

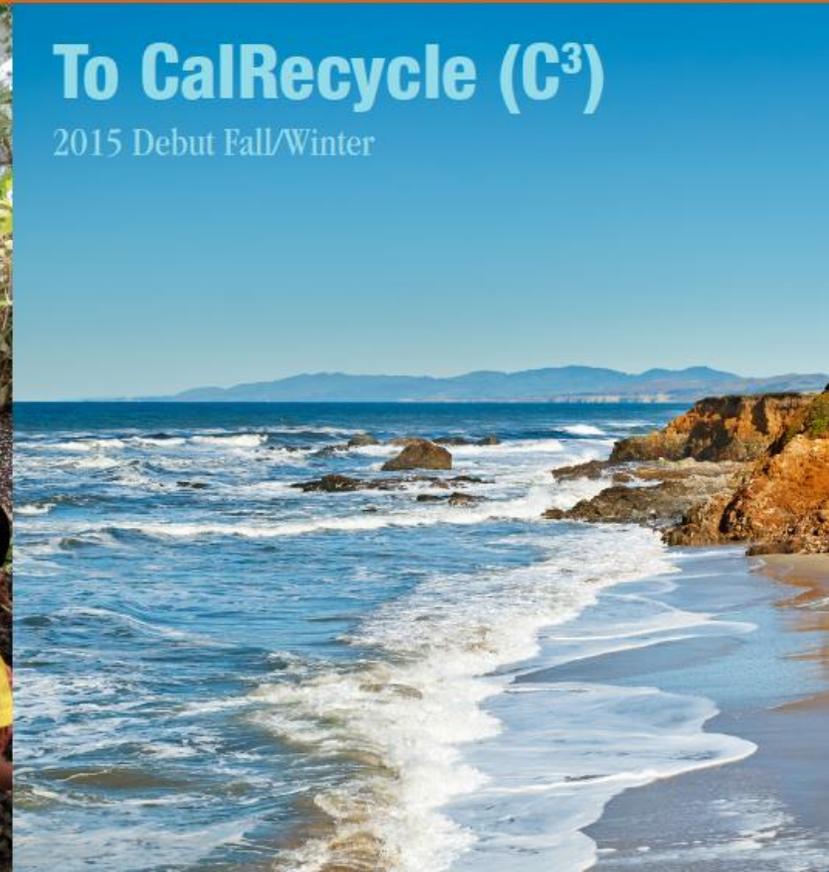
An Introduction to *Connecting Communities to CalRecycle (C³)*

A CalRecycle
Environmental Justice Project

Connecting Communities

To CalRecycle (C³)

2015 Debut Fall/Winter



Thank You

- ▶ **Executive Team:** Elliot Block, Ken DaRosa, Mark de Bie, Bryan Ehlers, Tom Estes, Christine Hironaka, Howard Levenson, Mark Oldfield, Scott Smithline
- ▶ **CalRecycle Staff:**
 - Office of Public Affairs: Oscar Arriaga, Melinda Beer, Heather Jones, Diane O'Leary
 - C³ Focus Group: Charlene Graham, Mia Hunt, Graham Johnson, Jill Larner, Melody Lasiter, Nick Oliver, Sharon Siozon, Ana-Maria Stoian-Chu, Diane Vlach, Kami Wong

What is Environmental Justice?

For our purposes, "environmental justice" means the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes regarding the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

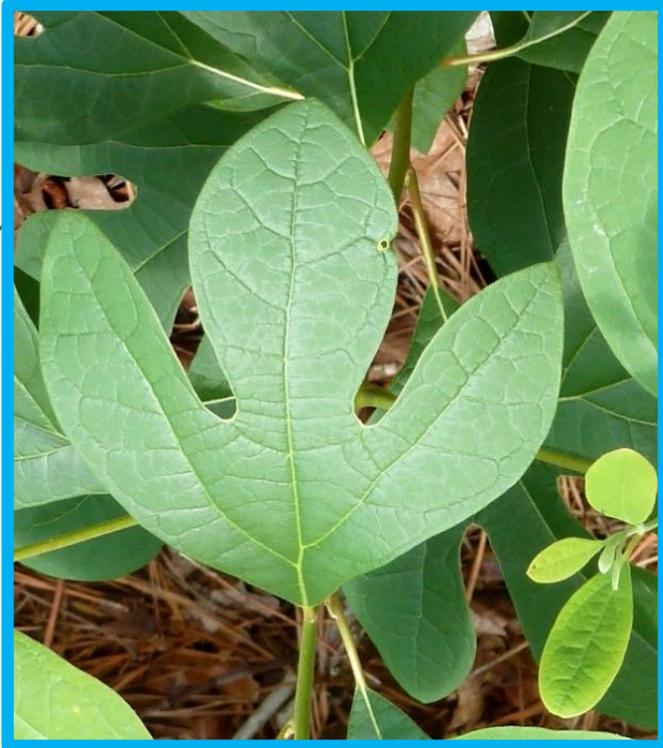


The Purpose of CalRecycle's Environmental Justice Program



is to ensure environmental justice concepts, values, and objectives are thoroughly implemented within CalRecycle programmatic activities.

CalRecycle's Environmental Justice Triad



1. Communities in General
2. Regulated Communities
3. Sites and Facilities

Coming Soon...

For more information about CalRecycle's *Environmental Justice Principles, C³*, and more upcoming environmental justice information please go to our website: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/>

The screenshot shows the CalRecycle website homepage. At the top left is the CalRecycle logo with the text "CA.GOV CalRecycle". To the right of the logo is a search bar with "California" and "CalRecycle" selected. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for Home, Consumers, State & Local Government, Business & Industry, and About Us. On the left side, there is a sidebar with the following sections: "Office of Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. Visit his Website", "DIRECTOR Scott Smithline", "Information" (with links to Public Meetings, Meeting Webcasts, Public Notices, Decisions & Public Participation, Videos, Laws & Regulations, Data Central, and Facility Information Toolbox (FacIT)), and "Resources" (with links to Grant, Payment, & Loan Programs, Forms, Publications, Listservs, Employment, and Contracts). Below the sidebar is a "Save Our Water" logo and a "Register to VOTE" button. The main content area is divided into several sections: "Where Do I Recycle..." with links for Beverage Containers, Electronic Waste, Motor Oil, and More recycling info...; "In the News" with a link to "Recycling Fraud Team Hits a Vegas 'Jackpot'" (Aug 6, 2015) and "CalRecycle News Releases"; and "In Focus" with six articles: "State of Recycling in California", "Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling", "2015-16 Budget Change Proposals", "Education and the Environment Initiative", "Top 10 Tips to Cut Your Waste Down to Size", and "California's 75 Percent Initiative". At the bottom right of the "In Focus" section, there are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, RSS, YouTube, and Pinterest, with the text "Connect With Us".

State Government and Department Policies for Engaging with Communities

A Brief History of Environmental Justice in California

Environmental justice calls for fairness, regardless of race, color, national origin or income, in the development of laws and regulations that affect every community's natural surroundings, and the places people live, work, play and learn.

What is deemed the environmental justice movement grew from hundreds of local struggles, events, and social movements. The earliest environmental injustice to occur in California was the loss of Native American lands during Spanish colonization in the 18th century. Environmental injustice in California can also be traced to the farm worker's fight for the implementation of workplace protections, including protection from toxic pesticides, organized by Cesar Chavez in the 1960s. In California a major milestone for the environmental justice movement occurred in 1988 in Kettleman City, a predominately Latino, low-income farmworker community. The city, already host to one of the nation's largest hazardous waste landfills, became the proposed site for a toxic waste incinerator. However, after three years of protest the project proponent withdrew its proposal.

The environmental justice movement brought to light the concept of "environmental racism" in which low-income and racial minority communities tend to be located closer in proximity to environmentally hazardous or degraded environments than the general population.

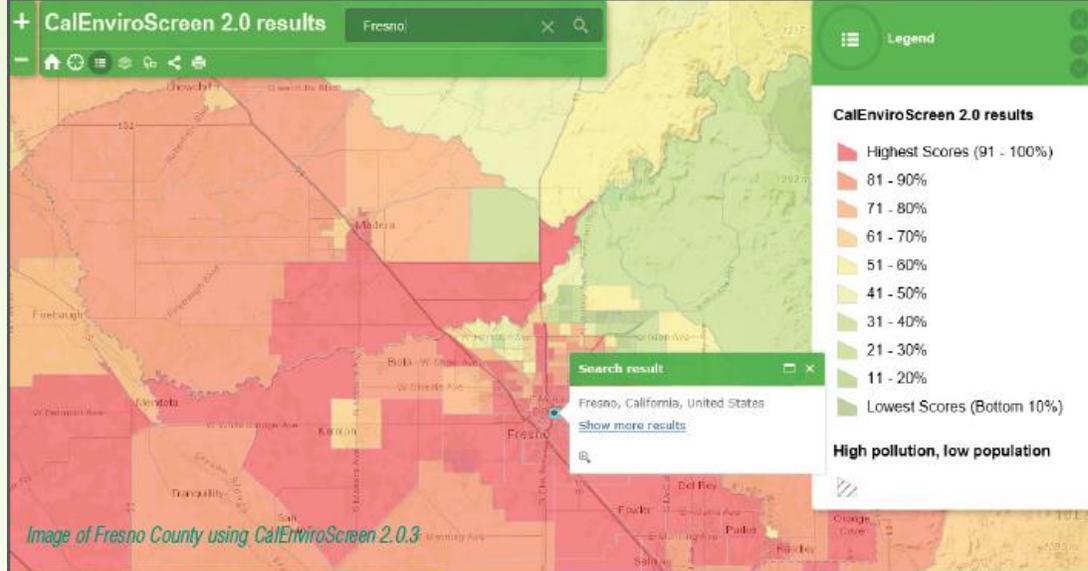
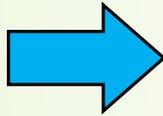
In 1999 California became the first state in the nation to put environmental justice considerations into law when Governor Gray Davis signed SB 115 (Solis, Chapter 690, Statutes of 1999). The bill provided the procedural framework for environmental justice in California and directed CalEPA to conduct its programs, policies, and activities with consideration to environmental justice.

California continues to address environmental justice issues through legislation requiring state agencies to consider environmental justice in their policies, programs, and activities. This includes the passage of SB 1542 (Escutia, Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2002), requiring the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CalRecycle's predecessor) to assist jurisdictions and businesses with environmental justice considerations in the siting of solid waste facilities. This also includes AB 2312 (Chu, Chapter 994, Statutes of 2002), establishing CalEPA's Environmental Justice Small Grant Program, and SB 535 (de León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012), requiring revenue generated from California's carbon cap-and-trade program to benefit California's disadvantaged communities.



9

References additional resources and contact information



Environmental Justice at CalEPA

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/>

Fresno Initiative Report

<http://calepa.ca.gov/Enforcement/Publications/2015/FresnoReport.pdf>

CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Information, Publications, and Interactive Maps

<http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html>

CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Maps of Disadvantaged Communities

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/GHGInvest/Documents/SB535Maps.pdf>

CalEPA General Contact

(916) 323-2514

cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov



Environmental Justice at CalEPA

In 1999 California became the first state in the nation to put environmental justice considerations into law. Since then, CalEPA has incorporated environmental justice into its programs, policies, and activities. In 2013 CalEPA developed a tool called CalEnviroScreen to help identify communities in California that are disproportionately burdened by pollution. The tool helps the Agency focus its efforts to reduce the negative environmental impacts in these communities. The tool was used to create several interactive maps that present visual information on California's disadvantaged communities. The interactive maps can be accessed and explored through the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Information, Publications, and Interactive Maps web link.

In 2013, CalEPA created the Environmental Justice Compliance and Enforcement Working Group to integrate environmental justice considerations throughout the Agency. The Working Group focuses on the implementation and enforcement efforts of public health and environmental protection laws in California's most disadvantaged communities. The Working Group's first initiative took place in 2013-2014 in Fresno with the goal of reducing pollution and its impact on local communities. The full report can be accessed through the web link provided.

CalRecycle Tribal Liaison
(916) 341-6531

CalEPA Assistant Secretary for Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs
(916) 323-0445
EnvJustice@calepa.ca.gov

CalEPA BDO Tribal Liaisons
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Contacts.htm>
U.S. EPA Region 9
Contact
(415) 947-3561

CalEPA Tribal Policy
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/tribal/Documents/CIT01Policy.pdf>

CalEPA Tribal Advisory Committee
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Committee/default.htm>

State Financial Assistance
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/FinancialAst/default.htm>

U.S. EPA Region 9
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/tribal/>



CalEPA and CalRecycle Tribal Policy

CalRecycle is committed to effective communication and strong working relationships with California Indian tribes. CalEPA has a policy for working with Indian tribes which describes how the Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs) within the Agency, including CalRecycle, will maintain communication and collaboration with tribes. CalEPA established the Tribal Advisory Committee, which meets quarterly to discuss environmental issues and projects involving tribes. The committee includes representatives from federally recognized and non-federally recognized California Indian tribes as well as members from CalEPA and each BDO, including CalRecycle. Each year CalRecycle attends the Annual Tribal/EPA Conference hosted by the U.S. EPA for Region 9 (Pacific Southwest), which aims to maintain partnerships and ongoing collaboration between tribes, the U.S. EPA, and other federal, state, and local agencies. For contacts and additional information about tribal relations among CalRecycle, CalEPA, and the U.S. EPA, please refer to the web links and contact information provided.

Environmental Complaints

If you observe suspected illegal activities that threaten the environment or public health, you can submit an environmental complaint to CalEPA by completing an Environmental Complaint Form through the website or by sending an email to cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov. Notifying the appropriate state agency about activities that may be causing harm to the environment and public health is necessary in stopping, preventing, and remedying destructive activities. As a member of the public, you are encouraged to take an active role in protecting individuals and communities, and California's environment and natural resources.



Foreword	3	Used Motor Oil.....	17	Public Comment and the Formal Rulemaking Process	28
Introduction to C³	4	Used and Waste Tires	17	Local Planning and Land Use Decision-Making.....	29
Commonly Used Acronyms	5	Paint, Carpet, and Mattresses	18	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	30
Overview of CalRecycle	6	Recycling and Composting at Home.....	18	Solid Waste Facility Permitting	31
A Brief History of CalRecycle.....	8	Recycling and Composting at School	19	Get Involved Early and Locally.....	32
Contact CalRecycle.....	8	Spotlight: Christa McAuliffe Elementary, Oceanside.....	19	State Government and Department Policies for Engaging with Communities	
 		Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI)	20	A Brief History of Environmental Justice in California	33
Public Participation in Recycling and Composting Programs		Spotlight: Folks Ranch Elementary, Elk Grove	21	Environmental Justice at CalEPA	35
Understanding Recycling		Community Based Recycling Programs and Opportunities		Environmental Justice at CalRecycle	35
Fun Facts about Recycling!	10	Waste Management and Recycling Programs in Your Community.....	22	What are CalRecycles Environmental Justice Objectives.....	36
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: The Waste Management Hierarchy.....	11	Spotlight: Curbside Recycling Programs.....	23	CalEPA and CalRecycle Tribal Policy.....	37
Solid Waste Management Infrastructure General Overview.....	11	Spotlight: City of Riverside	24	Environmental Complaints.....	37
Spotlight: Organic Waste	13	Spotlight: University of California	24	Illegal Dump Sites.....	38
Introduction to Recycling	13	Food Banks and Food Recovery Organizations		Accessibility Services	38
Where to Recycle Map.....	14	Spotlight: Santa Cruz County Second Harvest Food Bank.....	25	Non-Internet Users	38
What and Where to Recycle.....	14	Stakeholder Financial Assistance Programs .		Thank You!	
Beverage Containers: The Beverage Container Recycling Program and California Redemption		Spotlight: Colony Energy Partners – Tulare, LLC	27	Stay Connected and Follow Us!	39
Value (CRV)	14	Public Participation in the Permitting and Decision-Making Processes		Work With CalRecycle	39
Plastic, Glass, Aluminum, and Paper ..	14	Monthly Public Meetings	28	Glossary of Terms	40
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) ..	15			Appendices	
Electronic Waste (E-Waste)	15			Appendix A	42
Medication and Sharps Waste	15			Appendix B	44
				Appendix C	45

Public Participation in the Permitting and Decision-Making Processes

Monthly Public Meetings

CalRecycle wants you, as California community members, to play a role in the Department's decision-making processes and to provide input in the development of statewide waste management and recycling programs. We encourage participation in these processes in part by attending CalRecycle's monthly public meetings. The meetings include a general report by the Director of CalRecycle, presentations and discussions by the Executive Team, an overview of pending and recently made decisions, and updates about Department projects and activities, legislation, upcoming workshops, and grant and loan recipients. There is also an opportunity to make public comments on agenda items during the meeting.

Meetings are typically held the third Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m. and are broadcast online for participants who would like to listen in remotely. Information about upcoming meetings can be received by subscribing to the CalRecycle monthly public meetings email listserv or accessed on the CalRecycle website. The monthly public meeting agenda can be downloaded on the provided webpage.

If you are interested in engaging with CalRecycle directly and in providing public comment on an agenda item at a public monthly meeting, you are encouraged and welcome to attend, participate, and make your voice heard. This is a great opportunity for community members to participate in the public process and actively engage with CalRecycle.

Public Comment and the Formal Rulemaking Process

When the State Legislature passes a bill and it is signed into law by the Governor, state agencies must put the bill into practice. Sometimes the bill text does not say how the law should be implemented and enforced throughout the state, so it is up to state agencies to write regulations that explain how the law will be carried-out. The process of writing and adopting regulations is called the rulemaking process.

The rulemaking process requires the public to have the opportunity to participate by attending hearings and workshops, and making comments on proposed regulations. If you are interested in participating with CalRecycle in the rulemaking process you are welcome to attend public hearings and workshops hosted by the Department. Workshops are designed to provide a status update on beginning the formal rulemaking process, discuss key issues, and answer questions about proposed regulations. Some workshops are online webinars, and most workshops and hearings are recorded live as audio webcasts that can be accessed on the CalRecycle website.

You can also provide oral or written comments on a proposed regulation to CalRecycle during the 45-day comment period. Information and updates on proposed regulations, scheduled hearings and workshops, and how to submit public comments can be found on CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations (Rulemaking) webpage. A detailed overview of the formal process for how to make a public comment on proposed regulations can be accessed from the Office of Administrative Law (OAL).

Meeting Location
Byron Sher Auditorium at
CalEPA
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dates and Agendas
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/>
Contact for General Inquiries
publicmeetings@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6300

Email Listserv
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/List-servs/Subscribe.aspx?ListID=105>

Webcasts
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Broadcast/>

Decisions and Public Participation
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicInfo/>

Office of Public Affairs
opa@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6300

Proposed Regulations (Rulemaking)
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Rulemaking/>

How to Participate in the Rulemaking Process
Office of Administrative Law
<http://www.oal.ca.gov/res/docs/pdf/HowToParticipate.pdf>

Local Enforcement Agencies and Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) Solid Waste Facilities Permitting

Permit Process - Roles and Responsibilities Local Enforcement Agency

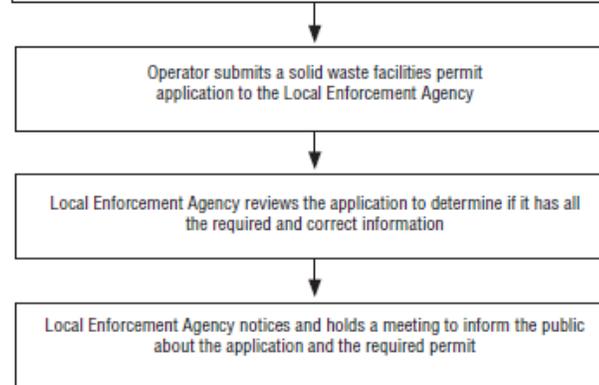
- Receives and processes the permit application from the solid waste facility operator
- Determines if the application is complete and correct
- Conducts a local meeting to inform the public about the application and permit
- Writes the conditions, limits, and other requirements that go into the permit
- Issues the permit after requesting and receiving concurrence from CalRecycle

CalRecycle

- Reviews the permit and documents submitted by the Local Enforcement Agency
- Determines if the permit meets all the requirements in the appropriate laws and regulations
- Concurs in the issuance of the permit by the Local Enforcement Agency if the permit meets all requirements OR
- Does not concur in the issuance of the permit and provides the Local Enforcement Agency with the reasons why the permit does not meet requirements

CalRecycle does not issue the permit, it only reviews the local enforcement agency's proposed permit to ensure it meets certain basic statutory requirements in Public Resources Code Section 44009. CalRecycle may only object to the proposed permit if it does not meet those requirements, which are:

A solid waste facilities permit is issued by a Local Enforcement Agency. The main steps in the application and permit process include the following:



- CalRecycle's design and operating standards regulations in California Code of Regulations Title 14 and 27
- Financial responsibility and assurance requirements
- The facility is identified in the local solid waste management plans

State statute requires that CalRecycle and the Local Enforcement Agency cannot have regulations or permits that overlap with or duplicate the authority of the Air Quality Management Districts and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Issues with air quality, surface water and ground water at solid waste facilities cannot be part of a solid waste facilities permit or addressed by CalRecycle regulations. CalRecycle and Local Enforcement Agencies, however do work cooperatively with other regulatory agencies to address issues that affect public health, public safety, and the environment.

Sold Waste Facilities Permit – Is required to operate a solid waste facility (landfill, composting, transfer station, etc.) and conditions and limits the design and operation of the facility to protect public health, safety and the environment.

Local Enforcement Agency – Is a local department designated by a city or county and certified by CalRecycle to permit, inspect and carry out enforcement for solid waste facilities.

Operator – Is the person or company identified in an issued permit who is responsible for the day to day operations at a solid waste facility and for keeping in compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to a solid waste facility.

Public Participation in Recycling And Composting Programs

Understanding Recycling

Fun Facts about Recycling!

Did you know?

- 140,000 jobs in California are supported by recycling.
- Motor oil never wears out—it can be recycled and reused forever. There are approximately 4,000 certified used oil collection centers in California
- A single quart of motor oil, if disposed of improperly, can contaminate up to 1 million gallons of fresh water.
- 85 to 90 percent of a mattress is recyclable.
- Glass can be recycled forever, but it takes 1 million years for a glass bottle to decompose.
- It takes 80 to 100 years for an aluminum can to break down in a landfill.
- There is no limit to the number of times aluminum cans can be recycled.
- You can collect CRV based on weight or quantity.
- Californians throw away nearly 6 million tons of food scraps each year, accounting for 15.5 percent of the waste stream.
- It takes 700 years for a plastic bottle to break down. In the ocean, plastic does not biodegrade but instead breaks into smaller pieces, which threatens marine life.
- Worn, torn, or ripped clothing can be donated to textile recyclers that will turn them into rags, carpet padding, and even insulation.
- Certain plastics can be recycled into clothing, fiberfill for sleeping bags, toys, stuffed animals, rulers, and more.
- Used carpets may be recycled to make new carpet or as a component to produce other products such as auto parts, carpet pad, plastic lumber and parking stops.



Waste Management and Recycling Programs in Your Community

Waste management and recycling programs are managed and operated locally by each city and county, so programs differ throughout the state. Not all cities and counties have recycling programs for every type of recyclable material. The best way to find out exactly which materials can and can't be recycled where you live is to contact your local recycling coordinator or waste hauler/recycling company. If you don't know which company collects your waste and recyclables, check with your city or county. Cities and counties generally post information on their websites or can tell you over the telephone which materials are collected for recycling through the contracted waste management company or waste hauler. If you still need help figuring out what is and isn't recyclable in your community, use the jurisdiction contact search web link provided and the



appropriate CalRecycle staff member will assist you. If you or your community has an issue with waste management or recycling in your area, discuss the issue with your recycling coordinator. Issues can be escalated as necessary to the city council and elected officials.

Jurisdiction Contact Search
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LG-Central/Reports/Contacts.aspx>

Test Your Knowledge

1. What is the lifespan of motor oil? Or, approximately how many certified used oil collection centers are there in California?
2. What percentage of a mattress is recyclable?

Test Your Knowledge

3. Name a major milestone for California's environmental justice movement. (We will accept one of several different answers to this question.)

Test Your Knowledge

4. ¿En español, como se dice “I’m going to recycle my bottles and cans”?

Connecting Communities to CalRecycle (C³)

- ▶ C³ will be published in English and Spanish and printed in hard copy and published to the public website.
- ▶ For a printed copy, please contact the Office of Public Affairs at opa@calrecycle.ca.gov or (916) 341-6300.

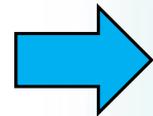
Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) Curriculum in Schools

CalRecycle's Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) is part of a statewide effort to ensure Californians have the knowledge and know-how to successfully confront the environmental challenges of the 21st century. At the core of the initiative is the EEI curriculum—a free, K-12 curriculum that uses the environment as a relevant and engaging context for teaching the traditional science and history-social science material educators are required to cover. Here are a few examples of how it works.

Kindergartners learn that the Earth is composed of land, air and water, and as they explore the EEI “A Day in My Life” unit, they sing “The Faucet Song” and discover that water does not just come from the faucet and that it goes somewhere after it “disappears” down the drain. Similarly, fourth-graders studying California history in the “Witnessing the Gold Rush” unit learn about hydraulic mining and participate in a simulated court case focused on how that mining technique affected communities and businesses near Gold Country. As students enter the secondary grades, they are able to take on



Callouts highlight important information



At the core of the initiative is the EEI curriculum—a free, K-12 curriculum that uses the environment as a relevant and engaging context for teaching the traditional science and history-social science material educators are required to cover.

Information for Schools

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/>

School Gardens

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/Gardens/default.htm>

Beverage Container Recycling at School

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Documents/1517/20141517.pdf>

The Worm Guide, For Teachers

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Documents/Schools/56001007.pdf>

Instructional Materials for Teachers

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/Curriculum/>

Recycle Rex

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gL-biwZi1t7w>

Fun for Kids

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Kids/>

CalRecycle EEI Contact

eei@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6769

Office of Education and the Environment

www.CaliforniaEEI.org

EEI Curriculum

<http://info.californiaeei.org/access-eei.html>

EEI Training

<http://californiaeei.org/training/>

Student Time-Lapse Video

Folks Ranch Elementary School
<https://vimeo.com/82924310>

21

Spotlights
provide
examples of
CalRecycle's
programs and
activities



City of Riverside

The City of Riverside, designated an "All-American City" in 1998 by the National Civic League, had no city-sponsored recycling program before AB 939. After AB 939 passed, the city took a proactive stance in developing its waste management program and in meeting the legislative requirements. The city achieved the 50 percent waste reduction rate five years before the 2000 deadline and developed many programs to reduce waste and increase recycling. The city established curbside collection of recyclables and some household hazardous waste materials for residents, residential curbside green waste collection, recycling drop-off sites, buyback centers for beverage containers, used oil collection centers, household hazardous waste collection sites, and used tire collection sites. This is one model of a local jurisdiction's waste management and recycling programs that allow for the proper disposal and recycling of materials for the ease and convenience of the community.

University of California

In order to decrease disposed waste and reduce GHG emissions, the University of California (UC) committed to diverting 75 percent of generated waste by 2012 and sending zero waste to landfills by 2020. In Fiscal Year 2013-2014, UC diverted 63 percent of its total waste through comprehensive composting and recycling programs at each campus. UC Irvine achieved an astonishing 93 percent waste diversion through its campus wide recycling and composting programs. Most campuses have also started implementing other innovative ideas and strategies to reduce waste. UC Berkeley and UC Davis football stadiums, for example, are zero waste facilities that only sell food items that are recyclable and compostable. UC Santa Cruz changed the way it charges contracted waste haulers for waste pickup (from volume and frequency to weight), which allows the campus to use resources more efficiently and incentivize waste reduction. In 2013, UC Santa Cruz won the Waste Reduction Best Practice Award at the California Higher Education Sustainability Conference. UC is an example of how large entities that produce great amounts of waste are putting forth efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling.



Questions?

- ▶ Contact Information:
 - ▶ **Maria Salinas**, Environmental Justice Program Manager
 - ▶ Maria.Salinas@calrecycle.ca.gov
 - ▶ (916) 341-6285
 - ▶ Office of Public Affairs
 - ▶ opa@calrecycle.ca.gov
 - ▶ (916) 341-6300