlying pumping stations, including the abandonment and/or demolition of two pump stations;
- Rehabilitation of aging trunk sewers and manholes;
- Reduction of fence line odor to levels that minimize odor complaints; and
- Safety improvements at both reclamation plants.

The CIP is reviewed, validated and updated annually to ensure that all capital projects’ scopes of work and cost estimates are up-to-date. Through the budget validation process, each project’s schedule, staff resources, total project costs, cash flow and risks are assessed to confirm budgetary needs. The most recent CIP validation effort resulted in revisions to the CIP. As of June 30, 2025, the CIP included 74 active projects and five programs (Capital Equipment, Information Technology Capital Program, Planning Studies Program, Research Program and Small Construction Projects Program) with a total CIP budget authority of over \$3.5 billion. That budget authority excludes future rehabilitation and replacement and CIP savings and deferrals. Set forth in Table 5 below is a summary of total CIP outlays (including future rehabilitation and replacement and net of savings and deferrals) over the Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2034-35. Of this ten-year, \$3.6 billion portion of the CIP program, \$289.0 million of CIP outlays are budgeted in Fiscal Year 2025-26. Also budgeted in a separate contra line item are anticipated offsetting CIP savings and deferrals of \$34.7 million, thereby reducing the net budgeted outlays to \$254.3 million for Fiscal Year 2025-26.

**Table 5
Net Capital Improvement Program Outlays
Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2034-35**

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Capital Project Costs	\$3,541,768,199
Future Rehabilitation and Replacement	497,988,762
CIP Savings and Deferrals	<u>(484,770,835)</u>
Total Validated Capital Improvement Program	<u>\$3,554,986,126</u>

Source: District Budget Update – Fiscal Year 2025-26.

The District currently expects to fund the current CIP with Revenues and other funds, and does not currently expect to issue Obligations for such purposes. The CIP is subject to change, and the District may determine to fund all or a portion of the CIP from Obligations.

Groundwater Replenishment System

The District has taken a multi-jurisdictional approach to planning for capital facilities because many of the methods for reducing or managing flows involve other jurisdictions. One such project is the GWRS. In March 2001, the District entered into an agreement with the OCWD to design and construct the GWRS. The capital cost of this phase was shared equally (50% shares) by each agency. The GWRS is a joint effort by the two agencies to provide reclaimed water for replenishment of the Orange County Groundwater Basin

and to augment the seawater intrusion barrier. The GWRS became operational in January of 2008 producing 70 mgd of highly purified water. The Initial Expansion of the GWRS broke ground in January 2012 to add approximately 30 mgd of production capacity and was completed in June 2015, resulting in purifying 100% of the treated wastewater from the District’s Fountain Valley-based Plant No. 1. The Initial Expansion of the GWRS was funded solely by OCWD. In 2016, the District and OCWD completed a \$2 million joint study to explore the Final Expansion of the GWRS which would increase GWRS capacity by an additional 30 mgd. The study identified an implementation plan to convey secondary effluent from the District’s Plant No. 2 in Huntington Beach using new and existing infrastructure to support the GWRS Final Expansion. The GWRS Final Expansion was funded solely by OCWD and Final Expansion of the GWRS was completed in 2023.

Biosolids Management

Through the treatment of wastewater, the District treats and recovers valuable nutrient-rich, organic matter to produce biosolids. Consistent with federal, State and local regulations, the District’s biosolids are recycled through composting, fertilizing non-food farm fields (land application), and drying and pyrolyzing (to produce fertilizing pellets and biochar). The District aligns its biosolids management strategy with market conditions to sustain an environmentally responsible, resilient and cost-effective biosolids management program.

On average, the District produced 508 tons per day (“tpd”) of biosolids in Fiscal Year 2024-25, with a total expenditure of 97% of the \$14.4 million budgeted, at an annual average cost per ton of \$75.66 for hauling and management at offsite locations, as described in the following table. The overall tonnage decreased in 2019 after the new solids centrifuge facilities became operational, which significantly reduced biosolids hauling and management costs. In addition, in September 2021 the Irvine Ranch Water District’s solids discharge to the District effectively ceased after commissioning its own solids processing facilities.

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Biosolids Management Contracts

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Location(s)</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Contract Term</u>	<u>Current tons per day managed (approximate)</u>	<u>Estimated cost per ton with fuel (July 2025)</u>
Synagro Nursery Products (hailed by Synagro or Rust Logistics)	San Bernardino County	Compost	Expires 12/26/25; one (1) one-year renewal option remaining	85 tpd	\$78.82
Synagro Liberty Composting (hailed by Synagro)	Kern County, CA	Compost	Expires 12/15/25; one (1) one-year renewal option remaining	85 tpd	\$82.13
Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility (hailed by Synagro)	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	Compost	Expires 6/30/26; zero (0) one-year renewal options remaining	31 tpd	\$96.27
Tule Ranch, AgTech	Yuma County, AZ	Feed, seed and fiber crops	Expires 10/31/27 with five (5) one-year renewal options remaining	224 tpd	\$68.38
Synagro South Kern Compost Manufacturing Facility	Kern County, CA	Compost	Expires 12/26/25 with one (1) one-year renewal option remaining	79 tpd	\$82.82
Synagro Arizona Soils	La Paz County, AZ	Compost	Expires 12/26/25; one (1) one-year renewal option remaining	0 tpd	\$89.93

The District’s biosolids management contractors provide ample capacity to support normal operating conditions as well as emergencies through composting, land application, lime stabilization and landfill disposal in California and Arizona. In combination, these options provide capacity to manage more than ten times the District’s daily biosolids production to ensure continuity of operations. The District’s biosolids management contracts do not guarantee biosolids tonnage and are typically interim-term contracts with five (5) one-year renewal options, for a maximum contract term of 10 years.

In May 2017, the District completed its Biosolids Master Plan that included an evaluation of existing solids handling facilities, assessment of solids treatment alternatives, recommendations for future capital facilities’ improvements, identification of alternative biosolids products that meet sustainable and beneficial reuse markets and plans for a high-strength organic (food waste slurry) co-digestion facility. The Biosolids Master Plan will serve as the roadmap over a 20-year planning period (until 2037).

Urban Runoff

To mitigate pollution caused by urban runoff impacting the beaches in north-central Orange County, the District’s Board of Directors adopted a number of policy resolutions to accept dry weather

urban runoff into the District's wastewater treatment system for treatment, beneficial reuse and disposal. Resolution No. 01-07, adopted by the District's Board of Directors on March 28, 2001, declared that the District would initially waive fees and charges associated with authorized discharges of dry weather urban runoff to the sewer system until the total volume of all runoff discharges exceeds 4 mgd when calculated as a monthly average. In June 2002, Assembly Bill 1892 amended the District's legal authority to permit the diversion and management of dry weather urban runoff flows.

For the first 12 years of the Dry Weather Urban Runoff Program, the average monthly flow remained below 4 mgd. In 2012, the District received a number of diversion proposals to address bacteria and selenium levels in the upper Newport Bay. To accommodate the additional diversions and enhance beach water quality improvement, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 13-09 on June 12, 2013 to expand the waiver of fees or charges on the treatment of dry weather urban runoff from 4 mgd to 10 mgd. This change was essential to treat the increased volume of dry weather runoff, protecting Orange County's coastal resources, public health and local economy.

The Dry Weather Urban Runoff Program is administered by the District's Environmental Services Department's Resource Protection Division, which issues a discharge permit for each of the diversion structures. The permit serves as a control mechanism that prohibits the discharge of wet weather runoff and only permits the discharge of urban runoff during dry weather conditions. The permit establishes specific discharge limits and outlines requirements for contaminant monitoring and flow metering by the discharger. The District also conducts routine verification sampling and analysis to ensure compliance.

There are currently 21 active dry weather urban runoff diversion structures. Four are owned by the County of Orange and operated by its employees; 11 by the City of Huntington Beach; two by the City of Newport Beach; three by the Irvine Ranch Water District; and one by PH Finance LLC. The Santa Ana-Delhi Dry Weather Urban Runoff Discharge permit was added to the program on January 1, 2024 and is the largest among all 21 diversions.

Emergency Management: Response and Recovery

Emergency Response Programs. In recognition of the potential damage which could occur in the event of a major earthquake, flood, or other disaster, the District implemented an Integrated Emergency Response Program (the "IERP") in 1979. The IERP contains policies, plans and procedures preparing for, and responding to, emergencies. In 2020, the District updated the IERP to align with standards set by FEMA's National Incident Management System.

The IERP is organized into Functional and Situational Annexes which guide the District's response to man-made and natural disasters. Functional Annexes align with FEMA's Emergency Support Functions ("ESFs"). Functional Annexes include logistics, communications, operations, maintenance, engineering, emergency management, cybersecurity, recovery, environmental, health and medical services, hazardous materials response, security and public affairs. These are discipline-specific groups that develop Functional Annexes to describe goals, objectives, operational concepts, capabilities, organizational structures and replaced policies and procedures.

Situational Annexes are developed for each of the hazard responses that are likely or could possibly occur at the District. Situational Annexes include earthquake, power outage, pandemic event, fire, tsunami, atmospheric hazard, hazardous materials spill or release, man-made physical disruption, man-made technological disruption, flood, landslide, coastal erosion, extreme weather, severe storm, high winds, severe thunderstorm and drought. These Annexes stipulate certain actions to be taken by individuals at the time of the incident. For example, the District's High Flow Emergency Response Plan is included as an Annex in the IERP. This plan is based on a color code system from blue to yellow to orange to red and then

purple that identifies specific actions to be taken by staff in response to expected and actual increasing flow coming into the District’s reclamation plants and collection sewers. The District believes that wastewater collection, treatment and disposal systems typically undertaken in anticipation of normal wet weather should be able to withstand, for example, an “expected/average” El Nino event without significant disruption. While no assurances can be given, the District believes that the likelihood of a system failure is low due to the operational readiness of all of its equipment and the District’s high level of equipment redundancy.

To ensure continued effectiveness, alignment with best practices, and responsiveness to evolving threats, the IERP is reviewed and updated every three years. This regular review cycle supports the District’s commitment to operational resilience and public safety.

Master Plan & Studies. The District has analyzed disaster preparedness issues and policies within the Master Plan and the 1994 report titled *Fault Rupture Hazard Investigation – Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 2* (the “1994 Report”). The disaster preparedness plan included in the Master Plan reviewed two major earthquake scenarios: an 8.3 Richter magnitude (“M”) earthquake on the southern San Andreas fault system and an M 7.0 earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood fault zone, which includes Plant No. 2. While the San Andreas event would be more destructive overall, the Newport-Inglewood fault poses a more direct threat to the District’s facilities due to its proximity. The Master Plan concluded that it would not be economically feasible to retrofit all existing sanitary sewerage facilities to withstand such an event. Instead, it recommended a risk reduction program involving targeted retrofits and structural reviews of facilities built prior to modern seismic standards.

Since then, the District has significantly expanded its seismic and geotechnical preparedness through a series of advanced studies and capital projects. A three-tier seismic vulnerability assessment was conducted of selected buildings and water-bearing structures at both Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 2, identifying structural deficiencies and informing retrofit strategies. Building on this foundation, later projects further evaluated seismic vulnerabilities and guided the design of resilient infrastructure. These efforts are operationalized through certain capital improvement projects, which outline construction and inspection roles for seismic upgrades and the installation of a sea wall capable of withstanding seismic forces and tsunamis.

In parallel, a 2024 Kleinfelder fault hazard report provided a modern fault hazard assessment for Plant No. 2, identifying active fault traces and recommending no-build zones for critical infrastructure based on trenching and geophysical data. These findings represent a significant update to the 1994 Report, incorporating current geological methodologies. District requirements and civil design criteria embed geotechnical and seismic considerations into design standards, including grading, drainage, and foundation requirements. Structural design criteria further mandate compliance with the latest California Building Code with seismic provisions for essential facilities.

Collectively, these efforts reflect the District’s evolution from foundational hazard identification to a proactive, code-aligned, and technically rigorous approach to seismic and geotechnical resilience. The District has completed retrofitting where deemed appropriate, and all recent and future projects are designed to the same high earthquake code standards as essential services like hospitals and fire stations. Many older buildings analyzed in the Master Plan have since been replaced with post-1989 structures. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers’ “All-River Plan” has mitigated future flooding risks from the Santa Ana River system, further protecting the District’s wastewater infrastructure.

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The District is an active participant and member agency in the Orange County Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (“MJHMP”). Since the plan’s inception in 2007, the District has played a key role in the regional effort to

identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities and implement strategies that reduce the risk of disasters affecting public health, infrastructure and the environment. As a member agency, the District contributes data, expertise and planning resources to ensure the MJHMP reflects the unique risks and operational priorities of wastewater management across central and northwest Orange County.

The MJHMP is updated approximately every five years, with the most recent update completed in 2024. During each planning cycle, the District forms an internal hazard mitigation planning team and collaborates with other agencies, consultants and the public to revise and refine the plan. The District's annex within the MJHMP outlines its specific hazard exposures, such as seismic shaking, flooding, and power outages, and details mitigation actions tailored to its infrastructure and service area. These updates help the District maintain eligibility for federal funding through FEMA and ensure its emergency preparedness strategies remain aligned with evolving threats and best practices.

In the 2024 update to the MJHMP, the District outlined a comprehensive set of mitigation actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of its wastewater infrastructure against a range of natural and human-caused hazards. These actions focus on protecting critical assets, including 396 miles of pipeline, two reclamation plants, and ocean outfall systems that serve approximately 2.6 million residents. Recognizing the threats posed by seismic activity, flooding, power outages and cyberattacks, the District implemented measures such as seismic retrofitting for vulnerable facilities, flood protection upgrades in low-lying areas, and the installation of backup generators to maintain operations during emergencies. The District also prioritizes cybersecurity enhancements to safeguard its digital control systems and conducted public outreach campaigns to promote community preparedness. Additionally, the District integrates hazard exposure data into its capital planning to ensure future infrastructure investments account for potential risks. These coordinated mitigation efforts not only reduce the likelihood of service disruption during disasters but also position the District to access federal and state funding, such as FEMA mitigation grants, that support long-term resilience and infrastructure improvements.

Strategic Planning

The District maintains a Strategic Plan, which was most recently updated in November 2023, to address future service levels and operational needs. The Strategic Plan is currently being updated for Board of Directors adoption expected in November 2025. The Strategic Plan envisions an organizational culture that adheres to the District's Core Values and makes efficient and effective use of all available resources. The District is committed to focusing efforts on customer service, protecting public health and the environment, fiscal responsibility, communications, partnering with others, and creating the best possible workforce.

The Strategic Plan is broken down into four categories with 15 policy areas that define District responsibilities and services. The 2025 update would include a 16th policy area under Environmental Stewardship.

These areas are:

- **Business Principles**
 - Budget Control and Fiscal Discipline – have practices and safeguards in place to ensure the District's long-term fiscal stability
 - Asset Management – assess and manage the collection system and treatment plant systems and assets to improve resilience and reliability while lowering lifecycle costs

- Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence – maintain adequate cybersecurity techniques that protect computer assets, networks, programs, data, and industrial control equipment from unauthorized access, denial of service, or attacks
- Property Management – identify and protect all District property rights to assure that assets are not encumbered or encroached upon so that the facilities may be properly operated, maintained, upgraded, and replaced
- Organizational Advocacy and Outreach – maintain stakeholders informed to garner support for services while protecting the District’s interest with legislative oversight
- Environmental Stewardship
 - Energy Independence – strive to be energy neutral; maximize electrical, thermal, and methane gas generation; minimize energy utilization using sound engineering and financial principles
 - Climate and Catastrophic Event Resiliency – design, maintain and operate valuable wastewater assets that withstand or adapt to adverse conditions in a reasonable manner that is both cost-effective and sustainable for present and future generations
 - Food Waste Treatment – collaborate with local agencies and waste haulers to find ways to beneficially reuse food waste to assist cities in our service area in meeting their diversion requirements while increasing the District’s energy production
 - Water Reuse – seek to beneficially reuse all reclaimable water for potable, industrial, irrigation and environmental uses
 - Environmental Water Quality, Stormwater Management and Urban Runoff – partner with stormwater permittees to accept up to 10 million gallons per day of dry weather urban runoff at no charge to improve water quality in streams, rivers and beaches as long as the constituents within the flow do not adversely impact the District’s worker safety, treatment processes, reuse initiatives, or permit compliance
 - Potable Water Salinity Control (as of 2025) - partner with other public agencies in our watershed to reduce the salinity of the potable water supply of our stakeholders
- Wastewater Management
 - Chemical Sustainability – identify chemicals key to District operation, investigate the market risks for those chemicals and devise strategies to mitigate identified risks to availability and pricing
 - Biosolids Management – remain committed to a sustainable biosolids program and beneficially reuse biosolids
 - Constituents of Emerging Concern – partner with other agencies, associations, and institutions to support the use of sound science to inform policy and regulatory decisions on constituents or contaminants of emerging concern at the federal, state, and regional levels
- Workplace Environment
 - Resilient Staffing – attract, develop and retain high-quality talent to support its mission of protecting public health and the environment

- Safety and Physical Security – ensure the safety, health and security of employees, contractors and the public through industry best practices, policies, and procedures that support a safe and secure environment, provide an appropriate level of security and safeguard the District’s property and physical assets

Climate Issues

Numerous scientific studies on climate change show that, among other effects on the global ecosystem, sea levels will rise, extreme temperatures, will become more common, and extreme weather events will become more frequent as a result of increasing global temperatures attributable to atmospheric pollution. Sea levels will continue to rise in the future due to the increasing temperature of the oceans causing thermal expansion and growing ocean volume from glaciers and ice caps melting into the ocean. Coastal and low-lying areas like portions of the District’s service area and facility locations are at risk of substantial flood damage over time, affecting private development and public infrastructure, including roads, utilities, emergency services, schools, and parks. Certain portions of these coastal areas are also at elevated risk to damage from tsunamis.

The District commissioned a Climate Resiliency Study that was completed in November 2019 and provides a comprehensive analysis of climate-related, site-specific risk assessments of the District’s facilities using available climate predictions, industry standards, and geographical information systems. The purpose of the study was to help improve the resiliency of District facilities and incorporate adaptation strategies in the design and construction of future projects. The District continues to monitor potential risks related to climate change by routinely working with the City of Huntington Beach and the City of Newport Beach to understand and quantify the risk of tsunami inundation. In addition, the District routinely updates design guidelines based on the latest California Climate Assessment reports, FEMA flood maps, and American Society of Civil Engineering standards for flood resistant design and construction to ensure the study recommendations remain aligned with evolving climate science and regulatory expectations.

District policy aims to design, maintain, and operate wastewater assets that withstand or adapt to adverse conditions in a reasonable manner that is both cost-effective and sustainable for present and future generations. These adverse conditions include heavy rains, flooding, sea level rise, earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme heat and wildfires. The Climate Resiliency Study determined that risk to District assets from wildfire, extreme heat, and wind are low, so adaptation strategies to protect assets from these climate impacts were not considered.

The vulnerability assessment identified Plant No. 2 and some pump stations located along the coast and flood channels to be vulnerable to tsunami and flooding due to sea-level rise. At Plant No. 2, the recommendation is to install a flood wall along Brookhurst Street and the Talbert Marsh to protect the plant against a 100-year flood (with sea-level rise projected to 2070) as well as a tsunami up to 10 feet. As for the pump stations, the recommendation is to employ building-level adaptations such as stop logs over doors and watertight hatches to protect vulnerable equipment inside the pump stations. These recommended improvements are underway, with implementation planned in phases over time. The budget for the implementation of these recommendations has been incorporated into the District’s 20-year CIP.

While the District’s efforts aim to improve the resiliency of its facilities, natural disasters and other natural forces are not entirely predictable and may, nonetheless, result in material damage to District facilities.

Climate change and natural forces may damage other property in the District’s service area or impose new or larger economic costs, leading to negative impacts on the local economy. As a result, the District may experience negative impacts on service revenues and *ad valorem* tax revenues or increased

District costs that could have a material adverse effect on the business operations or financial condition of the District. In addition, climate change or natural forces may damage other properties in the District's service area and lead to negative impacts on the local economy. As a result, the District may experience a combination of reduction of service revenues and *ad valorem* tax revenues and increased operational costs that could have a materially adverse effect on the business operations and financial condition of the District.

Additionally, climate change and other environmental concerns have led, and may continue to lead, to new laws and regulations at the federal and state levels (including but not limited to air, water, hazardous substances and waste regulations) that could have a materially adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of the District.

DISTRICT REVENUES

Sewer Service Charges

General. The District has the power to establish fees and charges for services of the Wastewater System. Such fees and charges are established by the District's Board of Directors and are not subject to review or approval by any other agencies. In Fiscal Year 1997-98, a Rate Advisory Committee (the "RAC") was established comprised of representatives from industrial, commercial and residential users. The goal of the RAC was to examine the then-current rate structure and, if needed, develop recommendations for change. The RAC analyzed the District's rate structure to determine whether its then current sewer service user fees (now known as "Sewer Service Charges") were equitable among residential and industrial customers. This review resulted in a proposal to expand the number of non-residential user categories from one to 23 and to provide for gradual rate increases in seven of the nine Revenue Areas. The Sewer Service Charges for those categories were based on the average flow and strength of wastewater discharged for each property type and remain currently in use.

The Board of Directors establishes the annual sanitary sewer service charges by ordinance. The sanitary sewer service charge ordinances are adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors as required under law after conducting a noticed public hearing in compliance with Proposition 218. See "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES – Article XIIC and Article XIID of the California Constitution."

The District collects Sewer Service Charges from property owners through the semi-annual property tax bill distributed by the County throughout the District, except in Revenue Area No. 14. Pursuant to the IRWD Agreement, the District receives quarterly fee payments from the IRWD which directly collects fees from customers through a monthly billing procedure in Revenue Area No. 14.

The District currently participates in the County's Teeter Plan under which the District receives annually 100% of the secured property tax levies to which it otherwise is entitled, regardless of whether the County has actually collected the levies.

The District has covenanted in the Master Agreement to fix, prescribe and collect fees and charges to satisfy certain coverage requirements as further described under "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS – Rate Covenant" herein.

Residential and Commercial Sewer Service Charges. In December 2022, the Board of Directors authorized a Proposition 218 notice on proposed rate increases for each year over the next five years. Pursuant to the adoption of Ordinance No. OC SAN-58 on March 22, 2023, which was amended by the adoption of Ordinance No. OC SAN-58A on June 28, 2023 (together, "Ordinance No. OC SAN-58"), the District established residential Sewer Service Charges, except within Revenue Area No. 14, based on the

cost of services and facilities provided to each customer of the District. The noticed public hearings held in connection with the adoption of Ordinance No. OC SAN-58 considered an increase in the single-family residential rate, the underlying rate for all of the District's sewer service charges, of 3.5% for Fiscal Year 2023-24 through Fiscal Year 2027-28. These increases were approved by the Board of Directors through the adoption of Ordinance No. OC SAN-58.

In December 2022, the District issued a final report related to a rate study of the wastewater rates, fees and charges. The study includes development of cost based regional wastewater service rates, capital facility capacity charge, supplemental capital facility charge, and ancillary charges provided to District customers over a 5-year period beginning July 1, 2023. The rate study recommends an overall level increase of 3.5% annually over that 5-year period.

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Set forth in Table 6 below is a comparison of the past and current Sewer Service Charge rate for single family residences (“SFRs”) for the fiscal years shown.

Table 6
Annual Sewer Service Charges
Single Family Residence Rate
Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2025-26

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Sewer Service Charge</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
2016-17	\$327	-
2017-18	331	1.2%
2018-19	335	1.2
2019-20	339	1.2
2020-21	339	-
2021-22	343	1.2
2022-23	347	1.2
2023-24	358	3.2
2024-25	371	3.6
2025-26	384	3.5

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

Set forth in Table 7 below are the total average annual Sewer Service Charges for SFRs within the District, together with comparable total average annual charges for wastewater service within the jurisdictions of certain other cities and districts within the State as of July 1, 2025.

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Table 7
Comparison of Total Sewer Service Charges
For Single-Family Residences
As of July 1, 2025

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Average Dry Weather Flow (mgd)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Annual Sewer Service Charge⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Treatment Level⁽²⁾⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Collection Responsibility⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Property Tax Income⁽³⁾</u>
City of Los Angeles	275	735.84	4	Yes	No
City of San Diego	148	741.84	4	Yes	No
Sacramento County	152	486.00	4	No	Yes
East Bay MUD	52	558.74	4	No	Yes
Orange County Sanitation District ⁽⁴⁾	184	384.00	3	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles County	N/A	234.18	4	No	Yes

(1) Source: Information obtained from respective entities listed.

(2) Treatment Level Categories:

“1” – Primary treatment.

“2” – Advanced primary or primary with some secondary treatment.

“3” – Secondary treatment.

“4” – Advanced secondary or secondary with some tertiary treatment.

“5” – Tertiary treatment.

(3) Source: Wastewater User Charge Survey Report by the California State Water Resources Control Board.

(4) The District’s Annual Sewer Service Charge for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is \$384.

The District’s SFR rate of \$384 for Fiscal Year 2025-26 remains below the average annual sewer rate of about \$612 according to the National Association of Clean Water Agencies 2024 Cost of Clean Water Index. The average annual sewer rate for Region 9 which includes California, Nevada and Arizona is \$523.

Industrial Sewer Service Charges. The District charges industrial Sewer Service Charges to customers discharging high-strength or high-volume wastes into the sewer systems. Customers subject to industrial Sewer Service Charges are billed directly by the District. The fee charged to each customer is based on the customer’s sewage volume, the concentration of suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand. Total industrial Sewer Service Charges in Fiscal Year 2024-25 were approximately \$14.8 million. The Sewer Service Charge increases described above are necessary to meet the District’s cash flow needs arising from the addition of disinfection treatment and other operating requirements.

Additional Revenues

The District has several sources of additional revenue, including property taxes, Capital Facilities Capacity Charges, capacity rights, permit and inspection fees and interest earnings.

Property Taxes. The District receives approximately 2.5% of the one percent County *ad valorem* property tax levy, based on the allocation procedure under State law. Property tax revenues were \$110.2 million in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$119.2 million in Fiscal Year 2021-22, \$125.5 million in Fiscal Year 2022-23, \$131.6 million in Fiscal Year 2023-24 and \$138.3 million in Fiscal Year 2024-25. The District currently estimates that its property tax receipts will increase by approximately 3.0% each year through Fiscal Year 2034-35. The apportionment of the *ad valorem* tax is pursuant to the Revenue Program adopted in April 1979 to comply with regulations of the EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board and Board of Directors’ policy.

Capital Facilities Capacity Charges. Capital Facilities Capacity Charges (commonly referred to as connection fees) are one-time fees with two components, paid at the time property is developed and connected to the Wastewater System. The fees are imposed by the District pursuant to Section 5471 of the California Health and Safety Code and are levied to pay a portion of the District's capital costs and for access to capacity in the Wastewater System. The District currently has Capital Facilities Capacity Charges of \$6,529 per residential unit (base rate for three-bedroom, with other unit sizes having a rate that is a percentage of the base rate depending on the size of the unit); however, under the current industrial use ordinance, additional Capital Facilities Capacity Charges can be imposed on industrial users who place larger than average demand on the Wastewater System and certain units are exempt based on state law (i.e., junior additional dwelling units). Member cities and sanitary districts collect Capital Facilities Capacity Charges for the District when building permits are issued. Capital Facilities Capacity Charges are reviewed annually to reflect the changes in the value of the Wastewater System to which a new customer is connecting.

On December 15, 1999, the Board of Directors approved District Ordinance No. OCSD 11 (the "1999 Ordinance") which established a comprehensive Capital Facilities Capacity Charge. The 1999 Ordinance, effective as of January 1, 2000, renamed connection fees as Capital Facilities Capacity Charges and provided a more equitable schedule of fees among industrial, commercial and residential users. Pursuant to the 1999 Ordinance, Capital Facilities Capacity Charges were revised for high demand industrial users in five incremental increases from 1999 through 2001. Capital Facilities Capacity Charge rates have been further amended by ordinances enacted over time.

Pursuant to an agreement with the IRWD, the IRWD is not required to pay Capital Facilities Capacity Charges and, in exchange, the IRWD provides funding to the District for the construction costs of certain wastewater collection, transmission, treatment and disposal facilities to be used by the IRWD and is obligated to make certain payments to the District for certain services arising from the Wastewater System (including any standby or availability charges).

Sale of Capacity. The District has entered into agreements with the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority ("SAWPA") whereby wastewater from Upper Santa Ana River Basin dischargers can be transported through the District's Santa Ana River Interceptor to the District's wastewater treatment facilities. This program was developed in the early 1970s. The agreements establish control mechanisms regarding the quality of wastes deposited into the Wastewater System. At the present time, SAWPA has purchased and paid for 30 mgd of maximum regulated flow capacity rights in the District's Santa Ana River Interceptor and 17 mgd of monthly average flow capacity in the District's wastewater treatment plants. Projected revenues from SAWPA are estimated to be approximately \$3 million annually over the next five years. Additional treatment plant capacity can be purchased in increments at the District's current replacement cost.

Federal Subsidy Payments. In connection with the District's Revenue Obligations, Series 2010A (the "2010A Revenue Obligations") and the District's Revenue Obligations, Series 2010C (the "2010C Revenue Obligations"), issued as "Build America Bonds," the District currently is scheduled to receive certain federal subsidy payments of approximately \$1.9 million annually through 2031 and lesser amounts thereafter until 2044. Subsidy payments with respect to the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations constitute Revenues as defined in the Master Agreement. In its financial reports, the District accounts for subsidy payments received in connection with the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations as a reduction in interest expense with respect to such obligations.

For the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations to be and remain Build America Bonds, the District must comply with certain covenants and establish certain facts and expectations with respect to the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations, the use and investment

of proceeds thereof and the use of property financed thereby. Thus, it is possible that the District may not receive the federal subsidy payments due to the District's noncompliance. The federal subsidy payments are also subject to offset against amounts that may, for unrelated reasons, be owed by the District to any agency of the United States of America.

On March 1, 2013, the federal government announced the implementation of certain automatic spending cuts known as the sequester (the "Sequester"). As a result of the Sequester, aggregate federal subsidy payments for the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations were reduced by amounts ranging from \$220,679 to \$373,955 in each federal fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 through 2022, with annualized reduction rates ranging from 5.7% to 8.7%. Currently, the federal subsidy payments for each federal fiscal year through the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2031 will be reduced at a rate of 5.7% annually.

The District is obligated to make all payments with respect to the 2010A Revenue Obligations and the 2010C Revenue Obligations from Revenues as defined in the Master Agreement, regardless of whether it receives the full amount of federal subsidy payments. The District cannot predict whether future reductions in federal subsidy payments will occur due to the Sequester.

Wastewater Treatment History

The wastewater flows for Fiscal Year 2020-21 through Fiscal Year 2024-25 were 182 mgd, 179 mgd, 186 mgd, 193 mgd and 184 mgd, respectively. The highest flow rate experienced during these years was in February 2024, when a peak flow of 493 mgd was recorded. There were no sewer failures or overflows during these events. See "THE DISTRICT – Emergency Management: Response and Recovery."

Customers

The historical number of customers served by the District for the Fiscal Years 2020-21 through Fiscal Year 2024-25 and the projected number of customers served by the District for the Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2029-30, identified in equivalent dwelling units ("EDUs"), are set forth in Table 8 below. As discussed below, sewer service charges are based on the expected amount of wastewater flow for a single family dwelling.

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Table 8
Historical and Projected Equivalent Dwelling Units
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2029-30

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Historical EDUs⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Projected EDUs</u>
2020-21	920,908	2025-26	936,177
2021-22	926,584	2026-27	938,986
2022-23	930,586	2027-28	941,803
2023-24	934,756	2028-29	944,628
2024-25	935,463	2029-30	947,462

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

⁽¹⁾ Presentation in the Statistical Section of the District’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report set forth in Appendix A includes EDUs that equate to total Sewer Service Charge collections rather than levies.

Set forth in Table 9 below are the number of residential and commercial customers and industrial customers and the approximate percentages of Sewer Service Charge revenues derived from the combined residential and commercial use and industrial use for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25.

Table 9
Number of Accounts and Revenues by Customer Class
for the Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Residential/Commercial</u>			<u>Industrial</u>		
	<u>Number of Equivalent Single-Family Dwellings</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Percentage of Sewer Service Charge Revenues</u>	<u>Number of Customer Accounts</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Percentage of Sewer Service Charge Revenues</u>
2020-21	908,219	\$307.9	96%	467	\$12.6	4%
2021-22	900,327	308.8	96	462	12.6	4
2022-23	893,270	310.0	95	446 ⁽¹⁾	14.8	5
2023-24	886,879	317.5	96	447	14.6	4
2024-25	894,546	331.9	96	452	14.8	4

⁽¹⁾ Accounts closed or not renewed due to COVID-19 or ownership changes contributed to the decrease in number of customer accounts.

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

The EDUs set forth in Table 9 relate to total Sewer Service Charge collections while the EDUs set forth in Table 8 relate to total Sewer Service Charge Levies.

Set forth in Table 10 below are the ten largest principal sewer service customers of the District for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2024. The ten largest principal sewer service customers make up approximately 2.29% of sewer service charges collected for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2024.

Table 10
Largest Principal Sewer Service Customers of the District
for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>User</u>	<u>Sewer Service Charges</u>
House Foods America Corp. (East)	\$1,529,975
House Foods America Corp. (West)	1,159,372
Stremicks Heritage Foods, LLC	1,151,243
Newport Fab, LLC (Tower Jazz Semiconductor)	755,941
MBV-CA, LLC	741,941
Van Law Food Products, Inc	720,728
Koia Anaheim Facility, LLC	545,632
Nor-Cal Beverage Company (Main)	447,973
California State University, Fullerton	381,942
Brea Power II, LLC	368,080

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

Assessed Valuation

The assessed valuation of property in the County is established by the County Assessor, except for public utility property which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Due to changes in assessment required under State Constitution Article XIII A, the County assessment roll no longer purports to be proportional to market value. See “LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES” herein. Generally, property can be reappraised upward to market value only upon a change in ownership or completion of new construction. The assessed value of property that has not incurred a change of ownership or new construction must be adjusted annually to reflect inflation at a rate not to exceed 2% per year based on the State consumer price index. In the event of declining property value caused by substantial damage, destruction, economic or other factors, the assessed value must be reduced temporarily to reflect market value. For the definition of full cash value and more information on property tax limitations and adjustments, see “LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES” herein.

The County Assessor determines and enrolls a value for each parcel of taxable real property in the County every year. The value review may result in a reduction in value. Taxpayers in the County also may appeal the determination of the County Assessor with respect to the assessed value of their property.

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Set forth in Table 11 below is a five-year history of assessed valuations in the District for the fiscal years shown.

Table 11
Assessed Valuations of Property in the District
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25
(\$ in Billions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2020-21	\$494.2	5.45%
2021-22	516.2	4.43
2022-23	547.9	6.15
2023-24	584.0	6.59
2024-25	613.8	5.10

Source: County of Orange Auditor-Controller.

Tax Levies and Delinquencies

Property taxes are based on assessed valuation which is determined as described under “DISTRICT REVENUES – Assessed Valuation” herein. In accordance with the California Revenue and Taxation Code, the County tax collector collects secured tax levies for each Fiscal Year. Property taxes on the secured roll are due in two installments, on November 1 and February 1. The District currently participates in the County’s Teeter Plan under which the District receives annually 100% of the secured property tax levies and Sewer Service Charges to which it otherwise is entitled, regardless of whether the County has actually collected the levies. This alternative method provides for funding each taxing entity included in the Teeter Plan with its total secured property taxes during the year the taxes are levied, including any amount uncollected at fiscal year-end. Under this plan, the District’s general fund receives the full amount of secured property taxes levied each year on its behalf and, for so long as such plan remains in effect, the participating entities, such as the District, no longer experience delinquent taxes. The County’s general fund is the designated recipient of future collections of penalties and interest on all delinquent taxes collected on behalf of participants in this alternative method of apportionment.

The County Board adopted its Teeter Plan in 1993. Once adopted, a county’s Teeter Plan will remain in effect in perpetuity unless the Board of Supervisors orders its discontinuance or unless prior to the commencement of a fiscal year a petition for discontinuance is received and joined in by resolutions of the governing bodies of not less than two thirds of the participating districts in the county. An electing county may, however, opt to discontinue the Teeter Plan with respect to any levying agency in the county if the Board of Supervisors, by action taken not later than July 15 of a fiscal year, elects to discontinue the procedure with respect to such levying agency and the rate of secured tax delinquencies in that agency in any year exceeds 3% of the total of all taxes and assessments levied on the secured roll by that agency.

If the Teeter Plan is discontinued subsequent to its implementation, only those secured property taxes actually collected would be allocated to political subdivisions (including the District) for which the County acts as the tax-levying or tax-collecting agency, but penalties and interest would be credited to the political subdivisions.

The District is not aware of any petitions for the discontinuance of the Teeter Plan in the County or any proposal formally before the County Board to discontinue the Teeter Plan with respect to the District.

Set forth in Table 12 below is a five-year history of the District’s *ad valorem* total property tax and Sewer Service Charge levies.

Table 12
Total Property Tax and Sewer Service Charge Levies
in the District for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25
(In Thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Property Tax and Sewer Service Charge Levy</u>
2020-21	\$405,878
2021-22	418,400
2022-23	430,603
2023-24	445,733
2024-25	464,170

Source: County of Orange Auditor-Controller.

Budgetary Process

The District’s operating fund budget relies on revenues from Sewer Service Charges and property taxes, both of which are collected on the property tax bill, as previously described under the captions “— Sewer Service Charges” and “— Additional Revenues.” The District receives tax revenues from the County in eight allocations, with the largest receipts in December and April. The District operates on a Fiscal Year beginning each July 1. The operating fund budgets include funds to cover the dry period of each tax year, i.e., the period from the beginning of the Fiscal Year until the first taxes are received. The dry-period requirement is budgeted at one-half of the annual operating fund budgeted expenditures. The District uses the accrual method of accounting in its budgets. The District has conformed to its budgets for the last five fiscal years and is conforming to its budget for the current fiscal year.

The District’s annual budget preparation process begins in January of each year and concludes in June upon its adoption. The General Manager reviews the final operating budgets and then distributes them to the Directors and District Committees for consideration. The Board of Directors then adopts the proposed annual budgets, with any revisions, in June of each year.

Budgetary control is exercised at the individual Department level and administrative policies provide guidelines on budget transfers and the authorization necessary to implement transfers. A budget adjustment is a transfer which does not change the total appropriated amount and does not require Board of Directors action. Approval may be granted by the General Manager or the Department Head in certain circumstances. Department Heads have the discretion to reappropriation funds between certain line items within a division but may not exceed total appropriated amounts for each department. They may also transfer staff across divisional lines. The General Manager and Board of Directors must approve additional capital outlay items.

A budget amendment is an adjustment to the total appropriated amount which was not included in the original budget. These supplemental appropriations require formal action by the Board of Directors. Prior year reserves or fund balances may be appropriated to fund items not previously included in the adopted budget. Reserves or fund balances exceeding minimum amounts required by fiscal policies may be appropriated if it is determined to be in the best interest of the District. Directors may also appropriate reserves in case of emergencies or unusual circumstances.

Reserves

The District has an established reserve policy with seven distinct reserve criteria which together comprise the District's reserve fund target. Over a ten-fiscal year period, these requirements collectively result in a year-ending reserve total for each fiscal year projected not to fall below \$564 million as indicated in the District's ten-year cash flow forecast for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2034-35. Collectively, these requirements average \$570 million a year over the current ten-year cash flow forecast to support the operation and maintenance of the District's \$15.7 billion in assets.

The District's reserves are not held in segregated accounts. They consist of the following components based on the described criteria:

- Cash Flow Criterion has been established at a level to fund operations, maintenance and certificate of participation expenses for the first half of the fiscal year, prior to the receipt of the first installment of the property tax allocation and sewer service user fees which are collected as a separate line item on the property tax bill. The level of this criterion has been established as the sum of an amount equal to six months operations and maintenance expenses and the total of the annual debt or certificate of participation service payments due in August each year.
- Operating Contingency Criterion has been established to provide for non-recurring expenditures that were not anticipated when the annual budget was considered and adopted. The level of this criterion has been established at an amount equal to ten percent of the current fiscal year's annual operating budget.
- Capital Improvement Criterion has been maintained to fund annual increments of the CIP. The target level of this criterion has been established at one half of the average annual cash outlay of the CIP through the year 2035. Levels higher and lower than the target can be expected while the long-term financing and capital improvement programs are being finalized.
- Catastrophic Loss or Self-Insurance Criterion has been maintained for property damage including fire, flood, and earthquake, for general liability and for workers' compensation. This reserve criterion is intended to work with purchased insurance policies, FEMA and State disaster reimbursements. Based on the plant infrastructure replacement value, the level of this criterion has been set to fund the District's non-reimbursed costs, estimated to be \$100 million.
- Capital Replacement/Refurbishment Criterion has been established to provide funding to replace or refurbish the current collection, treatment and recycling facilities at the end of their useful economic lives. The current replacement value of these facilities is estimated to be approximately \$15.7 billion. The reserve criterion level has been established at \$75 million.
- Debt Service Required Reserves Criterion has been established at ten percent of the outstanding certificate of participation issues. Other debt service reserves are required to be under the control of a Trustee by the provisions of the certificate of participation issues. These funds are not available for the general needs of the District and must be maintained at specified levels.
- Accumulated Funds exceeding the targets specified by District policy will be maintained for Capital Improvement and for rate stabilization purposes. These funds will be applied to future years' CIP needs due to the timing of the actual CIP outlays, in order to moderate annual fluctuations. There is currently no established target for this reserve.

Set forth in Table 13 below are the actual reserves at June 30, 2021, June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025 for each fund.

Table 13
Cash and Investment Reserves
June 30, 2021 through 2025
(In Millions)

	<u>2021</u> <u>(June 30)</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>(June 30)</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>(June 30)</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>(June 30)</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>(June 30)</u>
Cash Flow Requirements Reserve:					
Operating Expenses	\$ 87	\$ 92	\$ 101	\$108	\$119
Certificates of Participation Payments	24	24	19	19	14
Operating Contingencies Reserve	17	18	20	22	24
Capital Improvement Program Reserve ⁽¹⁾	564	584	610	449	526
Catastrophe and Self Insurance	100	100	100	100	100
Capital Replacement and Refurbishment	75	75	75	75	75
Debt Service Required Reserves ⁽²⁾	94	91	79	76	61
Rate Stabilization Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$961</u>	<u>\$984</u>	<u>\$1,004</u>	<u>\$849</u>	<u>\$919</u>

⁽¹⁾ “Capital Improvement Program Reserve” includes the target level amount set by the District’s reserve criterion plus excess reserves. As of June 30, 2025, the total amount of \$526 million was composed of \$162 million (target amount) and \$364 million (excess reserves).

⁽²⁾ “Debt Service Required Reserves” constitute all amounts designated for reserves within the District’s investment management program, together with certain funds held directly by bond trustees. As of June 30, 2025, of the total Debt Service Required Reserves of \$61 million, \$0 was held by bond trustees to meet specific covenants in the District’s bond documents.

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

Summary of Operating Data

Set forth in Table 14 below is a summary of historical audited operating results for the District for Fiscal Years 2019-2020 through Fiscal Year 2023-24 and unaudited operating results for Fiscal Year 2024-25. The information presented in the summary should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes. See APPENDIX A — “ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024.”

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Table 14
Summary of District Historical Revenues and Expenses
and Other Financial Information
For Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2024-25
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Audited</u>					<u>Unaudited</u>
	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
Revenues:						
Residential & Commercial Sewer Service Charges ⁽¹⁾						
Regional	\$306.8	\$307.9	\$308.8	\$310.0	\$317.5	\$331.9
Local	-	-	-	-		
Industrial Sewer Service Charges	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.8	14.6	14.8
IRWD Assessments	20.8	16.0	8.6	18.6	31.8	21.6
SAWPA Assessments	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.5
<i>Ad Valorem</i> Taxes	104.5	110.2	119.2	125.5	131.6	138.3
Interest Earnings ⁽²⁾	33.7	1.7	(35.3)	12.0	46.6	53.0
Other Revenues ⁽³⁾	<u>4.8</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total Revenues	\$486.0	\$459.8	\$420.8	\$490.9	\$553.8	\$567.0
Operations and Maintenance Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	<u>\$168.3</u>	<u>\$168.0</u>	<u>\$156.1</u>	<u>\$207.2</u>	<u>\$222.7</u>	<u>\$237.9</u>
Net Revenues	<u>\$317.7</u>	<u>\$291.8</u>	<u>\$264.7</u>	<u>\$283.7</u>	<u>\$331.1</u>	<u>\$329.1</u>
Debt Service ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 76.4</u>	<u>\$ 72.5</u>	<u>\$ 74.4</u>	<u>\$ 67.9</u>	<u>\$68.6</u>	<u>\$61.8</u>
UAAL Payment ⁽⁶⁾	<u>\$ 38.0</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Coverage Ratios	4.16x	4.02x	3.56x	4.18x	4.38x	5.33x
CIP Outlay	<u>\$118.2</u>	<u>\$164.0</u>	<u>\$185.0</u>	<u>\$215.5</u>	<u>\$252.9</u>	<u>\$245.0</u>
Ending Reserves ⁽⁷⁾	<u>\$880.8</u>	<u>\$960.6</u>	<u>\$984.0</u>	<u>\$1,004.0</u>	<u>\$848.9</u>	<u>\$918.5</u>

(1) Net of rebates, if any, to commercial users.

(2) Interest earnings include unrealized gains and losses from investments adjusted to market value.

(3) Fiscal Years 2019-20 to 2020-21 other revenues restated to remove capital contributions from other governments.

(4) Excludes depreciation and amortization expenses.

(5) Does not include optional prepayment from cash on June 20, 2024 of \$134,170,000 principal amount of Orange County Sanitation District Wastewater Revenue Obligations, Series 2010C (Taxable Build America Bonds).

(6) In Fiscal Year 2019-20 the District paid down \$38 million of its unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability in its defined pension benefit plan administered by the Orange County Employees Retirement System. As of December 31, 2024, that liability was \$0.

(7) After giving effect to optional prepayment from cash on June 20, 2024 of \$134,170,000 principal amount of Orange County Sanitation District Wastewater Revenue Obligations, Series 2010C (Taxable Build America Bonds).

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

Forecasted Operating Data

Set forth in Table 15 below are forecasted operating results for the District for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2029-30. Projections for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2029-30 are based on assumptions in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget Update approved on June 25, 2025. They assume the number of projects and scheduled build out set forth in the 2023 CIP Validation Study. The projections also reflect the Board-approved annual rate increases of 3.5% for each of Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2027-28 and 4.87% thereafter. Principal outlay components of these projections are derived from the 2025 CIP Validation Study, which identified 74 individual capital projects with projected outlay of \$3.6 billion over the Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2034-35. Much of the construction is scheduled during the next five years, with average annual capital outlays of \$319.9 million. The District's net CIP cash flow budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is \$254.3 million, which factors in allocation for future rehabilitation and savings and deferrals. This CIP budget finances joint works treatment and disposal system improvement projects, and collection system improvement projects. The preparation of such projections was based upon certain assumptions and certain forecasts with respect to conditions that may occur in the future. While the District believes that these assumptions and forecasts are reasonable for the purposes of the projected selected operating data, it makes no representation that they will in fact occur. To the extent that actual future conditions differ from those assumed herein, the data will vary.

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Table 15
Summary of District Forecasted Revenues and Expenses
and Other Financial Information
for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2029-30
(\$ in Millions)⁽¹⁾

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Revenues:					
Residential & Commercial					
Sewer Service Charges	\$360.8	\$371.6	\$375.1	\$395.1	\$416.3
Industrial Sewer Service Charges	16.6	17.1	17.7	18.6	19.5
IRWD Assessments	20.7	20.7	19.6	20.7	22.2
SAWPA Assessments	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Ad Valorem</i> Taxes	123.7	127.4	131.2	135.2	139.2
Interest Earnings	26.5	27.3	26.6	24.7	22.1
Other Revenues	18.1	31.1	18.7	19.0	19.3
Total Revenues	\$566.5	\$595.3	\$589.0	\$613.4	\$638.7
Build America Bonds Federal Subsidy	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	(246.4)	(252.9)	(259.2)	(265.7)	(272.3)
Net Revenues ⁽²⁾	\$322.0	\$344.3	\$331.7	\$349.6	\$368.3
Debt Service ⁽³⁾	\$57.6	\$61.3	\$65.5	\$65.5	\$65.5
Coverage Ratios ⁽²⁾	5.6x	5.6x	5.1x	5.3x	5.6x
CIP Outlays	\$254.3	\$261.3	\$329.6	\$358.0	\$396.2
Replacement, Refurbishment & Rehabilitation ⁽⁴⁾	-	0.1	2.0	6.2	15.7
Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Reserves	\$896.6	\$929.9	\$870.8	\$797.6	\$696.2

(1) Assumptions:

- a) Annual growth in equivalent dwelling units is projected to average 0.3% over the next five years.
- b) The Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sewer Service Charge forecasts are based on the total projected equivalent dwelling units. They also reflect (i) the Board-approved annual rate increase of 3.5% for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2027-28 and 4.87% thereafter.
- c) Revenue Area No. 14 Fees are derived based on the projected contribution of sewage flows to the District from the Irvine Ranch Water District.
- d) *Ad Valorem* Taxes are projected with annual increases of 3% from Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2029-30. The District budgets revenues from *Ad Valorem* Taxes at levels that are lower than the District's expected levels. Any fluctuations in actual *Ad Valorem* Tax revenue received against projected *Ad Valorem* Tax revenue are due, in part, to recent home sales and other market factors. Although the District received \$138.3 million from *Ad Valorem* Taxes in Fiscal Year 2024-25, the District's budget for Fiscal Year 2024-25 reflects projected revenue at \$117.6 million.
- e) Interest earnings are projected to average 3% of annual cash balances.
- f) Operating and Maintenance Expenses are forecasted with a base increase of 2.5% per year beginning with Fiscal Year 2026-27 with adjustments for known periodic outlays that do not occur annually.
- g) Annual CIP Outlays are based on the cash flow projections developed from the 2025 CIP Validation Study, with adjustments for CIP savings and deferrals.

(2) Calculated in accordance with the Master Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement.

(3) Assumes refunding of the Refunded 2016A Obligations with the proceeds of the Revenue Obligations as described in "REFUNDING PLAN" herein and estimated debt service on the Revenue Obligations.

(4) Replacement, Refurbishment & Rehabilitation are known future capital outlays that have been identified within the District's Asset Management Program but have not yet been developed into specific proposed projects and included within the CIP Program.

Source: Orange County Sanitation District.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Operating Data

The District is a resource recovery agency focused on providing reliable and cost-effective public services. It serves 2.6 million people in central and northwest portion of the County, and the District's mission statement is "[t]o protect public health and the environment by providing effective wastewater collection, treatment, and recycling." The objectives of operating the reclamation plants are to process and pass on for purification or dispose of the treated wastewater and the separated solids in accordance with federal, state and local laws including the EPA.

Preparing and planning is essential for the future of the District and the community it serves. As part of the planning process, the District has adopted the Strategic Plan. Strategic planning is the first step in defining the District's ability to have people and assets in the right place at the right time to meet its agreed upon mission and levels of service. The Strategic Plan defines the strategic initiatives to be pursued by the District and provides a basis for long-term financial, capital and operational planning. Key policies are focused on four broad categories (Business Principles, Environmental Stewardship, Wastewater Management, and Workplace Environment) and fifteen policy areas.

The District's Master Plan drives the District's 20-year CIP and determines the proper timing of projects to maximize the life of assets. The Asset Management team works continuously with the Operations and Maintenance Department to properly define the timing of large CIP projects and the execution of many small projects essential to the day-to-day operations of the collections and plants to maintain reliable and resilient facilities.

As of June 30, 2024, the District has a financial net position of \$3.2 billion, which is an increase of \$197.8 million, or 6.6%, over the prior year net position. Of this amount, \$872.2 million represents unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Net capital assets, consisting of non-depreciable capital assets and depreciable capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$137.5 million, or 4.8% over the prior year. Net investment in capital assets increased \$316.0 million, or 16.2% over the prior year. Total outstanding debt decreased by \$183.6 million, or 23.3% from the prior year to \$606.1 million.

The District considers various factors in preparing the biennium budget, including the County's unemployment rate, inflation and the yield on its investments. The District's user fee schedule was increased by 3.2% for fiscal year 2023-24, which is necessary to support the District's cash flow needs for operating costs, debt service and capital improvement outlays. As a result, operating revenues increased by \$6.9 million, or 2.1%, over the prior year due to the increased user fee. Non-operating revenues increased \$56.0 million, or 35.4 %, from prior year primarily from growth in investment and interest income, higher property tax revenues, contributions from other governments equity share integration adjustments and insurance recoveries.

Operating expenses (other than depreciation and amortization) increased \$15.5 million, or 7.5%, from prior year primarily due to increases in supplies, repairs and maintenance due to digester cleaning, repairs, chemical costs, contractual services, and other operating services. Non-operating expenses increased \$7.6 million, or 27.2%, from prior year. Capital contributions decreased \$14.0 million, or 43.5%, from the prior year, due to a decrease in capital facility capacity charges fees collected from cities and supplemental capital facilities capacity charges assessed to industrial dischargers, and decrease in capital contributions from other governments. Reflective of reimbursements from Orange County Water District for groundwater replenishment system costs.

Investment of District Funds

State statutes authorize the District to invest in obligations of the United States Government, state and local governmental agencies, negotiable certificates of deposits, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, reverse repurchase agreements and a variety of other investment instruments which are allowable under California Government Code Section 53600 *et seq.*

All District funds, except for Obligation Reserve Funds controlled by a bank trustee pursuant to the provisions of Existing Senior Obligations, are managed by an external money manager, Insight Investment. U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association serves as the District's independent custodian bank for its investment program. Callan LLC serves as the District's independent advisor.

As of June 30, 2025, the District's externally managed fund consisted of a short-term investment portfolio of \$192.9 million with an average maturity of 51 days, and a long-term investment portfolio of \$640.9 million with average maturities of 3.3 years. Investments consist of United States government securities, corporate bonds and commercial paper. The District's portfolio contains no structured investment vehicles ("SIVs") or reverse repurchase agreements.

Deposits in banks are maintained in financial institutions which provide deposit protection on the bank balance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The California Government Code requires State banks and savings and loans to secure local government deposits by pledging government securities equal to 110% of the deposits or by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes equal to 150% of the deposits.

The District's Investment Policy requires that the District invest public funds in a manner which ensures the safety and preservation of capital while meeting reasonable anticipated operating expenditure needs, achieving a reasonable rate of return and conforming to all State and local statutes governing the investment of public funds. The primary objectives, in order, of the District's investment activities are safety, liquidity and return on investment.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Existing Indebtedness

Currently, the District has Senior Obligations Outstanding payable on parity with the Revenue Obligations. The table on the next page describes the District's outstanding parity certificates of participation as of June 30, 2025. The payment obligations in connection with each series of these certificates of participation constitute Senior Obligations, subject to the provisions of the Master Agreement and shall be afforded all of the benefits, interests and security afforded Senior Obligations pursuant to the Master Agreement. The District has no general obligation bonds or subordinate bonds outstanding.

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Table 16
Outstanding Senior Obligations
As of June 30, 2025

	Original Principal <u>Amount</u>	Issue Date	Outstanding Balance	Final Maturity
2010A Revenue Obligations	\$ 80,000,000	05/18/10	\$ 80,000,000	02/01/40
2010C Revenue Obligations	157,000,000	12/08/10	22,830,000	02/01/32
2016A Revenue Obligations ⁽¹⁾	145,880,000	03/30/16	115,850,000	02/01/39
2017A Revenue Obligations	66,370,000	02/01/17	65,815,000	02/01/30
2021A Revenue Obligations	133,510,000	07/29/21	76,705,000	02/01/36
2022A Revenue Obligations	81,620,000	02/01/22	81,620,000	02/01/33
2024A Revenue Obligations	<u>139,720,000</u>	05/07/24	<u>129,210,000</u>	02/01/37
Total Senior Obligations	<u>\$804,100,000</u>		<u>\$572,030,000</u>	

⁽¹⁾ All or a portion to be prepaid with proceeds of the Revenue Obligations and other moneys. See “REFUNDING PLAN” herein.

In connection with the execution and delivery of the above-referenced outstanding certificates of participation, the District entered into certain installment purchase agreements, or equivalent documents, providing for the payment of installment payments or similar payments.

Anticipated Financings

From time to time the District may incur other obligations to finance portions of the CIP and to refund the Revenue Obligations. Over the next five years, however, the District does not expect to issue any additional debt, other than refunding debt. The District expects to refund outstanding obligations from time to time. See “SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS – Sale Proceeds of Future Obligations.”

THE CORPORATION

The Corporation was organized on June 19, 2000 as a nonprofit public benefit corporation pursuant to the Nonprofit Public Corporation law of the State. The Corporation’s purpose is to render assistance to the District in its acquisition of equipment, real property and improvements on behalf of the District. Under its articles of incorporation, the Corporation has all powers conferred upon nonprofit public benefit corporations by the laws of the State, provided that it will not engage in any activity other than that which is necessary or convenient for, or incidental to the purposes for which it was formed.

The Corporation is a separate legal entity from the District. It is governed by a twenty-five member Board of Directors. The Corporation has no employees. All staff work is performed by employees of the District. The members of the Corporation’s Board of Directors are the Board of Directors of the District.

The District’s Assistant General Manager, Director of Finance and other District employees are available to provide staff support to the Corporation.

The Corporation has not entered into any material financing arrangements other than those referred to in this Official Statement. Further information concerning the Corporation may be obtained from the Orange County Sanitation District office at 18480 Bandilier Circle, Fountain Valley, California, 92708.

LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES

Article XIII A of the California Constitution

On June 6, 1978, California voters approved Proposition 13 (“Proposition 13”), which added Article XIII A to the State Constitution (“Article XIII A”). Article XIII A, as amended, limits the amount of any *ad valorem* tax on real property to one percent of the full cash value thereof, except that additional *ad valorem* taxes may be levied to pay debt service on (i) indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, (ii) (as a result of an amendment to Article XIII A approved by State voters on June 3, 1986) on bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property which has been approved on or after July 1, 1978 by two-third of the voters on such indebtedness, and (iii) bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or replacement of school facilities or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55% of the voters of the district, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition. Article XIII A defines full cash value to mean “the county assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under “full cash value,” or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment.” The full cash value may be adjusted annually to reflect inflation at a rate not to exceed 2% per year or to reflect a reduction in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under the taxing jurisdiction, or reduced in the event of declining property values caused by substantial damage, destruction, or other factors. Amendments to the California Constitution have implemented and modified limits on reassessment of property value upon transfers. Most recently, Proposition 19 limits people who inherit family properties from keeping a low property tax base resulting from the 2% restriction on increases, unless they use the home as their primary residence. It also allows homeowners who are over 55 years of age, disabled, or victims of a wildfire or natural disaster to transfer their assessed value of their primary home to a newly purchased or newly constructed replacement primary residence up to three times. Legislation enacted by the State Legislature to implement Article XIII A provides that notwithstanding any other law, local agencies may not levy any *ad valorem* property tax except to pay debt service on indebtedness approved by the voters as described above.

Legislation Implementing Article XIII A

Legislation has been enacted and amended a number of times since 1978 to implement Article XIII A. Under current law, local agencies are no longer permitted to levy directly any property tax (except to pay voter-approved indebtedness). The one percent property tax is automatically levied by the County and distributed according to a formula among taxing agencies. The formula apportions the tax roughly in proportion to the relative shares of taxes levied prior to 1979.

Increases of assessed valuation resulting from reappraisals of property due to new construction, change in ownership or from the 2% annual adjustment are allocated among the various jurisdictions in the “taxing area” based upon their respective “situs.” Any such allocation made to a local agency continues as part of its allocation in future years.

Beginning in the 1981-82 fiscal year, assessors in the State no longer record property values on tax rolls at the assessed value of 25% of market value which was expressed as \$4 per \$100 assessed value. All taxable property is now shown at full market value on the tax rolls. Consequently, the tax rate is expressed as \$1 per \$100 of taxable value. All taxable property value included in this Official Statement is shown at 100% of market value (unless noted differently) and all tax rates reflect the \$1 per \$100 of taxable value.

Article XIII B of the California Constitution

An initiative to amend the State Constitution entitled “Limitation of Government Appropriations” was approved on September 6, 1979, thereby adding Article XIII B to the State Constitution (“Article XIII B”). Under Article XIII B, the State and each local governmental entity has an annual “appropriations limit” and is not permitted to spend certain moneys that are called “appropriations subject to limitation” (consisting of tax revenues, state subventions and certain other funds) in an amount higher than the appropriations limit. Article XIII B does not affect the appropriations of moneys that are excluded from the definition of “appropriations subject to limitation,” including debt service on indebtedness existing or authorized as of January 1, 1979, or bonded indebtedness subsequently approved by the voters. In general terms, the appropriations limit is to be based on certain 1978-79 expenditures, and is to be adjusted annually to reflect changes in consumer prices, populations, and services provided by these entities. Among other provisions of Article XIII B, if these entities’ revenues in any year exceed the amounts permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two years.

“Appropriations subject to limitation” are authorizations to spend “proceeds of taxes,” which consist of tax revenues, state subventions and certain other funds, including proceeds from regulatory licenses, user charges or other fees to the extent that such proceeds exceed “the cost reasonably borne by such entity in providing the regulation, product or service,” but “proceeds of taxes” excludes tax refunds and some benefit payments such as unemployment insurance. No limit is imposed on appropriations of funds which are not “proceeds of taxes,” such as reasonable user charges or fees, and certain other non-tax funds.

Not included in the Article XIII B limit are appropriations for the debt service costs of bonds existing or authorized by January 1, 1979, or subsequently authorized by the voters, appropriations required to comply with mandates of courts or the federal government and appropriations for qualified capital outlay projects. The appropriations limit may also be exceeded in certain cases of emergency.

The appropriations limit for the District in each year is based on the District’s limit for the prior year, adjusted annually for changes in the cost of living and changes in population, and adjusted, where applicable, for transfer of financial responsibility of providing services to or from another unit of government. The change in the cost of living is, at the District’s option, either (1) the percentage change in State per capita personal income, or (2) the percentage change in the local assessment roll on nonresidential property. Either test is likely to be greater than the change in the cost of living index, which was used prior to Proposition 111. Change in population is to be measured either within the jurisdiction of the District or the County as a whole.

As amended by Proposition 111, the appropriations limit is tested over consecutive two-year periods. Any excess of the aggregate “proceeds of taxes” received by a District over such two-year period above the combined appropriations limits for those two years is to be returned to taxpayers by reductions in tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two years. As originally enacted in 1979, the District’s appropriations limit was based on 1978-79 authorizations to expend proceeds of taxes and was adjusted annually to reflect changes in cost of living and population (using different definitions, which were modified by Proposition 111). Starting with Fiscal Year 1990-91, the District’s appropriations limit was recalculated by taking the actual Fiscal Year 1986-87 limit, and applying the annual adjustments as if Proposition 111 had been in effect. The District does not anticipate that any such appropriations limitations will impair its ability to make Installment Payments as required by the Installment Purchase Agreement.

Proposition 1A and Proposition 22

Proposition 1A (“Proposition 1A”), proposed by the Legislature in connection with the 2004-05 Budget Act and approved by the voters in November 2004, restricts State authority to reduce major local tax revenues such as the tax shifts permitted to take place in Fiscal Years 2004-05 and 2005-06. Proposition 1A provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions. Proposition 1A generally prohibits the State from shifting to schools or community colleges any share of property tax revenues allocated to local governments for any fiscal year, as set forth under the laws in effect as of November 3, 2004. Any change in the allocation of property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature.

Proposition 1A provides, however, that beginning in Fiscal Year 2008-09, the State may shift to schools and community colleges up to 8% of local government property tax revenues, which amount must be repaid, with interest, within three years, if the Governor proclaims that the shift is needed due to a severe state financial hardship, the shift is approved by two-thirds of both houses and certain other conditions are met. Such a shift may not occur more than twice in any ten-year period. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county.

Proposition 1A was generally superseded by the passage of a new initiative constitutional amendment at the November 2010 election, known as Proposition 22 (“Proposition 22”). The effect of Proposition 22 is to prohibit the State, even during a period of severe fiscal hardship, from delaying the distribution of tax revenues for transportation, redevelopment, or local government projects and services. It prevents the State from redirecting redevelopment agency property tax increment to any other local government or from temporarily shifting property taxes from cities, counties and special districts to schools. This is intended to, among other things, stabilize local government revenue sources by restricting the State’s control over local property taxes.

Prior to the passage of Proposition 22, the State invoked Proposition 1A to divert \$1.935 billion in local property tax revenues in fiscal year 2009-10 from cities, counties, and special districts to the State to offset State general fund spending for education and other programs. Approximately \$5 million of the District’s property tax revenues were diverted to the State as a result of this Proposition 1A suspension. The District participated in a Proposition 1A Securitization Program (the “Program”) sponsored by the California Statewide Communities Development Authority. The Program allowed the District to exchange its anticipated State property tax receivable for an equal amount of cash. In addition, the State’s adopted 2009-10 budget included a \$1.7 billion diversion in local property tax revenues from local redevelopment agencies. Many California Redevelopment Association members are actively engaged in litigation to block such diversion and recoup certain payments already made under certain legislation passed in July 2009 that is beyond the reach of Proposition 22, known as “ABX4 26.”

Proposition 1A also provides that if the State reduces the vehicle license fee (“VLF”) rate currently in effect, 0.65% of vehicle value, the State must provide local governments with equal replacement revenues. Further, Proposition 1A requires the State to suspend State mandates affecting cities, counties and special districts, excepting mandates relating to employee rights, schools or community colleges, in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with such mandates.

Article XIIC and Article XIID of the California Constitution

Proposition 218, a State ballot initiative known as the “Right to Vote on Taxes Act,” was approved by the voters on November 5, 1996. The initiative added Articles XIIC and XIID to the California

Constitution, creating additional requirements for the imposition by most local governments of “general taxes,” “special taxes,” “assessments,” “fees,” and “charges.” Proposition 218 became effective, pursuant to its terms, as of November 6, 1996, although compliance with some of its provisions was deferred until July 1, 1997, and certain of its provisions purport to apply to any tax imposed for general governmental purposes (*i.e.*, “general taxes”) imposed, extended or increased on or after January 1, 1995 and prior to November 6, 1996.

Article XIID imposes substantive and procedural requirements on the imposition, extension or increase of any “fee” or “charge” subject to its provisions. A “fee” or “charge” subject to Article XIID includes any levy, other than an *ad valorem* tax, special tax or assessment, imposed by an agency upon a parcel or upon a person as an incident of property ownership. Article XIID prohibits, among other things, the imposition of any proposed fee or charge, and, possibly, the increase of any existing fee or charge, in the event written protests against the proposed fee or charge are presented at a required public hearing on the fee or charge by a majority of owners of the parcels upon which the fee or charge is to be imposed. Except for fees and charges for water, sewer and refuse collection services, the approval of a majority of the property owners subject to the fee or charge, or at the option of the agency, by a two-thirds vote of the electorate residing in the affected area, is required within 45 days following the public hearing on any such proposed new or increased fee or charge. The California Supreme Court decisions in *Richmond v. Shasta Community Services District*, 32 Cal.4th 409 (2004) (“*Richmond*”), and *Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency v. Verjil*, 39 Cal.4th 205 (2006) (“*Bighorn*”) have clarified some of the uncertainty surrounding the applicability of Section 6 of Article XIID to service fees and charges. In *Richmond*, the Shasta Community Services District charged a water connection fee, which included a capacity charge for capital improvements to the water system and a fire suppression charge. The Court held that both the capacity charge and the fire suppression charge were not subject to Article XIID because a water connection fee is not a property-related fee or charge because it results from the property owner’s voluntary decision to apply for the connection. In both *Richmond* and *Bighorn*, however, the Court stated that a fee for ongoing water service through an existing connection is imposed “as an incident of property ownership” within the meaning of Article XIID, rejecting, in *Bighorn*, the water agency’s argument that consumption-based water charges are not imposed “as an incident of property ownership” but as a result of the voluntary decisions of customers as to how much water to use.

Article XIID also provides that “standby charges” are considered “assessments” and must follow the procedures required for “assessments” under Article XIID and imposes several procedural requirements for the imposition of any assessment, which may include (1) various notice requirements, including the requirement to mail a ballot to owners of the affected property; (2) the substitution of a property owner ballot procedure for the traditional written protest procedure, and providing that “majority protest” exists when ballots (weighted according to proportional financial obligation) submitted in opposition exceed ballots in favor of the assessments; and (3) the requirement that the levying entity “separate the general benefits from the special benefits conferred on a parcel” of land. Article XIID also precludes standby charges for services that are not immediately available to the parcel being charged.

Article XIID provides that all existing, new or increased assessments are to comply with its provisions beginning July 1, 1997. Existing assessments imposed on or before November 5, 1996, and “imposed exclusively to finance the capital costs or maintenance and operations expenses for [among other things] water” are exempted from some of the provisions of Article XIID applicable to assessments.

Article XIIC extends the people’s initiative power to reduce or repeal existing local taxes, assessments, fees and charges. This extension of the initiative power is not limited by the terms of Article XIIC to fees, taxes, assessment fees and charges imposed after November 6, 1996 and absent other authority could result in retroactive reduction in any existing taxes, assessments, fees or charges. In *Bighorn*, the Court concluded that under Article XIIC local voters by initiative may reduce a public

agency's water rates and delivery charges. The Court noted, however, that it was not holding that the authorized initiative power is free of all limitations, stating that it was not determining whether the electorate's initiative power is subject to the public agency's statutory obligation to set water service charges at a level that will "pay the operating expenses of the agency, . . . provide for repairs and depreciation of works, provide a reasonable surplus for improvements, extensions, and enlargements, pay the interest on any bonded debt, and provide a sinking or other fund for the payment of the principal of such debt as it may become due."

Under Ordinance No. OC SAN-58 adopted on March 22, 2023, the District established residential Sewer Service Charges, except within Revenue Area No. 14 (for which service is billed directly to the IRWD), based on the cost of services and facilities provided to each customer of the District. The noticed public hearing held in connection with the adoption of this ordinance considered an increase in the single family residential rate, the underlying rate for all of the District's sewer service charges, of 3.5% for Fiscal Year 2023-24 through Fiscal Year 2027-28. These increases were approved by the Board through the adoption of Ordinance No. OC SAN-58.

Pursuant to the Master Agreement, the District will, to the extent permitted by law, fix, prescribe and collect fees and charges for the services of the Wastewater System which will be at least sufficient to yield during each Fiscal Year (a) Net Revenues equal to 125% of Debt Service on Senior Obligations for such Fiscal Year, and (b) Net Operating Revenues equal to 100% of Debt Service on all Obligations for such Fiscal Year. The District may make adjustments from time to time in such fees and charges and may make such classification thereof as it deems necessary, but will not reduce the fees and charges then in effect unless the Revenues and Net Revenues from such reduced fees and charges will at all times be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Master Agreement. If service charges are determined to be subject to Article XIID, and proposed increased service charges cannot be imposed as a result of a majority protest, such circumstances may adversely affect the ability of the District to generate revenues in the amounts required by the Master Agreement, and to make Installment Payments as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement. No assurance may be given that Articles XIIC and XIID will not have a material adverse impact on Net Revenues.

Other Initiative Measures

Articles XIIA, XIIB, XIIC and XIID were adopted pursuant to California's constitutional initiative process. From time to time other initiative measures could be adopted by California voters, placing additional limitations on the ability of the District to increase revenues.

RISK FACTORS

This section describes certain special considerations and risk factors affecting the payment of and security for the Revenue Obligations. The following discussion is not meant to be an exhaustive list of the risks associated with the purchase of any Revenue Obligations and the order does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various risks. Potential investors in the Revenue Obligations are advised to consider these special factors along with all other information in this Official Statement in evaluating the Revenue Obligations. There can be no assurance that other considerations will not materialize in the future, and if additional considerations materialize to a sufficient degree, they could delay or prevent payment of principal and interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations.

Limited Obligations

The Revenue Obligations are certificates of participation that evidence direct, fractional undivided interests of the Owners thereof in the Installment Payments. The obligation of the District to pay the

Installment Payments and the interest thereon and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement is a special obligation of the District payable, in the manner provided under the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues, and other funds as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement. The obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments and the interest thereon is a limited obligation of the District and is not secured by a legal or equitable pledge or charge or lien upon any property of the District or any of its income or receipts, except the Net Revenues.

Factors that can adversely affect the availability of Net Revenues include, among other matters, general and local economic conditions, and changes in law and government regulations (including initiatives and moratoriums). The realization of future Net Revenues is also subject to, among other things, the capabilities of management of the District, the ability of the District to provide wastewater service to its customers, the ability of the District to establish, maintain and collect charges for the wastewater service to its customers and the ability of the District to establish, maintain and collect rates and charges sufficient to pay the Installment Payments and the interest thereon .

Wastewater System Maintenance and Operation Costs and Net Revenues

There can be no assurance that the District's Maintenance and Operation Costs for the Wastewater System will remain at the levels described in this Official Statement. Changes in technology, energy or other expenses, including any increased treatment costs, due to inflation or otherwise, could reduce the District's Net Revenues and require substantial increases in rates or charges. Such rate increases could increase the likelihood of nonpayment or decrease demand. Although the District has covenanted to prescribe, revise and collect rates and charges for the Wastewater System at certain levels, there can be no assurance that such amounts will be collected in the amounts and at the times necessary to make timely payments with respect to the Revenue Obligations.

Construction projects in the capital program are subject to ordinary construction risks and delays applicable to projects of their kind, including but not limited to (i) inclement weather affecting contractor performance and timeliness of completion, which could affect the costs and availability of, or delivery schedule for, equipment, components, materials, labor or subcontractors; (ii) contractor claims or nonperformance; (iii) failure of contractors to execute within contract price; (iv) work stoppages or slowdowns; (v) failure of contractors to meet schedule terms; (vi) supply chain issues; (vii) inflation; or (viii) unanticipated project site conditions, including the discovery of hazardous materials on the site or other issues regarding compliance with applicable environmental standards, and other natural hazards or seismic events encountered during construction. In addition, given the limited redundancy of certain wastewater facilities and systems, such systems must remain operational during construction, which could affect construction schedules or budgets.

The ability of the District to comply with its covenants under the Master, Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement and generate Net Revenues sufficient to pay Installment Payments may be adversely affected by actions and events outside the control of the District and may be adversely affected by actions taken (or not taken) by voters, property owners, taxpayers or payers of assessments, fees and charges. See "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES – Articles XIIC and XIID of the California Constitution." The remedies available to the owners of the Revenue Obligations upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Installment Purchase Agreement are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions that are typically subject to discretion and delay and could prove both expensive and time consuming to obtain.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities are subject to a wide variety of local, State, and federal health and environmental laws. Among the types of regulatory requirements faced by such facilities are air and water quality control requirements and biosolids regulations. Such regulations, as they may be from time to time amended or subsequently enacted could affect the Net Revenues available to pay the Installment Payments. See “THE DISTRICT – Permits, Licenses and Other Regulations” and “ – Biosolids Management.”

Natural Disasters

A number of natural disasters could affect the physical condition of the Wastewater System facilities and/or the ability or willingness of Wastewater System customers to pay their sewer bills when due. This may include the following:

Climate Change and Weather. The change in the earth’s average atmospheric temperature, generally referred to as “climate change,” is expected to, among other things, increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and cause rising sea levels and substantial flooding. The impacts of climate change may materially adversely affect the finances and operations of the Wastewater System. The sewers and pumping plants can be threatened by increased flooding risks, sinkholes, decreased flows, power outages, service disruptions, and other changes in subsurface conditions that are caused by the fluctuating climate extremes between wet and dry weather events.

The District’s Climate Resiliency Study, which was completed in November 2019, provides a comprehensive analysis of climate-related, site-specific risk assessments of the District’s facilities using available climate predictions, industry standards, and geographical information systems. The analysis from the study is used to further develop strategies for climate risk and resiliency. See “THE DISTRICT – Climate Issues.”

Seismic. The District, like most communities in California, is an area of unpredictable seismic activity, and therefore, is subject to potentially destructive earthquakes. Southern California is characterized by a number of geotechnical conditions that represent potential safety hazards, including expansive soils and areas of potential liquefaction and landslide. The CIP includes planned improvements to facilities for the purpose of improving seismic reliability. See “THE DISTRICT – Capital Improvement Plan.” The District has limited earthquake insurance partially covering several key structures; beyond that, the District relies on a combination of self-insurance and District reserves for all property damage from the perils of seismic activity. See “THE DISTRICT – Risk Management.” Although the District continues to improve seismic reliability, there can be no assurance that these or any additional measures will be adequate in the event that a natural disaster occurs, nor that costs of preparedness measures will be as currently anticipated. Further, damage to components of the Wastewater System could cause a material increase in costs for repairs or a corresponding material adverse impact on Net Revenues.

Sewer Failure. The Wastewater System is subject to potential failures of its sewage collection and conveyance systems due the potential impact of climate change or natural disasters that can result in unexpected repair costs and other expenses. Although the District has implemented disaster preparedness plans and made improvements to Wastewater System facilities in connection with such potential disasters, there can be no assurance that these or any additional measures will be adequate in the event that a disaster occurs, nor that costs of preparedness measures will be as currently anticipated. Further, damage to components of the Wastewater System could cause a material increase in costs for repairs or a corresponding material adverse impact on Net Revenues. See “THE DISTRICT –Emergency Management: Response and Recovery.”

The District is unable to predict the potential impact of heavy rains, flooding, sea level rise, earthquakes, tsunamis, extreme heat, wildfires and other natural disasters on the Wastewater System's operations or financial condition.

Cybersecurity

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on computer and other digital networks and systems to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private or other sensitive electronic information, the District is potentially subject to multiple cyber threats, including without limitation hacking, viruses, ransomware, malware and other attacks. No assurance can be given that its efforts to manage cyber threats and attacks will be successful in all cases, or that any such attack would not materially impact the operations or finances of any entity, including with respect to the administration of the Revenue Obligations. The District is also reliant on other entities and service providers in connection with its information technology generally, as well as with the administration of the Revenue Obligations, including without limitation the Trustee. Cybersecurity, and generally, protecting the District's computer assets, networks, programs, data, and industrial control equipment from unauthorized access or attacks, is a listed topic of the District's Strategic Plan. See "THE DISTRICT – Strategic Plan." However, no assurance can be given that the District and these other entities will not be affected by cyber threats and attacks in a manner that may affect the owners of the Revenue Obligations. The District currently maintains commercial cyber liability coverage, but the District is not obligated to continue such coverage. See "THE DISTRICT – Risk Management."

Limitations on Remedies; Bankruptcy

The District is authorized to file for bankruptcy protection pursuant to Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") under certain circumstances. Should the District file for bankruptcy, there could be adverse effects on the owners of the Revenue Obligations.

If the District is in bankruptcy, then the District's creditors (including the Trustee on behalf of owners of the Revenue Obligations) may be prohibited from taking any action to collect any amount from the District or to enforce any obligation of the District without the bankruptcy court's permission. This prohibition may also prevent the Trustee from making payments to the owners of the Revenue Obligations from funds in the Trustee's possession. The rate covenant (see "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS – Rate Covenant") may not be enforceable in bankruptcy by the Trustee or the owners of the Revenue Obligations.

The District may be able, without the consent and over the objection of the Trustee and the owners of the Revenue Obligations, to alter the priority, interest rate, principal amount, payment terms, collateral, maturity dates, payment sources, covenants (including tax-related covenants), and other terms or provisions of the Master Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Revenue Obligations as long as the bankruptcy court determines that the alterations are fair and equitable.

There may be delays in Installment Payments, and consequently payments on the Revenue Obligations, while the District is in bankruptcy. There may be other possible effects of a bankruptcy of the District that could result in delays or reductions in payments on the Revenue Obligations, or result in losses to the owners of the Revenue Obligations. Regardless of any specific adverse determinations in a District bankruptcy proceeding, the fact of a District bankruptcy proceeding could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and value of the Revenue Obligations.

Rate Setting Process Under Proposition 218

Proposition 218, which added Articles XIII C and XIII D to the State Constitution, affects the District's ability to maintain existing rates and impose rate increases, and no assurance can be given that future rate increases will not encounter majority protest opposition or be challenged by initiative action authorized under Proposition 218. In the event that future proposed rate increases cannot be imposed as a result of majority protest or initiative, the District might thereafter be unable to generate Net Revenues in the amounts required by the Trust Agreement to pay the Revenue Obligations. The District believes that its current Wastewater System rates approved by the Board were effected in compliance with the notice, public hearing and majority protest provisions of Proposition 218. See "DISTRICT REVENUES – Sewer Service Charges" and "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND REVENUES – Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution."

Loss of Tax-Exemption

As highlighted under the heading "TAX MATTERS," interest on the Revenue Obligations could become includable in gross income for purposes of federal income taxation retroactive to the date the Revenue Obligations were issued, as a result of future legislation (including legislation which may be currently proposed) or acts or omissions of the District in violation of its covenants in the Installment Purchase Agreement and the Trust Agreement.

Should such an event of taxability occur, the Revenue Obligations are not subject to special redemption and will remain Outstanding until maturity or until redeemed under other provisions set forth in the Trust Agreement.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Revenue Obligations and certain other legal matters are subject to the approving opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California, Special Counsel to the District. A complete copy of the proposed form of Special Counsel opinion is attached as Appendix F hereto. Special Counsel, in its capacity as Special Counsel to the District, undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the District and the Corporation by Best Best & Krieger LLP, Irvine, California, and for the District by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Disclosure Counsel to the District.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

The District has retained PFM Financial Advisors LLC as an independent registered municipal advisor (the "Municipal Advisor") in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor have they undertaken, to audit, authenticate or otherwise verify the information set forth in the Official Statement, or any other related information available to the District, with respect to accuracy and completeness of disclosure of such information. The Municipal Advisor has reviewed this Official Statement but makes no guaranty, warranty or other representation respecting accuracy and completeness of the information contained in this Official Statement. The fees of the Municipal Advisor are contingent on the issuance and delivery of the Revenue Obligations.

ABSENCE OF LITIGATION

There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, regulatory agency, public board or body, pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened

against the District affecting the existence of the District or the titles of its directors or officers to their offices or seeking to restrain or to enjoin the sale or delivery of the Revenue Obligations, the application of the proceeds thereof in accordance with the Trust Agreement, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity or enforceability of the Revenue Obligations, the Trust Agreement, the Master Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement or any action of the District contemplated by any of said documents, or in any way contesting the completeness or accuracy of this Official Statement, or contesting the powers of the District or its authority with respect to the Revenue Obligations or any action of the District contemplated by any of said documents, nor, to the knowledge of the District is there any basis therefor.

There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, regulatory agency, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened against the District contesting or affecting the ability of the District to collect amounts from which Installment Payments are payable, or which would have a material adverse effect on the District's ability to make Installment Payments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements of the District included in Appendix A to this Official Statement have been audited by Davis Farr LLP, independent certified public accountants. See APPENDIX A – “ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024” herein. The District has received the Government Finance Officers Association Certificate of Achievement for “Excellence in Financial Reporting” for 30 consecutive years. The audited financial statements, including the footnotes thereto, should be reviewed in their entirety. Davis Farr LLP, the District's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included in Appendix A, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Davis Farr LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Francisco, California, Special Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming compliance by the District with certain covenants in the Trust Agreement, the Tax Certificate and other documents pertaining to the Revenue Obligations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) regarding the use, expenditure and investment of proceeds of the Revenue Obligations and the timely payment of certain investment earnings to the United States, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is not included in the gross income of the owners of the Revenue Obligations for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such covenants and requirements may cause the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation to be included in gross income retroactive to the date of execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations.

In the further opinion of Special Counsel, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Special Counsel expresses no opinion regarding the applicability of the federal corporate alternative minimum tax to the adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations.

Ownership of, or the receipt of interest on, tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, certain S corporations with excess passive income, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers that may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations and taxpayers who may be eligible for the earned income tax credit. Special Counsel expresses no opinion with respect to any collateral tax consequences and, accordingly, prospective purchasers of the Revenue Obligations should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of any collateral tax consequences.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Trust Agreement, the Tax Certificate or other documents pertaining to the Revenue Obligations may be changed, and certain actions may be taken or not taken, under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents, upon the advice or with the approving opinion of counsel nationally recognized in the area of tax-exempt obligations. Special Counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of any change to any document pertaining to the Revenue Obligations or of any action taken or not taken where such change is made or action is taken or not taken without the approval of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP or in reliance upon the advice of counsel other than Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation for federal income tax purposes.

Special Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and judicial decisions and the representations and covenants of the District described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Special Counsel, and Special Counsel's opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of examining the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an examination of the Revenue Obligations is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the "taxpayer," and the owners of the Revenue Obligations would have no right to participate in the examination process. In responding to or defending an examination of the tax-exempt status of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation, the District may have different or conflicting interests from the owners. Additionally, public awareness of any future examination of the Revenue Obligations could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Revenue Obligations during the pendency of the examination, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Bond Premium

To the extent a purchaser acquires a Revenue Obligation at a price in excess of the amount payable at its maturity, such excess will constitute "bond premium" under the Code. The Code and applicable Treasury Regulations provide generally that bond premium on a tax-exempt obligation is amortized over the remaining term of the obligation (or a shorter period in the case of certain callable obligations) based on the obligation's yield to maturity (or shorter period in the case of certain callable obligations). The amount of premium so amortized reduces the owner's basis in such obligation for federal income tax purposes, though such amortized premium is not deductible for federal income tax purposes. This reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of the obligation. Special Counsel is not opining on the accounting for bond premium or the consequence to a Revenue Obligation purchaser of purchasing a Revenue Obligation with bond premium. Accordingly, persons considering the purchase of Revenue Obligations with bond premium should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of bond premium on such Revenue Obligations for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of such Revenue Obligations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Interest paid on the Revenue Obligations will be subject to information reporting in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Although such reporting requirement does not, in and of itself, affect the excludability of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes, such reporting requirement causes the payment of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation to be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to beneficial owners who (a) are not “exempt recipients,” and (b) either fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the beneficial owner’s taxpayer identification number) in the required manner or have been identified by the IRS as having failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on their income tax returns. Generally, individuals are not exempt recipients, whereas corporations and certain other entities are exempt recipients. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner are allowed as a refund or credit against such beneficial owner’s federal income tax liability so long as the required information is furnished to the IRS.

State Tax Exemption

In the further opinion of Special Counsel, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.

Future Developments

Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to owners of the Revenue Obligations of the exclusion of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation from gross income for federal income tax purposes or of the exemption of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation from State of California personal income taxation. Any proposed legislation, whether or not enacted, or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Revenue Obligations. Prospective purchasers of the Revenue Obligations should consult their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future change in tax law.

A copy of the form of opinion of Special Counsel relating to the Revenue Obligations is included in APPENDIX F hereto.

VERIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS

Causey Demgen & Moore, P.C., will verify the accuracy of mathematical computations concerning the adequacy of the maturing principal amounts of and interest earned on the Government Obligations deposited in the 2016A Escrow Fund, together with amounts held as cash therein, to provide for payment of interest and the prepayment prices (including accrued interest) of the Refunded 2016A Obligations through and on the Prepayment Date.

The report of such firm will include the statement that the scope of their engagement was limited to verifying the mathematical accuracy of the computations contained in such schedules provided to them and that they have no obligation to update their report because of events occurring, or data or information coming to their attention, subsequent to the date of their report.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The District has covenanted for the benefit of holders and beneficial owners of the Revenue Obligations (a) to provide certain financial information and operating data (the “Annual Report”) relating to the District and the property in the District not later than eight months after the end of the District’s Fiscal Year (which currently would be March 1), commencing with the report for the 2024-25 Fiscal Year, and (b) to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The Annual Report will be filed by the District, or the Dissemination Agent on behalf of the District, with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The notices of enumerated events will be filed by or on behalf of the District with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of enumerated events is set forth in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. See APPENDIX D – “FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT.” These covenants have been made in order to assist the Initial Purchaser in complying with S.E.C. Rule 15c2-12.

RATINGS

The Revenue Obligations will be rated “___” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), “___” by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), and “___” by Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”). Such ratings reflect only the views of the rating agencies, and do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Revenue Obligations. Explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained only from the respective organizations at: Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, S&P Global Ratings, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041 and Fitch Ratings, One State Street Plaza, New York, New York 10004. There is no assurance that any such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the respective rating agencies, if in the judgment of any such rating agency circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Revenue Obligations.

PURCHASE AND REOFFERING

_____. (the “Initial Purchaser”) has purchased the Revenue Obligations from the District at a competitive sale for a purchase price of \$_____ (representing the aggregate principal amount of the Revenue Obligations, plus a premium of \$_____, and less an Initial Purchaser’s discount of \$_____). The public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Initial Purchaser. The Initial Purchaser may offer and sell Revenue Obligations to certain dealers and others at prices lower than the offering prices shown on the inside cover page hereof.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank.]

MISCELLANEOUS

Included herein are brief summaries of certain documents and reports, which summaries do not purport to be complete or definitive, and reference is made to such documents and reports for full and complete statements of the contents thereof. Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the purchasers or Owners of any of the Revenue Obligations.

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement has been duly authorized by the District.

ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Board Chairperson

APPENDIX A

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ORANGE COUNTY
SANITATION DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

APPENDIX B

THE COUNTY OF ORANGE – ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following economic and demographic data for the County of Orange (the “County”) is presented for informational purposes only. Repayment of the Revenue Obligations is not an obligation of the County. Investors must review the entire Official Statement for a description of the security for and payment of the Revenue Obligations. Such information was obtained from the County and from sources the District believes to be reliable as of the latest date when such information was available. The District takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The County is bordered on the north by Los Angeles County, on the east by Riverside County, on the southeast by San Diego County and on the west and southwest by the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 42 miles of ocean shoreline provide beaches, marinas and other recreational areas for use by residents and visitors. The climate in the County is mild, with an average annual rainfall of approximately 13 inches.

Population

The County is the third most populous county in the State and the sixth most populous in the nation.

**TABLE B-1
COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND
UNITED STATES POPULATION GROWTH⁽¹⁾**

<u>Year</u>	<u>County of Orange</u>	<u>State of California</u>	<u>United States</u>
2016	3,165,028	39,036,749	322,941,311
2017	3,185,541	39,273,915	324,985,539
2018	3,192,479	39,429,439	326,687,501
2019	3,192,408	39,503,656	328,239,523
2020	3,186,989	39,538,223	331,515,736
2021	3,174,592	39,369,530	332,099,760
2022	3,159,797	39,179,680	334,017,321
2023	3,156,200	39,228,444	336,806,231
2024	3,170,070	39,420,663	340,110,988
2025	3,175,427	39,529,101	-

⁽¹⁾ As of July 1 of each year for United States data, as of January 1 of each year for County of Orange and State of California data, and as of April 1 for all data for 2020. United States data for 2025 not yet available.

Source: County of Orange and State of California: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; United States: United States Statistics – Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Public Schools (Elementary and Secondary)

Public instruction in the County is provided by thirteen elementary school districts, three high school districts and twelve unified (combined elementary and high school) districts. Public school enrollment for the academic calendar years 2020-21 through 2024-25 is presented in Table B-2.

**TABLE B-2
COUNTY OF ORANGE
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
Total Enrollment	456,572	448,729	441,249	437,276	429,869

Source: California Department of Education, Data Quest Report.

Colleges and Universities

The County has a number of top-rated, college-level educational institutions, including the University of California at Irvine and California State University at Fullerton, several private colleges, universities and law schools and four community college districts.

Employment

The following table summarizes the historical numbers of workers in the County over the period 2020 through 2024 by industry.

**TABLE B-3
COUNTY OF ORANGE
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE – ANNUAL AVERAGE**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Farm	1,900	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mining and Logging	400	400	300	300	400
Construction	101,300	102,200	105,300	104,600	105,500
Manufacturing	150,100	149,800	155,400	156,600	155,300
Wholesale Trade	74,900	75,600	79,000	81,100	80,800
Retail Trade	137,600	143,400	145,500	145,800	144,800
Transportation, Warehousing Utilities	29,600	31,100	33,800	35,700	35,400
Information	24,100	24,000	24,300	22,700	21,500
Financial Activities	115,900	117,100	112,300	103,700	103,100
Professional and Business Services	309,200	321,700	331,500	320,100	315,100
Private Educational and Health Services	225,800	237,300	249,200	263,600	274,000
Leisure and Hospitality	161,800	180,400	217,900	229,800	234,500
Government	156,100	155,700	158,200	160,500	163,200
Other Services	44,100	47,500	53,100	55,200	56,000
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,575,300	1,569,400	1,593,400	1,611,700	1,623,300

⁽¹⁾ Totals for all categories. The listed categories do not represent all employment categories.

Source: California Employment Development Department.

Principal Employers

The following table lists the principal employers in the County for 2024.

**TABLE B-4
COUNTY OF ORANGE
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
2024**

<u>Employer Name</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total County Employment</u>
The Walt Disney Co.	34,000	2.13%
University of California, Irvine	26,072	1.63
Providence Southern California	23,632	1.48
County of Orange	18,000	1.13
Kaiser Permanente	10,293	0.65
Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian	8,081	0.51
Albertsons	7,222	0.45
Allied Universal	6,145	0.39
MemorialCare	5,800	0.36
CHOC Hospital	5,462	0.34

Source: County of Orange, Comprehensive Financial Report, For the Year Ended June 30, 2024.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Table B-5 summarizes the annual labor force, employment and unemployment figures over the period 2020 through 2024, for the County and the State.

**TABLE B-5
COUNTY OF ORANGE AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
YEARLY AVERAGE**

<u>Year and Area</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
<u>2020</u>				
Orange County	1,553,300	1,416,700	136,600	8.8
California	18,821,200	16,913,100	1,908,100	10.1
<u>2021</u>				
Orange County	1,560,700	1,467,300	93,400	6.0
California	18,973,400	17,586,300	1,387,100	7.3
<u>2022</u>				
Orange County	1,590,900	1,540,600	50,300	3.1
California	19,252,000	18,440,900	811,100	4.2
<u>2023</u>				
Orange County	1,611,700	1,555,700	56,000	3.5
California	19,471,000	18,551,800	919,200	4.7
<u>2024</u>				
Orange County	1,623,300	1,559,600	63,600	3.9
California	19,644,100	18,600,900	1,043,100	5.3

Source: California Employment Development Department.

Taxable Transactions

The following tables summarize the volume of taxable transactions in the County in 2020 through 2024. Annual totals may not add due to rounding. Total taxable transactions for the County for 2024 for all outlets equaled \$86,337,412,602.

**TABLE B-6
COUNTY OF ORANGE
TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS
2020 through 2024
(\$ in Thousands)**

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Motor vehicles and parts dealers	\$9,357,243	\$11,324,257	\$11,775,654	\$11,056,748	10,817,359
Home Furnishings and Appliance Stores	2,548,873	3,104,704	3,116,190	2,946,552	2,893,222
Bldg. matrl. and garden equipment and supplies	3,531,333	3,817,836	4,006,427	3,930,919	3,886,178
Food and beverage stores	2,598,634	2,705,682	2,843,138	2,851,552	2,882,548
Gas stations	2,630,867	4,110,466	5,137,709	4,536,118	4,259,440
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	3,419,180	5,265,145	5,645,156	5,510,685	5,480,352
General merchandise stores	5,207,592	6,114,659	6,661,626	6,433,829	6,411,992
Food services and drinking places	6,071,942	8,795,493	10,252,167	10,807,335	11,173,431
Other Retail Group	8,372,926	8,412,348	8,661,056	9,248,654	9,015,794
TOTAL	<u>43,738,589</u>	<u>53,650,590</u>	<u>58,099,122</u>	<u>57,322,394</u>	<u>56,820,318</u>
RETAIL AND FOOD SERVICES					
Total All Outlets	<u>\$63,060,054</u>	<u>\$78,253,936</u>	<u>\$88,027,071</u>	<u>\$87,298,417</u>	<u>\$86,337,413</u>

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Building Permits

[The Construction Industry Research Board is no longer generating this information. Searching for alternatives] The total valuation of building permits issued in the County reached \$4.0 billion in 2023.

Table B-7 provides a summary of residential building permit valuations and the number of new dwelling units authorized in the County during the period 2019 through 2023.

**TABLE B-7
COUNTY OF ORANGE
BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
2019 through 2023⁽¹⁾
(\$ in Thousands)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Valuation:</u>					
Residential	\$2,642,314	\$1,870,958	\$2,393,961	\$2,214,772	\$1,997,119
Non-Residential	<u>3,152,501</u>	<u>1,984,321</u>	<u>1,825,076</u>	<u>1,928,312</u>	<u>2,006,078</u>
Total	\$5,794,815	\$3,855,279	\$4,219,037	\$4,143,084	\$4,003,197
<u>New Housing Units:</u>					
Single Family	3,125	2,863	3,292	2,929	2,711
Multiple Family	<u>7,169</u>	<u>3,032</u>	<u>4,382</u>	<u>3,405</u>	<u>10,175</u>
Total	10,294	5,895	7,674	6,334	12,886

Source: Construction Industry Research Board. [After 2023, data no longer available.]

⁽¹⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Water Supply

Maintaining the County’s water supply is the responsibility of the Orange County Water District (“OCWD”), manager of the County’s groundwater basin, and the Municipal Water District of Orange County (“MWDOC”), the County’s largest manager of imported water. About 50% of the County’s water is from local groundwater sources and recycled wastewater; the rest is imported. The County’s natural underground reservoir is sufficient to carry it through temporary shortfall periods, but local supplies alone cannot sustain the present population.

Recreation and Tourism

The County is a tourist center in Southern California because of the broad spectrum of amusement parks and leisure, recreational and entertainment activities that it offers. These tourist attractions are complimented by the year-round mild climate.

Along the County’s Pacific Coast shoreline are more than a dozen municipal, county and state beaches. There are two small-craft docking facilities in Newport Harbor, a third located at Sunset Beach and a fourth at Dana Point.

Other major recreational and amusement facilities include Disneyland, Disney’s California Adventure and Knott’s Berry Farm. Also located within the County are the Anaheim Convention Center, Edison International Field of Anaheim, Honda Center, Segerstrom Center for the Arts, Spanish Mission of San Juan Capistrano and the Art Colony at Laguna Beach with its annual art festival.

The Anaheim Convention Center is located adjacent to Disneyland. It is situated on 53 acres and has the largest available exhibit space on the West Coast. Table B-8 summarizes the number of conventions held at the Anaheim Convention Center, as well as attendance for the fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

TABLE B-8
ANAHEIM CONVENTION CENTER ACTIVITY
Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2023-24

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Events</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
2019-20	135	816,000
2020-21	13	377,000
2021-22	101	641,000
2022-23	115	866,000
2023-24	117	1,100,000

Source: City of Anaheim Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Transportation

The County has access to excellent roads, rail, air and sea transportation. The Santa Ana Freeway (Interstate 5) provides direct access to downtown Los Angeles and connects with the San Diego Freeway (Interstate 405) southeast of the City of Santa Ana, providing a direct link with San Diego. The Garden Grove Freeway (State 22) and the Riverside Freeway (State 91) provide east-west transportation, linking the San Diego Freeway, Santa Ana Freeway and the Newport Freeway (State 55). The Newport Freeway provides access to certain beach communities.

Drivers in the County have access to two toll road systems of the Transportation Corridor Agencies. The San Joaquin Toll Road (73) runs from Costa Mesa to San Juan Capistrano connecting to the 405 and 5 interstate freeways. The Eastern and Foothill Toll Roads (241, 261 and 133) connect the County to the 91 freeway in the north and the 5 freeway, City of Irvine other South County cities, as well as Laguna Canyon Road. The Transportation Corridor Agencies are in the planning stages to connect the southern portion of 241 to the arterial road network.

Rail freight service is provided by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Amtrak provides passenger service to San Diego to the south, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties to the east, and Los Angeles and Santa Barbara to the north. Metrolink provides passenger service to San Bernardino and Riverside counties to the east, the City of Oceanside to the south and Los Angeles County to the north. Bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines. The Orange County Transportation Authority provides bus service between most cities in the County. Most interstate common carrier truck lines operating in California serve the County.

The John Wayne Airport, owned and operated by the County, is the only commercial service airport in the County. It is approximately thirty-five miles south of Los Angeles, between the cities of Coast Mesa, Irvine, Newport Beach and Santa Ana. Major airlines, including Air Canada, Alaska, Allegiant Air, American, Delta, Frontier, Southwest, Spirit, United and WestJet, fly from the airport to major cities throughout the country and destinations in Mexico and Canada.

Natural Disasters; Seismic Activity

Natural disasters, including floods, fires and earthquakes, have been experienced in the County. Seismic records spanning the past half century and historic records dating from the 1700s through the early 1900s indicate that the County is a seismically active area. The State Office of Emergency Services indicates that significant tremors are likely to occur in several fault zones during the next 50 to 100 years, including a tremor of 7.0 on the Richter scale within the Newport-Inglewood fault system. The chance of a Richter 7.0 earthquake occurring is estimated to be 1 to 2% in any year. For this reason, local building

codes require that structures be designed to withstand the expected accelerations for the area without collapsing or suffering severe structural damage. Maps published by the State Department of Conservation indicate that portions of the County may be subject to the risk of earthquake-induced landslides or liquefaction.

[INSERT APPENDIX C]

[INSERT APPENDIX D]

APPENDIX E

BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The description that follows of the procedures and recordkeeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Revenue Obligations, payment of principal and interest evidenced by the Revenue Obligations to Participants or Beneficial Owners, confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interests in the Revenue Obligations, and other Revenue Obligation-related transactions by and between DTC, Participants and Beneficial Owners, is based on information furnished by DTC which the District and the Corporation each believes to be reliable, but the District and the Corporation take no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof.

The Depository Trust Company – Book-Entry System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the securities (the “Revenue Obligations”). The Revenue Obligations will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered certificate will be issued for the Revenue Obligations in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of “AA+.” The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com. The information on such website is not incorporated herein by such reference or otherwise.

Purchases of Revenue Obligations under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Revenue Obligations on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Revenue Obligation (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Revenue Obligations are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive

certificates representing their ownership interests in the Revenue Obligations, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Revenue Obligations is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Revenue Obligations deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Revenue Obligations with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Revenue Obligations; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Revenue Obligations are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Revenue Obligations may wish to take certain steps to augment transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Revenue Obligations, such as prepayments, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the security documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Revenue Obligations may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Revenue Obligations for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners, in the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them.

Prepayment notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Revenue Obligations within an issue are being prepaid, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be prepaid.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Revenue Obligations unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Revenue Obligations are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Prepayments with respect to the Revenue Obligations will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Trustee on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, nor its nominee, the Trustee, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of prepayment proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Revenue Obligations at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Revenue Obligations are required to be printed and delivered.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Revenue Obligations will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Discontinuance of DTC Services

In the event (i) DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Revenue Obligations, (ii) DTC shall no longer act and give notice to the Trustee of such determination or (iii) the District determines that it is in the best interest of the Beneficial Owners that they be able to obtain Revenue Obligations and delivers a written certificate to the Trustee to that effect, DTC services will be discontinued. If the District determines to replace DTC with another qualified securities depository, the District shall prepare or direct the preparation of a new single, separate, fully registered Revenue Obligation for each of the maturities of the Revenue Obligations, registered in the name of such successor or substitute qualified securities depository or its nominee. If the District fails to identify another qualified securities depository to replace DTC then the Revenue Obligations shall no longer be restricted to being registered in the certificate registration books in the name of Cede & Co., but shall be registered in such names as are requested in a certificate of the District, in accordance with the Trust Agreement.

All Revenue Obligations may be presented for transfer by the Owner thereof, in person or by his attorney duly authorized in writing, at the Principal Office of the Trustee, on the books required to be kept by the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, upon surrender of such Certifications for cancellation accompanied by delivery of a duly executed written instrument of transfer in a form acceptable to the Trustee. The Trustee may treat the Owner of any Revenue Obligation as the absolute owner of such Revenue Obligation for all purposes, whether or not such Revenue Obligation shall be overdue, and the Trustee shall not be affected by any knowledge or notice to the contrary; and payment of the interest and principal evidenced by such Revenue Obligation shall be made only to such Owner, which payments shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability evidenced by such Revenue Obligation to the extent of the sum or sums so paid.

Whenever any Revenue Obligations shall be surrendered for transfer, the Trustee shall execute and deliver new Revenue Obligations representing the same principal amount in Authorized Denominations. The Trustee shall require the payment of any Owner requesting such transfer of any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such transfer. Revenue Obligations may be presented for exchange at the Principal Office of the Trustee for a like aggregate principal amount of Revenue Obligations of other Authorized Denominations. The Trustee shall require the payment by the Owner requesting such exchange of any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange. The Trustee shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Revenue Obligation during the period in which the Trustee is selecting Revenue Obligations for prepayment, nor shall the Trustee be required to transfer or exchange any Revenue Obligation or portion thereof selected for prepayment from and after the date of mailing the notice of prepayment thereof.

APPENDIX F

FORM OF APPROVING OPINION OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Upon the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California, Special Counsel to the District, will render its final approving opinion with respect to the Revenue Obligations in substantially the following form:

[Date of Delivery]

Orange County Sanitation District
18480 Bandilier Circle
Fountain Valley, California 92708

§ _____
Orange County Sanitation District
Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations
Series 2025A

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Special Counsel in connection with the \$ _____ aggregate principal amount of Orange County Sanitation District Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2025A (the “Revenue Obligations”) which are certificates of participation that evidence direct, fractional undivided interests of the Owners thereof in the installment payments (the “Installment Payments”), and the interest thereon, to be made by the Orange County Sanitation District (the “District”) pursuant to the Installment Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the “Installment Purchase Agreement”), by and between the District and the Orange County Sanitation District Financing Corporation (the “Corporation”). Pursuant to the Master Agreement for District Obligations, dated as of August 1, 2000 (the “Master Agreement”), by and between the District and the Corporation, the District has established conditions and terms upon which obligations such as the Installment Payments, and the interest thereon, will be incurred and secured. Installment Payments under the Installment Purchase Agreement are payable solely from Net Revenues as provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, consisting primarily of all income and revenue received by the District from the operation or ownership of the Wastewater System of the District (the “Wastewater System”) remaining after payment of Maintenance and Operation Costs. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Installment Purchase Agreement.

The Revenue Obligations are to be executed and delivered pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2025 (the “Trust Agreement”), by and among the District, the Corporation and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as successor trustee (the “Trustee”). Proceeds from the sale of the Revenue Obligations will be used, together with other available funds, to (i) prepay a portion of the District’s Wastewater Refunding Revenue Obligations, Series 2016A in the aggregate principal amount of \$ _____ (the “Refunded 2016A Obligations”) and (ii) pay the costs incurred in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations.

As Special Counsel, we have examined copies certified to us as being true and complete copies of the Master Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement and the proceedings of the District in connection with the execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations. We have also examined such certificates of officers of the District, the Corporation and others as we have considered necessary for the purposes of this opinion.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Master Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement and the Trust Agreement each has been duly and validly authorized, executed and delivered by the District and, assuming the Master Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement and the Trust Agreement each constitutes the legally valid and binding obligation of the other parties thereto, each constitutes the legally valid and binding obligation of the District, enforceable against the District in accordance with its respective terms.

2. The obligation of the District to pay the Installment Payments, and the interest thereon, and other payments required to be made by it under the Installment Purchase Agreement is a special obligation of the District payable, in the manner provided in the Installment Purchase Agreement, solely from Net Revenues and other funds provided for in the Installment Purchase Agreement lawfully available therefor.

3. Assuming due authorization, execution and delivery of the Trust Agreement and the Revenue Obligations by the Trustee, the Revenue Obligations are entitled to the benefits of the Trust Agreement.

4. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming compliance by the District with certain covenants in the Trust Agreement, the Tax Certificate and other documents pertaining to the Revenue Obligations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 regarding the use, expenditure and investment of proceeds of the Revenue Obligations and the timely payment of certain investment earnings to the United States, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is not includable in the gross income of the owners of the Revenue Obligations for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such covenants and requirements may cause the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation to be included in gross income retroactive to the date of execution and delivery of the Revenue Obligations.

5. Under existing law, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. We express no opinion regarding the applicability of the corporate alternative minimum tax to the adjusted financial statement income of any owner of the Revenue Obligations.

6. Under existing law, the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.

Except as stated in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above, we express no opinion as to any federal or state tax consequence of the ownership or disposition of the Revenue Obligations or the receipt or accrual of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation. Further, certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Trust Agreement, the Installment Purchase Agreement or in other documents pertaining to the Revenue Obligations may be changed, and certain actions may be taken, under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents, upon the advice or with the approving opinion of counsel nationally recognized in the area of tax-exempt obligations. We express no opinion as to the effect of any change to any document pertaining to the Revenue Obligations or of any action taken or not taken where such change is made or action is taken or not taken without our approval or in reliance upon the advice of counsel other than

ourselves with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the portion of each Installment Payment representing interest and distributable in respect of any Revenue Obligation for federal income tax purposes.

The rights of the owners of the Revenue Obligations and the enforceability of the Revenue Obligations, the Master Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted and may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases. The enforceability of the Revenue Obligations, the Master Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Installment Purchase Agreement is subject to the effect of general principles of equity, including, without limitation, concepts of materiality, reasonableness, good faith and fair dealing, to the possible unavailability of specific performance or injunctive relief, regardless of whether considered in a proceeding in equity or at law, and to the limitations on legal remedies against governmental entities in California.

No opinion is expressed herein on the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the Revenue Obligations.

Our opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

Respectfully submitted,