California Environmental Protection Agency

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

1001 I Street, P.O. Box 4025 Sacramento, CA 95812

Rosario Marin, Chair
Rosalie Mulé, Member
Cheryl Peace, Member
Carl Washington, Member

Board Meeting

Tuesday, April 19, 2005 9:30 am
Wednesday, April 20, 2005 9:30 am

Joe Serna Jr., CalEPA Building
Byron Sher Auditorium
1001 I Street, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

REVISED AGENDA:

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL AND DECLARATION OF QUORUM

- Pledge Of Allegiance

III. OPENING REMARKS

IV. REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

VI. CONSENT AGENDA

VII. CONTINUED BUSINESS AGENDA ITEMS

VIII. NEW BUSINESS AGENDA ITEMS

Sustainability And Market Development

1. Consideration Of The Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program Application For Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. (FY 04/05) -- (Committee Item B)

2. Update On The Implementation Of SB 20/50 - The Electronic Waste Recycling Act Of 2003 (Oral Presentation) -- (Committee Item C)

3. Consideration Of An Amendment To The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority To Add The City of Hermosa Beach As A Member To The Regional Agency Agreement (LARA) -- (Committee Item D)

4. Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2001 From The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Galt, Sacramento County -- (Committee Item E)

5. Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2002 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit, For The City And County Of San Francisco -- (Committee Item F)

6. Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Selma, Fresno County -- (Committee Item G)

7. Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit, For San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority, San Luis Obispo County -- (Committee Item H)

8. Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County -- (Committee Item I)

9. Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City of Vista, San Diego County -- (Committee Item J)

10. Consideration Of A Second SB1066 Time Extension Application By the Unincorporated Area Of Tulare County -- (Committee Item K)

Permitting And Enforcement

11. **PULLED** ~~Consideration Of A Scope Of Work And Agreement With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control For Remediation, Pursuant To The Solid Waste Disposal And Codisposal Site Cleanup Program, Of The BKK Landfill, Los Angeles County (Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund, FY 2004/05) -- (Committee Item B)~~

12. Consideration Of A New Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Transfer/Processing And Composting Material Handling Facility) For The Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling And Composting Facility, Kern County -- (Committee Item C)

13. Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Benton Crossing Landfill, Mono County -- (Committee Item D)

14. Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Avenal Regional Landfill, Kings County -- (Committee Item E)

15. Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Farm And Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup And Abatement Grant Program FY 2004/2005 -- (Committee Item F)

16. Consideration of Approval of Landfill Closure Loan Program Loans (Integrated Waste Management Account FY 2004/2005) -- (Committee Item G)

17. Discussion Of And Request For Direction On The Board's Role In Broader Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) And Facility Operator Training -- (Committee Item H)

18. Discussion And Request For Rulemaking Direction On Noticing Revisions To The Proposed Regulations For RCRA Subtitle D Program Research, Development, And Demonstration Permits For An Additional Comment Period -- (Committee Item I)

Special Waste

19. Informational Update On The Assessment, Management, And Performance Evaluation Of The Used Oil Block Grant Program -- (Committee Item B)

20. Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program And Waste Tire Track And Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program FY 2004/2005 (Tire Recycling Management Fund) -- (Committee Item C)

21. Consideration Of Scope Of Work And Agreement With The California Highway Patrol To Conduct Enhanced Enforcement, Security Assistance, Education, Training, Investigative Assistance, And Surveillance For The Waste Tire Enforcement Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2004/2005) -- (Committee Item D)

22. Consideration Of Adoption Of Negative Declaration And Approval Of The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site Remediation Project -- (Committee Item E)

23. Consideration Of Adoption Of Proposed Emergency Regulations And Request For Rulemaking Direction To Formally Notice Amendments To The California Uniform Waste And Used Tire Manifest System -- (Committee Item F)

24. Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program For FY 2004/2005 (Waste Tire Recycling Management Fund) -- (Committee Item G)

Other

25. Consideration of Updated List of Delegations; Additional Delegations; and Process for Streamlined Staff Consent Agenda Items

26. Consideration Of Priority Activities For Next Eighteen Months (Action Plans) - (Oral Presentation)

27. Consideration of Scope of Work for Recycled-Content Materials Marketing Contract (Integrated Waste Management Account and Waste Tire Recycling Management Fund/Multi-Year Funding)

28. Reconsideration Of Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature

29. Consideration Of A Resolution To Work In Partnership With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control Towards The Remediation Of The BKK Landfill Storm Drain System

IX. BOARD MEMBERS COMMENT

X. ADJOURNMENT

NOTES:

- *Agenda items may be taken out of order.*
- *The official California Integrated Waste Management Board agenda's are available via the Internet at:* www.ciwmb.ca.gov/agendas/
- *Persons interested in addressing the Board on any agenda item must fill out a speaker request form and present it to the Board Secretary prior to Board consideration of the item. The Board may limit the time for individual public testimony.*
- *Items may be placed on the consent agenda. The Board will approve these items all at once without discussion. Therefore, if a Board Member or a member of the public wishes to speak to an item on the consent calendar, they must make their request that the item be removed from the consent agenda before the Board considers it.*
- *If written comments are submitted, 20 two-sided copies must be provided in advance of the Board meeting with the following information on the first page of the document: date, addressee, board meeting, agenda item number, and name of person submitting the document.*
- *Any information mailed with this agenda is disseminated as a public service only, and is intended to reduce the volume and costs of separate mailings. This information does not necessarily reflect the opinions, views, or policies of the Board.*
- *To request special accommodations for those persons with disabilities, or to verify if an item will be heard, or would like copies of the agenda items, please contact the Board's Administrative Assistant at (916) 341-6550 or* brdmeet@ciwmb.ca.gov

Notice: The Board may hold a closed session to discuss the following: confidential tax returns, trade secrets, or other confidential or proprietary information of which public disclosure is prohibited by law; the appointment or employment of a public employee; or litigation under authority of Government Code Sections 11126 (a)(1), (c)(3), (15), and (e), respectively.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 1

ITEM

Consideration Of The Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program Application For Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. (FY 04/05)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This agenda item presents for consideration the Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. application to the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (RMDZ Loan). Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. (borrower) is requesting a $275,000 loan to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment for manufacturing Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) and Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE) recycled plastic flakes made from post consumer drip irrigation hoses and tapes. The project will be located in Wasco, California, within the Kern County Recycling Market Development Zone.

II. ITEM HISTORY

None

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve the RMDZ Loan application for Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.
2. Approve with revisions the RMDZ Loan application for Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.
3. Take no action and provide staff with further direction.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board approve Option No.1 and adopt Resolution Number 104 to approve a RMDZ Loan to Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. in the amount of $275,000.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Company Background

Mr. William A. Duncan, President and 100 percent owner, started the business in the early 1990s as Ag Plastics Recycle, a d.b.a. of Crop Care Applicators, Inc. Crop Care Applicators, Inc. was an agricultural chemical application company. As part of the services performed for the farmers, Mr. Duncan worked closely with the pesticide manufacturing industry including setting up pesticide container collection and provided assistance in the disposal of empty containers at the local landfills. In the mid-1990s, Mr. Duncan closed Crop Care Application, Inc. but continued as a proprietary operation under the d.b.a. Ag Plastics Recycle. During the same period, Mr. Duncan began contacting drip irrigation manufacturers in California to evaluate the feasibility of recycling used drip irrigation hosepipes into new hoses. Netafim USA, Inc.

http://www.netafimusa.com, one of the world's largest drip irrigation system manufacturers, agreed to work with Mr. Duncan.

Netafim focused on the mechanics, chemistry, quality and economics side of the recycling aspect while Ag Plastics devoted its time on the economics and mechanics of collection including cleaning the dirt and separation of Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) and Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE) from the post consumer drip irrigation hoses and tapes. It took Ag Plastics Recycle and Netafim almost five years to successfully develop the recycling process by using the post consumer drip irrigation hoses and tapes for manufacturing new, recycled content, drip irrigation products.

Although Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. was first incorporated in 2001 all of the business transactions were done as a proprietary business of Mr. Duncan. In January 2005, Mr. Duncan re-activated the corporation.

Board Approved Eligibility Criteria – November 2003

- A recycling project is a project where post consumer or secondary materials are used to produce a value-added finished product or, intermediate processing of recovered material is provided. A value added recycled product is one in which the raw materials have increased their value through a change in their character or composition through a manufacturing process. Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. will manufacture recycled LLDPE and MDPE plastic flakes of uniform size by shredding and cleaning discarded old drip irrigation tubes and tapes that were previously used in farmlands, vineyards, fruit and nut orchards and other agricultural lands.

Feedstock Sources

- The sources of supply are California farmlands where drip irrigation lines are used. Growers of vegetables, strawberries, vineyards, fruit and nut orchards are good sources of supply of the discarded drip irrigation tubing and tapes. According to Netafim, only about 3-5 percent of agricultural farms use drip irrigation. Currently, "each year, the drip irrigation industry produces more than 100 million pounds (50,000 tons) of plastics for use in agriculture, landscape and mining operations" (source: Netafim USA). As more and more water rights are sold to urban dwellers and farmers increasingly convert to drip irrigation for better water and crop management, supply of the feedstock is expected to increase.

- When drip irrigation hose and drip tape become uneconomically useful to use, they are discarded at local landfills.

- Farmers may also change drip irrigation lines when they change crops to keep up with the demand and trend. For example, farmers may switch from grape vines to almonds and in the process, old drip lines are discarded.

- To promote recycling, Netafim is utilizing the company's vast sales distribution network to get the word out to growers about its own recycling program for collection through Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.

Value-Added Product

- Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. produces two types of flakes. These are cleaned and separated Linear Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) flakes of uniform size made from post consumer drip irrigation hose and cleaned and separated Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE) flakes made from post consumer drip irrigation tapes.

End Users

- The recycled flakes are pelletized and reused by a major drip irrigation manufacturer in its production process in the manufacture of new drip lines. The new 10 to 60 percent recycled content drip lines are sold to farmers in California and all over the U.S.A. Farmers using drip irrigation products, nurseries and greenhouses are end users of the product.

Proposed RMDZ Loan Request

- Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. has requested a RMDZ loan in the amount of $275,000. Loan proceeds will be used to purchase machinery and equipment for shredding and washing discarded old drip lines and irrigation pipes that were previously used in farmlands, vineyards, fruit and nut orchards, and other agricultural lands, as well as manufacturing recycled plastic flakes of uniform size.

Interdivisional Reviews

- Staff from the Board's Permitting and Enforcement Division (P&E) has reviewed the project and reported that no solid waste permit is required.
- Staff from Diversion, Planning, and Local Assistance Division (DPLA) has reviewed the project and has determined that the material to be processed by Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. is normally disposed of in a landfill.
- Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. has certified that the project complies with all local and federal laws, regulations, requirements and rules, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Loan Committee

- The Loan Committee will meet on April 7, 2005 to consider staff's analysis of Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.'s loan application, and their ability to repay and collateralize the loan.
- The results will be presented at the Sustainability and Market Development Committee.

B. Environmental Issues

- The plant will be located at 651 Highway 46, Wasco, California 93280. The site has 9,000 square feet of covered space for the production equipment and approximately three acres of outside space for equipment and material storage. Approximately one acre of the outside area is paved with concrete. The site is zoned "M-3", heavy industrial. The steel frame building, with corrugated siding, is around 35 to 40 years old and is in good condition. The yard is well maintained with good drainage. The entire area is fenced with a heavy chain link fence.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

- Based on the information in the jurisdiction's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), discarded drip irrigation tapes and pipes that will be used in feedstock for this project are normally disposed of in landfills.

- Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. is projected to process from the current 750 tons per year to 6,000 tons per year of discarded drip irrigation tapes and tubes and will contribute to the diversion of that material from the waste stream, thereby assisting the local jurisdiction's compliance with the disposal reduction mandate under the Integrated Waste Management Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 939.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

- The Kern County recycling coordinator, zone administrator and the local jurisdiction are the key stakeholders for this project.

- This new project will divert an additional 5,250 tons per year to 6,000 tons per year of discarded drip irrigation plastic waste from California landfills.

- It is projected that seven new jobs will be created as a result of this loan.

E. Fiscal Impacts

- Public Resources Code, Section 42023.1, provides the authority that funds this item.

- This item is funded by the Recycling Market Development Loan Program Sub account.

F. Legal Issues

None

G. Environmental Justice

The U.S. Census Bureau 2000 depicts for Census Tract 43.01 Kern County, California the following:

- Demographics

4.3%	Black or African American
41.9%	White
0.6%	Asian
0.9%	American Indian & Alaska Native
0.0%	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
48.5%	Other
3.7%	Two or more races

- Economic Profile

$35,536	Median household income
$12,964	Per capita income
42.4%	Persons living below poverty

Project Site Information

- Site location is 651 Highway 46, Wasco, California 93280.
- The site is zoned M-3 "heavy industrial".
- This area is predominantly agricultural. A CRV recycling business is located on the same property. A Caltrans facility is located 300 yards away. A coal yard, which supplies coal to co-generation plants and oil fields, is also located in the neighborhood. Nearest residence is ¼ mile away.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports the Board's 2001 Strategic Plan as follows:

- Goal 2, Objective 2, Strategy B: Process low interest loans for companies that either convert non-hazardous solid waste into a recycled raw material or use a recycled raw material to ultimately produce a recycled content product.

- Goal 3, Objective 2, Strategy B. Promotes economic development in underserved areas.

- Goal 6, Objective 1, Strategy B: Promotes the Board's Environmental justice policies into program eligibility.

- Goal 7, Objective 2, Strategy B: Program staff works with business in local jurisdictions to increase diversion of materials from landfills. Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc. is expected to divert 6,000 tons of post consumer drip lines that were discarded after use by agricultural farmers and farm businesses by recycling them to clean, pelletization ready, plastic flakes.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
RMDZ Loan Sub-account	$11,372,000	$ 275,000	$11,097,000	Direct Loan

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution Number 2005-104

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Govindan Viswanathan **Phone:** (916) 341-6541
B. Legal Staff: Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6058
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

The Zone Administrator for the Kern County Recycling Market Development Zone has provided input and support for this project.

B. Opposition

Staff has not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-104

Consideration Of The Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program Application For Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.

WHEREAS, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) is authorized to make loans to recycling businesses located in designated Recycling Market Development Zones that use post consumer or secondary waste materials from its Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Account; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has received a complete loan application which is ready for consideration; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has determined that the application is eligible for consideration of loan funding and has recommended to the Loan Committee the approval and authorization of the loan to the eligible applicant; and

WHEREAS, the Loan Committee has considered the credit-worthiness of the eligible applicant and has recommended to the Board the approval and authorization of the loan to the eligible applicant; and

WHEREAS, the Board staff and Loan Committee have considered the extent to which the eligible applicant meets the goals of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program and have recommended to the Board the approval and authorization of the loan to the eligible applicant; and

WHEREAS, Section 17935.6 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations allows the extension of a loan commitment beyond 180 days if agreed to by both the Board and the Applicant.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in accordance with the recommendations of the Board staff and the Loan Committee, the Board hereby approves the funding of the following loan in the following original principal amount as set forth next to the Borrower's name, subject to all terms and conditions contained in the loan agreement to be prepared by Board staff for this loan in accordance with applicable regulations, and on such other terms and conditions as the Board or its duly authorized staff representative in its or their sole discretion deems necessary or advisable:

(over)

BORROWER	**AMOUNT**
Ag Plastics Recycle, Inc.	$275,000

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), be and each hereby is, authorized to do and perform any and all such acts, including, but not limited to, execution of the loan agreement, to be prepared by Board staff, and all other documents or certificates as the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), in its or their sole discretion, deem necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of this Resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that any actions of the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), taken prior to the date of the adoption of this Resolution, which are within the scope of authority conferred by this Resolution, are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved as the acts and deeds of the Board.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 2

ITEM

Update On The Implementation Of SB 20/50 - The Electronic Recycling Act Of 2003

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item provides an update on the implementation of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act), which the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) has begun in partnership with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The Act is a complex and multi-faceted law that deals with an emerging marketplace and a wide range of stakeholders. In this presentation, Board staff will summarize the stakeholder workshop held April 8th 2005 and describe the current status of fee collection, collector and recycler approvals and recycler payment claims. We will also identify program accomplishments and the challenges we expect to face in the coming months.

II. ITEM HISTORY

- February and March 2004 – Update items on program implementation.
- April 2004 – Board approval of emergency regulations to implement the Act.
- November 2004 – Board action to repeal existing emergency regulations and adopt emergency regulations to implement the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) based on statutory requirements imposed by Senate Bill 50 (Sher).
- December 2004 – Board action to declare that the State is a "market participant in the business of recycling of covered electronic waste."

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

This is an information item. No action is required.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

There is no recommendation as this is a discussion item.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Background

On September 24, 2003 former Governor Gray Davis signed Senate Bill (SB) 20 (Sher), Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003, establishing an electronic waste recycling program. These electronic products contain hazardous materials and cannot be disposed in solid waste landfills. The bill defines "covered electronic devices" as video display devices containing a screen greater than four inches measured diagonally that is identified by DTSC as presumed to be hazardous. Currently, covered electronic devices are:

- Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) and CRT containing devices (including computer monitors and televisions);
- Laptop computers with liquid crystal display (LCD) screens;
- LCD containing desktop monitors

(NOTE: Plasma televisions and LCD televisions will be added to the list of covered electronic devices and henceforth be subject to the fee on July 1, 2005)

The Act requires that all retailers collect an Electronic Waste Recycling Fee (Fee) on covered devices at the first point of sale in California. This Fee, initially set at $6-$10 based on the size of the device, will be used to support a safe collection and recycling infrastructure and to provide oversight and enforcement activities to ensure these wastes are managed correctly to protect public health and safety and the environment. Many of the activities specified in the Act are undertaken in partnership with DTSC.

Key elements of the Act include:

- Collection of an electronic waste recycling fee at the point of sale of certain products.
- Distribution by the Board of recovery and recycling payments to qualified entities covering the cost of electronic waste collection and recycling.
- Reporting by manufacturers on sales, use of hazardous materials, use of recycled content materials and design for recycling features.
- Reduction in hazardous substances used in certain electronic products sold in California.
- Directive to establish environmentally preferred purchasing criteria for state agency purchases of certain electronic equipment.

B. Environmental Issues

As a general discussion item there are no specific environmental issues. However, the purpose of the Act is to establish a recycling program to ensure the safe and environmentally sound disposal of covered electronic devices. As program aspects are addressed before the Board, environmental impacts will be considered.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Staff is not aware of any program/long term impacts directly related to this agenda item. The electronic waste recycling program is a new program. As such, the long-term impact is to support a comprehensive collection and recycling system that relieves local government from covering the bulk of these expenses.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

A variety of stakeholders are affected by this program, including consumers, local jurisdictions, retailers, non-profit organizations, manufacturers, collectors and recyclers. The Board and DTSC have held numerous workshops over the past 18 months to involve stakeholders in the process of developing emergency regulations and addressing implementation issues. The most recent workshop was held in Sacramento on April 8th for the specific purpose of providing guidance on the payment claim process. In 2006, additional workshops and public hearings will be held as we develop permanent regulations. We will continue to provide opportunities for stakeholder input through public workshops, e-mail or in writing. Note that an e-

mail distribution list has been created to inform stakeholders of issues and actions related to the implementation of the Act.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this agenda item. However, the Board has secured a short-term loan from the Department of Finance to cover program expenses until payments are received from the Board of Equalization.

F. Legal Issues

Board counsel will be available to discuss legal issues and answer questions that may arise during this presentation.

G. Environmental Justice

As a general discussion item, there are no specific environmental justice issues. As program aspects are addressed before the Board, environmental justice issues will be considered.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item and the Electronic Waste Recycling program support Strategic Plan Goal 2, "Assist in the creation and expansion of sustainable markets to support diversion efforts and ensure that diverted materials return to the economic mainstream".

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

NA/

VII. ATTACHMENTS

N/A

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Shirley Willd-Wagner **Phone:** 341-6451
B. Legal Staff: Robert Conheim **Phone:** 341-6076
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff has not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff has not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 3

ITEM

Consideration Of An Amendment To The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority To Add The City Of Hermosa Beach As A Member To The Regional Agency Agreement (LARA)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency (LARA) is requesting to amend its Regional Agency formation agreement to include as a new member, the City of Hermosa Beach (City).

II. ITEM HISTORY

This is the first time this item is coming before the Board.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. The Board may approve the LARA amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement as written.
2. The Board may approve the amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement between the LARA and the City and require the agreement approval be conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the Board authorized Compliance Order to the City must be completed and fully implemented.
3. The Board may deny the request to adopt the amended Regional Agency formation agreement.
4. The Board may direct staff to analyze additional information as determined by the Board, and provide a revised recommendation at a future Board meeting.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff recommends the Board approve Option 2 - Board authorization of this amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the Board authorized Compliance Order IWMA BR04-05 to the City must be completed and fully implemented.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

In a letter dated January 30, 2003, the City of Los Angeles announced the formation of a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) and requested Board staff to prepare an agenda item for the Board to consider approving the Regional Agency. The agreement was entered into by the cities of Artesia, Beverly Hills, Duarte,~~Gardena~~, Hidden Hills, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rosemead, Sierra Madre, South Gate, and Torrance. The JPA was formed in order for these cities to submit a single Annual Report to the Integrated Waste Management Board on AB 939 requirements and to work towards the implementation of regional waste reduction and regional recycling diversion programs. The LARA

JPA became effective and the Board approved it as a Regional Agency on January 13, 2004.

On January 13, 2005, the JPA members voted to allow the City of Hermosa Beach to join the JPA. On January 23, 2005, the LARA sent a letter to the Board requesting to amend the Regional Agency to include the City of Hermosa Beach as a member.

In agreeing to the JPA, all members have committed to being responsible for funding and/or implementing programs as adopted in their respective Source Reduction Recycling Elements and Household Hazardous Waste Elements.

On November 9, 2004, an item was considered by the Board regarding the City of Hermosa Beach's failure to meet requirements of its time extension and upon review of the City's Biennial Review findings the Board issued a Compliance Order IWMA BR04-05.

At the time this item was developed, Board staff was working with the City to develop a Local Assistance Plan required by the Compliance Order that describes a pathway for achieving diversion requirements. The Local Assistance Plan must be completed by February 28, 2005.

The LARA has a base year of 2000. The City of Hermosa Beach has a base year of 1998. The table below shows the LARA generation tonnage as approved by the Board in authorizing the formation of the Regional Agency, and the City of Hermosa Beach estimated reporting-year generation for 2000 using the Board's adjustment method calculation. Please note that 311 tons were also removed from the City's generation tonnage to reflect changes that were made to the City's generation as a result of AB2308 (inert facility adjustments). The proposed generation tonnage would be used in making future adjustments method calculations beginning in the 2005 reporting year for the Regional Agency. The City of Hermosa Beach will report independently of the Regional Agency for both the 2003 and 2004 Annual Reports.

Jurisdictions 2000 Tonnage	**2000 Generation**
LARA Base Year	10,949,809
Hermosa Beach Reporting Year	37,752
Proposed LARA Base Year	10,987,561

Staff has determined that the Board may approve the requested amendment to the Regional Agency as it has met the statutory requirements, through development of a joint powers agreement that includes all the statutorily required provisions, for the creation of a regional agency.

PRC section 40970, which describes Legislative Intent regarding the approval of Regional Agencies, provides that:

> "…It is not the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to diminish the responsibility of individual cities and counties to implement source reduction, recycling, and composting programs as required by this part…"

The City of Hermosa Beach's diversion rate in 2000 was 46 percent, and the preliminary diversion rates for 2001 and 2002 are 47 and 37 percent, respectively. The Regional Agency will submit its first Annual Report for 2003 but it will not include the City of Hermosa Beach. The rate for the Regional Agency is expected to surpass 50 percent. In approving the Regional Agency, the Board placed conditions on the approval of the Regional Agency to require that program activities specified in Board approved time extensions and Compliance Orders continue to be implemented by all member jurisdictions of LARA. These conditions provide additional clarity of the Board's expectations that member jurisdictions maintain effective diversion programs. Staff's recommendation for the approval of this amendment to the Regional Agency to include the City of Hermosa Beach as a member is consistent with the conditions set by the Board.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The Board encourages regional agency formation and the expansion of the LARA will improve programs and program results for the jurisdictions.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Approving the Regional Agency creates a structure for local coordination in reporting and program implementation activities.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

This item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 40970 that allows jurisdictions to form regional agencies for the purpose of meeting the mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act (i.e. AB 939). The agreement between the LARA and the City is both a JPA and a regional agency formation agreement, and was reviewed by Board staff and legal counsel and found to be complete (see Attachment 1).

G. Environmental Justice

2000 Census Data – Demographics for LARA						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**% Native American**	**% Asian**	**% Pacific Islander**	**% Other**
30.5%	45.8	10.0%	.24%	10.8%	.14%	2.6%

Economic data for the LARA could not be readily calculated. Since the City of Los Angeles, a JPA member, maintains 82% of the population within the boundaries of the entire proposed LARA, the City of Los Angeles data will be used to indicate economic data for the consideration of this item.

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Los Angeles		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% Individuals below poverty level**
36,680	48,276	22%

*Per Household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the JPA representative, the member jurisdictions are not aware of any environmental justice issues in there communities related to solid waste management.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** Member jurisdictions use newsletters, cable ads, street banners, guidebooks and web based information to promote recycling to residential and commercial sectors. Some handouts are provided in Spanish and Chinese. In some cases, LARA will target specific neighborhoods. The goals are to enhance awareness of the need for waste reduction and recycling and to reach as many communities as possible. The LARA may be involved in community fairs and provide information on waste reduction and recycling to residents and businesses.
- **Project Benefits.** A regional agency creates a structure that has the potential to improve local coordination in reporting and program implementation activities that can include efforts to improve communication and services to all citizens and businesses located within the jurisdictions of LARA members.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

Goal 2, Objective 3 – Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates.

Strategy C – Facilitate cooperation efforts among State, local and private entities to lower cost of diversion and increase benefit to local jurisdictions.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. LARA Regional Agency Formation Agreement
2. Hermosa Beach Signature to JPA Agreement
3. Resolution Number 2005-65

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Steve Uselton **Phone:** 562-981-9095
B. Legal Staff: Elliott Block **Phone:** 916-341-6080
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

1. LARA
2. City of Hermosa Beach

B. Opposition

No known opposition

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT

Between the following Jurisdictions:

1.	City of Artesia	
2.	City of Beverly Hills	
3.	City of Duarte	
4.	~~City of Gardena~~	Withdrew prior to Board action
5.	City of Hidden Hills	
6.	City of Los Angeles	
7.	City of Lynwood	
8.	City Manhattan Beach	
9.	City of Pomona	
10.	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	
11.	City of Redondo Beach	
12.	City of Rosemead	
13.	City of Sierra Madre	
14.	City of South Gate	
15.	City of Torrance	

Establishing the

Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT – LOS ANGELES AREA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

THIS JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT - Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority; effective the _____ day of _____, _____ ("Agreement") is made and entered into by and between the Cities of:

1.	City of Artesia
2.	City of Beverly Hills
3.	City of Gardena
4.	City of Duarte
5.	City of Hidden Hills
6.	City of Los Angeles
7.	City of Lynwood
8.	City Manhattan Beach

9.	City of Pomona
10.	City of Rancho Palos Verdes
11.	City of Redondo Beach
12.	City of Rosemead
13.	City of Sierra Madre
14.	City of South Gate
15.	City of Torrance

each a municipal corporation, hereinafter also referred to individually as "Party" and collectively as "Parties".

Whereas, Section 6500, et seq., of the California Government Code (Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5, Article 1) provides for agreements between two or more public agencies to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, subject to certain mandatory provisions contained therein; and

Whereas, the State of California has enacted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), California Public Resources Code § 40000 et seq., mandating that

municipalities and county unincorporated areas divert material from disposal, and has promulgated regulations promoting material reuse and recycling; and

Whereas, the foregoing Parties to this agreement have the power to provide waste management services including the storage, collection, recycling, and disposal of solid wastes within their respective jurisdictions; and

Whereas, the foregoing Parties desire and agree to form a regional agency to report as a single entity the annual regional compliance with AB 939 reporting requirements and to work towards the implementation of regional waste reduction and regional recycling diversion programs; and

Whereas, each of the foregoing Parties has a California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Source Reduction and Recycling Element, a California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Solid Waste Generation Study, a California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Household Hazardous Waste Element, and a California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Non-Disposal Facility Element; and

Whereas, on the date above, this agreement was entered into by the Parties to this agreement whereby the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority is established to be a "Regional Agency" entity to provide cooperative solid waste reporting and program activities to the participating parties; and

Whereas, the California Public Resources Code, Sections 40970 through Section 40975 allows cities and counties to form Regional Agencies to implement PRC Division 30, Part 2, Integrated

Waste Management Plans, in order to reduce the cost of reporting and tracking of disposal and diversion programs by individual jurisdictions and counties and to increase the diversion of solid waste from disposal facilities; and

Whereas, by this agreement, the parties hereto wish to enter into this agreement to form a Regional Agency for purposes of combining disposal and diversion quantities for determining compliance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 and to allow for the efficient operation of diversion programs on a region-wide basis; and

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Section 1. Definitions

A. **Agreement**. This agreement as it is now exists, or as it may be amended.

B. **AB 939**. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

C. **Agency/Regional Agency**. Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority, formed pursuant to California Public Resources Code Sections 40970 through 40975 and approved by the CIWMB.

D. **Annual Report**. The report required by the State of California to measure compliance to the provisions of AB 939.

E. **Board**. Body consisting of a representative designated by the governing body of each member.

F. **Chair/Vice-Chair**. Members elected by a majority vote of the Board with responsibilities as stated in Section 10.3.

G. **CIWMB**. California Integrated Waste Management Board.

H. **Fiscal Year**. Any year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

I. **HHWE.** Household Hazardous Waste Element

J. **Jurisdiction.** Incorporated Parties who may be Members of the Agency.

K. **Manager.** Individual responsible for the administration of the Agency.

L. **Member/Members.** Jurisdictions who are parties to the Agreement.

M. **NDFE**. Non-Disposal Facility Element

N. **SRRE**. Source Reduction and Recycling Element

O. **Treasurer**. Member elected by the Board with duties as stated in Section 10.3.

Section 2. Purpose of Agreement

This Agreement is made and entered into for the purpose of forming a Regional Agency pursuant to California Public Resources Code Sections 40970 through 40975, the Regional Agency being established for purposes of combining disposal and diversion quantities for determining compliance with AB 939, to allow for the efficient operation of diversion programs on a region-wide basis as allowed by Members under this agreement, and to allow for the development of Regional Integrated Waste Management Plans including a Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Non-Disposal Facility Element.

The Agency will pool together the resources of its Members as stated in this agreement to provide AB 939 compliance to the residents and businesses of all who participate under a single umbrella organization. The Agency will be responsible for preparing the annual regional diversion rate calculation for the Regional Agency, and submitting the report to the CIWMB.

The Members enter the agreement with the intent to benefit from the regional programs and regional reporting that the Agency will provide.

Section 3. Term of Agreement

The term of this agreement shall commence on _____, and shall continue until amended or terminated pursuant to the terms contained herein.

Section 4. Powers of the Agency

4.1 The Agency is authorized to perform the following functions as required by the terms of this Agreement and the by-laws of the Agency:

a) to make and enter into contracts;

b) to apply for and accept grants, advances and contributions;

c) to make plans and conduct studies;

d) to incur and discharge debts, liabilities and obligations;

e) to hire agents and employees.

4.2 Such powers shall be exercised subject only to the limitations set forth in this Agreement, applicable law and such restrictions upon the manner of exercising such powers as are imposed by law upon the Members in the exercise of similar powers. In no event do these powers expressly granted restrict the individual power of each Member with regards to solid waste management under their jurisdiction. Furthermore, in no event shall the Agency be authorized to exercise any power not expressly granted by this Agreement. The Members hereby designate the City of Los Angeles as the Member required to be designated by Section 6509 of the California Government Code.

Section 5. Responsibilities of the Regional Agency

5.1 This Agreement hereby creates and establishes an authority to be known as the "Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority". The Authority shall constitute a Regional Agency pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 40973. Said Agency shall be responsible for compliance with the waste diversion requirements set forth in the Public Resources Code, Article 1 of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 41780).

5.2 The Agency will be responsible for providing the following services for the benefit of the Members:

a) The Agency will be responsible for preparing the Annual Report with collective information submitted by the Members and submitting the report to the CIWMB;

b) The Agency will prepare the annual collective diversion rate calculation for all Members;

c) The Agency will develop standardized database tools for monitoring, tracking, and evaluating implemented jurisdiction owned / operated diversion programs and make them available to all members;

d) The Agency will conduct a new "regional level" generation based diversion study when required by the CIWMB or when a study is needed for a new baseline for its Members;

e) The Agency will provide legislative and regulatory analysis on pending regulations and legislation for Members;

f) The Agency will seek grant funding for additional Regional Agency activities.

g) The Agency will evaluate and disseminate information to Members about innovative waste management/recycling technologies.

As directed by the Board and upon available funding, the Agency will conduct additional programs based on additional funding such as but not limited to: cooperative food waste donation for reuse, technical assistance for business recycling, investigate forming cooperative partnerships to develop additional capacity for processing and/or reuse of materials and/or to pool buying power of Members to lower the cost of recycled content products.

Section 6. Duties and responsibilities of Member Jurisdictions

6.1 Each Member will be responsible for funding and/or implementing programs recommended for implementation in their jurisdiction as adopted in their respective SRRE and for continued support of the associated programs as adopted in their respective HHWE.

6.2 Each Member will also provide funding of the Agency for its operation in accordance with Section 9, the implementation of regional programs, and for preparing the annual regional diversion rate calculation for the progress made by the Regional Agency.

6.3 Each Member shall provide the information required for annual report or new base year compilation to the Agency in a timely manner according to the format set forth by the Agency.

Section 7. Approval of Agreement by the California Integrated Waste Management Board

Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 40975(A), establishment of a Regional Agency requires authorization from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, if the Board finds that the formation of such a Regional Agency will not adversely affect compliance with PRC Division 30, Part 2. Integrated Waste Management Plans.

Section 8. Agency Financial Requirements

8.1 The Agency will follow the financial accounting requirements set forth in Government Code Section 6505, Section 6505.1, Section 6505.5, Section 6505.6, Section 6511, and Section 6512, herein incorporated by reference.

8.2 The Manager will prepare a budget for each fiscal year and present it to the Board before its approval by the City of Los Angeles. The assets, rights, debts, liabilities and obligations of the Agency shall not constitute assets, rights, debts, liabilities or obligations of any of the Members. However, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent any Member from separately contracting for or assuming responsibility for specific debts, liabilities or obligations of the Agency, provided for that both the Agency and the Member approve such contract or assumption.

8.3 Payment of Civil Penalties Imposed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) - The Members hereby agree that the responsibility for any civil penalties incurred pursuant to AB 939 shall be assigned to the Agency. Should a penalty be assessed against the Agency for non-compliance after all administrative remedies are exhausted, the Members hereby authorize the Agency to allocate responsibility to the Members based upon equal division of the monetary fine between all of the participating Members. Any modification to this basis for determining responsibility for any civil penalties will be codified in the operating by-laws.

Section 9. Funding

9.1 Members shall not be assessed the startup costs for the Agency of approximately $150,000, which have been borne by the City of Los Angeles. As a Member, the City of Los Angeles

will contribute existing staff and resources totaling approximately $300,000 per year to the Agency.

9.2 The City of Los Angeles will provide $100,000 annually towards a new base year study to be prepared no less than three years but within five years from the commencement of this Agreement.

9.3Funding will be provided by each additional Member jurisdiction at $0.15 per ton of landfill disposal per year with the year 2000 as the base year, subject to adjustments as directed by the Board. This fee will be due at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Section 10. ' Structure of the Agency

10.1 Manager. Initially, the City of Los Angeles shall employ the manager who shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the Agency. The Manager shall, upon direction by the Board, plan, organize, and direct the administration and operations of the Agency, shall advise the Chair/Vice Chair on policy matters, shall hire and discharge staff, shall develop Agency budgets, shall reply to communications on behalf of the Agency, shall approve payments duly authorized by the Board, shall attend meetings of the Board, and carry out other duties as needed.

10.2 Board. The Board of the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority shall be comprised of a representative from each of the Member jurisdictions. The Board shall make all policy decisions on behalf of the Agency, review and approve budgets, and decide the disbursement of discretionary funds collected under Section 9.3.

10.3 The officers of the Board shall include a Chair and Vice-Chair elected by a majority vote of Members. Their duties are to: Preside over all meetings of the Board; Appoint all ad hoc

committees subject to ratification by the Board; act as ex-officio member of all standing ad hoc committees.

10.4 The officers of the Board shall include a Treasurer elected by a majority vote of Members. His/her duties are to lead in the preparation and submission of Agency budgets to the Board and monitor expenditures with the assistance of the Manager and Agency administrative staff.

10.5 Committees. Committees, subcommittees, and ad hoc committees shall be at the discretion of the Chair subject to ratification by the Board. The Chair may appoint any individual deemed qualified to serve on a Committee.

10.6 Meetings. The Board will hold regular meetings, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis. Special meetings of the Board may be called in accordance with the provisions of Section 54956 of the California Government Code.

10.7 All meetings of the Board shall be held subject to the provisions of the California Ralph M. Brown Act (Sections 54950 et seq. of the California Government Code) and other applicable laws of the State of California.

10.8The Manager shall cause minutes of all meetings of the Board to be kept and shall, after each meeting, cause a copy of the minutes to be forwarded to each member.

Section 11. Addition of New Member Jurisdictions

11.1 The Agency will have the authority through an action by the Board to add New Member Jurisdictions to the Agency without modification to the existing Agreement by the amendment of Attachment A. Attachment A shall list the Member Jurisdictions and contain additional signature pages for each New Member. Each New Member shall have equal rights and responsibilities of all Members.

11.2 New members must apply to the Board no less than 90 days before the end of each fiscal year to be considered for membership.

11.3 New Members will be assessed a prorated share of assets held by the Agency such as the reserve fund.

Section 12. Withdrawal and Termination

12.1 Any Member may voluntarily withdraw from this Agreement by filing with the Agency a written notice to withdraw no less than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the close of the Agency's fiscal year.

12.2 A Jurisdiction's participation and membership may be terminated by the Agency for non-performance of its responsibilities and/or duties required under Sections 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 of this Agreement. A vote by a majority of the Members is needed to terminate the agreement with respect to a Jurisdiction. When terminated, the Jurisdiction and the CIWMB will be notified in writing of the action on behalf of the Agency and all funds received by the Agency for the remainder of the current fiscal year after termination will be refunded to the Jurisdiction.

12.3 With the written concurrence of a majority of the Members to this Agreement, this Agreement may be terminated at any time.

Section 13. Jurisdictional Responsibility Upon Termination

In the event that this Agreement is terminated, individual Jurisdictions will assume responsibility for a share of any civil penalties incurred by the Agency during the term of the Jurisdiction as a Member. Jurisdictions will also be responsible individually for any civil penalties incurred individually. If this Agreement is terminated, each Jurisdiction will assume responsibility for

compiling their own disposal information from haulers and facility operators for compliance with the monitoring and reporting system required pursuant to PRC Sections 41780 and 41821.5, unless a subsequent regional agency formation agreement is approved specifically for this purpose. Each member Jurisdiction is still responsible for the implementation of the programs described in their respective Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

Section 14. Member Jurisdiction SRRE Implementation

Each Member of the Agency is responsible for and shall continue to implement diversion programs in their adopted and approved SRRE that are specific to their Jurisdiction. Failure to implement these programs will provide cause for termination of the Agreement with respect to that Jurisdiction.

Section 15. Contact Persons

The name of the regional agency is the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority. The contact persons for all members are listed in Attachment A. The address and primary contact person is the following:

Ms. Karen Coca

City of Los Angeles

Bureau of Sanitation, SRCRD

Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority

433 S. Spring Street. , 5th Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90013

Telephone: (213) 473-8242

Section 16. Amendment

This Agreement may be amended or modified at any time, in a manner consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes of this Agreement, with the written consent of a majority of the Member Jurisdictions within the Regional Agency.

Section 17. Indemnification

Pursuant to Government Code Section 895.4, the Parties agree as follows:

17.1 Each Member Jurisdiction shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the City of Los Angeles, the other Member Jurisdictions, the Agency, and their officers, agents and employees, from and against any and all claims, expenses, liability or damage arising out of injury to persons, loss of life, or damage to property which are attributable to any activity of that Member Jurisdiction or of any other person acting under authority of that Member Jurisdiction which results from activities conducted on behalf of the Agency.

17.2 The City of Los Angeles and the Agency shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless each Member Jurisdiction and its officers, agents and employees, from and against any and all claims, expenses, liability or damage arising out of injury to persons, loss of life, or damage to property which are attributable to any authorized activity of Agency, or of any other person acting under authority of Agency.

Section 18. Miscellaneous Provisions.

18.1 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective Parties hereto, provided that no Party shall assign any rights, nor delegate any duties provided for hereby without the consent of the other Party.

18.2 Required Actions of the Parties. The Parties hereto agree to execute all such instruments and documents and to take all actions as may be required in order to consummate the transactions herein contemplated.

18.3 Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof, and thereby supersedes all prior understandings and agreements, if any, with respect thereto, whether written or oral. No addition or modification of any term or provision shall be effective unless set forth in writing, signed by the Parties hereto.

18.5 Time of the Essence. Time is of the essence of each and every term, condition, obligation and provision thereof.

18.6 Notices. All notices or other communications required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally (including by means of professional messenger service) or sent by express mail or registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested. Notices delivered personally or by express mail shall be considered given when received. Notices sent by registered or certified mail shall be considered given two (2) business days after deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the person to receive such notice.

18.7 Notices shall be addressed as appears below for the Agency, and as listed in Attachment A for each party, provided that if any party gives notice of a change of name or address,

notices to the giver of that notice shall thereafter be given as demanded in that notice. Any electronically transmitted notice shall be in addition to, and shall not be in lieu of, written notice as provided above.

If to Agency: Los Angeles Area Regional Agency
Bureau of Sanitation, SRCRD
433 S. Spring Street, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: Karen Coca

With a copy to: Bureau of Sanitation
433 S. Spring Street, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: Director

If to Members: Please see Attachment A

A. **Applicable Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

B. **No Waiver.** A waiver by any Party of the breach of any of the terms and conditions under this Agreement to be performed by any other Party shall not be construed as a waiver of any succeeding breach of the same terms and conditions of this Agreement.

C. **Modifications.** Except as expressly allowed in the Agreement, any alteration, change or modification of or to this Agreement, in order to become effective, must be made in writing and in each instance signed on behalf of each Party hereto.

D. **No Obligations to Third Parties.** Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the provisions of this Agreement are intended to be solely for the benefit of the Parties hereto, and execution and delivery of this Agreement shall not be deemed to confer any rights upon, or obligate any of the Parties hereunder, to any person or entity other than the Parties hereto.

[BALANCE OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK - SIGNATURES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: See Attachment

CITY OF: See Attachments

By: See Attachments

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: See Attachment
District Counsel

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: _____
BARBARA BROWN
City Clerk

Date: 10/23/02

CITY OF ARTESIA

By: _____
JOHN LYON
Mayor

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

Adopted: October 8, 2002

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS
A Municipal Corporation

MERALEE GOLDMAN
Mayor of the City of
Beverly Hills, California

ATTEST:

(SEAL)
NINA WEBSTER
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

LAURENCE S. WIENER
City Attorney

Approved as to content:

DAN N. WEBSTER
Deputy City Manager/Operations

DAVID HOLMQUIST
Risk Manager

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: _____

CITY OF: DUARTE

By: City Manager

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Joint Powers Agreement (Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority) as of the date and year set forth.

CITY OF GARDENA

Terrence S. TERAUCHI, Mayor

JAN 2 8 2003

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

EDWARD LEE, City Attorney

ATTEST:

for City Clerk

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL, CAREY
City Clerk

By:_____

Date:_____

City of Los Angeles

By:_____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By:_____
Assistant

Date:_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: Cherie L. Paglia

CITY OF HIDDEN HILLS

By: [illegible]

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
District Counsel

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: See Attachments

CITY OF: See Attachments

By: See Attachments

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: See Attachments

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: Judi R Clark

Date: 2-4-03

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: Christopher M. Westhoff
Christopher M. Westhoff
Assistant City Attorney

Date: 2/4/03

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of

September, 2002.

ARTURO REYES, Mayor
City of Lynwood

ATTEST:

ANDREA L. HOOPER, City Clerk
City of Lynwood

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

Faustin Gonzales
City Manager

Joseph Y. Wang, P.E.
Director of Environmental Services/
City Engineer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, the undersigned, City Clerk of the City of Lynwood, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Lynwood at a regular meeting held in the City Hall of said City on the 17th day of September, 2002 ~~1997~~, and passed by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMAN BYRD, PEDROZA, RICHARDS, RODRIGUEZ, REYES

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

City Clerk, City of Lynwood

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

CITY OF Manhattan Beach

By: _____

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
District Counsel

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: _____
City Clerk

CITY OF Pomona

By: _____
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
District Counsel

By: _____
City Attorney

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

CITY OF Rancho Palos Verdes

By: Carolyn Petru
City Clerk

By: John C. McTyre
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
District Counsel

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

CITY OF REDONDO BEACH

_____
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Asst City Attorney

ATTEST:

_____
Deputy City Clerk

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: _____
Title: City Clerk

CITY OF: ROSEMEAD

By: _____ 3/25/03
Title: Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
District Counsel

By: _____
City Attorney

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

NANCY S. SHOLLENBERGER
City Clerk

By: Nancy Sue Shollenberger

Date: 10/28/02

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

By: Tamara S. Gates
Tamara S. Gates
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CHARLES MARTIN
City Attorney

By: _____

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw
President, Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the Date and year above set forth.

ACKNOWLEDGED:

By: _____

CITY OF SOUTH GATE

By: _____
Xochilt Ruvalcaba, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year above set forth.

ATTEST:

By: _____
Sue Herbers, City Clerk

CITY OF TORRANCE

By: _____
Dan Walker, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JOHN L. FELLOWS III
CITY ATTORNEY

By: _____

ATTEST:

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

By: _____

Date: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Valerie Lynne Shaw, President
Board of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
City Attorney

By: _____
Assistant

Date: _____

Los Angeles Regional Agency

A Southern California Waste Management Authority

LARA

January 26, 2005

Ms. Rosario Marin, Board Chair
California Integrated Waste Management Board
1001 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Marin:

Re: **Request to Add One More Member to the Los Angeles Regional Agency (LARA)**

It has been one year this month that the CIWMB approved the formation of the City of Los Angeles Regional Agency. It is an organization of 14 cities that work cooperatively to meet our AB 939 goals on a regional basis.

On January 13, 2005, LARA members voted to allow one additional local city to join LARA. The new member is the City of Hermosa Beach. We think this will be a good addition to the local regional effort in achieving our recycling goals. The addition of Hermosa Beach creates a 'block' of cities that are closely located, which makes serving the membership more efficient.

We request CIWMB to place us on the next available Board agenda for consideration to amend our LARA agency to add the City of Hermosa Beach. Our membership would increase from fourteen to fifteen cities. Attached are the approved JPA from Hermosa Beach (with signatures) as an amendment to Appendix A of the LARA JPA. Also attached are the signed minutes of the January 13th LARA Special Meeting. We look forward to working with you and your staff on this request.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 473-8242.

Sincerely,

Karen Coca

Ms. Karen Coca
LARA Executive Director
City of Los Angeles

Copy to: CIWMB Board Members
LARA Members
CIWMB Office of Local Assistance

Attachment A

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT
LOS ANGELES AREA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Mayor, City of Hermosa Beach

Approved as to form:

Mike Jenkins, City Attorney

Attest:

Elaine Doerfling, City Clerk

Los Angeles Regional Agency

A Southern California Waste Management Authority

LARA

Los Angeles Area Regional Agency Board Meeting
Thursday, January 13, 2005
D.E.S. Portuguese Hall, Hall A
11903 Ashworth Street
Artesia, CA 90701

SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

9:00 A.M. - MEETING CALLED TO ORDER

I. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

II. Call to Order - Vice Chair Larry Nelson called the meeting to order.

III. ROLL CALL AND DECLARATION OF QUORUM

Member City	Voting Representative	Present/Absent
Artesia	Larry R. Nelson	P
Beverly Hills	John Garcia	A
Duarte	Margaret Finlay	A
Hidden Hills	Vanessa Tubaces	P
Los Angeles	Michele McManus	P
Lynwood	Oretha Landers	P
Manhattan Beach	De Anna Hilbrants	P
Rancho Palos Verdes	Lauren Ramezani	P
Redondo Beach	Jon Emerson	P
Rosemead	Bill Crowe	A
Pomona	Howard Morris	A
Sierra Madre	Bruce Inman	P
South Gate	Robert T. Dickey	P
Torrance	Alison Sherman	P

Others present include:
Karen Coca, LARA Executive Director, City of Los Angeles
Dr. Eugene Tseng, ETseng and Associates, Inc.
Joe Maturino, City of Los Angeles
Nady Maechling, City of Los Angeles
Elinor Mondok, City of Los Angeles
Ted Vasquez, City of Los Angeles
Guest: Sol Blumenfeld, City of Hermosa Beach

Hard Copies Should be Printed Double Sided Using Recycled Content Paper

IV. CONSIDERATION OF HERMOSA BEACH AS A LARA MEMBER

Karen Coca opened the discussion by explaining the request by the City of Hermosa Beach to be added as a new LARA member. All LARA members were previously mailed an information package providing detailed information supplied by the City of Hermosa Beach on their recycling programs and status with the CIWMB. A discussion ensued on the pros and cons of allowing a new LARA member. Mr. Sol Blumenfeld, Director of Community Development for the City of Hermosa Beach, spoke for the City. He explained the specifics of the City of Hermosa recycling programs and plans.

After considering various options and suggestions by LARA members, a vote was taken with two (2) voting against and seven (7) voting for the City of Hermosa Beach being allowed to join LARA. LARA members approved the motion to allow the City of Hermosa Beach to become a LARA member. The CIWMB must now be petitioned by LARA to allow for the addition of the new LARA member.

10:10 A.M. – MEETING ADJOURNED

Notes: If you would like others to receive copies of the LARA Meeting Minutes, please contact Nady Maechling at (213) 473 – 8235 or at nmaechli@san.lacity.org. Please specify preference for an electronic copy or a paper copy.

\\82cvcfs1\SRCRD\Regional Agency\REGIONAL AGENCY 2005\Meetings\LARA Minutes-January 2005.DOC

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-65 (Revised)

Consideration Of An Amendment To The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority To Add The City Of Hermosa Beach As A Member To The Regional Agency Agreement (LARA)

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 40970 authorizes Cities and Counties to form regional agencies to implement the requirements of PRC 40900 et seq. in order to reduce the cost of reporting and tracking of disposal and diversion programs by individual Cities and Counties and to increase the diversion of solid waste from disposal facilities; and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 40975(a) requires any agreement forming a regional agency to be submitted to the Board for review and approval; and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 40975(b) requires the agreement to contain (1) a listing of the cities and counties which are member agencies of the regional agency, including the name and address of the regional agency; (2) a description of the method by which any civil penalties will be allocated among the member agencies; (3) a contingency plan which shows how each member agency will comply with the requirements in the event that the regional agency is abolished; (4) a description of the duties and responsibilities of each city or county which is a member agency of the regional agency; and (5) a description of source reduction, recycling, and composting programs to be implemented by the regional agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles Integrated Waste Management Authority (LARA) amended its Regional Agency Formation Agreement to add the City of Hermosa Beach; and

WHEREAS, all member agencies have approved and adopted the amended Regional Agency Formation Agreement and submitted it to the Board for review; and

WHEREAS, based on the review, Board staff found that the agreement substantially complies with PRC Section 40975 and recommends approval of the amendment to the LARA Regional Agency; and

WHEREAS, the regional agency is on Compliance Order IWMA BR04-05 with two members (Lynwood and Torrance) on Compliance Order and the new proposed member, City of Hermosa Beach is on Compliance Order; and

WHEREAS, In approving the amendment to the Regional Agency by adding a member on Compliance Order; the approval is conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach's Board authorized Compliance Order must be completed and fully implemented.

(over)

WHEREAS, PRC Section 40970 provides that it is not the intent of the Legislature in allowing the Regional Agency Formation to "diminish the responsibility of individual cities and counties to implement source reduction, recycling and composting programs as required…";

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the amended Regional Agency Agreement for the LARA, with the condition that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach's Compliance Order IWMA BR04-05 and Local Assistance Plan be implemented.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 4

ITEM

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2001 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Galt, Sacramento County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The City of Galt (City) has requested to change its base year to 2001. The City's requested diversion rate for the 2001 new base year is 60 percent. However, with the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) staff-recommended new base year, the City's diversion rate would be 58 percent for 2001.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board approved the City's 1999/2000 Biennial Review results in March 2003. In September 2002, the Board approved City's Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR) request of 48 percent through December 31, 2003, for meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement. In its Goal Achievement plan, the City, selected a new base-year as a supporting program in addition to several of the source reduction and recycling programs, to attain the proposed ADR.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may:

1. Approve the City's base-year change as originally submitted.
2. Approve the City's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications.
3. Disapprove the City's base year change.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff has determined that the method used to establish the new base year with the recommended modifications has been adequately documented, and is generally consistent with previous Board standards for accuracy. Board staff, therefore, recommends the Board adopt Option 2, which would approve the base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Codes (PRC) Sections 41031 (cities) and 41331 (counties) require information submitted by jurisdictions on the quantities of solid waste generated, diverted, and disposed of, to include data that are as accurate as possible. At its March 1997 meeting, the Board approved methods for jurisdictions to use for improving the accuracy of their base-year generation data. One of the approved methods allows a jurisdiction to establish a more current base year.

2) Basis for staff's analysis
Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)									
Base Year	1998	1999	2000	2001*	2002*	Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)	Population	Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage	Residential Waste Stream Percentage
2001	ND	ND	ND	58%	53%	7.48	20,259	68%	32%

*These values are based on the City's proposed (2001) base year change. Note: ND = Not determined, as prior years diversion rates are not recalculated once a jurisdiction establishes a new base year.

City's geographic location: Galt is located in the southern portion of Sacramento County and is one of the six incorporated cities in the County. Galt has experienced significant growth in the residential and commercial sectors over the past few years.

Base-Year Change:
The City has submitted a request to change its base year from 1998 to 2001. The City's original new base year modification request certification form is included as Attachment 3a. The City considers the 2001 data to be more accurate, and are the best available data. There was no extrapolation of diversion data.

Board staff conducted an assessment of the City's current program implementation and its relationship to the City's waste stream, including a program review site visit in 2002 and in 2005. The City, as well as Board staff, considers the current data to be more representative than what was determined by the 1998 base-year generation study.
To estimate the waste generation in 2001, the City submitted a disposal modification request after submittal of certification form. The Board staff reviewed the request and used the latest information that is reflected in attachment 4. The City collected diversion information from the activities listed below. Staff conducted a site visit in February 2005, to verify these activities.

Program Name/Type	**Staff Comments**
Residential Programs:	
Residential Curbside Recycling Program	All City residents have access to a 64 gallon commingled recycling cart that is serviced every other week. Materials accepted through this program include newspaper, cardboard, mixed paper and food and beverage containers. Residents may receive an additional recycling container for free.
Multi-family and Green Waste Recycling Program	Green waste and commingled recycling containers are available to multi-family residences throughout the City. Each recycling program is tailored to the recycling needs of each facility. Participation in this program was driven by significant economic incentives to minimize waste and maximize diversion.
Residential Curbside Green Waste Program	All City residents receive a 96 gallon green waste recycling container that is serviced on a bi-weekly basis. Materials collected include lawn trimmings, weeds, garden prunings and leaves. This material is sent for composting.
Residential Buy-back	City residents have access to a State Certified Recycling Center.

Program Name/Type	Staff Comments
Special Collection Seasonal White Goods	The City offers an annual clean-up day to its residents. Residents may deliver large bulky items, tires, white goods, etc. to a centralized location where approximately 50% of the material is diverted from disposal. The City also conducts a household hazardous waste collection event simultaneously.
Commercial Programs:	
Commercial On-site Pick-up	The waste service provider offers mixed paper, office paper, cardboard, newspaper and commingled recycling opportunities to commercial and industrial businesses. Recycling is offered at significantly reduced rates from standard waste service. The City and waste hauler conducted waste assessments at all commercial/industrial generators in an effort to increase recycling at those entities.
Commercial Self-haul	Various commercial and industrial generators self-haul recyclable materials and are not specifically serviced by the franchised waste service provider. These materials are often times commodity specific and unique to these generators.
Government Recycling Program	City offices are provided with recycling containers for white paper and beverage containers. The City plans to further increase and promote this program throughout all City government facilities.
Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling	The waste service provider offers decreased rates for source separated wood and inerts generated at construction sites. This material is delivered to a wood waste processor and to an inert recycler for processing.

Certification Changes

The City appears to have programs that support the proposed diversion rate. Attachment 3b is the certification prepared by Board staff that provides additional details to support the Board staff's recommendations for the new base year. Attachment 4 is a summary of the changes showing what was originally claimed, Board staff findings, and the basis for the deductions and additions. With these changes Board staff recommends the request for a new base year be approved.

Base Year Analysis:

City of Galt	Disposal	Diversion	Generation
Old Base Year Tons 1998	9,748	6,802	16,550
Jurisdiction New Base Year Tons 2001	11,704	17,672	29,276
Board Staff Recommended New 2001 Base Year Tons	11,816	16,175	27,991

2001 Diversion Rate using (1998) base year	Jurisdiction Claimed Diversion Rate for 2001 Base Year	Board Staff Recommended Diversion Rate for 2001 Base Year
39%	60%	58%

In addition to any deductions already made by the City and Board staff, the Board has authority to make additional deductions to the diversion tonnage. Public Resources Code Sections 41031, 41033, 41331, and 41333 provide that jurisdictions' waste characterization components (which contain the waste generation studies) shall include data that are as accurate as possible. These statutes provide the basis for allowing jurisdictions to request, and for the Board to approve, new base years. Consequently, in considering new base year requests, the standard used by the Board is whether or not the new base year is as accurate as possible. To the extent that the Board determines that a

portion of the new base year is not accurate, the Board may approve the remainder of the new base year, with the inaccurate portion removed.

3. Findings
The City's written request asking to use the current data to establish a new 2001 base year is included in Attachment 2 of this agenda item. Staff believes the City has adequately documented its request. For this reason, staff is recommending approval of the City's new base year request.

B. Environmental Issues
Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts
Improving the accuracy of the jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

D. Stakeholder Impacts
Approving the City's new base year will enable the City to more accurately measure the success of its diversion programs, and therefore, to more accurately report its progress to the Board.

E. Fiscal Impacts
No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues
As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Sections 41031 and 41331 that require jurisdictions to submit data on quantities of waste generated, diverted and disposed that are as accurate as possible. It also represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41825 that directs the Board to conduct a biennial review to determine a jurisdiction's progress in implementing its SRRE and HHWE.

G. Environmental Justice
Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for City of Galt						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**% Native American**	**% Asian**	**% Pacific Islander**	**% Other**
59.2	33.2	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.1	0.1

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Galt		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% individuals below poverty level**
45,052	52,655	10.6

* Per household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representative, there are no environmental justice issues in this community.

- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The City uses brochures, newsletters, and give-aways to promote recycling to all residential and commercial sectors. The City also prints brochures with pictures and symbols to provide universal instructions. In addition, the City established a variable can rate, as well as implementing universal garbage service for all residential and commercial generators to help increase participation.

- **Project Benefits.** Improving the accuracy of jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan goal 2, objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed) by assessing the City's efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Program Listing for the City of Galt
2. Request Letter from the City of Galt

3a. City's Original Base Year Modification Request Certification for the City of Galt
3b. Board Staff Recommended Base Year Modification Request Certification

4. Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings for the City of Galt
5. Resolution Number 2005-83

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Yasmin Satter **Phone:** (916) 341-6262
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administrative Staff: N/A **Phone:**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

City of Galt

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Galt

Date Printed
March 1,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	N	Y	1993	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	SI	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	Y	Y	1998	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self-Haul	N	N	1998	NA	NA	NA	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO
2050-RC-SCH School Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Galt

Date Printed
March 1,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3070-CM-OTH Other Composting	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4090-SP-RND Rendering	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Galt

Date Printed
March 1,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5040-ED-OTH Other Public Education	N	Y	1999	NI 5	NI 5	NI 5	NI 5	SI	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
8020-TR-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	N	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Galt

Date Printed
March 1,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	N	Y	2001	NI 5	NI 5	NI 5	NI 7	NI 7	NI 7	SI	SO
9030-HH-WSE Waste Exchange	N	Y	1999	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	SI	SO	SO	SO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Add any additional programs below

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Application: PARIS

Office of the City Manager

January 16, 2004

Mr. Kyle Pogue
Office of Local Assistance
CIWMB
P. O. Box 4025
Sacramento, California 95812-4025

RE: City of Galt 2001 New Base Year Request

Dear Mr. Pogue:

Please find enclosed a "Base Year Modification Request' report which includes a completed "Base Year Modification Certification" form on pages 14-21a. The report includes supporting material to substantiate the request by the City of Galt to use a recent generation-based study to calculate the reporting year (2001) generation amount for the City of Galt.

Please let me know if you desire additional copies of this request.

The Diversion Study Guide approved by the CIWMB Board at the April 24-25, 2001 meeting was used as a guidance document. Prior new base year requests by other jurisdictions were also reviewed and used as reference sources.

The City has experienced growth during the past decade.

We are hopeful that the CIWMB can expedite consideration of this request in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact me during the CIWMB staff review of this request.

Respectfully submitted,

Jennifer Cannell

Jennifer Cannell
Executive Assistant to the City Manager

cc Jim Greco, California Waste Associates

380 Civic Drive • Galt, California 95632 • (209) 366-7100 • Fax (209) 745-4601
www.ci.galt.us

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Base Year Modification Request Certification

Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base-year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, 9th Floor
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.

1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting-year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.

X 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The cells on these sheets are protected except for the ones that need information. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name **City of Galt**		County Sacramento County	
Authorized Signature Jennifer Cannell		Title Executive Assistant to the City Manager	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing **Jennifer Cannell**		Date 1-15-04	Phone ( ) (209) 366-7100
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Jim Greco		Title Consultant	
Affiliation:	California Waste Associates		
Mailing Address P. O. Box 5177	City El Dorado Hills	State CA	ZIP Code 95762
E-mail address	jgwaste@aol.com		

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary— reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., 4).

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved base-year:	2. Proposed new generation-based study year:
1998	2001

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The City has contacted many waste generators & obtained information re diversion programs, including weighed tonnage. The proposed new base year reflects the most complete effort to date to define diversion activities and quantify their results. The City feels the accuracy of the diversion study is comparable to studies conducted for jurisdictions in the Sacramento area, which have recently conducted diversion surveys & waste gen studies. The City feels that the adjustment methodology has not adequately estimated the increasing waste generation in reporting years. This is confirmed by the low waste gen per capita rates in reporting years with the current 1998 base year.

4. Enter your diversion rates below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 39 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 60.0 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**5.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**7.9**
Residential generation 44%	**Non-Residential Generation 56%**	**Residential generation 35%**	**Non-Residential Generation 65%**
Population existing generation-based study 17,300		**Population new generation-based study 20,259**	

5. If there is an increase between 4a and 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples, e.g. change in jurisdiction's demographics.

The City has benefitted by program expansion efforts implemented by its franchise collector, California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS). Additionally, CWRS has been willing to promote recycling in areas of the nonresidential sector (e.g., multi-family housing, commercial enterprises) which were not prioritized in the past. The per capita rate in prior years did not fully reflect the total generated waste stream. Statewide, the per capita waste generation rate is approximately 8-9 pounds per person per day. The City's rate of 5.2 ppd, in light of population and economic growth, was not representative of the increasing waste generation for the City.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

Because this study is the first extensive effort to establish a base year waste generation level and diversion rate, prior data is not as accurate. There was never a pressing need to record ongoing diversion performance except for the residential curbside recyclables collection program. The City has built upon these programs and surveyed many nonesidential waste generators. Extensive diversion information was obtained which now enables the City to better quantify diversion and support programs. As a result, the City has discovered far more diversion activities in the construction and other sectors that were ongoing but not recorded nor quantified.

7. Disposal Tonnage: (enter values)	5,325	6379	11704
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)

b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

X c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. (Note: The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested) Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, [agricultural wastes, inert solids (e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt, etc.), white goods, and scrap metal] please identify those programs/waste types and fill out section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.

*Please provide detailed non-Residential waste audit information in Section 9.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Type of record and location of record
Residential Activities:					
Source Reduction					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
Other Residential source reduction (list each program separately)					
Enter program name		0.00%			
Enter program name		0.00%			
Enter program name		0.00%			
Enter program name		0.00%			
Subtotal Residential Source Reduction	0	0.00%			
Recycling					

Curbside Recycling (PARIS 2000)	1,266.00	4.02%	Mixed paper, news, CB, and other recyclable materials (Al, plastic, glass, metal cans)	California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS), City's collector, weight records.	CWRS
Buyback Centers (PARIS 2020)	338.00	1.16%	CRV containers	Source: DOC	Letter, report (City)
Other Residential recycling (list each program separately)					
Special/Xmas Trees (PARIS 2070)	0.00	0.00%	Christmas Trees	CWRS (included w/ PARIS 3000)	CWRS
White Goods (PARIS 4030)	11.00	0.04%	White goods	CWRS weight records	CWRS
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Residential Recycling	1,615.00	5.52%			
Composting					
Curbside GYW (PARIS 3000)	3,149.00	10.76%	Yard Waste	CWRS truck weight tickets	CWRS
Other Residential composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Residential Composting	3,149.00	10.76%			
Subtotal Residential Diversion	4,764.00	16.27%			
Non-Residential Activities: Source Reduction					
Non-Residential Waste Audits					
Other non-Residential source reduction (list each program separately)					
Grasscycling (PARIS 1000)	797.00	2.72%	Grass clippings	0.1466 tons/week, 852.61 mowable acres. Source: CIWMB, Z. Poulson	Survey forms, supporting records (City).
Business SR (PARIS 1020)	500.00	1.71%	Inplant reuse of steel scrap	Manufacture E records	Phonecon notes
Business SR (PARIS 1020)	123.00	0.42%	Donated produce	Grocer B	City

City of Galt New 2001 Base Year Request

Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Source Reduction	**1,420.00**	**4.85%**			
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*					
Other non-Residential recycling (list each program separately)					
Commercial Onsite P/U (PARIS 2030)	1,760.00	6.01%	Cardboard, mixed paper, inerts	Commercial collector acct records	City
Commercial Selfhaul (PARIS 2040)	2,750.00	9.39%	Cardboard, mixed paper	Source: Businesses	Survey forms, supporting records (City).
ADC (PARIS 7040)	271.00	0.93%	Green waste	CIWMB DRS	CIWMB
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**4,781.00**	**16.33%**			
Composting					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*					
Other non-Residential composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**0**	**0.00%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**6,201.00**	**21.18%**			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
Tire Recycling (PARIS 4020)	74.00	0.25%	Tires	100 tires @ 20 lbs/tire	City, CWRS
White Goods (PARIS 4030)	4.00	0.01%	White goods, appliances	Kiefer LF weights	City, County
Scrap Metal (PARIS 4040)	19.00	0.06%	Scrap metals	CWRS customer base	CWRS

[illegible]	298.00	[illegible]	Wood	CWRS customer base	CWRS
[illegible]	6,045.00	[illegible]	Broken asphalt and concrete	Survey forms, letters from aggregate processors	Businesses, City
[illegible]	167.00	[illegible]	Bone, fat, grease, vegetable	Source: Grocers, renderer	Sac County data
Subtotal Residential/Non-Residential diversion	**6,607.00**	**22.57%**			
Total Diversion Tons					
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	**11,704.00**	**39.98%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**29,276.00**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits-Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Form will perform all addition calculations).
Please provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Type of Non-residential Generator	Audit Reference Number *	Specific/Major Diversion Activities include material type (e.g. paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Manufacturer C	16	Glass manufacturer (glass recycling)		2195.00		2195.00	7.5%	P, M
Manufacturer B	15	Concrete masonry, landscaping mfr		1855.00		1855.00	6.3%	P, M
City Parks & Rec Dept	3	Grasscycling at city parks	610.00			610.00	2.1%	P, M
Manufacturer E	18	Steel container manufacturer (scraps)	500.00	16.00		516.00	1.8%	P
Grocer B	12	Produce donations; cardboard recycling	123.00	288.00		411.00	1.4%	P, M
Publisher	23	Printing business		212.00		212.00	0.7%	P, M
Galt Joint Unified SD	10	Grasscycling at school grounds	103.00			103.00	0.4%	P, M
Galt High School	9	Grasscycling at high school grounds	84.00			84.00	0.3%	P, M
Construction Mtls Co	5	Mfr of construction materials		66.00		66.00	0.2%	P, M
Grocer A	11	Cardboard recycling		37.00		37.00	0.1%	P, M
Financial Institution	7	Paper shredding recycling, reuse		7.00		7.00	0.0%	P, M
Totals			1420.00	4676.00		5096.00	20.8%	

* Please see Table 3-5, Section 6.0, and associated appendices in the report titled "City of Galt Waste Generation Study for 2001" dated December 31, 2003.

10. For each restricted waste type [i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, (e.g. concrete, asphalt, dirt, etc.) scrap metals and white goods (PRC Section 41781.2)] and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.
(Note: program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type; (e.g., diversion conducted by City Public Waste Dept).

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program name	Year started	Tonnage
Scrap Metals	CWRS collection from customer base	1994-95	19
White Gds	CWRS collection from customer base: annual cleanup event	1994-95	15
Inerts	Aggregate Processor	1999	3370
Inerts	Glass Manufacturer	1998	1855

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, on a separate sheet, marked attachment 10b, provide the following documentation: (Note: If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.
Instead please provide date of Board approval of preciously submitted information. 5/23/95 (Date)
If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion [PRC Sec. 41781.2 (c) (1)].
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (Note: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs [PRC Sec. 41781.2 (c) (2)]).
- The jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement the diversion programs in its Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New base year or reporting year diversion tonnage

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. (***Note**: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.)*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program name	New base year or reporting year tonnage	1990 diversion tonnage	Difference
pull down for waste types				
pull down for waste types				
pull down for waste types				
pull down for waste types				
pull down for waste types				
pull down for waste types				

Attachment 10b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, on a separate sheet, marked attachment 10b, provide the following documentation: (Note: If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.

The City's collector (CWRS) indicated that some inerts were likely diverted prior to 1990.
CWRS stated that the diversion began around 1985.
The diversion was encouraged by the City through the franchise agreement.
The SRRE, approved by the CIWMB on 5/23/95, was reviewed.
The Waste Generation Study in the SRRE indicated that 496 tons of inert materials were landfilled and 186 tons were diverted in 1990.
However, in the Special Waste section there was no identification or description of inerts diversion programs. This may explain why CIWMB staff deducted 186 tons of inerts diversion in the agenda item for the 5/23/95 Board meeting prior to approval of the SRRE.

Consequently, there is no documented inerts diversion in the original 1990 base year.

According to the restricted waste criteria, the City is providing the information requested in **Attachment 10d.**

* **Restricted Waste type:** Inerts (concrete and dirt)

* **Specific Program Name:** Inerts Diversion (PARIS 4060) conducted by CWRS through collection from its nonresidential customer base and delivered to a processing facility (e.g., L&D Landfill).

* **New Base Year Tonnage:** 820 tons
* **1990 Diversion Tonnage:** 0 tons
* **Difference:** 820 tons

The City continues to encourage this diversion activity and also is implementing the programs selected in its SRRE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Base Year Modification Request Certification
Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base-year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, 9th Floor
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:
Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.
☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting-year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.
☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.
The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification
All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name Galt	County Sacramento	
Authorized Signature	Title	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing	Date	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)	Title	
Affiliation:		

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
E-mail address			

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary— reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., 4).

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base-year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1998	**2001**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

4. Enter your diversion rates below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 39 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 57 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**5.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**7.48**
Residential generation 44 %	**Non-Residential Generation 56 %**	**Residential generation 32% %**	**Non-Residential generation 68% %**
Population existing generation-based study	**17,300**	**Population new generation-based study**	**20,259**

5. If there is an increase between 4a and 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples, e.g. change in jurisdiction's demographics.

The City has benified by program expansion efforts implemented by its franchise collector, Californis Waste Recovery System (CWRS). Additionally, CWRS has been willing to promote recycling in areas of the nonresidential sector (e.g., multi-family housing, commercial enterprises) which were not prioritized in the past. The per capita rate in prior rate in prior years did not reflect the total generated waste stream. Statewide, the per capita waste generation rate is approximately 8-9 pounds per person per day. The City's rate of 5.2 ppd, in light of population and economic growth, was not representative of the increaseing waste generation for the City.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

7. Disposal Tonnage: (enter values)	4136	**7680**	**11816**
	Residential	Non-Residential	**Total**

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☑ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

☐ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. (Note: The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested) Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, [agricultural wastes,inert solids (e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt, etc.), white goods, and scrap metal] please identify those programs/waste types and fill out section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.
*Please provide detailed Non-Residential waste information in Section 9.

*Please provide detailed non-Residential waste audit information in Section 9.

Note: The Board has indicated that it will be scrutinizing total source reduction amounts greater than 5% of total generation. Please be prepared to provide additional details substantiating your claim.

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/paris/codes/reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific material type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific conversion factor used (if any) and Source	Type of record and location of record
Residential Activities:					
Source Reduction					
Backyard composting					
Grasscycling		0.0%			
Other Residential source reduction (list each program separately)					
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Subtotal Residential Source Reduction	**0**	**0.0%**			
Recycling					
Curbside Recycling	1266	4.6%	mixed paper, news, OCC, plastics, glass, and aluminum	Actual weight	Hauler's records (CWRS)
Buyback centers	338	1.2%	CRV containers	DOC	Letter, report (City)
Drop-off centers					

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/paris/codes/reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific material type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific conversion factor used (if any) and Source	Type of record and location of record
Other Residential recycling (list each program separately)					
White goods	15	0.1%	appliances	weight records	Hauler's records (CWRS)
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Residential Recycling	**1619**	**5.8%**			
Composting					
Curbside green waste	3149	11.4%	Yard waste	Actual weight per hauler's records	Hauler's records (CWRS)
					Hauler's records
Other Residential composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Residential Composting	**3149**	**11.4%**			
Subtotal Residential Diversion	**4768**	**17.2%**			
Non-Residential Activities: **Source Reduction**					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	920	3.3%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other non-Residential source reduction (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Source Reduction	**920**	**3.3%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/paris/codes/reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific material type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific conversion factor used (if any) and Source	Type of record and location of record
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	2799	10.1%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other non-Residential recycling (list each program separately)					
Business recycling on-site pickup	1760	6.4%	Mixed paper, CB, Glass	Commercial collector acct. records	
Commercial self-haul	14	0.1%	Mixed paper, CB,	Commercial collector acct. records	
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**4573**	**16.5%**			
Composting					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other non-Residential composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**0**	**0.0%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**5493**	**19.8%**			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
Tire Recycling	74	0.3%	tires	actual weight	City
ADC	271	1.0%	Green wsate	CIWMB DRS	
Scrap metal	19	0.1%	scrap metal	Actual weight per hauler's' records	Hauler records
Wood waste	179	0.6%	wood	Actual weight per hauler and City' records	City and hauler's records
Construction and demolition	4902	17.7%	broked asphalt, concrete	Actual weihgt per business contact	Business records
Rendering	167	0.6%	Bone, fat, grease, vegetables		
Subtotal Residential/Non-Residential diversion	**5612**	**20.3%**			
Total Res/Non-Res Source Reduction Tons	**920**	**3.3%**			
Total Diversion Tons	**15873**	**57.3%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	**11816**	**42.7%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**27689**				
Diversion Rate	**57%**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits-Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Form will perform all addition calculations).
Please provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors/sources. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Type of Non-residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities include material type (e.g. paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Manufacturer C	16	Glass		2195		2195	7.9%	O
Grocery Store B	12	Produce, CB	123	288		411	1.5%	O
City Parks & Rec.Dept	3	Grasscycling	610			610	2.2%	O
Publisher	23	paper		212		212	0.8%	O
Galt Joint Unified SD	10	Grasscycling	103			103	0.4%	O
Galt High School	9	Grasscycling	84			84	0.3%	O
Construction Co.	5	Wood		66		66	0.2%	O
Grocery Store A	11	CB		37		37	0.1%	O
Manufacturer E	18	Wood pallets		1		1	0.0%	O
								O
Totals			**920**	**2799**		**3719**	13.4%	O

Summarize the non-residential diversion activities for the top 10 generators quantification methodology, and applicable conversion factors and sources. (e.g. Cardboard recycling: quantified by monthly tonnage receipts provided by the contact person at the business)

Manufacturer C: Broken glass - Actual weight
Manufacturer C: Pallets - 50 palletsX40 ibs/pallet

10. For each restricted waste type [i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, (e.g. concreter, asphalt, dirt, etc.) scrap metals and white goods (PRC Section 41781.2)] and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.
(Note: program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type; (e.g., diversion conducted by City Public Waste Dept).

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program name	Year started	Tonnage
Inert Solids	Aggregate Processor	1999	4902
Scrap Metal	CWRS	1994-1995	19
Inert Solids	CWRS Annual Cleanup events	1994-1996	15
Inert Solids			
Scrap Metal			
Inert Solids			

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, on a separate sheet, marked attachment 10b, provide the following documentation: (Note: If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.
Instead please provide date of Board approval of preciously submitted information. _____ (Date)
If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion [PRC Sec. 41781.2 (c) (1)].
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (Note: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs
[PRC Sec. 41781.2 (c) (2)]). Please include documentation.
- The jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New base year or reporting year diversion tonnage
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. (***Note****: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.)*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program name	New base year or reporting year tonnage	1990 diversion tonnage	Difference
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				

Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings, Diversion Tonnage and Deductions for The City of Galt.

Generator Identification	Material Type/Prgrm Activity	NBY Claim (tons)	NBY Methodology	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology
Manufacturer B	Concrete	1,855.00	1 ton/cubic yard	0.00	The Business started before 1990. The waste material generated at this facility, as broken blocks, is reprocessed to make new blocks and was never disposed in a landfill prior to 1990, therefore, restricted waste criteria was not met.
Manufacturer C	Glass	2,195.00	Weight tickets	2,195.00	Staff confirmed the tonnage and weight report.
Manufacturer E	Concrete	516.00	Weight tickets	0.00	The recycling practice started prior to 1990 the contact person could not provide the documentation to meet restricted waste criteria.
	pallet recycling	0.00	40lbs/pallet x 50	1.00	The contact person confirmed that they do recycle the pallets.
City Parks & Rec.	Grasscycling	610.00	80 acresX 7.6 tons/ year	610.00	Staff confirmed the acreage.
Transfer Station	Inerts	820.00	Weight tickets	602.00	The diversion program started prior to 1990, however, staff verified that the diversion program was “on-going” in jurisdiction’s original base-year. Therefore, the City can count the amount of diversion that is more than what was being diverted in its base-year.
Aggregate Processor	Inerts	3,370.00	Weight tickets	4,602.00	The facility opened after 1990, therefore, it meets the restricted waste criteria. The original tonnage claimed was based on estimation, but later the business was able to provide actual tonnage.
Total		**9,366.00**		**8,010.00**	

Generator Identification	Material Type/Prgrm Activity	NBY Claim (tons)	NBY Methodology	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology
Reporting Year Disposal Modification					
Reporting Year to be Corrected	**Current Disposal Tonnage as Reported to the Board**	**Decreased Tons Requested**	**Proposed Total Reporting Year Disposal Tons Requested**		
2001	**15,251**	**3,435**	**11,816**	**The City submitted a disposal modification request after submittal of certification form. The Board staff reviewed the request and used the latest information in staff certification form.**	

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-83 (Revised)

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2001 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Galt, Sacramento County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections 41031 (Cities) and 41331 (Counties) requires that information submitted by a jurisdiction on the quantities of solid waste it has generated, diverted and disposed, shall include data as accurate as possible to enable the Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to accurately measure the jurisdiction's achievement of the diversion requirement pursuant to PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the City of Galt submitted documentation requesting to change its base year to 2001 from its previously approved 1998 base year, which it claims is as accurate as possible; and Board staff concurs and recommends approval; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the diversion tonnage originally claimed by the City has been modified as a result of staff verification, and is reflected in the staff-revised certification; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the base-year change to 2001, as revised, for the City of Galt.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 5

ITEM

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2002 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit, For The City And County Of San Francisco

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The City and County of San Francisco (City/County) has requested to change its base year to 2002. The request includes the City/County's petition for sludge diversion credit. The City/County has requested a 62 percent diversion rate for the 2002 new base year. With the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) staff-recommended new base year, the City/County's diversion rate would be 62 percent for 2002. In addition, the City/County has submitted documentation showing it meets the statutory conditions for claiming biomass diversion credit in 2002. With the aforementioned staff-recommended new base year and the staff recommended biomass diversion, the City/County's 2002 diversion rate would 64 percent, of which 2 percent is from biomass diversion. A complete listing of the City/County's implemented programs is provided in Attachment 1 of this agenda item.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board has previously approved a Senate Bill Time Extension through December 2003. This is the first time a new base year request is coming before the Board.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may:

1. Approve the City/County's base-year change as originally submitted with its petition for sludge diversion credit, as well as its biomass diversion claim.
2. Approve the City/County's base-year change as originally submitted, disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit, but approve its biomass diversion claim.
3. Approve the City/County's base-year change as originally submitted, disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit, and disapprove its biomass diversion claim.
4. Approve the City/County's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications, and its petition for sludge diversion credit, as well as its biomass diversion claim.
5. Approve the City/County's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications, disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit, but approve its biomass diversion claim
6. Approve the City/County's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications but disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit and disapprove its biomass diversion claim.

7. Disapprove the City/County's base-year change. The Board will reconsider the petition for sludge diversion credit at a future date.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff has determined that the method used to establish the new base-year with the recommended modifications has been adequately documented, and is generally consistent with previous Board standards for accuracy. Additionally, Board staff has determined that the City/County demonstrated compliance with the statutory conditions for claiming sludge diversion credit and biomass diversion credit. Board staff therefore recommends the Board adopt Option 4, which would approve the City/County's new base-year with staff recommendations, its petition for sludge diversion credit and its biomass diversion claim.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41031 (cities) and 41331 (counties) require information submitted by jurisdictions on the quantities of solid waste generated, diverted, and disposed of, to include data that are as accurate as possible. At its March 1997 meeting, the Board approved methods for jurisdictions to use for improving the accuracy of their base-year generation data. One of the approved methods allows a jurisdiction to establish a more current base year.

2. Basis for staff's analysis

Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)						Key Jurisdiction Conditions			
						Waste Stream Data			
Base Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)	Population	Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage	Residential Waste Stream Percentage
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	64	12.8	789100	77%	23%

* This value is based on the City/County's proposed (2002) base year change, discussed in the "Base Year Change" section below.

The City/County of San Francisco is an urban area and serves as the heart of the Central California Bay Area.

Base-Year Change

The City/County has requested to change its base year from 1990 to 2002. The City/County considers the 2002 data to be more accurate, and the best available data. There was no extrapolation of diversion data.

To estimate the waste generation in 2002, the City/County used disposal data from the

Board's Disposal Reporting System with a disposal modification request to adjust for disposal mandated by Region 5 of the Regional Water Quality Control Board that could not be used for beneficial reuse and collected diversion information from the activities listed below. Board staff conducted a site visit in November, 2004 to verify these activities.

Program Name/Type	Staff Comments
Residential Programs:	
Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	SF League of Urban Gardeners has provided home compost education and technical support to over 100,000 participants since inception of the program in 1992, and has sold over 16,000 backyard compost bins.
Residential Curbside Recycling	In 2000, the City/County began implementation of the Fantastic 3 program, a collection program of commingled recycling and green waste/food waste recycling. This program is available to residents and small businesses. The hauler provides three 32-gallon rolling containers (Blue=commingled containers and paper; green=food waste, green waste, waxed cardboard, paper; black= trash) to all residents of single family and some multi-unit apartment buildings. Generators pay for trash and receive recycling collection for free. Also, the free residential Bulky Item Collection program started recycling mattresses and electronics when the City/County helped fund the creation of markets for these items.
Residential Curbside Greenwaste and Food Waste Composting	Through the Fantastic 3 program, greenwaste pick-up is now available. The hauler provides green rolling carts for yard trimmings, food scraps and soiled paper. Residents receive composting collection for free and small businesses receive it at a 25% discount off trash rates. Food scraps, yard trimmings and soiled paper are composted using an Ag Bag system. The compost is used by landscapers, and organic farms and wineries that return produce to restaurants and markets participating in the composting program.
Material exchange	The City/County has hundreds of reuse organizations for clothing, household goods, books, etc. The City/County has funded many of these organizations including the establishment of Building Resources, a used building materials yard. The SF Food Bank, Food Runners and other groups accept food donations. Food fit for human consumption is provided to those in need. Food that cannot be used for human consumption is sent to hog and cattle farms, processed into animal feed or composted.
Residential Buy-back	San Francisco has more than 30-state-certified recycling centers that buy back CRV, bimetal, glass, and plastic.
Commercial Programs:	
Commercial On-Site Pickup/Recycling	The City/County has worked with their hauler and other service providers to expand on-site pickup of paper, cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, wood, C&D materials, organics, etc. A major collection program expansion continues to provide material to the new MRF.
School Recycling	The City/County helps schools start recycling programs and has developed a guide to recycling in San Francisco schools. They also assist with fund raising efforts for the Recycle San Francisco! Program, and work with nonprofit recyclers to increase their involvement with school recycling activities.
Government Recycling	The City/County coordinates recycling and composting at hundreds of City locations. City departments recycle paper, cardboard, bottles, cans, concrete, asphalt, metal, wood, other C&D materials, organics, tires, motor oil, etc. The City/County has also funded deconstruction projects and support services, including a mill operation to process deconstructed wood into a market ready product.
Sludge	Dewatered sludge, generated by the City/County's wastewater treatment plants and documented by the City/County's Public Utilities Commission, is applied as ADC, beneficial reuse, and landspread.
Wood Waste	The City/County practices reuse, recycling, and composting with wood waste and woody debris. A portion of this material is sent for biomass.

Program Name/Type	Staff Comments
Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste	Through expanded programs at the transfer station, San Francisco captures more wood, inerts, metals, cardboard, etc. from debris boxes and self-haul.
Materials Recovery Facility	The hauler opened a $40 million facility in January 2003. This state-of-the-art facility captures paper, cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, wood, etc. from residential single stream, and source separated, co-collected and mixed commercial streams. The facility uses equipment such as disc screens and vacuum lifts to maximize diversion and worker safety.
Transfer Station Recycling	The hauler has expanded its C&D debris sorting and organics transfer capabilities at its transfer station. Additional lines were added to capture more wood, inerts, metals, cardboard, etc. from debris boxes and public disposal. Mattresses, electronics and reusable household goods are now recovered. Organics transfer has been made more efficient to handle the increased volumes sent to the compost facility.
Food Waste Composting	In addition to small business composting occurring through the Fantastic 3 program (see Residential Curbside Greenwaste above), organic materials, including all food scraps, are collected from large commercial generators. More than 1,600 restaurants, markets, hotels and other businesses are participating, and the City/County and Norcal are recruiting new generators each day. These organics are transferred with those from the Fantastic 3 program to the compost facility.
Supporting Programs:	
Outreach: Print, electronic, technical assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, etc.	Public outreach, school education and technical assistance are conducted by the City/County in person and using all appropriate media including: newspaper ads, bus signs, direct mail flyers, utility bill inserts, cinema slides, the "hotline", PSA's, T.V and radio. Outreach is done in multiple languages, including Cantonese and Spanish, and with the help of trade associations, community groups and contractors.
Economic Incentives	Pay as you throw is applied to all generators. Diversion incentives for the hauler have been instituted and ones for apartments have been increased. The City/County awards $1 million in grants annually to stimulate and support waste prevention, recycling, composting, market development and education.
Ordinances	The City/County has engaged in various policy efforts to enhance diversion. Recent ordinances adopted include a Resource Conservation Ordinance requiring City departments to reduce waste and buy recycled, and a Green Building Ordinance. Resolutions have been passed calling for producer responsibility on plastic bottles and electronics, and setting diversion goals for San Francisco of 75% by 2010 and zero waste by 2020.
Procurement	The improved Resource Conservation Ordinance covers paper, office, vehicle, construction, park and recreational, and miscellaneous products unless availability, performance or price are not reasonable.

Originally the jurisdiction claimed a diversion rate of 62 percent for 2002. Attachment 2a is the City/County's Base Year Modification Request Certification. As a result of Board staff's verification (desk review and on-site verification visits) of the City/County's claimed diversion, Board staff is recommending acceptance of the revised 2002 diversion rate of 62 percent.

The City/County appears to have programs that support the proposed diversion rate. Attachment 2b is the Base Year Modification Request Certification prepared by Board staff that provides additional details to support the Board staff's recommendations for the new base year.

Certification Changes

Based on staff's analysis of the jurisdiction's proposed new base year, as well as a site verification of the survey results conducted in November, 2004 Board staff recommends several deductions, as well as additions. Board staff has discussed the proposed changes with City/County representatives. The City/County representatives agree with Board staff's recommendations for the proposed changes.

The City/County was able to provide additional information to support the diversion tonnage for a number of programs such as:

- Landfill and transfer station by providing detailed data relating to specific diversion activities (e.g., Norcal MRF recovery, asphalt & concrete recovery and processing) and material types (e.g., scrap metal);
- Buy-back recycling by identifying centers sited within the City/County; and
- Food waste composting and reuse by providing weight tickets/reports and data for additional years to demonstrate representativeness.

Key changes made as a result of the site verification include:

- Removal of the diversion data for concrete removal from a golf cart path that was used as slope stabilization because the nature of the project was one-time; and
- Reductions in diversion tonnage for yard/tree waste that went to biomass.

Attachment 3 is a summary of the changes showing what was originally claimed, Board staff findings, and the basis for the deductions/additions. With these changes, Board staff recommends the request for a new base year be approved.

Base Year Analysis

City and County of San Francisco	Disposal	Diversion	Generation
Old Base Year Tons (1990)	703,918	384,955	1,088,873
Jurisdiction New Base-Year Tons (2002)	702,012	1,153,838	1,855,850
Board Staff Recommended New (2002) Base-Year Tons	702,012	1,141,326	1,843,338

2002 Diversion Rate using 1990 Base Year	Jurisdiction Claimed Diversion Rate for 2002	Board Staff Recommended Diversion Rate for 2002
31%	62%	64%

NOTE: The 2002 diversion rate of 64 percent includes 2 percent from biomass.

In addition to any deductions already made by the City/County and Board staff, the Board has authority to make additional deductions to the diversion tonnage. Public Resources Code Sections 41031, 41033, 41331, and 41333 provide that jurisdictions' waste characterization components (which contain the waste generation studies) shall include data that are as accurate as possible. These statutes provide the basis for allowing jurisdictions to request, and for the Board to approve, new base years. Consequently, in considering new base-year requests, the standard used by the Board is whether the new base year is as accurate as possible. To the extent that the Board determines that a portion of the new base year is not accurate, the Board may approve the remainder of the new base year, with the inaccurate portion removed.

Sludge Petition

PRC Section 41781.1 allows the Board to grant base year credit to jurisdictions hosting a sewage processing facility for sewage sludge diversion programs. Additionally, Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 18775.2 outlines the criteria that each jurisdiction must meet to petition the Board for sludge diversion credit. Staff has received and reviewed a petition from the City and County of San Francisco requesting that their diverted sludge tonnage be allowed to count towards these requirements.

Requirements for Jurisdictions:

Per 14 CCR Section 18775.2 (a) (1), in order to claim sludge diversion credit, a jurisdiction must submit a request that includes:

- A description of the proposed sludge diversion project;
- A description of the monitoring programs that will be established to insure that the sludge reuse project did not pose a threat to public health or the environment; and
- Written certification from the agent(s) responsible for implementing the project that the proposed sludge reuse meets all applicable requirements of state and federal law.

Additionally, pursuant to PRC Section 41781 (b) and 14 CCR, Sections 18720 (44) and 18722 (m), a jurisdiction must demonstrate that the sludge was:

- A waste type disposed of in a Board-permitted disposal facility in the base year;
- Generated from a facility within the jurisdiction; and
- Normally disposed (comprised at least 0.001 percent of the jurisdiction's total disposed waste during the base year).

Requirements for Board Staff:

Upon receipt of the petition, staff reviews and analyzes the petition to determine whether sufficient information has been included in the request to enable the Board to make a finding. Board staff must notify the jurisdiction in writing within 45 days as to whether the petition is complete, pursuant to the criteria set forth in both PRC Section 41781.1 and 14 CCR Section 18775.2. Staff has reviewed the petition and found that the County has met the requirements of PRC, Sections 41781(b) and 41781.1, and Title 14, CCR Sections, 18775.2, 18720 and 18722.

In addition, PRC Section 41781.1 requires the Board to consult with, and obtain concurrence in the finding from the agencies listed below:

- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB),
- State Department of Health Services (DHS),
- State Air Resources Board (ARB), and Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD), and Air Quality Management Districts, and
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Board staff has reviewed the data submitted by the City/County and accepts that the sludge has been adequately analyzed, that the materials reused as described do not pose a threat to public health or the environment, and are in concurrence with requirements of these agencies.

Biomass Diversion Credit Claim:
The City included in its 2002 new base year generation study a biomass diversion credit claim for 30,341.43 tons of material sent to 6 different biomass facilities (1,625.40 tons to Pacific Ultra Power Chinese Station; 3,787.46 tons to Wheelabrator Shasta; 10,287 tons to Soledad Energy LLC; 3,251.44 to Rio Bravo—Rocklin; 548.2 tons to Woodland Biomass Power, ltd.; and 10,841.93 tons to Madera Power LLC). Starting in 2000, PRC Section 41783.1 allows jurisdictions to include not more than 10 percent diversion through biomass conversion if the Board determines at a public hearing, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that certain conditions are met. The table below identifies those conditions, and how the City/County has met them.

Biomass Diversion Credit for the City/County of San Francisco	
Conditions for Counting Biomass Diversion	**How Conditions Were Met**
1. Jurisdiction is not also claiming diversion from transformation in the same reporting year	1. The City's new base year generation study did not include information regarding transformation activity or tonnage for 2002.
2. Jurisdiction is, and will continue, to effectively implement all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting measures.	2. The City is adequately implementing diversion programs, as shown in Attachment 1.
3. The material sent to a biomass facility was normally disposed by the jurisdiction (PRC Section 41781).	3. The material sent by the City/County to the biomass facilities mentioned above in 2002 was normally disposed by the City/County as indicated in its SRRE.
4. The biomass facility exclusively processes biomass (defined in PRC Section 40106).	4. The biomass facilities listed above do not process any material not specified in statute, which includes agricultural crop residues; bark, lawn, yard and garden clippings; leaves, silviculture residue, tree and brush pruning; wood, wood chips, and wood waste; or non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials.
5. The biomass facility is in compliance with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations.	5. The biomass facilities listed above met all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations as shown in documentation from their respective Air Pollution Control Districts.
6. The ash or other residue from the facility is regularly tested to determine if it is hazardous waste; and, if it is determined to be hazardous, the ash or other residue is sent to a Class I hazardous waste disposal facility.	6. In 2002, the ash was tested regularly tested and was determined not to be hazardous.

Approving the City/County's biomass diversion claim of 30,341.43 tons results in a diversion rate increase of 2 percent, or from 62 percent to 64 percent. Because the City/County and the biomass facilities listed above meet the criteria for claiming biomass diversion credit, Board staff recommends the Board approve the City/County's biomass diversion claim for 2002.

3. Findings
Board staff believes the City/County has adequately documented its request for a 2002 base-year change and has demonstrated it has met the statutory conditions for claiming sludge diversion credit. Therefore, staff is recommending approval of the staff-recommended base-year change request documented in Attachment 2b, including approval of its petition for sludge diversion credit.

B. Environmental Issues
Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts
Improving the accuracy of a jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

D. Stakeholder Impacts
Approving the County's new base year will enable the County to more accurately measure the success of its diversion programs and therefore to more accurately report its progress to the Board.

E. Fiscal Impacts
N/A

F. Legal Issues
As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41331 that requires a County to submit data on quantities of waste generated, diverted and disposed that are as accurate as possible.

G. Environmental Justice
Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for the City/County of San Francisco						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**% Native American**	**% Asian**	**% Pacific Islander**	**% Other**
43.6	14.1	7.6	0.3	30.7	0.5	0.3

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for the City/County of San Francisco *		
Median annual income**	**Mean (average) income****	**% Individuals below poverty level**
55,221	80,325	11.3

*Countywide
**Per Household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** The City and County of San Francisco has an environmental Justice Program. The City and County of San Francisco Department of the Environment (SFE) Environmental Justice (EJ) Program supports the position that all residents are entitled to a healthy and safe environment independent of where they live or their status. The primary focus of the EJ program is in addressing the environmental concerns of the Bayview Hunters Point and Potrero Hill communities that are unduly burdened from existing power plants, and other facilities. The SFE EJ grant program has awarded $8 million of the $13 million appropriation to community groups to address, and to improve their capacity to address related environmental concerns. The EJ program coordinates with other programs within SFE to incorporate EJ awareness and perspectives in execution and planning of projects. The EJ and Recycling programs are collaborating to increase waste diversion in the EJ impacted communities.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** Public outreach, school education and technical assistance are conducted by the City/County in person and using all appropriate media including: newspaper ads, bus signs, direct mail flyers, utility bill inserts, cinema slides, the "hotline", PSA's, T.V and radio. Outreach is done in

multiple languages, including Cantonese and Spanish, and with the help of trade associations, community groups and contractors.

- **Project Benefits.** Improving the accuracy of jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

The County's new base year coincides with:

- Goal 2, Objective 3 (D)
- Goal 7, Objective 1 (B)

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

N/A

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Program Listing for City and County of San Francisco
2a. Base Year Modification Request Certification for City and County of San Francisco
2b. Board staff Recommended Base-Year Modification Request Certification
3. Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings for City and County of San Francisco
4. Resolution Number 2005-84

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Kathy Davis **Phone:** (916) 341-6263
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341- 6080
C. Administration Staff: NA **Phone:** NA

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

1. City and County of San Francisco

B. Opposition

1. No known opposition

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for San Francisco

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1000-SR-XGC Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	N	N	1990	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for San Francisco

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self-Haul	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
2050-RC-SCH School Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2080-RC-SPE Special Collection Events	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	N	2000	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO	AO
3010-CM-RSG Residential Self-haul Greenwaste	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	N	2000	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO	AO
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3060-CM-GOV Government Composting Programs	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for San Francisco

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
3070-CM-OTH Other Composting	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4040-SP-SCM Scrap Metal	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4090-SP-RND Rendering	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
4100-SP-OTH Other Special Waste	N	N	2001	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for San Francisco

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7020-FR-TST Transfer Station	Y	Y	NA	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	N	N	2001	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO
7040-FR-ADC Alternative Daily Cover	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
8010-TR-BIO Biomass	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	Y	Y	1988	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for San Francisco

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
9030-HH-WSE Waste Exchange	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9050-HH-OTH Other HHW	N	N	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI

Add any additional programs below

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
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Application: PARIS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Base Year Modification Request Certification

Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.

☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.

☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name City and County of San Francisco		County San Francisco	
Authorized Signature		Title Director, Department of the Enviroment	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing		Date 1·22·09	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
Jared Blumenfeld			(415) 355-3701
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)		Title Recycling Program Manager	
Robert Haley			
Affiliation:	San Francisco Department of the Environment		
Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
11 Grove Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
E-Mail Address	robert.haley@sfgov.org		

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	2. Proposed new generation-based study year:
1990	2002

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The City is submitting a new waste generation study for the year 2002. The waste generation study includes both a source reduction study, and recycling and reuse survey. This data is the most accurate assessment that the City has of its waste generation. Adjustments to the reporting year disposal have been made to account for special waste disposal.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 31 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 62 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**8.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**12.9**
Residential generation 31 %	**Non-Residential generation 69 %**	**Residential generation 23 %**	**Non-Residential generation 77 %**
Population existing generation-based study	723,959	**Population new generation-based study**	789,100

5. If there is an increase from 4a to 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics).

The City has implemented many new programs since 1990 to reach beyond 50 percent diversion including: single stream recycling, residential and commercial food scraps composting, construction and demolition debris diversion, outreach and school programs, and technical assistance. In the 2002 waste generation study, the City again increased its effort to document diversion from commercial waste generators and private sector recyclers.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

The City has dramatically increased the number of diversion programs offered, particularly through its permitted hauler. Through its rate base, it has funded major capital improvements to the City's diversion infrastructure including recyclables and compostables processing, construction and demolition debris processing, the roll-out of the Fantastic 3 program (which includes carts for organics, including food scraps, and commingled recyclables), and commercial recycling and composting programs.

7. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	250969	451043	702012
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

- ☐ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)
- ☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)
- ☑ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt,] white goods, and scrap metal, please identify those programs/waste types and fill out Section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.

*Please provide detailed Non-Residential waste information in Section 9.

Note: The Board has indicated that it will be scrutinizing total source reduction amounts greater than 5% of total generation. Please be prepared to provide additional details subsantiating your claim.

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting	3487	0.2%	Green waste, food waste	400 lb/yr/bin, 137 lb/yr/worm box	City report/onfile at City
Grasscycling		0.0%			
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Residential Source Reduction Activity	20083	1.1%	Books, building materials, reusable materials	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	**23570**	**1.3%**			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	70491	3.8%	Paper, glass, plastic, metals	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Buyback Centers	38699	2.1%	Glass, plastic, metals	NA	Hauler and DOC report/on file at City
Drop-off Centers	14054	0.8%	Cardboard, wood, scrap metal	NA	Hauler report/on file at City

Diversion Activity	Actual tons	Relative Percent to Total Generation	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Parts/Codes/Reduce.htm	(A)	(A/Total Generation)			
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Residential Recycling Activity	13881	0.7%	Concrete, cardboard, paper, glass metals, plastics	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**137125**	**7.4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off					
Curbside Green Waste	23047	1.2%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Christmas Tree Program	548	0.0%	Christmas trees	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**23595**	**1.3%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**184290**	**9.9%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	8101	0.4%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Source Reduction Activity	4494	0.2%	Lumber, spent grain, books, mattresses, building materials, inerts, yard and tree waste, reusable materials	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Enter Program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**12595**	**0.7%**			

Diversion Activity	Actual tons	Relative Percent to Total Generation	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Parts/Codes/Reduce.htm	(A)	(A/Total Generation)			
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	15602	0.8%	See Section 9	See Section 9	See Section 9
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Recycling Activity	70026	3.8%	Tallow, carpet, building materials, cardboard, paper, inerts, lumber, tires	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Permitted Hauler Commercial Collection	39981	2.2%	Bar glass, paper, document destruction, window glass	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Permitted Hauler MRF	13356	0.7%	Wood, cardboard, glass, plastic, tires, sheetrock	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	138964	7.5%			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	15320	0.8%	See Section 9	See Section 9	See Section 9
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Composting Activity	3303	0.2%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Permiteed Hauler Commercial Collection	33935	1.8%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	52558	2.8%			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	204117	11.0%			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
ADC	40503	2.2%	Green waste, sludge, C&D, soil, auto fluff	NA	Disposal reporting system, phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Sludge	77161	4.2%	Biosolids (land application, reuse)	NA	City report/on file with City
Scrap Metal	3663	0.2%	Appliances, ferrous and non ferrous metals, steal, tin	NA	
Construction and Demolition	644104	34.7%	Concrete, dirt, asphalt, brick, mixed debris, soil, sand, dirt	NA	Hauler report/on file at City, phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Landfill Salvage	0	0.0%	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Diversion	765430	41.2%			
Total Res/Non-Res Source Reduction Tons	36165	1.9%			
Total Diversion Tons	1153838	62.2%			
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	702012	37.8%			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	1855850				

Diversion Activity	Actual tons	Relative Percent to Total Generation	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	(A)	(A/Total Generation)			
Diversion Rate	**62%**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits--Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Table will perform all addition calculations).

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Federal Park Facility	HM 38	Scrap steel, concrete, yard trimmings, wood, ferrous metal, grasscycling	62153	63485	399	126037.175	6.8%	P
City Facility	HM 13 & HM 14	Grass, cardboard, brush, manure, tree trunks, concrete, shopping carts	13965	1345	13874	29184	1.6%	P
City Department	HM10	Concrete, asphalt, sand, dirt, window glass	15704	2502		18205.5	1.0%	P
Museum	HM12	Concrete, asphalt, steel, rebar, tin		13252		13251.71	0.7%	P
Food Manufacturer	CW20	Okara (soy solids), pallets		4694		4694.4	0.3%	P
Publisher	CW11	Newsprint, paper roll cores, mill wrap, corrugate cardboard		4633		4632.53	0.2%	P
Brewery	CW19	Plastic shrink wrap, paper sacks, spent grains, glass cullet, corrugate cardboard, discarded yeast		4576		4575.76	0.2%	P
Convention Center	HM16	Metal, wood, cardboard, inerts, mixed C&D, pallets, mixed paper, metals, cans and bottles, donations, corrugate cardboard	166	2462		2627.7975	0.1%	P
Bank	AVG1	Corrugate cardboard, mixed paper, film plastic		1526		1526	0.1%	P
Food Manufacturer	CW16	Okara (soy solids), broken pallets	10	1300		1310.4	0.1%	P
Totals			**91997.9**	**99774.6225**	**14272.75**	**206045.2725**	11.1%	

Also provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors/sources. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Summarize the non-residential diversion activities for the top 10 generators quantification methodology, and applicable conversion factors and sources (e.g., cardboard recycling: quantified by monthly tonnage receipts provided by the contact person at the business).

SEE SEPARATE ATTACHMENT CALLED SECTION 9 SUMMARY

10. For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concreter, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.

Note: *program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Inert Solids	AVG 19 Building Material Salvage	1996	267000
Inert Solids	AVG 12 Landfill	2002	7429
Inert Solids	AVG 12 Landfill	1993	24596
Inert Solids	AVG 14.1 MRF	1999	3875
White Goods	AVG 14.1 MRF	1999	0
Inert Solids	AVG 40 Building Materials Salvage	1992	61

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board - on a separate sheet marked "Attachment 10b", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- That the jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.*

Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. _____ (Date)

If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Inert Solids	**Permitted Hauler Inert Recycling Program**	**32,971.44**
Inert Solids	**HM 10 Department of Public Works - Bureau of Street and Sewer Repair**	**18,204.00**
Inert Solids	**HM 14 Recreation and Parks Department**	**9,275.00**
Scrap Metal	**HM 15 Central Warehouse**	**768.00**
Scrap Metal	**HM 16 Moscone Convention Center**	**1,554.96**
Inert Solids	**HM 16 Moscone Convention Center**	**2,019.00**

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note**: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Inert Solids	AVG 11 Construction and Demoliton Contra	10,000	1,000	9,000
Inert Solids	AVG 14.2 Landfill	578.62	277.42	301.2
Inert Solids	AVG 51 Excavation and demolition	717,588	543,627	173,961
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				

Section 10 (continued)

New Program since 1990

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
white goods	AVG 40 Building Materials Salvage	1992	14
scrap metal	AVG 40 Building Materials Salvage	1992	168
inert	AVG 43 Building Materials Salvage	2001	1
scrap metal	HM 38 Federal Park Facility	1999	2,442
inert	HM 38 Federal Park Facility	2001	122,026
scrap metal	CW 25 Postal Processing Center	2000	83
scrap metal	HM 12 De Young Museum	2002	184
inert solids	HM 12 De Young Museum	2002	13,068

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Generator Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Yearly to Tons/Yr	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage	Valid Tonnage for Extrapolation
AVG	1	Bank	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	76.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.00	76.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	1	Bank	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,436.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,436.00	1,436.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	1	Bank	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	14.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	2	School	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	46.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	Doc Wt	349.60	349.60	349.60	0.00
CW	3		Com	Food	Food	SR	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
CW	4		Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	223.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	223.22	223.22	0.00	0.00
CW	5	Food Manuf.	Com	Bread Dough	Food	R	650.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	650.00	650.00	0.00	0.00
CW	6	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	622.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	622.30	622.30	622.30	0.00
CW	6	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	SR	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
CW	6	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Hange	Oth Plas	SR	4.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.00
CW	6	Dept. Store	Com	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	144.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
CW	6	Dept. Store	Com	Scrap Wood	Wood	R	21.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.80	21.80	21.80	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Produce	Food	R	443.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	443.50	443.50	0.00	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	98.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	98.80	98.80	98.80	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Broken Pallet	Wood	R	4.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Packaged Fo	Food	R	88.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	88.00	88.00	88.00	0.00
CW	7	Warehouse/D	Com	Starchy Food	Food	R	45.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.70	45.70	0.00	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	99.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.51	99.51	99.51	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	109.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.50	109.50	109.50	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Clothes Hang	Oth Plas	R	18.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.25	18.25	18.25	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	1.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
CW	8	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	52.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	63.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	63.00	63.00	63.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	109.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	219.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	219.00	219.00	219.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	13.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Broken Hange	Oth Plas	R	5.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	5.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	109.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Scrap Wood	Wood	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Glass Bottles	Bot & Jar	R	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.98	9.98	9.98	0.00
CW	9	Dept. Store	Com	Clothes Hang	Oth Plas	R	38.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	38.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
CW	10	Dept. Store	Com	Styro Kernels	Oth Plas	SR	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
CW	10	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
CW	11	Publisher	Com	Newsprint	News	R	4,290.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,290.00	4,290.00	4,290.00	0.00
CW	11	Publisher	Com	Paper roll cor	Oth Ppr	R	240.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	240.53	240.53	240.53	0.00
CW	11	Publisher	Com	Mill Wrap (Kra	Oth Ppr	R	83.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	83.00	83.00	83.00	0.00

CW	11	Publisher	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	19.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.00	19.00	19.00	0.00
CW	12	Beverage Dis	Com	Broken Pallet	Wood	R	12.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
CW	12	Beverage Dis	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
CW	12	Beverage Dis	Com	Mixed bevg c	Oth Plas	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.69	1.69	1.69	0.00
CW	12	Beverage Dis	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00
CW	12	Beverage Dis	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	11.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.20	11.20	11.20	0.00
CW	13	Foods Dist	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
CW	13	Foods Dist	Com	Food Waste	Food	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	0.00	0.00
CW	14	Lumber Comp	Com	Polypropylene	Oth Plas	R	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.00
CW	15	Brewery	Com	Spent grains	Food	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	52.00	0.00
CW	16	Food Manuf.	Com	Okara (soy sc	Food	R	1,300.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00
CW	16	Food Manuf.	Com	Broken Pallet	Wood	SR	10.0	pallet	1/w	40.00	Doc Wt		10.40	0.00	0.00
CW	17	Paper Compa	Com	Damaged Pap	Oth Ppr	SR	15.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
CW	17	Paper Compa	Com	Paper Return	Oth Ppr	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
CW	17	Paper Compa	Com	Paper Wrapp	Oth Ppr	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
CW	18	Grocery Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	657.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	657.00	657.00	0.00	0.00
CW	18	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.95	10.95	0.00	0.00
CW	18	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
CW	18	Grocery Store	Com	Packaged Fo	Food	R	328.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	328.50	328.50	328.50	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Paper Sacks	Oth Ppr	R	45.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.63	45.63	0.00	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Spent grain	Food	R	3,804.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,804.00	3,804.00	0.00	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Glass Cullet	Oth Glass	R	17.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.33	17.33	17.33	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	28,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
CW	19	Brewery	Com	Discarded Ye	Food	R	691.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	691.80	691.80	691.80	0.00
CW	20	Food Manuf.	Com	Okara (soy sc	Food	R	4,680.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,680.00	4,680.00	4,680.00	0.00
CW	20	Food Manuf.	Com	Broken Pallet	Wood	R	14.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.40	14.40	0.00	0.00
CW	21	Beverage Dis	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	39.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	39.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
CW	21	Beverage Dis	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	9.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.75	9.75	9.75	0.00
CW	21	Beverage Dis	Com	Broken Pallet	Wood	R	270.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	270.40	270.40	270.40	0.00
CW	21	Beverage Dis	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Bucke	Oth Plas	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.73	1.73	1.73	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Fixtures/Appli	Oth Recyc	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	43.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	43.80	43.80	43.80	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	5.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Styro Kernels	Oth Plas	R	1.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.63	1.63	1.63	0.00
CW	22	Grocery Store	Com	Metal Drums	Fer	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
CW	23	Thrift Store	Com	Textiels	Oth Recyc	R	97.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	97.50	97.50	97.50	0.00
CW	23	Thrift Store	Com	Shoes	Oth Recyc	R	2.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
CW	23	Thrift Store	Com	Small Applian	Oth Recyc	R	6.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.00
CW	23	Thrift Store	Com	Books	Oth Recyc	R	45.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.50	45.50	0.00	0.00
CW	24	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	155.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
CW	24	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	8.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
CW	25	Postal Proces	Gov	Scrap Plastic	Oth Plas	R	17.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.43	17.43	17.43	0.00
CW	25	Postal Proces	Gov	Metals	Fer	R	82.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	82.62	82.62	82.62	0.00
CW	25	Postal Proces	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	269.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	269.69	269.69	269.69	0.00
CW	25	Postal Proces	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	110.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	110.93	110.93	110.93	0.00

CW	26	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	70.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
CW	27	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	99.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
CW	28	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	75.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
CW	29	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	99.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
CW	30	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
CW	31	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycl	Oth Recyc	R	16.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
CW	32	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	167.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	167.50	167.50	167.50	0.00
CW	32	US Govt Build	Gov	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	12.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.19	12.19	12.19	0.00
CW	32	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	73.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	73.75	73.75	73.75	0.00
CW	32	US Govt Build	Gov	Books	Oth Recyc	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
CW	33	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	75.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
CW	33	US Govt Build	Gov	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	12.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
CW	33	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
CW	34	Brewery	Com	Spent grains	Food	R	46.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	46.80	46.80	46.80	0.00
CW	35	Brewery	Com	Spent grains	Food	R	280.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	280.00	280.00	280.00	0.00
AVG	36	Golf Course	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	136.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	1,033.60	1,033.60	1,033.60	0.00
HM	37	home compos	Res	organic mater	Yard	C	3,316.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,316.83	3,316.83	3,316.83	0.00
HM	37	Home compos	Res	organic mater	Food	C	169.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	169.86	169.86	169.86	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	scrap steel	Fer	R	2,376.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,376.00	2,376.00	2,376.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	concrete	Inert	R	61,013.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	61,013.00	61,013.00	61,013.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	concrete	Inert	SR	61,013.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	61,013.00	61,013.00	61,013.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	yard trimming	Yard	C	410,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	205.00	205.00	205.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	wood for lumb	Wood	R	60,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	wood as biofu	Wood	R	0.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	grass, manure	Yard	C	387,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	193.75	193.75	193.75	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	ferrous metal	Fer	R	120,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	60.00	60.00	60.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	25.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	125.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	950.00	950.00	950.00	0.00
HM	38	Federal Park	Com	non-ferrous	Non-Fer	R	12,850.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.00
AVG	39	College	Com	business mat	Oth Reus	SR	300.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
AVG	39	College	Com	grasscycling	Yard	C	150.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
AVG	39	College	Com	composting/m	Yard	C	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
AVG	40	telephone cor	Com	mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	207,480.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	103.74	103.74	103.74	0.00
										0.00	Check Units			0.00	0.00
										0.00	Check Units		Check Freq	Check Freq	0.00

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
City Department Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Food scraps	Food	C	118.2	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	118.20	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Grease	Oth Recyc	R	4.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.90	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.60	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	2.1	t	y	2,000.00	Onsite	2.10	2.10
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Computers	Oth Recyc	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Onsite	0.60	0.60
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Lumber	Wood	SR	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.30	0.30
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Plywood	Oth Reus	SR	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.40	0.40
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.03	0.03
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Landscaping	Yard	C	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.80	0.80
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Glass bottles	Bot & Jar	R	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Plastic bottles	PET	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.70	0.00
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Metal chairs	Fer	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.05	0.05
LP	2	Museum	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.10	0.00
LP	2	Museum	Gov	White paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00
LP	2	Museum	Gov	Plastic bottles	PET	R	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.80	0.00
LP	3	Office	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.90	0.00
LP	3	Office	Gov	Office paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	14.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.20	0.00
LP	3	Office	Gov	Toner cartridges	Oth Recyc	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.03	0.03
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	85.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	85.10	0.00
LP	4	City Department	Gov	White paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	28.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	28.40	0.00
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	16.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.50	0.00
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Yard waste	Yard	C	19.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.80	0.00
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Cardboard boxes	OCC	SR	0.7	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.70	0.70
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mulch	Yard	SR	22.5	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	22.50	22.50
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Carbon pellets	Oth Recyc	R	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.80	0.80
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.60	0.60
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Scrap wood	Oth Reus	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.10	0.10
LP	5	Public Transit	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00
LP	5	Public Transit	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.40	0.00
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	56.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	56.70	0.00
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Office paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1.8	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	1.80	1.80
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Pallets	Oth Recyc	R	48.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	48.00	48.00
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Shredded paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	2.9	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	2.90	2.90
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	59.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	59.40	0.00
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	606.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	606.40	0.00
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	5.2	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	5.20	5.20
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Cardboard boxes	OCC	SR	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	0.40	0.40
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Pallets	Oth Recyc	R	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.60	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	7.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.90	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	31.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	31.20	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Yard waste	Yard	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.00	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Toner cartridges	Oth Recyc	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.01	0.01

LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Batteries	Oth Recyc	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Organics	Food	C	143.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	143.00	0.00
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Glass bottles	Bot & Jar	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.40	0.00
LP	9	Stadium	Gov	Organics	Food	R	9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00
LP	9	Stadium	Gov	Paper/OCC	Mxd Ppr	R	22.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	22.00	0.00
LP	9	Stadium	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.00	0.00
HM	10	City Department	Gov	Concrete/asphalt	Inert	SR	5,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	5,500.00	5,500.00
HM	10	City Department	Gov	Concrete	Inert	R	2,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	2,500.00	2,500.00
HM	10	City Department	Gov	Sand	Inert	SR	9,764.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	9,764.00	9,764.00
HM	10	City Department	Gov	Dirt/clean fill	Inert	SR	440.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	440.00	440.00
HM	10	City Department	Gov	Window glass	Oth Glass	R	1.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.50	0.00
HM	11	City Department	Gov	Grass and wood chi	Yard	C	1,101.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	1,101.00	1,101.00
HM	12	Museum	Gov	Concrete	Inert	R	12,960.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12,960.00	0.00
HM	12	Museum	Gov	Asphalt	Inert	R	108.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	108.00	0.00
HM	12	Museum	Gov	Steel	Fer	R	27.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.67	27.67
HM	12	Museum	Gov	Rebar	Fer	R	48.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	48.88	48.88
HM	12	Museum	Gov	Tin	Non-Fer	R	107.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	107.16	107.16
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Grass	Yard	SR	4,560.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	4,560.00	4,560.00
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	1,000.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,000.00	0.00
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Brush	Yard	C	10,725.0	t	y	2,000.00	On Farm Comp	10,725.00	10,725.00
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Manure	Manure	C	3,130.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,130.00	3,130.00
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Tree trunks	Wood	R	100.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	100.00	100.00
HM	13	City Facility	Gov	Tree trunks	Wood	SR	25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00	
HM	14	City Facility	Gov	Concrete	Oth Reus	SR	9,275.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9,275.00	9,275.00
HM	14	City Facility	Gov	Shopping carts	Oth Recyc	SR	105.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	105.00	105.00
HM	14	City Facility	Gov	Paper/OCC	Mxd Ppr	R	224.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	224.00	0.00
HM	14	City Facility	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	21.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.00	0.00
HM	14	City Facility	Gov	Organics	Food	C	19.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.00	0.00
HM	15	City Facility	Gov	Scrap metal	Fer	R	270.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	270.00	270.00
HM	15	City Facility	Gov	Scrap metal	Non-Fer	R	498.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	498.00	498.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Mixed C&D	Oth Recyc	R	2,849,925.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1,424.96	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Metal	Fer	R	269,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	134.75	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Wood	Wood	R	39,420.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	19.71	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	15,750.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.88	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Clean Inerts	Inert	R	792,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	396.00	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Mixed inerts	Inert	R	396,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	198.00	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Pallets	Wood	SR	68.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	68.00	68.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	130.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	130.00	0.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Metals	Fer	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Cans and Bottles	Bot & Jar	R	25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00	25.00
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Donations	Oth Recyc	SR	97.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	97.50	97.50
HM	16	Convention Center	Gov	Corrugated Cardboa	OCC	R	123.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	123.00	0.00
										0.00	Check Units		0.00

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Department of Conservation Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Name	CERT_ID	No. Employ	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
AVG	1	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	4,651,325.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC	2,325.66
AVG	2	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,037,407.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	518.70
AVG	3	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,196,468.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC	598.23
AVG	4	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	73,560.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC	36.78
AVG	4	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	798,495.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC	399.25
AVG	4	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	99,887.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC	49.94
AVG	4	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,332.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC	4.17
AVG	5	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	378,357.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	189.18
AVG	5	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,228,760.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	614.38
AVG	5	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	196,302.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	98.15
AVG	5	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	41,115.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	20.56
AVG	5	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	1,388.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.69
AVG	6	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	161,709.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC	80.85
AVG	6	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,432,621.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC	716.31
AVG	6	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	196,163.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC	98.08
AVG	6	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	31,077.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC	15.54
AVG	7	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	167,525.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC	83.76
AVG	7	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,248,389.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC	624.19
AVG	7	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	165,431.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC	82.72
AVG	7	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	26,734.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC	13.37
AVG	8	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	44,926.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	22.46
AVG	8	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	83,572.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	41.79
AVG	8	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	33,495.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	16.75
AVG	8	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	3,931.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.97
AVG	9	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	36,520.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	18.26
AVG	9	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	51,012.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	25.51
AVG	9	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	20,667.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	10.33
AVG	9	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,993.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.00
AVG	10	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	23,253.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	11.63
AVG	10	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	38,171.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	19.09
AVG	10	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	15,845.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	7.92
AVG	10	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,178.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.59
AVG	11	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	32,873.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	16.44
AVG	11	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	57,116.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	28.56
AVG	11	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	21,104.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	10.55
AVG	11	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,311.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.66
AVG	12	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	6,980.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	3.49
AVG	12	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	13,126.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	6.56
AVG	12	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	3,780.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.89
AVG	12	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	190.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.10
AVG	13	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	1,824.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.91

AVG	13	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	4,500.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	2.25
AVG	13	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	1,573.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.79
AVG	13	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	195.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.10
AVG	14	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	335,030.1	lb	y	1.00	DOC	167.52
AVG	14	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,535,151.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	767.58
AVG	14	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	180,980.1	lb	y	1.00	DOC	90.49
AVG	14	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	20,435.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC	10.22
AVG	15	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	56,521.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	28.26
AVG	15	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	7,702.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	3.85
AVG	16	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	383,413.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	191.71
AVG	16	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	9,047,288.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC	4,523.64
AVG	16	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	360,680.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	180.34
AVG	16	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	84,849.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	42.42
AVG	17	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	37,598.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC	18.80
AVG	17	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	110,019.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC	55.01
AVG	17	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	45,486.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC	22.74
AVG	17	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	2,834.7	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.42
AVG	18	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	104,551.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	52.28
AVG	18	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	584,220.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC	292.11
AVG	18	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	130,600.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	65.30
AVG	18	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,012.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	4.01
AVG	18	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	866.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.43
AVG	19	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	64,811.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	32.41
AVG	19	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	71,277.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	35.64
AVG	19	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	27,070.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	13.54
AVG	19	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	222.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.11
AVG	20	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	78,310.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	39.16
AVG	20	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	157,466.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	78.73
AVG	20	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	50,185.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	25.09
AVG	20	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	3,151.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.58
AVG	20	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	170.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.09
AVG	21	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	14,495.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC	7.25
AVG	21	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	176,510.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	88.26
AVG	21	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	16,467.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	8.23
AVG	21	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	199.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.10
AVG	21	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	56.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.03
AVG	22	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	40,771.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	20.39
AVG	22	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	88,970.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	44.49
AVG	22	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	32,970.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	16.49
AVG	22	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,392.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.70
AVG	23	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	30,020.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	15.01
AVG	23	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	372,249.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	186.12
AVG	23	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	27,900.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	13.95
AVG	24	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	94,764.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC	47.38
AVG	24	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	827,882.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC	413.94
AVG	24	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	77,892.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC	38.95
AVG	24	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	374.7	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.19

AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	2,580.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.29
AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	6,726.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	3.36
AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,026.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.51
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	2,745.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	1.37
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	789,165.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC	394.58
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	14,687.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	7.34
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,388.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC	4.19
AVG	**27**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	39,435.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	19.72
AVG	**27**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	338.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.17
AVG	**28**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	83,181.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC	41.59
AVG	**28**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,629.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC	0.81
												Check Units	
												Check Units	Check Freq

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Alternative Daily Cover and Biosolids Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Name	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Waste Stream	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		29.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	29.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		188.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	188.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		55.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	55.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		2,783.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,783.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		27.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		5,660.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,660.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		991.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	991.00
AVG	2	Forward, Inc (San Joaquin)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		81.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	81.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		806.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	806.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		152.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	152.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		561.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	561.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		206.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	206.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		159.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	159.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		103.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	103.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		34.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	34.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		51.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	51.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.00
AVG	5	Guadalupe Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00
AVG	6	Altamont Landfill (Resource Recovery)	Landfill	LF	Mixed	Inert		25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00
AVG	7	West Contra Costa Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		56.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	56.00
AVG	8	Pacheco Pass Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Compost	Yard		41.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	41.00
AVG	9	Hay Road	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	44,962.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	44,962.81
AVG	10	Synagro	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	32,197.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32,197.72
AVG	11	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	9,779.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00
AVG	12	B-J DropBox Sanitary	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		7,442.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	0.00
AVG	13	Potrero Hills	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		3,760.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	3,760.00
											0.00	Check Units	

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Construction and Demolition Generator Waste Prevention Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
CH	1	Furniture Mfg.	Com	OCC packaging	OCC	SR	629,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	314.50
CH	2	Carpet Mfg.	Com	carpet	Oth Recyc	R	2,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.25
CH	2	Carpet Mfg.	Com	packaging	Oth Plas	SR	400.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.20
CH	3	Ceiling Tile Dist.	Com	ceiling tile	Oth Recyc	R	98,250.0	lb	y	1.00	Verb Est	49.13
CH	4	Carpet	Com	packaging	OCC	SR	13.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	13.60
										0.00	Check Units	

Table 3
San Francisco Tonnage Summary Calendar Year 2002

	Actual Results Calendar Year 2002		
	Received	Diverted	% Diverted
Sanitary Fill Transfer Station			
From Sunset			
Fantastic 3 & REL Refuse	172,386		
Bulky Item Collection Refuse	1,898		
Commercial Refuse	50,944		
Roll-off Refuse to T/S	48,311		
Total Sunset to T/S	**273,539**	**0**	
From Golden Gate			
Fantastic 3 & REL Refuse	84,895		
Bulky Item Collection	327		
Commercial Refuse	31,314		
Roll-off Refuse	96,012		
Total Golden Gate to T/S	**212,548**	**0**	
Total from Sunset & Golden Gate	**486,087**	**0**	
Sanitary Fill *i*MRF & Organic Disposal			
From Sunset			
Fantastic 3 Organics	23,578	23,595	100%
Yard Trim		18,680	
Food		4,915	
Commercial Organics	14,898	14,135	95%
Yard Trim		1,414	
Food		12,722	
Bulky Item Collection	1,808	1,780	98%
Ferrous		1,246	
Yard Trim		267	
Other		267	
Roll-off Received at *i*MRF	5,645	4,967	88%
Ferrous		497	
Wood		1,490	
Inerts		2,980	
Roll-off tons Outsourced		0	
***Total Sunset to i*MRF**	**45,927**	**44,477**	
Golden Gate			
Organics	20,187	19,800	98%
Yard Trim		1,980	
Food		17,820	
Roll-off Received at *i*MRF	24,953	21,954	88%
Ferrous		3,390	
Wood		6,586	
Inerts		11,977	
Roll-off tons Outsourced		0	
***Total Golden Gate to i*MRF**	**45,140**	**41,753**	

Total Residential Disposal	259,506
Yard Trim	24,186
Food	35,457
Ferrous	
Other	
Wood	
Inerts	

Total Residential Curbside Recycling	70,491
Total Residential Buyback	25,509
Total Residential Drop-off	14,054
Total Commerical Collection	39,981
Total Residential Organics	23,595
Total Commercial Organics	33,935
Commercial Recycling MRF non biomass	13,356

Public & Other Customers	977	591	61%
Ferrous		59	
Wood		177	
Inerts		355	
***Total to i*MRF including Organics**	**92,044**	**86,822**	
Other Waste to Transfer Station			
Other Waste and Public Disposal	85,728	14,054	16%
Ferrous		2,949	
Non-Ferrous		565	
Wood		2,108	
Inerts		5,674	
Other		2,758	
Department of Public Works	46,294		
Total to Sanitary Fill Disposal Operations	**710,153**	**100,876**	**14%**
Sanitary Fill @ Pier 96 Processing			
Sunset			
Fantastic 3 Recycle & Curbside	70,065	58,577	84%
News		42,704	
Mixed Paper		6,467	
HDPE		832	
PET		826	
Glass Cont.		6,452	
Aluminum		418	
Ferrous		879	
Source Separated Collection	9,424	9,424	100%
OCC		3,404	
Ledger		1,161	
Mixed Paper		1,000	
Other Glass		159	
Wood		3,700	
Mixed Commercial	866	629	73%
Mixed Paper		629	
Total Sunset to Pier 96/TURF	**80,355**	**68,631**	
Golden Gate			
Fantastic 3 Recycle & Curbside	10,565	10,134	96%
News		7,388	
Mixed Paper		1,119	
HDPE		144	
PET		143	
Glass Cont.		1,116	
Aluminum		72	
Ferrous		152	
Source Separated Collection	15,493	15,493	100%
OCC		5,106	
Ledger		2,994	

Construction and Demolition inerts	32,971
Total minus biomass tonnage	253,893
Total minus Ryan and biomass tonnage	240,328
Biomass tonnage	13564.46

Mixed Paper		4,592	
Ferrous		956	
Yard Trim		1,845	
Mixed Commercial	16,903	11,076	66%
Mixed Paper		11,076	
Total Golden Gate to Pier 96/TURF	42,961	36,703	
Totals from Sunset and Golden Gate	**123,316**	**105,334**	
Other Sources - Source Separated	24,925	24,918	100%
OCC		8,511	
News		991	
Ledger		2,491	
Mixed Paper		7,323	
Other Paper		4,027	
HDPE		112	
PET		112	
Other Plastic		87	
Glass Cont.		1,116	
Aluminum		37	
Ferrous		112	
Total Sanitary Fill @ Pier 96/TURF	**148,241**	**130,252**	**88%**
Glass Direct Haul to Market - Sunset	686	686	100%
Glass Cont.		686	
Glass Direct Haul to Market - Golden Gate	2,672	2,672	100%
Glass Cont.		2,672	
Direct Haul to Market - Sunset Inerts	15,336	15,198	99%
Inerts		15,198	
Direct Haul to Market - Golden Gate Inerts	23,792	23,579	99%
Inerts		23,579	
Direct Haul to Market - Sanitary Fill	10,881	10,881	100%
Inerts		10,881	
Totals Tons Received and Diverted	**911,762**	**284,143**	**31.2%**

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Material Handler and Construction and Demolition Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage
AVG	1	Wood Reuse	Com	Recycled Lumber	Wood	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00
AVG	2	Farmer	Com	Spent Grain	Food	SR	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	3,120.00
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Books	Oth Reus	SR	2.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.28	2.28
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	43.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	43.23	43.23
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Books	Oth Reus	SR	15.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.01	0.00
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	285.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	285.00	0.00
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	CDs, magazines, puzzles, etc	Oth Reus	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.12	0.12
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	CDs, magazines, puzzles, etc	Oth Reus	SR	2.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.28	2.28
AVG	4	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Educational Materials	Oth Reus	SR	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00
AVG	5	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	2,948.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,948.00	2,948.00
AVG	5	Tallow Recycling	Com	Restaurant Cooking Oil	Food	R	4,230.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,230.00	4,230.00
AVG	6	Carpet Recycler	Com	Carpet	Other	R	78,880.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	39.44	39.44
AVG	7	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Commingled Office Paks	Hi Grd Ppr	R	157.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	157.42	0.00
AVG	7	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Cardboard	OCC	R	74.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	74.16	0.00
AVG	8	Mattress Reuse	Com	Mattress and Boxsprings	Other	SR	60,002.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	30.00	30.00
AVG	9	Building Material Salvage	Com	Mixed loads	Other	SR	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00
AVG	9	Building Material Salvage	Res	Mixed loads	Other	SR	114.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	114.00	114.00
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	32.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32.54	0.00
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	0.00
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Wood Waste/Lumber	Yard	R	32.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32.56	0.00
AVG	11	Construction and Demoloition Contractor	Com	Concrete	Inert	R	8,100.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8,100.00	8,100.00
AVG	11	Construction and Demoloition Contractor	Res	Concrete	Inert	R	900.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	900.00	900.00
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	584.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Dirt	Inert	SR	5,206.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,206.46	5,206.46
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	1,977.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,977.24	1,977.24
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Asphalt	Inert	SR	12.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.21	12.21
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Mixed Aggregates	Inert	SR	232.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	232.87	232.87
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Contaminated Soil	Inert	SR	24,596.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24,596.48	24,596.48
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Auto Fluff	Other	SR	77.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	77.64	77.64
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Tire without rim	Other	R	74.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	74.65	74.65
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Tire with rim	Other	R	30.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	30.53	30.53
AVG	13	Art Supply Reuse	Com	Misc. Art Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	85.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	85.67	85.67
AVG	13	Art Supply Reuse	Res	Misc. Art Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	42.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	42.83	42.83
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Clean Fill	Inert	SR	9.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.80	9.80
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Debris Box	Inert	SR	266.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	266.02	266.02
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Mixed Debris	Inert	SR	1,342.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,342.41	1,342.41
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Wood Waste	Wood	SR	223.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	223.10	223.10
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Demolition	Inert	SR	2,164.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,164.29	2,164.29
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Composite Asphalt Roofing	Inert	SR	69.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	69.66	69.66
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Tires	Other	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.02	0.02
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Appliances	Fer	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.13	0.13
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	23.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	23.00	23.00
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Clean Fill	Inert	SR	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.85	3.85
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Yard Waste	Yard	SR	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Debris Box	Inert	SR	80.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	80.14	80.14
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Mixed Debris	Inert	SR	22.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	22.37	22.37
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Wood Waste	Wood	SR	183.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	183.26	183.26

AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Demolition	Inert	SR	157.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	157.64	157.64
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Composite Asphalt Roofing	Inert	SR	12.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.59	12.59
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	37.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	37.21	37.21
AVG	15	Medical Reuse	Com	Mixed Medical Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	12.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.80	12.80
AVG	15	Medical Reuse	Res	Mixed Medical Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	3.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.20	3.20
AVG	15	Medical Reuse	Com	Large Hospital Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	19.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.20	19.20
AVG	15	Medical Reuse	Res	Large Hospital Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	4.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.80	4.80
AVG	16	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	181,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	90.50	90.50
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	540.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	540.00	540.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	360.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	360.00	360.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	60.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	60.00	60.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00	40.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	24.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24.00	24.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	16.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.00	16.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Commingled Glass	Oth Glass	R	1,440.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,440.00	1,440.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Commingled Glass	Oth Glass	R	960.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	960.00	960.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Non Ferrous Scrap Metals	Non-Fer	R	180.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	180.00	180.00
AVG	17	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Non Ferrous Scrap Metals	Non-Fer	R	120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	120.00	120.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Res	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Com	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	450.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	450.00	450.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Res	PET Containers	PET	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Com	PET Containers	PET	R	468.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	468.00	468.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Res	Plastics #3-#7	Oth Plas	R	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.00	10.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Com	Plastics #3-#7	Oth Plas	R	90.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	90.00	90.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Res	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00
AVG	18	Plastic Recycler	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	450.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	450.00	450.00
AVG	19	Inert Recycler	Com	Brick	Inert	R	5,340.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,340.00	5,340.00
AVG	19	Inert Recycler	Com	Concrete	Inert	R	112,140.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	112,140.00	112,140.00
AVG	19	Inert Recycler	Com	Asphalt	Inert	R	21,360.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21,360.00	21,360.00
AVG	19	Inert Recycler	Com	Mixed C&D	Inert	R	128,160.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	128,160.00	128,160.00
AVG	20	Paper Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	305.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	305.00	305.00
AVG	21	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	338.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	338.00	338.00
AVG	22	Paper Shreder	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	5,480.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,480.43	5,480.43
AVG	23	Fiber Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	309.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	309.00	309.00
AVG	23	Fiber Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	890.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	890.00	890.00
AVG	24	Transfer Station	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	27.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.30	27.30
AVG	25	Document Destruction	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,013.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,013.08	0.00
AVG	26	Document Destruction	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	260.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	260.00	260.00
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Old Corrugated Containers	OCC	R	4,711.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,711.03	4,711.03
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Old Corrugated Containers	OCC	R	10,992.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10,992.41	10,992.41
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Newspaper	News	R	2,102.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,102.37	2,102.37
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	4,905.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,905.54	4,905.54
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	White Ledger	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1,158.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,158.50	1,158.50
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	White Ledger	Hi Grd Ppr	R	2,703.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,703.16	2,703.16
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	CPO Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	3.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.80	3.80
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	CPO Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	8.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.88	8.88
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	602.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	602.75	602.75
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,406.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,406.41	1,406.41
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Colored Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	105.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	105.82	105.82
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Colored Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	246.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	246.90	246.90
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Coated Book Stock	Hi Grd Ppr	R	656.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	656.05	656.05
AVG	27	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Coated Book Stock	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1,530.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,530.78	1,530.78
AVG	28	Thrift	Com	Misc. Household Items	Oth Reus	SR	448.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	448.00	448.00

AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	307.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	307.20	0.00
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	76.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.80	0.00
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	305.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	305.06	305.06
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	76.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.26	76.26
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	44.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	44.49	44.49
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	11.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.12	11.12
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Newspaper	News	R	183.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	183.56	183.56
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	45.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.89	45.89
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Magazines	Oth Ppr	R	40.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.48	40.48
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Magazines	Oth Ppr	R	10.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.12	10.12
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	26.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	26.87	26.87
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	6.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.72	6.72
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	PET Containers	PET	R	2.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.54	2.54
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	PET Containers	PET	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.64	0.64
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	311.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	311.76	311.76
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	77.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	77.94	77.94
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bimetal	Fer	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.43	10.43
AVG	29	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bimetal	Fer	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.61	2.61
AVG	30	Textile Processor	Com	Textiles	Oth Recyc	R	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	3,120.00
AVG	31	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	18.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.00	18.00
AVG	31	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	C	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Animal Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	166.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.08	0.08
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Animal Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	449.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.22	0.22
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Appliances/Electronics	Oth Reus	SR	5,948.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.97	2.97
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Appliances/Electronics	Oth Reus	SR	16,084.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.04	8.04
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Bookcases/Credenzas	Oth Reus	SR	6,494.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.25	3.25
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Bookcases/Credenzas	Oth Reus	SR	17,560.2	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.78	8.78
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	3,646.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.82	1.82
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	9,857.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.93	4.93
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Chairs and Sofas	Oth Reus	SR	9,058.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.53	4.53
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Chairs and Sofas	Oth Reus	SR	24,491.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	12.25	12.25
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Children's Items	Oth Reus	SR	791.4	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.40	0.40
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Children's Items	Oth Reus	SR	2,139.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.07	1.07
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	5,064.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.53	2.53
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	13,694.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.85	6.85
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Computers/Peripherals	Oth Reus	SR	9,859.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.93	4.93
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Computers/Peripherals	Oth Reus	SR	26,658.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	13.33	13.33
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Décor/Floors/Walls	Oth Reus	SR	1,938.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.97	0.97
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Décor/Floors/Walls	Oth Reus	SR	5,239.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.62	2.62
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Desks	Oth Reus	SR	16,391.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.20	8.20
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Desks	Oth Reus	SR	44,318.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	22.16	22.16
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Filing Cabinets	Oth Reus	SR	7,429.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.71	3.71
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Filing Cabinets	Oth Reus	SR	20,086.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	10.04	10.04
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Food and Perishables	Oth Reus	SR	1,661.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.83	0.83
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Food and Perishables	Oth Reus	SR	4,491.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.25	2.25
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Garden and Outdoor	Oth Reus	SR	1,353.8	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.68	0.68
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Garden and Outdoor	Oth Reus	SR	3,660.2	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.83	1.83
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	1,961.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.98	0.98
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	5,302.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.65	2.65
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Medical	Oth Reus	SR	1,691.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.85	0.85
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Medical	Oth Reus	SR	4,573.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.29	2.29
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Music and Books (Instruments	Oth Reus	SR	9,663.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.83	4.83
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Music and Books (Instruments	Oth Reus	SR	26,126.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	13.06	13.06

AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Office Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	14,656.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.33	7.33
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Office Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	39,627.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	19.81	19.81
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Other Home Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	13,878.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.94	6.94
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Other Home Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	37,522.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	18.76	18.76
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Other Office Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	14,840.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.42	7.42
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Other Office Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	40,124.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	20.06	20.06
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Sports Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	7,035.4	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.52	3.52
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Sports Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	19,021.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	9.51	9.51
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	7,995.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	21,617.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	10.81	10.81
AVG	32	Thrift	Res	Tables	Oth Reus	SR	10,953.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48
AVG	32	Thrift	Com	Tables	Oth Reus	SR	29,616.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	14.81	14.81
AVG	33	Tallow Recycling	Com	Fat and Bone Spoils	Food	R	123.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	123.50	123.50
AVG	33	Tallow Recycling	Com	Used Cooking Oil	Food	R	20.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.50	20.50
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	416.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	416.00	416.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	120.00	120.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Misc. Items	Oth Reus	SR	156.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	156.00	156.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Shoes/Purses	Oth Reus	SR	2,912.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,912.00	2,912.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	0.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Ewaste	Other	SR	36.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	36.00	0.00
AVG	34	Thrift	Res	Miscellaneous Items	Oth Reus	SR	9,088.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9,088.00	9,088.00
AVG	35	Toner Recycling	Com	Toner Cartridges	Oth Plas	SR	125.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	125.00	125.00
AVG	37	Charitable Organization	Res	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	265.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	265.00	265.00
AVG	37	Charitable Organization	Res	Clothing	Other	R	265.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	265.00	265.00
AVG	37	Charitable Organization	Res	Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	2,880.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,880.00	2,880.00
AVG	38	Mixed Recycling Material Processor	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	200.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	203.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	203.00	203.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,701.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,701.00	1,701.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	292.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	292.00	292.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	166.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	166.00	166.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Coated Book Stock	Oth Ppr	R	961.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	961.00	961.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	14.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00
AVG	39	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	4.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.80	0.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	3.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.20	0.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	0.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	0.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	SR	23.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	23.32	23.32
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	SR	15.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	15.54	15.54
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Ferrous Scrap Metal	Fer	R	95.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	95.04	95.04
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Ferrous Scrap Metal	Fer	R	63.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	63.36	63.36
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Non Ferrous Scrap Metals	Non-Fer	SR	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Non Ferrous Scrap Metals	Non-Fer	SR	4.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	White Goods/Appliances	Fer	SR	8.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.59	8.59
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	White Goods/Appliances	Fer	SR	5.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.73	5.73
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Concrete, Brick, Tile, Stone	Inert	SR	36.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	36.37	36.37
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Concrete, Brick, Tile, Stone	Inert	SR	24.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24.24	24.24
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	172.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	172.22	172.22
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	R	19.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.14	19.14
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	114.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	114.81	114.81
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	R	12.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.76	12.76
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	1.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.80	1.80
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	1.20

AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	117.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	117.35	117.35
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	78.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	78.23	78.23
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Res	Elec, Plumbing	Oth Reus	SR	149.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	149.03	149.03
AVG	40	Building Material Salvage	Com	Elec, Plumbing	Oth Reus	SR	99.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.35	99.35
AVG	41	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	5,646.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,646.50	5,646.50
AVG	41	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	173.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	173.55	173.55
AVG	41	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Bone and Fat	Food	R	691.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	691.40	691.40
AVG	41	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Produce	Food	C	3,297.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,297.23	3,297.23
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.98	1.98
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	17.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.84	17.84
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.57	1.57
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	14.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.13	14.13
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Beverage Containers	Bot & Jar	R	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Beverage Containers	Bot & Jar	R	1.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.35	1.35
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Aluminum Cans	Alum Cans	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.04	0.04
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Aluminum Cans	Alum Cans	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.33	0.33
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bimetal	Fer	R	21.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.54	21.54
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bimetal	Fer	R	193.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	193.84	193.84
AVG	42	Landfill	Res	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	R	325.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	325.14	325.14
AVG	42	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	R	2,926.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,926.30	2,926.30
AVG	43	Building Material Salvage	Res	brick	Inert	SR	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	1.00
AVG	43	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	2.00
AVG	43	Building Material Salvage	Res	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	1.00
HM	44	Feed manufacturer	Com	Bread Dough	Food	R	4,700.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,700.00	4,700.00
AVG	45	Lumber Milling	Com	Lumber/Wood	Wood	SR	28.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	28.60	28.60
HM	46	Food Salvage	Com	prepared food	Food	SR	20,000.0	lb	1/w	1.00	Doc Wt	520.00	520.00
HM	47	Tree/Log Salvage	Com	trees	Yard	R	1,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,500.00	1,500.00
HM	48	pallet handler	Com	pallets	Wood	SR	450.0	Pallet	5/w	40.00	U.S. EPA	2,340.00	2,340.00
HM	49	dairy farmer	Com	soy	Food	R	2,253.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,253.90	2,253.90
HM	49	dairy farmer	Com	Produce	Food	R	469.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	469.25	469.25
AVG	50	Grocery	Com	Bread	Food	SR	200.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	200.00	200.00
AVG	51	Excavation Demolition	Com	Soil	Inert	R	61,090.9	cubic yard	y	2,391.96	Tellus	73,063.49	73,063.49
AVG	51	Excavation Demolition	Com	Soil	Inert	SR	84,363.6	cubic yard	y	2,391.96	Tellus	100,897.23	100,897.23
HM	52	Green waste	Com	Green waste	Yard	R	5,416.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,416.67	5,416.67
										0.00	Check Units		0.00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Base Year Modification Request Certification

Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.

☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.

☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name City and County of San Francisco		County San Francisco	
Authorized Signature		Title Director, Department of the Enviroment	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing		Date	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)		Title	
Affiliation:			
Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
	San Francisco	CA	94102
E-Mail Address			

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1990	**2002**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The City is submitting a new waste generation study for the year 2002. The waste generation study includes both a source reduction study, and recycling and reuse survey. This data is the most accurate assessment that the City has of its waste generation. Adjustments to the reporting year disposal have been made to account for special waste disposal.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 31 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 62 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**8.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**12.8**
Residential generation 31 %	**Non-Residential generation 69 %**	**Residential generation 23 %**	**Non-Residential generation 77 %**
Population existing generation-based study	723,959	**Population new generation-based study**	789,100

5. If there is an increase from 4a to 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics).

The City has implemented many new programs since 1990 to reach beyond 50 percent diversion including: single stream recycling, residential and commercial food scraps composting, construction and demolition debris diversion, outreach and school programs, and technical assistance. In the 2002 waste generation study, the City again increased its effort to document diversion from commercial waste generators and private sector recyclers.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

The City has dramatically increased the number of diversion programs offered, particularly through its permitted hauler. Through its rate base, it has funded major capital improvements to the City's diversion infrastructure including recyclables and compostables processing, construction and demolition debris processing, the roll-out of the Fantastic 3 program (which includes carts for organics, including food scraps, and commingled recyclables), and commercial recycling and composting programs.

7. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	250969	451043	702012
	Residential	Non-Residential	**Total**

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☐ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

☑ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt,] white goods, and scrap metal, please identify those programs/waste types and fill out Section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.

*Please provide detailed Non-Residential waste information in Section 9.

Note: The Board has indicated that it will be scrutinizing total source reduction amounts greater than 5% of total generation. Please be prepared to provide additional details subsantiating your claim.

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting	3487	0.2%	Green waste, food waste	400 lb/yr/bin, 137 lb/yr/worm box	City report/onfile at City
Grasscycling		0.0%			
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Residential Source Reduction Activity	20268	1.1%	Books, building materials, reusable materials	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant**Increased by 185.4 tons when CIWMB/City staff identified additional tons.
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Enter program name		0.0%			
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	**23755**	**1.3%**			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	70491	3.8%	Paper, glass, plastic, metals	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Buyback Centers	38699	2.1%	Glass, plastic, metals	NA	Hauler and DOC report/on file at City
Drop-off Centers	14054	0.8%	Cardboard, wood, scrap metal	NA	Hauler report/on file at City

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Residential Recycling Activity	13881	0.8%	Concrete, cardboard, paper, glass metals, plastics	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**137125**	**7.4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off					
Curbside Green Waste	19796	1.1%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Hauler report/on file at City--3251.44 deleted for double count--these tons were included in biomass.
Christmas Tree Program	548	0.0%	Christmas trees	NA	Hauler Report
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**20344**	**1.1%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**181224**	**9.8%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	8101	0.4%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Source Reduction Activity	4764	0.3%	Lumber, spent grain, books, mattresses, building materials, inerts, yard and tree waste, reusable materials	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant**Added 270 tons identified by CIWMB/City staff.
Enter Program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**12865**	**0.7%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	15602	0.8%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Recycling Activity	70026	3.8%	Tallow, carpet, building materials, cardboard, paper, inerts, lumber, tires	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Permitted Hauler Commercial Collection	39981	2.2%	Bar glass, paper, document destruction, window glass	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Permitted Hauler MRF	13356	0.7%	Wood, cardboard, glass, plastic, tires, sheetrock	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**138964**	**7.5%**			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*	15320	0.8%	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Material Handler Commercial Composting Activity	3303	0.2%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant
Permiteed Hauler Commercial Collection	33935	1.8%	Green waste, food waste	NA	Hauler report/on file at City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**52558**	**2.9%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**204387**	**11.1%**			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
ADC	40503	2.2%	Green waste, sludge, C&D, soil, auto fluff	NA	Tons include DRS and other landfill beneficial reuse.
Sludge	77161	4.2%	Biosolids (land application, reuse)	NA	City report/on file with City
Scrap Metal	3663	0.2%	Appliances, ferrous and non ferrous metals, steal, tin	NA	
Construction and Demolition	634389	34.4%	Concrete, dirt, asphalt, brick, mixed debris, soil, sand, dirt	NA	Hauler report/on file at City, phone surveys, fax back forms/on file with consultant**Deducted 9,715 tons.
Landfill Salvage	0	0.0%			
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Diversion	**755715**	**41.0%**			
Total Res/Non-Res Source Reduction Tons	**36620**	**2.0%**			
Total Diversion Tons	**1141326**	**61.9%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	**702012**	**38.1%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**1843338**				

Diversion Activity	Actual tons	Relative Percent to Total Generation	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	(A)	(A/Total Generation)			
Diversion Rate	**62%**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits--Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Table will perform all addition calculations).

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Federal Park Facility	HM 38	Scrap steel, concrete, yard trimmings, wood, ferrous metal, grasscycling	1440	124462	399	126301	6.9%	P
City Facility	HM 13 & HM 14	Grass, cardboard, brush, manure, tree trunks, concrete, shopping carts	4997	1224	13874	20094.5	1.1%	P
City Department	HM10	Concrete, asphalt, sand, dirt, window glass	15264	2502		17765.5	1.0%	P
Museum	HM12	Concrete, asphalt, steel, rebar, tin		13252		13251.71	0.7%	P
Food Manufacturer	CW20	Okara (soy solids), pallets		4694		4694.4	0.3%	P
Publisher	CW11	Newsprint, paper roll cores, mill wrap, corrugate cardboard		4633		4632.53	0.3%	P
Brewery	CW19	Plastic shrink wrap, paper sacks, spent grains, glass cullet, corrugate cardboard, discarded yeast		4576		4575.76	0.2%	P
Convention Center	HM16	Metal, wood, cardboard, inerts, mixed C&D, pallets, mixed paper, metals, cans and bottles, donations, corrugate cardboard	166	2462		2627.7975	0.1%	P
Bank	AVG1	Corrugate cardboard, mixed paper, film plastic		1526		1526	0.1%	P
Food Manufacturer	CW16	Okara (soy solids), broken pallets	10	1300		1310.4	0.1%	P
Totals			**21876.4**	**160630.198**	**14273**	**196779.5975**	10.7%	

Also provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors/sources. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Summarize the non-residential diversion activities for the top 10 generators quantification methodology, and applicable conversion factors and sources (e.g., cardboard recycling: quantified by monthly tonnage receipts provided by the contact person at the business).

SEE SEPARATE ATTACHMENT CALLED SECTION 9 SUMMARY

10. For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concreter, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.

Note: *program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Inert Solids	AVG 19 Building Material Salvage	1996	267000
Inert Solids	AVG 12 Landfill	2002	7429
Inert Solids	AVG 12 Landfill	1993	24596
Inert Solids	AVG 14.1 MRF	1999	3875
White Goods	AVG 14.1 MRF	1999	0
Inert Solids	AVG 40 Building Materials Salvage	1992	61

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board - on a separate sheet marked "Attachment 10b", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- That the jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.*

Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. _____ (Date)

If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Inert Solids	**Permitted Hauler Inert Recycling Program**	**32,971.44**
Inert Solids	**HM 10 Department of Public Works - Bureau of Street and Sewer Repair**	**18,204.00**
Inert Solids	**HM 14 Recreation and Parks Department**	**9,275.00**
Scrap Metal	**HM 15 Central Warehouse**	**768.00**
Scrap Metal	**HM 16 Moscone Convention Center**	**1,554.96**
Inert Solids	**HM 16 Moscone Convention Center**	**2,019.00**

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note** : Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Inert Solids	AVG 11 Construction and Demoliton Contra	10,000	1,000	9,000
Inert Solids	AVG 14.2 Landfill	578.62	277.42	301.2
Inert Solids	AVG 51 Excavation and demolition	717,588	543,627	173,961
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Generator Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Yearly to Tons/Yr	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage	Adjust for #3 changes
AVG	**1**	Bank	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	76.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.00	76.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	**1**	Bank	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,436.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,436.00	1,436.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	**1**	Bank	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	14.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
AVG	**2**	School	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	46.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	Doc Wt	349.60	349.60	349.60	0.00
CW	**3**		Com	Food	Food	SR	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
CW	**4**		Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	223.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	223.22	223.22	0.00	0.00
CW	**5**	Food Manuf.	Com	Bread Dough	Food	R	650.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	650.00	650.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**6**	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	622.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	622.30	622.30	622.30	0.00
CW	**6**	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	SR	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
CW	**6**	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Hange	Oth Plas	SR	4.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.00
CW	**6**	Dept. Store	Com	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	144.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
CW	**6**	Dept. Store	Com	Scrap Wood	Wood	R	21.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.80	21.80	21.80	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Produce	Food	R	443.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	443.50	443.50	0.00	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	98.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	98.80	98.80	98.80	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Broken Pallets	Wood	R	4.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Packaged Fo	Food	R	88.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	88.00	88.00	88.00	0.00
CW	**7**	Warehouse/D	Com	Starchy Foods	Food	R	45.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.70	45.70	0.00	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	99.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.51	99.51	99.51	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	109.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.50	109.50	109.50	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Clothes Hang	Oth Plas	R	18.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.25	18.25	18.25	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	1.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
CW	**8**	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	52.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	63.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	63.00	63.00	63.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	109.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	219.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	219.00	219.00	219.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Film Plastic	Oth Plas	R	13.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Broken Hange	Oth Plas	R	5.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	5.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	109.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Scrap Wood	Wood	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Glass Bottles	Bot & Jar	R	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.98	9.98	9.98	0.00
CW	**9**	Dept. Store	Com	Clothes Hang	Oth Plas	R	38.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	38.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
CW	**10**	Dept. Store	Com	Styro Kernels	Oth Plas	SR	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
CW	**10**	Dept. Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
CW	**11**	Publisher	Com	Newsprint	News	R	4,290.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,290.00	4,290.00	4,290.00	0.00
CW	**11**	Publisher	Com	Paper roll cor	Oth Ppr	R	240.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	240.53	240.53	240.53	0.00
CW	**11**	Publisher	Com	Mill Wrap (Kra	Oth Ppr	R	83.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	83.00	83.00	83.00	0.00
CW	**11**	Publisher	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	19.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.00	19.00	19.00	0.00
CW	**12**	Beverage Dist	Com	Broken Pallets	Wood	R	12.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00

CW	**12**	Beverage Dist	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
CW	**12**	Beverage Dist	Com	Mixed bevg co	Oth Plas	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.69	1.69	1.69	0.00
CW	**12**	Beverage Dist	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00
CW	**12**	Beverage Dist	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	11.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.20	11.20	11.20	0.00
CW	**13**	Foods Dist	Com	Mixed Paper a	Mxd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**13**	Foods Dist	Com	Food Waste	Food	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**14**	Lumber Comp	Com	Polypropylene	Oth Plas	R	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.00
CW	**15**	Brewery	Com	Spent grains a	Food	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	52.00	0.00
CW	**16**	Food Manuf.	Com	Okara (soy so	Food	R	1,300.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00
CW	**16**	Food Manuf.	Com	Broken Pallets	Wood	SR	10.0	pallet	1/w	40.00	Doc Wt		10.40	0.00	0.00
CW	**17**	Paper Compa	Com	Damaged Pap	Oth Ppr	SR	15.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
CW	**17**	Paper Compa	Com	Paper Returns	Oth Ppr	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
CW	**17**	Paper Compa	Com	Paper Wrappi	Oth Ppr	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
CW	**18**	Grocery Store	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	657.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	657.00	657.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**18**	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.95	10.95	0.00	0.00
CW	**18**	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Bottles	Oth Plas	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00
CW	**18**	Grocery Store	Com	Packaged Foo	Food	R	328.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	328.50	328.50	328.50	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Paper Sacks	Oth Ppr	R	45.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.63	45.63	0.00	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Spent grain	Food	R	3,804.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,804.00	3,804.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Glass Cullet	Oth Glass	R	17.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.33	17.33	17.33	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	28,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**19**	Brewery	Com	Discarded Ye	Food	R	691.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	691.80	691.80	691.80	0.00
CW	**20**	Food Manuf.	Com	Okara (soy so	Food	R	4,680.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,680.00	4,680.00	4,680.00	0.00
CW	**20**	Food Manuf.	Com	Broken Pallets	Wood	R	14.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.40	14.40	0.00	0.00
CW	**21**	Beverage Dist	Com	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	39.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	39.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**21**	Beverage Dist	Com	Plastic Shrink	Oth Plas	R	9.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.75	9.75	9.75	0.00
CW	**21**	Beverage Dist	Com	Broken Pallets	Wood	R	270.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	270.40	270.40	270.40	0.00
CW	**21**	Beverage Dist	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Plastic Bucket	Oth Plas	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.73	1.73	1.73	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Fixtures/Appli	Oth Recyc	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	43.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	43.80	43.80	43.80	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Pallets	Wood	R	5.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Styro Kernels	Oth Plas	R	1.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.63	1.63	1.63	0.00
CW	**22**	Grocery Store	Com	Metal Drums	Fer	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**23**	Thrift Store	Com	Textiels	Oth Recyc	R	97.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	97.50	97.50	97.50	0.00
CW	**23**	Thrift Store	Com	Shoes	Oth Recyc	R	2.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00
CW	**23**	Thrift Store	Com	Small Applian	Oth Recyc	R	6.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.00
CW	**23**	Thrift Store	Com	Books	Oth Recyc	R	45.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.50	45.50	0.00	0.00
CW	**24**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	155.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
CW	**24**	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	8.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
CW	**25**	Postal Proces	Gov	Scrap Plastic	Oth Plas	R	17.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.43	17.43	17.43	0.00
CW	**25**	Postal Proces	Gov	Metals	Fer	R	82.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	82.62	82.62	82.62	0.00
CW	**25**	Postal Proces	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	269.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	269.69	269.69	269.69	0.00
CW	**25**	Postal Proces	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	110.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	110.93	110.93	110.93	0.00
CW	**26**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	70.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**27**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	99.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**28**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	75.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00

CW	**29**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	99.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**30**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**31**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Recycla	Oth Recyc	R	16.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
CW	**32**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	167.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	167.50	167.50	167.50	0.00
CW	**32**	US Govt Build	Gov	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	12.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.19	12.19	12.19	0.00
CW	**32**	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	73.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	73.75	73.75	73.75	0.00
CW	**32**	US Govt Build	Gov	Books	Oth Recyc	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
CW	**33**	US Govt Build	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	75.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
CW	**33**	US Govt Build	Gov	White Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	12.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
CW	**33**	US Govt Build	Gov	Corrugate Ca	OCC	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
CW	**34**	Brewery	Com	Spent grains a	Food	R	46.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	46.80	46.80	46.80	0.00
CW	**35**	Brewery	Com	Spent grains a	Food	R	280.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	280.00	280.00	280.00	0.00
AVG	**36**	Golf Course	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	136.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	1,033.60	1,033.60	1,033.60	0.00
HM	**37**	home compos	Res	organic mater	Yard	C	3,316.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,316.83	3,316.83	3,316.83	0.00
HM	**37**	Home compos	Res	organic mater	Food	C	169.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	169.86	169.86	169.86	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	scrap steel	Fer	R	2,376.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,376.00	2,376.00	2,376.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	concrete	Inert	R	61,013.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	61,013.00	61,013.00	61,013.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	concrete	Inert	SR	61,013.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	61,013.00	61,013.00	61,013.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	yard trimming	Yard	C	410,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	205.00	205.00	205.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	wood for lumb	Wood	R	60,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	30.00	30.00	30.00	270.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	wood as biofu	Wood	R	0.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	grass, manure	Yard	C	387,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	193.75	193.75	193.75	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	ferrous metal	Fer	R	120,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	60.00	60.00	60.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	25.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	grasscycling	Yard	SR	125.0	Acr Gr	y	15,200.00	CIWMB	950.00	950.00	950.00	0.00
HM	**38**	Federal Park	Com	non-ferrous	Non-Fer	R	12,850.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.00
AVG	**39**	College	Com	business mate	Oth Reus	SR	300.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
AVG	**39**	College	Com	grasscycling	Yard	C	150.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
AVG	**39**	College	Com	composting/m	Yard	C	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	CIWMB	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
AVG	**40**	telephone con	Com	mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	207,480.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	103.74	103.74	103.74	0.00
										0.00	Check Units			0.00	0.00
										0.00	Check Units		Check Freq	Check Freq	0.00

Net change 270.00

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
City Department Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage	Adjust for #3 changes
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Food scraps	Food	C	118.2	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	118.20	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Grease	Oth Recyc	R	4.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.90	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.60	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	2.1	t	y	2,000.00	Onsite	2.10	2.10	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Computers	Oth Recyc	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Onsite	0.60	0.60	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Lumber	Wood	SR	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.30	0.30	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Plywood	Oth Reus	SR	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.40	0.40	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.03	0.03	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Landscaping	Yard	C	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.80	0.80	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Glass bottles	Bot & Jar	R	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Plastic bottles	PET	R	1.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.70	0.00	
LP	1	Museum	Gov	Metal chairs	Fer	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.05	0.05	
LP	2	Museum	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.10	0.00	
LP	2	Museum	Gov	White paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00	
LP	2	Museum	Gov	Plastic bottles	PET	R	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.80	0.00	
LP	3	Office	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.90	0.00	
LP	3	Office	Gov	Office paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	14.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.20	0.00	
LP	3	Office	Gov	Toner cartridges	Oth Recyc	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.03	0.03	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	85.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	85.10	0.00	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	White paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	28.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	28.40	0.00	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	16.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.50	0.00	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Yard waste	Yard	C	19.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.80	0.00	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Cardboard boxes	OCC	SR	0.7	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.70	0.70	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Mulch	Yard	SR	22.5	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	22.50	22.50	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Carbon pellets	Oth Recyc	R	0.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.80	0.80	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.60	0.60	
LP	4	City Department	Gov	Scrap wood	Oth Reus	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.10	0.10	
LP	5	Public Transit	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	18.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.90	0.00	
LP	5	Public Transit	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.40	0.00	
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	56.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	56.70	0.00	
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Office paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1.8	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	1.80	1.80	
LP	6	City Department	Gov	Pallets	Oth Recyc	R	48.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	48.00	48.00	
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Shredded paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	2.9	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	2.90	2.90	
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	59.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	59.40	0.00	
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	606.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	606.40	0.00	
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Pallets	Oth Reus	SR	5.2	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	5.20	5.20	
LP	7	Juvenile Hall	Gov	Cardboard boxes	OCC	SR	0.4	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	0.40	0.40	
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Pallets	Oth Recyc	R	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	0.00	
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.60	0.00	
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	7.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.90	0.00	
LP	8	Memorial	Gov	Mixed paper	Mxd Ppr	R	31.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	31.20	0.00	

LP	**8**	Memorial	Gov	Yard waste	Yard	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.00	0.00	
LP	**8**	Memorial	Gov	Toner cartridges	Oth Recyc	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	0.01	0.01	
LP	**8**	Memorial	Gov	Batteries	Oth Recyc	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00	
LP	**8**	Memorial	Gov	Organics	Food	C	143.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	143.00	0.00	
LP	**8**	Memorial	Gov	Glass bottles	Bot & Jar	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.40	0.00	
LP	**9**	Stadium	Gov	Organics	Food	R	9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00	
LP	**9**	Stadium	Gov	Paper/OCC	Mxd Ppr	R	22.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	22.00	0.00	
LP	**9**	Stadium	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.00	0.00	
HM	**10**	City Department	Gov	Concrete/asphalt	Inert	SR	5,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	5,500.00	5,500.00	
HM	**10**	City Department	Gov	Concrete	Inert	R	2,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	2,500.00	2,500.00	
HM	**10**	City Department	Gov	Sand	Inert	SR	9,764.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	9,764.00	9,764.00	
HM	**10**	City Department	Gov	Dirt/clean fill	Inert	SR	440.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	440.00	440.00	-440
HM	**10**	City Department	Gov	Window glass	Oth Glass	R	1.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.50	0.00	
HM	**11**	City Department	Gov	Grass and wood chi	Yard	C	1,101.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	1,101.00	1,101.00	
HM	**12**	Museum	Gov	Concrete	Inert	R	12,960.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12,960.00	0.00	
HM	**12**	Museum	Gov	Asphalt	Inert	R	108.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	108.00	0.00	
HM	**12**	Museum	Gov	Steel	Fer	R	27.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.67	27.67	
HM	**12**	Museum	Gov	Rebar	Fer	R	48.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	48.88	48.88	
HM	**12**	Museum	Gov	Tin	Non-Fer	R	107.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	107.16	107.16	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Grass	Yard	SR	4,560.0	t	y	2,000.00	Verb Est	4,560.00	4,560.00	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	1,000.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,000.00	0.00	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Brush	Yard	C	10,725.0	t	y	2,000.00	On Farm Comp	10,725.00	10,725.00	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Manure	Manure	C	3,130.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,130.00	3,130.00	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Tree trunks	Wood	R	100.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	100.00	100.00	
HM	**13**	City Facility	Gov	Tree trunks	Wood	SR	25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00		
HM	**14**	City Facility	Gov	Concrete	Oth Reus	SR	9,275.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9,275.00	9,275.00	-9275
HM	**14**	City Facility	Gov	Shopping carts	Oth Recyc	SR	105.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	105.00	105.00	185.4
HM	**14**	City Facility	Gov	Paper/OCC	Mxd Ppr	R	224.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	224.00	0.00	
HM	**14**	City Facility	Gov	Mixed containers	Alum Cans	R	21.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.00	0.00	
HM	**14**	City Facility	Gov	Organics	Food	C	19.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.00	0.00	
HM	**15**	City Facility	Gov	Scrap metal	Fer	R	270.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	270.00	270.00	
HM	**15**	City Facility	Gov	Scrap metal	Non-Fer	R	498.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	498.00	498.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Mixed C&D	Oth Recyc	R	2,849,925.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1,424.96	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Metal	Fer	R	269,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	134.75	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Wood	Wood	R	39,420.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	19.71	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Cardboard	OCC	R	15,750.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.88	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Clean Inerts	Inert	R	792,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	396.00	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Mixed inerts	Inert	R	396,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	198.00	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Pallets	Wood	SR	68.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	68.00	68.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	130.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	130.00	0.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Metals	Fer	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	3.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Cans and Bottles	Bot & Jar	R	25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00	25.00	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Donations	Oth Recyc	SR	97.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	97.50	97.50	
HM	**16**	Convention Cente	Gov	Corrugated Cardboa	OCC	R	123.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	123.00	0.00	
										0.00	Check Units		0.00	
													Net change	**-9529.6**

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Material Handler and Construction and Demolition Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)	Non-Recipient Tonnage	Adjust for Attachment 3 changes
AVG	1	Wood Reuse	Com	Recycled Lumber	Wood	SR	20.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.00	20.00	
AVG	2	Farmer	Com	Spent Grain	Food	SR	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	3,120.00	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Books	Oth Reus	SR	2.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.28	2.28	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	43.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	43.23	43.23	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Books	Oth Reus	SR	15.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.01	0.00	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	285.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	285.00	0.00	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Com	CDs, magazines, puzzles	Oth Reus	SR	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.12	0.12	
AVG	3	Educational Material Reuse	Res	CDs, magazines, puzzles	Oth Reus	SR	2.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.28	2.28	
AVG	4	Educational Material Reuse	Com	Educational Materials	Oth Reus	SR	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00	
AVG	5	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	2,948.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,948.00	2,948.00	
AVG	5	Tallow Recycling	Com	Restaurant Cooking Oil	Food	R	4,230.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,230.00	4,230.00	
AVG	6	Carpet Recycler	Com	Carpet	Other	R	78,880.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	39.44	39.44	
AVG	7	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Commingled Office Paks	Hi Grd Ppr	R	157.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	157.42	0.00	
AVG	7	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Cardboard	OCC	R	74.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	74.16	0.00	
AVG	8	Mattress Reuse	Com	Mattress and Boxsprings	Other	SR	60,002.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	30.00	30.00	
AVG	9	Building Material Salvage	Com	Mixed loads	Other	SR	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00	
AVG	9	Building Material Salvage	Res	Mixed loads	Other	SR	114.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	114.00	114.00	
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	32.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32.54	0.00	
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	0.00	
AVG	10	Computer Recovery	Com	Wood Waste/Lumber	Yard	R	32.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32.56	0.00	
AVG	11	nstruction and Demoloition Contra	Com	Concrete	Inert	R	8,100.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8,100.00	8,100.00	
AVG	11	nstruction and Demoloition Contra	Res	Concrete	Inert	R	900.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	900.00	900.00	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	584.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Dirt	Inert	SR	5,206.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,206.46	5,206.46	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	1,977.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,977.24	1,977.24	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Asphalt	Inert	SR	12.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.21	12.21	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Mixed Aggregates	Inert	SR	232.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	232.87	232.87	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Contaminated Soil	Inert	SR	24,596.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24,596.48	24,596.48	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Auto Fluff	Other	SR	77.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	77.64	77.64	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Tire without rim	Other	R	74.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	74.65	74.65	
AVG	12	Landfill	Com	Tire with rim	Other	R	30.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	30.53	30.53	
AVG	13	Art Supply Reuse	Com	Misc. Art Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	85.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	85.67	85.67	
AVG	13	Art Supply Reuse	Res	Misc. Art Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	42.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	42.83	42.83	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Clean Fill	Inert	SR	9.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.80	9.80	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Debris Box	Inert	SR	266.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	266.02	266.02	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Mixed Debris	Inert	SR	1,342.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,342.41	1,342.41	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Wood Waste	Wood	SR	223.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	223.10	223.10	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Demolition	Inert	SR	2,164.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,164.29	2,164.29	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Composite Asphalt Roofi	Inert	SR	69.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	69.66	69.66	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Tires	Other	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.02	0.02	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Appliances	Fer	R	0.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.13	0.13	
AVG	14.1	MRF	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	23.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	23.00	23.00	
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Clean Fill	Inert	SR	3.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.85	3.85	
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Yard Waste	Yard	SR	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15	
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Debris Box	Inert	SR	80.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	80.14	80.14	
AVG	14.2	Landfill	Com	Mixed Debris	Inert	SR	22.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	22.37	22.37	

AVG	**14.2**	Landfill	Com	Wood Waste	Wood	SR	183.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	183.26	183.26	
AVG	**14.2**	Landfill	Com	Demolition	Inert	SR	157.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	157.64	157.64	
AVG	**14.2**	Landfill	Com	Composite Asphalt Roofin	Inert	SR	12.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.59	12.59	
AVG	**14.2**	Landfill	Com	Concrete	Inert	SR	37.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	37.21	37.21	
AVG	**15**	Medical Reuse	Com	Mixed Medical Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	12.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.80	12.80	
AVG	**15**	Medical Reuse	Res	Mixed Medical Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	3.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.20	3.20	
AVG	**15**	Medical Reuse	Com	Large Hospital Equipmen	Oth Reus	SR	19.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.20	19.20	
AVG	**15**	Medical Reuse	Res	Large Hospital Equipmen	Oth Reus	SR	4.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.80	4.80	
AVG	**16**	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	181,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	90.50	90.50	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	540.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	540.00	540.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	360.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	360.00	360.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	60.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	60.00	60.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00	40.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	24.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24.00	24.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	16.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	16.00	16.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Commingled Glass	Oth Glass	R	1,440.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,440.00	1,440.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Commingled Glass	Oth Glass	R	960.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	960.00	960.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Com	Non Ferrous Scrap Metal	Non-Fer	R	180.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	180.00	180.00	
AVG	**17**	Plastic/Metal Recycler	Res	Non Ferrous Scrap Metal	Non-Fer	R	120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	120.00	120.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Res	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Com	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	450.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	450.00	450.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Res	PET Containers	PET	R	52.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	52.00	52.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Com	PET Containers	PET	R	468.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	468.00	468.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Res	Plastics #3-#7	Oth Plas	R	10.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.00	10.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Com	Plastics #3-#7	Oth Plas	R	90.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	90.00	90.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Res	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	50.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	50.00	50.00	
AVG	**18**	Plastic Recycler	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	450.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	450.00	450.00	
AVG	**19**	Inert Recycler	Com	Brick	Inert	R	5,340.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,340.00	5,340.00	
AVG	**19**	Inert Recycler	Com	Concrete	Inert	R	112,140.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	112,140.00	112,140.00	
AVG	**19**	Inert Recycler	Com	Asphalt	Inert	R	21,360.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21,360.00	21,360.00	
AVG	**19**	Inert Recycler	Com	Mixed C&D	Inert	R	128,160.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	128,160.00	128,160.00	
AVG	**20**	Paper Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	305.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	305.00	305.00	
AVG	**21**	Tallow Recycling	Com	Tallow/Meat Scraps	Food	R	338.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	338.00	338.00	
AVG	**22**	Paper Shreder	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	5,480.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,480.43	5,480.43	
AVG	**23**	Fiber Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	309.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	309.00	309.00	
AVG	**23**	Fiber Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	890.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	890.00	890.00	
AVG	**24**	Transfer Station	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	27.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.30	27.30	
AVG	**25**	Document Destruction	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,013.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,013.08	0.00	
AVG	**26**	Document Destruction	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	260.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	260.00	260.00	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Old Corrugated Containe	OCC	R	4,711.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,711.03	4,711.03	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Old Corrugated Containe	OCC	R	10,992.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10,992.41	10,992.41	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Newspaper	News	R	2,102.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,102.37	2,102.37	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	4,905.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,905.54	4,905.54	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	White Ledger	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1,158.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,158.50	1,158.50	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	White Ledger	Hi Grd Ppr	R	2,703.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,703.16	2,703.16	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	CPO Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	3.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.80	3.80	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	CPO Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	8.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.88	8.88	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	602.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	602.75	602.75	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,406.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,406.41	1,406.41	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Colored Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	105.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	105.82	105.82	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Colored Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	246.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	246.90	246.90	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Res	Coated Book Stock	Hi Grd Ppr	R	656.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	656.05	656.05	
AVG	**27**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Coated Book Stock	Hi Grd Ppr	R	1,530.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,530.78	1,530.78	

AVG	**28**	Thrift	Com	Misc. Household Items	Oth Reus	SR	448.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	448.00	448.00	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	307.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	307.20	0.00	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	76.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.80	0.00	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	305.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	305.06	305.06	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	76.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	76.26	76.26	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	44.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	44.49	44.49	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	11.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.12	11.12	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Newspaper	News	R	183.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	183.56	183.56	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	45.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	45.89	45.89	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Magazines	Oth Ppr	R	40.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.48	40.48	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Magazines	Oth Ppr	R	10.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.12	10.12	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	26.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	26.87	26.87	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	HDPE Containers	HDPE	R	6.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.72	6.72	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	PET Containers	PET	R	2.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.54	2.54	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	PET Containers	PET	R	0.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.64	0.64	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	311.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	311.76	311.76	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	77.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	77.94	77.94	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Res	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bim	Fer	R	10.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	10.43	10.43	
AVG	**29**	Non Profit Community Recycler	Com	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bim	Fer	R	2.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.61	2.61	
AVG	**30**	Textile Processor	Com	Textiles	Oth Recyc	R	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	3,120.00	
AVG	**31**	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	SR	18.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	18.00	18.00	
AVG	**31**	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	C	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Animal Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	166.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.08	0.08	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Animal Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	449.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.22	0.22	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Appliances/Electronics	Oth Reus	SR	5,948.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.97	2.97	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Appliances/Electronics	Oth Reus	SR	16,084.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.04	8.04	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Bookcases/Credenzas	Oth Reus	SR	6,494.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.25	3.25	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Bookcases/Credenzas	Oth Reus	SR	17,560.2	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.78	8.78	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	3,646.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.82	1.82	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	9,857.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.93	4.93	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Chairs and Sofas	Oth Reus	SR	9,058.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.53	4.53	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Chairs and Sofas	Oth Reus	SR	24,491.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	12.25	12.25	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Children's Items	Oth Reus	SR	791.4	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.40	0.40	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Children's Items	Oth Reus	SR	2,139.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.07	1.07	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	5,064.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.53	2.53	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	13,694.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.85	6.85	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Computers/Peripherals	Oth Reus	SR	9,859.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.93	4.93	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Computers/Peripherals	Oth Reus	SR	26,658.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	13.33	13.33	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Décor/Floors/Walls	Oth Reus	SR	1,938.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.97	0.97	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Décor/Floors/Walls	Oth Reus	SR	5,239.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.62	2.62	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Desks	Oth Reus	SR	16,391.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	8.20	8.20	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Desks	Oth Reus	SR	44,318.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	22.16	22.16	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Filing Cabinets	Oth Reus	SR	7,429.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.71	3.71	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Filing Cabinets	Oth Reus	SR	20,086.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	10.04	10.04	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Food and Perishables	Oth Reus	SR	1,661.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.83	0.83	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Food and Perishables	Oth Reus	SR	4,491.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.25	2.25	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Garden and Outdoor	Oth Reus	SR	1,353.8	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.68	0.68	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Garden and Outdoor	Oth Reus	SR	3,660.2	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.83	1.83	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	1,961.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.98	0.98	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	5,302.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.65	2.65	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Medical	Oth Reus	SR	1,691.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.85	0.85	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Medical	Oth Reus	SR	4,573.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	2.29	2.29	
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Music and Books (Instrun	Oth Reus	SR	9,663.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.83	4.83	

AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Music and Books (Instrun	Oth Reus	SR	26,126.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	13.06	13.06
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Office Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	14,656.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.33	7.33
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Office Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	39,627.3	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	19.81	19.81
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Other Home Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	13,878.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	6.94	6.94
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Other Home Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	37,522.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	18.76	18.76
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Other Office Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	14,840.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	7.42	7.42
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Other Office Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	40,124.5	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	20.06	20.06
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Sports Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	7,035.4	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	3.52	3.52
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Sports Equipment	Oth Reus	SR	19,021.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	9.51	9.51
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	7,995.6	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Supplies	Oth Reus	SR	21,617.7	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	10.81	10.81
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Res	Tables	Oth Reus	SR	10,953.9	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	5.48	5.48
AVG	**32**	Thrift	Com	Tables	Oth Reus	SR	29,616.1	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	14.81	14.81
AVG	**33**	Tallow Recycling	Com	Fat and Bone Spoils	Food	R	123.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	123.50	123.50
AVG	**33**	Tallow Recycling	Com	Used Cooking Oil	Food	R	20.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	20.50	20.50
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	416.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	416.00	416.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Books	Oth Reus	SR	120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	120.00	120.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Misc. Items	Oth Reus	SR	156.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	156.00	156.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Shoes/Purses	Oth Reus	SR	2,912.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,912.00	2,912.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	3,120.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,120.00	0.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Ewaste	Other	SR	36.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	36.00	0.00
AVG	**34**	Thrift	Res	Miscellaneous Items	Oth Reus	SR	9,088.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9,088.00	9,088.00
AVG	**35**	Toner Recycling	Com	Toner Cartridges	Oth Plas	SR	125.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	125.00	125.00
AVG	**37**	Charitable Organization	Res	Clothing	Oth Reus	SR	265.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	265.00	265.00
AVG	**37**	Charitable Organization	Res	Clothing	Other	R	265.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	265.00	265.00
AVG	**37**	Charitable Organization	Res	Furniture	Oth Reus	SR	2,880.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,880.00	2,880.00
AVG	**38**	Mixed Recycling Material Processo	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	200.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00	0.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	203.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	203.00	203.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1,701.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,701.00	1,701.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Office Paper	Hi Grd Ppr	R	292.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	292.00	292.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Newspaper	News	R	166.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	166.00	166.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Coated Book Stock	Oth Ppr	R	961.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	961.00	961.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	14.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.00	14.00
AVG	**39**	Mixed Recycling Material Handler	Com	Other Glass Containers	Oth Glass	R	7.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	7.00	7.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	4.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.80	0.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	3.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.20	0.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	3.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3.00	0.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	0.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	SR	23.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	23.32	23.32
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	SR	15.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	15.54	15.54
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Ferrous Scrap Metal	Fer	R	95.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	95.04	95.04
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Ferrous Scrap Metal	Fer	R	63.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	63.36	63.36
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Non Ferrous Scrap Metal	Non-Fer	SR	6.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	6.00	6.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Non Ferrous Scrap Metal	Non-Fer	SR	4.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4.00	4.00
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	White Goods/Appliances	Fer	SR	8.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	8.59	8.59
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	White Goods/Appliances	Fer	SR	5.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5.73	5.73
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Concrete, Brick, Tile, Sto	Inert	SR	36.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	36.37	36.37
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Concrete, Brick, Tile, Sto	Inert	SR	24.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	24.24	24.24
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	172.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	172.22	172.22
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	R	19.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	19.14	19.14
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	114.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	114.81	114.81
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	R	12.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	12.76	12.76
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	1.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.80	1.80

AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Textiles/Leather	Oth Reus	SR	1.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.20	1.20	
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	117.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	117.35	117.35	
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Building Materials	Oth Reus	SR	78.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	78.23	78.23	
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Elec, Plumbing	Oth Reus	SR	149.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	149.03	149.03	
AVG	**40**	Building Material Salvage	Com	Elec, Plumbing	Oth Reus	SR	99.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	99.35	99.35	
AVG	**41**	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	5,646.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,646.50	5,646.50	
AVG	**41**	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Other Plastics	Oth Plas	R	173.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	173.55	173.55	
AVG	**41**	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Bone and Fat	Food	R	691.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	691.40	691.40	
AVG	**41**	Supermarket Backhaul	Com	Produce	Food	C	3,297.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	3,297.23	3,297.23	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.98	1.98	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Corrugate Cardboard	OCC	R	17.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	17.84	17.84	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	1.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.57	1.57	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Mixed Paper	Mxd Ppr	R	14.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	14.13	14.13	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Beverage Containers	Bot & Jar	R	0.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.15	0.15	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Beverage Containers	Bot & Jar	R	1.4	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.35	1.35	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Aluminum Cans	Alum Cans	R	0.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.04	0.04	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Aluminum Cans	Alum Cans	R	0.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.33	0.33	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bim	Fer	R	21.5	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	21.54	21.54	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Tin Cans/Steel Cans/Bim	Fer	R	193.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	193.84	193.84	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Res	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	R	325.1	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	325.14	325.14	
AVG	**42**	Landfill	Com	Yard and Tree Waste	Yard	R	2,926.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,926.30	2,926.30	-2,703.44
AVG	**43**	Building Material Salvage	Res	brick	Inert	SR	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	1.00	
AVG	**43**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Wood Waste/Lumber	Wood	SR	2.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2.00	2.00	
AVG	**43**	Building Material Salvage	Res	Household Goods	Oth Reus	SR	1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00	1.00	
HM	**44**	Feed manufacturer	Com	Bread Dough	Food	R	4,700.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	4,700.00	4,700.00	
AVG	**45**	Lumber Milling	Com	Lumber/Wood	Wood	SR	28.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	28.60	28.60	
HM	**46**	Food Salvage	Com	prepared food	Food	SR	20,000.0	lb	1/w	1.00	Doc Wt	520.00	520.00	
HM	**47**	Tree/Log Salvage	Com	trees	Yard	R	1,500.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1,500.00	1,500.00	
HM	**48**	pallet handler	Com	pallets	Wood	SR	450.0	Pallet	5/w	40.00	U.S. EPA	2,340.00	2,340.00	
HM	**49**	dairy farmer	Com	soy	Food	R	2,253.9	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,253.90	2,253.90	
HM	**49**	dairy farmer	Com	Produce	Food	R	469.3	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	469.25	469.25	
AVG	**50**	Grocery	Com	Bread	Food	SR	200.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	200.00	200.00	
AVG	**51**	Excavation Demolition	Com	Soil	Inert	R	61,090.9	cubic yard	y	2,391.96	Tellus	73,063.49	73,063.49	
AVG	**51**	Excavation Demolition	Com	Soil	Inert	SR	84,363.6	cubic yard	y	2,391.96	Tellus	100,897.23	100,897.23	
HM	**52**	Green waste	Com	Green waste	Yard	R	5,416.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,416.67	5,416.67	
										0.00	Check Units		0.00	
													Total change	**-2,703.44**

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Department of Conservation Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Name	CERT_ID	No. Employ	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code
AVG	1	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	4,651,325.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	2	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,037,407.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	3	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,196,468.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	4	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	73,560.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	4	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	798,495.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	4	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	99,887.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	4	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,332.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	5	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	378,357.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	5	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,228,760.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	5	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	196,302.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	5	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	41,115.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	5	DOC			DOC	Bimetal	Fer	1,388.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	6	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	161,709.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	6	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,432,621.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	6	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	196,163.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	6	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	31,077.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	7	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	167,525.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	7	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,248,389.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	7	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	165,431.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	7	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	26,734.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	8	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	44,926.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	8	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	83,572.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	8	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	33,495.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	8	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	3,931.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	9	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	36,520.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	9	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	51,012.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	9	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	20,667.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	9	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,993.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	10	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	23,253.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	10	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	38,171.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	10	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	15,845.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	10	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,178.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	11	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	32,873.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	11	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	57,116.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	11	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	21,104.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	11	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,311.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	12	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	6,980.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	12	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	13,126.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	12	DOC			DOC	PETE	PET	3,780.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	12	DOC			DOC	HDPE	HDPE	190.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	13	DOC			DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	1,824.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	13	DOC			DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	4,500.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC

AVG	**13**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	1,573.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**13**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	195.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**14**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	335,030.1	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**14**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	1,535,151.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**14**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	180,980.1	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**14**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	20,435.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**15**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	56,521.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**15**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	7,702.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**16**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	383,413.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**16**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	9,047,288.8	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**16**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	360,680.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**16**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	84,849.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**17**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	37,598.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**17**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	110,019.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**17**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	45,486.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**17**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	2,834.7	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**18**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	104,551.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**18**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	584,220.4	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**18**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	130,600.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**18**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,012.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**18**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	866.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**19**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	64,811.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**19**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	71,277.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**19**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	27,070.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**19**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	222.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**20**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	78,310.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**20**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	157,466.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**20**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	50,185.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**20**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	3,151.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**20**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	170.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**21**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	14,495.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**21**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	176,510.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**21**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	16,467.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**21**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	199.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**21**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Bimetal	Fer	56.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**22**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	40,771.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**22**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	88,970.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**22**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	32,970.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**22**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,392.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**23**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	30,020.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**23**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	372,249.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**23**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	27,900.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**24**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	94,764.3	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**24**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	827,882.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**24**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	77,892.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**24**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	374.7	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	2,580.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	6,726.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC

AVG	**25**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,026.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Aluminum	Alum Can	2,745.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	789,165.2	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	PETE	PET	14,687.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**26**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	8,388.5	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**27**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	39,435.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**27**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	338.9	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**28**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	Glass	Bot & Jar	83,181.0	lb	y	1.00	DOC
AVG	**28**	DOC	[redacted]		DOC	HDPE	HDPE	1,629.6	lb	y	1.00	DOC
												Check Units
												Check Units

Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
2,325.66
518.70
598.23
36.78
399.25
49.94
4.17
189.18
614.38
98.15
20.56
0.69
80.85
716.31
98.08
15.54
83.76
624.19
82.72
13.37
22.46
41.79
16.75
1.97
18.26
25.51
10.33
1.00
11.63
19.09
7.92
0.59
16.44
28.56
10.55
0.66
3.49
6.56
1.89
0.10
0.91
2.25

0.79
0.10
167.52
767.58
90.49
10.22
28.26
3.85
191.71
4,523.64
180.34
42.42
18.80
55.01
22.74
1.42
52.28
292.11
65.30
4.01
0.43
32.41
35.64
13.54
0.11
39.16
78.73
25.09
1.58
0.09
7.25
88.26
8.23
0.10
0.03
20.39
44.49
16.49
0.70
15.01
186.12
13.95
47.38
413.94
38.95
0.19
1.29
3.36

0.51
1.37
394.58
7.34
4.19
19.72
0.17
41.59
0.81
Check Freq

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Construction and Demolition Generator Waste Prevention Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Material Description	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
CH	**1**	Furniture Mfg.	Com	OCC packaging	OCC	SR	629,000.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	314.50
CH	**2**	Carpet Mfg.	Com	carpet	Oth Recyc	R	2,500.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	1.25
CH	**2**	Carpet Mfg.	Com	packaging	Oth Plas	SR	400.0	lb	y	1.00	Doc Wt	0.20
CH	**3**	Ceiling Tile Dist.	Com	ceiling tile	Oth Recyc	R	98,250.0	lb	y	1.00	Verb Est	49.13
CH	**4**	Carpet	Com	packaging	OCC	SR	13.6	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	13.60
										0.00	Check Units	

City and County of San Francisco: CY 2002 Waste Generation Study
Alternative Daily Cover and Biosolids Data Input

Auditor	Ref. No.	Business Name	Business Type	Sector (Res/Com/Gov)	Waste Stream	Material Code	Diversion Method	Qty.	Conversion Unit Code	Freq. Code	Conversion Factor (lbs / unit)	Conversion Source Code	Annual Diversion (Tons / Yr)
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		29.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	29.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		188.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	188.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		55.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	55.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		2,783.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	2,783.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		27.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	27.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		5,660.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	5,660.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		40.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	40.00
AVG	1	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		991.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	991.00
AVG	2	Forward, Inc (San Joaquin)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		11.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	11.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		81.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	81.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		806.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	806.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		152.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	152.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		561.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	561.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		206.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	206.00
AVG	3	Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill (San Mateo)	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		159.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	159.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		103.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	103.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		34.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	34.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		51.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	51.00
AVG	4	Newby Island Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		9.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	9.00
AVG	5	Guadalupe Sanitary Landfill (Santa Clara)	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		1.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	1.00
AVG	6	Altamont Landfill (Resource Recovery)	Landfill	LF	Mixed	Inert		25.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	25.00
AVG	7	West Contra Costa Landfill	Landfill	LF	Sludge	Sludge		56.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	56.00
AVG	8	Pacheco Pass Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	LF	Compost	Yard		41.0	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	41.00
AVG	9	Hay Road	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	44,962.8	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	44,962.81
AVG	10	Synagro	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	32,197.7	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	32,197.72
AVG	11	Redwood Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	PUC	Biosolids	Sludge	SR	9,779.2	t	y	2,000.00	Doc Wt	0.00
AVG	12	B-J DropBox Sanitary	Landfill	LF	Green Mater	Yard		7,442.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	0.00
AVG	13	Potrero Hills	Landfill	LF	C&D	Inert		3,760.0	t	y	2,000.00	N/A	3,760.00
											0.00	Check Units	

Table 3
San Francisco Tonnage Summary Calendar Year 2002

	Actual Results Calendar Year 2002		
	Received	Diverted	% Diverted
Sanitary Fill Transfer Station			
From Sunset			
Fantastic 3 & REL Refuse	172,386		
Bulky Item Collection Refuse	1,898		
Commercial Refuse	50,944		
Roll-off Refuse to T/S	48,311		
Total Sunset to T/S	**273,539**	**0**	
From Golden Gate			
Fantastic 3 & REL Refuse	84,895		
Bulky Item Collection	327		
Commercial Refuse	31,314		
Roll-off Refuse	96,012		
Total Golden Gate to T/S	**212,548**	**0**	
Total from Sunset & Golden Gate	**486,087**	**0**	
Sanitary Fill *i*MRF & Organic Disposal			
From Sunset			
Fantastic 3 Organics	23,578	23,595	100%
Yard Trim		18,680	
Food		4,915	
Commercial Organics	14,896	14,135	95%
Yard Trim		1,414	
Food		12,722	
Bulky Item Collection	1,808	1,780	98%
Ferrous		1,246	
Yard Trim		267	
Other		267	
Roll-off Received at *i*MRF	5,645	4,967	88%
Ferrous		497	
Wood		1,490	
Inerts		2,980	
Roll-off tons Outsourced		0	
***Total Sunset to i* MRF**	**45,927**	**44,477**	
Golden Gate			
Organics	20,187	19,800	98%
Yard Trim		1,980	
Food		17,820	
Roll-off Received at *i*MRF	24,953	21,954	88%
Ferrous		3,390	
Wood		6,586	
Inerts		11,977	
Roll-off tons Outsourced		0	

Total Residential Disposal	259,506
Yard Trim	24,186
Food	35,457
Ferrous	
Other	
Wood	
Inerts	

Total Residential Curbside Recycling	70,491
Total Residential Buyback	25,509
Total Residential Drop-off	14,054
Total Commerical Collection	39,981
Total Residential Organics	23,595
Total Commercial Organics	33,935

***Total Golden Gate to i* MRF**	**45,140**	**41,753**	
Public & Other Customers	977	591	61%
Ferrous		59	
Wood		177	
Inerts		355	
***Total to i* MRF including Organics**	**92,044**	**86,822**	
Other Waste to Transfer Station			
Other Waste and Public Disposal	85,728	14,054	16%
Ferrous		2,949	
Non-Ferrous		565	
Wood		2,108	
Inerts		5,674	
Other		2,758	
Department of Public Works	46,294		
Total to Sanitary Fill Disposal Operations	**710,153**	**100,876**	**14%**
Sanitary Fill @ Pier 96 Processing			
Sunset			
Fantastic 3 Recycle & Curbside	70,065	58,577	84%
News		42,704	
Mixed Paper		6,467	
HDPE		832	
PET		826	
Glass Cont.		6,452	
Aluminum		418	
Ferrous		879	
Source Separated Collection	9,424	9,424	100%
OCC		3,404	
Ledger		1,161	
Mixed Paper		1,000	
Other Glass		159	
Wood		3,700	
Mixed Commercial	866	629	73%
Mixed Paper		629	
Total Sunset to Pier 96/TURF	**80,355**	**68,631**	
Golden Gate			
Fantastic 3 Recycle & Curbside	10,565	10,134	96%
News		7,388	
Mixed Paper		1,119	
HDPE		144	
PET		143	
Glass Cont.		1,116	
Aluminum		72	
Ferrous		152	
Source Separated Collection	15,493	15,493	100%

Commercial Recycling MRF non biomass	13,356
Construction and Demolition inerts	32,971
Total minus biomass tonnage	253,893
Total minus Ryan and biomass tonnage	240,328
Biomass tonnage	13564.46

OCC		5,106	
Ledger		2,994	
Mixed Paper		4,592	
Ferrous		956	
Yard Trim		1,845	
Mixed Commercial	16,903	11,076	66%
Mixed Paper		11,076	
Total Golden Gate to Pier 96/TURF	42,961	36,703	
Totals from Sunset and Golden Gate	**123,316**	**105,334**	
Other Sources - Source Separated	24,925	24,918	100%
OCC		8,511	
News		991	
Ledger		2,491	
Mixed Paper		7,323	
Other Paper		4,027	
HDPE		112	
PET		112	
Other Plastic		87	
Glass Cont.		1,116	
Aluminum		37	
Ferrous		112	
Total Sanitary Fill @ Pier 96/TURF	**148,241**	**130,252**	**88%**
Glass Direct Haul to Market - Sunset	686	686	100%
Glass Cont.		686	
Glass Direct Haul to Market - Golden Gate	2,672	2,672	100%
Glass Cont.		2,672	
Direct Haul to Market - Sunset Inerts	15,336	15,198	99%
Inerts		15,198	
Direct Haul to Market - Golden Gate Inerts	23,792	23,579	99%
Inerts		23,579	
Direct Haul to Market - Sanitary Fill	10,881	10,881	100%
Inerts		10,881	
Totals Tons Received and Diverted	**911,762**	**284,143**	**31.2%**

Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings, Diversion Tonnage and Deductions for the City of San Francisco

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
HM 38	Federal Park	Grass, manure, wood chips, leaves	Source reduction	193.75	Actual weights. On-site report provided by facility contact	193.75	This Federal Park has been placed in a Trust. Extensive record keeping is ongoing. Actual tons were verified through Trust reports.
		Grasscycling	Source reduction	190.00	25 acres @ cemetery (15,200 lbs/acre/year)	190.00	This Federal Park has been placed in a Trust. Extensive record keeping is ongoing. Acres were verified through Trust reports.
		Grasscycling	Source reduction	950.00	85% of 700 acres for 42% of the year = 125 acres @15,200 lbs/acre/year	950.00	This Federal Park has been placed in a Trust. Extensive record keeping is ongoing. Acres verified through Trust reports.
		Wood	Source reduction	30.00	1,200,000 lbs of which 5% is reused for lumber	300.00	This Federal Park has been placed in a Trust. Extensive record keeping is ongoing. Tons verified through Trust reports. The tons were adjusted to reflect a calculation error (1,200,000/2000 * .05 = 300).
		Yard waste	Source reduction	205.00	Actual weights. On-site report provided by facility contact	205.00	Tonnage was verified through Trust reports.
		Metals	Recycling	2,376.00	Actual weight. On-site report provided by facility contact	2,376.00	Tonnage was verified through Trust reports. This tonnage was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Concrete	Recycling	122,026.00	Actual weights. On-site report provided by facility contact	122,026.00	Tonnage was verified through Trust reports. This tonnage was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Metals	Recycling	60.00	Actual weights. On-site report provided by facility contact	60.00	Tonnage was verified through Trust reports.
Subtotal -				**126,030.75**		**126,300.75**	
HM 13 & Hm 14	Recreation and parks	Grasscycling	Source reduction	4,560.00	Fax back tonnage verification form HM-13 =600 acres @15,200 LBs/acre	4,560.00	Acres verified by Recreation and Parks Department.
		OCC	Recycling	224.00	Fax back tonnage verification form HM-13	224.00	Actual tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data
		OCC	Recycling	1,000.00	Actual weight. Hauler receipts	1,000.00	Actual tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
		Brush	Compost	10,725.00	Material is processed in windrows. Rows are measured for tonnage calculation. 50,000 yards of brush @ 429 lbs/cu yd-City contact.	10,725.00	Tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data. Amounts are consistent over the years and supported through two independent RFP's to process/remove this material.
		Trees	Source reduction	125.00	City's hauler-100 tons ground off-site and used for mulch + 25 tons reused on site (50 trees @1000 lbs each)	125.00	Tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data. Amounts are consistent over the years and supported through two independent RFP's to process/remove this material.
		Manure	Compost	3,130.00	5000 cy @ 1,252 lbs/cy (Tellus)	3,130.00	Tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data. Amounts are consistent over the years and supported through two independent RFP's to process/remove this material.
		Organics	Compost	19.00	Hauler receipts	19.00	Actual tons verified by Recreation and Parks-hauler data
		Shopping Carts	Source reduction	105.00	14,000 carts @ 15 lbs each.	290.40	City determined shopping carts were being disposed and developed a program to recover carts. During site visit, staff identified more carts being recovered determining that approximately 40 carts per day are recovered. 40 carts/day @ 40 lbs each X 363 (excludes Christmas and Thanksgiving).
		Concrete	Recycling	9,275.00	10000 cy @1844 lb/cy. Verbal estimate provided by city contact	0.00	Material was removed from a golf cart path, processed into smaller units and used as slope stabilization in a landslide area. It was determined that this was a one-time project and not representative for the new base year.
		Mixed containers	Source reduction	21.00	Actual weight. Hauler receipts	21.00	Staff confirmed weights and verified that these containers were not double counted.
Subtotal -				**29,184.00**		**20,094.40**	
HM 10	Public works	Glass	Recycling	1.50	Actual weight.	1.50	Shop glass for window repair. Verified by Bureau of Streets and Sewer
		Concrete/asphalt	Source reduction	5,500.00	Actual weight from muni asphalt plant.	5,500.00	Used as base rock on site. Verified by hauler weight tickets. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
		Concrete	Recycling	2,500.00	Actual weight/specific percentage assigned to City	2,500.00	Verified by hauler weight tickets. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Beach sand	Source reduction	9,764.00	Actual weight	9,764.00	Sand along the coastline is windblown upon the Great Highway. This sand was landfilled until a program was developed to recover and reuse the sand to shore up native plants along the coastline. The City pays itsd contractor for hauling the sand based on weight tickets. This tonnage was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Dirt	Source reduction	440.00	Verbal estimate	0.00	Fines reused on site. Based on the number of truck loads reused vs. hauled out. This tonnage was deducted because there was no way to determine the actual weight.
Subtotal -				**18,205.50**		**17,765.50**	
HM 12	Museum	Concrete	Recycling	12,960.00	Actual weights. Written documentation provided by contractor.	12,960.00	Staff determined this was a representative activity given the longevity of the project to deconstruct and rebuild several buildings in Golden Gate Park. Project is estimated to last over 10 years. Staff verified through actual weight tickets.
		Asphalt	Recycling	108.00	Actual weights. Written documentation provided by contractor.	108.00	Staff determined this was a representative activity given the longevity of the project to deconstruct and rebuild several buildings in Golden Gate Park. Project is estimated to last over 10 years. Staff verified through actual weight tickets.
		Steel, rebar, tin	Recycling	183.71	Actual weights. Written documentation provided by contractor.	183.71	Staff determined this was a representative activity given the longevity of the project to deconstruct and rebuild several buildings in Golden Gate Park. Project is estimated to last over 10 years. Staff verified through actual weight tickets.
Subtotal -				**13,251.71**		**13,251.71**	

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
AVG 19	C&D processor	Brick	Recycling	5,340.00	Actual weights.	5,340.00	This company makes slurry out of recycled bricks. Actual tons verified by Company Management/records. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year. (Scale onsite)
		Concrete	Recycling	112,140.00	Actual weights.	112,140.00	This company batches concrete out of recycled aggregates for streets and sidewalks. Tons verified by Company Management/records. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year. (Scale onsite)
		Asphalt	Recycling	21,360.00	Actual weights.	21,360.00	Tons verified by Company Management/records. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year. (Scale onsite)
		Mixed concrete and asphalt	Recycling	128,160.00	Actual weights.	128,160.00	Tons verified by Company Management/records. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year. (Scale onsite)
Subtotal -				**267,000.00**		**267,000.00**	
AVG 40	Building materials recovery business	Various building materials	Source reduction	804.70	Various conversion factors	804.70	Tons are tracked at the time of resale to the public. Tons verified by Company Management/records.
Subtotal -				**804.70**		**804.70**	
AVG 32	Thrift store	Books	Source reduction	536.00	Actual weights.	536.00	The City helps fund (through a grant) the recycling coordinator for this location so that all materials and weights are tracked for the City as well as company uses. Staff verified on site via Bills of Lading. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Textiles	Source reduction	3,120.00	Actual weights.	3,120.00	The City helps fund (through a grant) the recycling coordinator for this location so that all materials and weights are tracked for the City as well as company uses. Staff verified on site via Bills of Lading. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
		Purses/shoes	Source reduction	2,912.00	Actual weights.	2,912.00	The City helps fund (through a grant) the recycling coordinator for this location so that all materials and weights are tracked for the City as well as company uses. Staff verified on site via Bills of Lading. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Misc from stores	Source reduction	6,124.00	Actual weights.	6,124.00	The City helps fund (through a grant) the recycling coordinator for this location so that all materials and weights are tracked for the City as well as company uses. Staff verified on site via Bills of Lading. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
Subtotal -				**12,692.00**		**12,692.00**	
AVG 52	Soil-excavation	Soil	R	84,364.00	70539.64 Cubic yards x 2391.96 lbs/cy (Tellus)	84,364.00	This company receives materials from excavation projects along pipelines and other demolition projects. They screen the material to recover sand and topsoil which is then sold to construction companies and the public. Cubic yards are determined by sales tickets. This tonnage and was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
		Soil	SR	61,100.50	51080.22 Cubic yards x 2391.96 lbs/cy (Tellus)	61,100.50	Material recovered from excavation projects along pipelines and other demolition projects. The company screens the material to recover sand and topsoil. This product is screened and reused on site as beneficial reuse for landfill closure. Cubic yards are determined by the number of truckloads to the closure site per year. There were 2554 truckloads processed during 2002. From its sale of soil, the company knows exactly how many cubic yards can be placed in a truck. Project will be ongoing for the next 7-10 years so this tonnage was determined to meet representativeness for the new base year.
Subtotal -				**145,464.50**		**145,464.50**	

Business Audit/Survey Reference	Business Type	Material Type	Program Activity	NBY Study Claim (tons)	Conversion Factor	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings Comments and Site Visit Methodology (if different from conversion factor in the study)
Grand Total - Businesses				**612,633.16**		**603,373.56**	
Miscellaneous Changes (e.g., certification form changes, report year modification, curbside, buybacks, etc.)							
Type of Change	**Material Type**			**Tons Claimed in Study**		**Revised Tons**	**Reason for Change**
	Yard and tree waste			23,047.00		19,795.56	Tons were mistakenly included on both the cert form and the biomass form. Biomass cannot be included in the new base year.
Grand Total - Miscellaneous				**635,680.16**		**623,169.12**	

s:ola\biennial reviews\base year & measurement related\new base years & gen studies\NBY & gen study improvement project 2003\attachment 3 template

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-84

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2002 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit For The City And County Of San Francisco

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections 41031 (Cities) and 41331 (Counties) requires that information submitted by a jurisdiction on the quantities of solid waste it has generated, diverted and disposed, shall include data as accurate as possible to enable the Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to accurately measure the jurisdiction's achievement of the diversion requirement pursuant to PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco (City/County) submitted documentation requesting to change its base year to 2002, which it claims is as accurate as possible; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the diversion tonnage originally claimed by the City has been modified as a result of staff verification, and is reflected in the staff-revised certification; and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 41783.1 allows a jurisdiction to claim no more than 10 percent diversion credit for materials sent to a biomass conversion facility if the Board determines at a public hearing, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that all of the conditions in that section are met; and

WHEREAS, the City/County has claimed 2 percent of biomass diversion credit for 2002, and has submitted documentation demonstrating it has met the conditions specified in PRC Section 41783.1 for claiming that biomass diversion credit, and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 41781.1 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations (14CCR) Section 18775.2 allow the Board to grant diversion credit for sludge to a qualifying jurisdiction for application toward the waste diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780, providing that certain specified requirements are met; and

WHEREAS, the Board received a Petition for Diversion Credit for Sludge Diversion (Petition) from the City/County; and

WHEREAS, based on its review of the Petition and consultations with the required Agencies, Board staff found that all of the Petition requirements have been satisfied; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the base-year change to 2002 as revised for the City and County of San Francisco, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board, as required by PRC Section 41781.1, hereby makes a finding at this public meeting that the City/County's sludge has been adequately analyzed and the material's reuse as described did not pose a threat to public health or the environment, and that the Board therefore approves the City's Petition for sludge diversion credit to be applied toward the diversion requirements of PRC Section 41780 and has met the conditions for claiming biomass diversion credit for 2002.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 6

ITEM

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Selma, Fresno County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The City of Selma has requested to change its base year to 2003 with a 62 percent diversion rate for the 2003 new base year. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) staff agree with the City's findings and concur with the City's request to change its new base year to 2003 with a 62 percent diversion rate.

Staff recommends the Board find that the City has adequately documented its base year change request. A complete listing of the City's SRRE and HHWE-implemented programs is provided in Attachment 1 of this agenda item.

II. ITEM HISTORY

No previous action has been taken on this item.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve the City's base-year change as originally submitted.
2. Disapprove the City's base-year change.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff recommends the Board adopt option No. 1: Approve the City's base-year change as originally submitted.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

PRC Sections 41031 (cities) and 41331 (counties) require information submitted by jurisdictions on the quantities of solid waste generated, diverted, and disposed of, to include data that are as accurate as possible. At its March 1997 meeting, the Board approved methods for jurisdictions to use for improving the accuracy of their base-year generation data. One of the approved methods allows a jurisdiction to establish a more current base year.

2. Basis for staff's analysis
   Staff's analysis is based on the following information.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)*					Key Jurisdiction Conditions			
					Waste Stream Data			
Base Year	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)**	**Population**	**Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage**	**Residential Waste Stream Percentage**
2003	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**62**	****13.4**	**20,350**	**72**	**28**

* These values are based on the City's proposed 2003 base year change, discussed in the "Base Year Change" section below. ND means "not determined".

** The new generation tonnage resulted in an increase in the ppd because it more accurately reflects the City's business waste. The business waste includes cement and other C&D, wood-waste generated in pallet recycling, and a growing amount of baled cardboard. Due to the huge amount of generation of this material in the City's waste stream, businesses are a huge waste generator so it increases the City's waste above the State average.

Jurisdiction's geographic location: This urban City is located in Fresno County in the Central San Joaquin Valley area.

Base-Year Change:
Upon the conclusion of the City's SB 1066 Time Extension that ended on June 20, 2004, Board staff conducted a program review site visit in the City in August 2004. At this meeting, it was determined that although the City was implementing diversion programs, their efforts were not being reflected in their diversion rate. Board staff recommended that the City evaluate the accuracy of their diversion rate calculation. The City evaluated their diversion rate calculation and determined that their base year no longer reflected current diversion efforts occurring within the City.

As a result, the City has requested to change its base year from 1990 to 2003, replacing a fourteen year old base year. At its March 1997 meeting, the Board approved methods for jurisdictions to use for improving the accuracy of their base-year generation data. One of the approved methods allows a jurisdiction to establish a more current base year. The City considers the 2003 data to be more accurate, and the best available. There was no extrapolation of diversion data.

To estimate the waste generation in 2003, the City used disposal data from the Board's Disposal Reporting System and collected diversion information from the activities listed below. Staff conducted a site visit in September 2004 to verify these activities.

Below are diversion activities that were verified, as well as additional programs that are being implemented in the City:

Program	Description
Residential:	
Residential Curbside Collection	Diversion has tripled with this program. In July 2003, single-stream collection was introduced to single-family homes and multi-family complexes. The City provides residents with 96 gallon containers for the collection of recyclable materials. As a result, recycling tonnages increased from 500 tons per year to over 1600 tons per year. Six apartment complexes started a recycling program that includes 400 residents. Residents were reached through door-to-door publicity and education. A flyer was also designed and mailed to every resident in the City encouraging them to recycle, and to educate them on what can and cannot be recycled.
Residential Self-Haul Greenwaste	Greenwaste containers are provided for all customers on request. Lawn and yard work contractors are instructed to use the residents greenwaste container, and are provided with information about recycling.
Buyback and Drop-Off Centers	There are currently five drop-off centers in the City. Cardboard and glass are accepted. There are also five buy-back centers in the City. California Redemption Value (CRV) materials are accepted.
Residential Curbside Collection of Greenwaste	This program started in 1990. All residential customers receive 100 gallon greenwaste containers. Greenwaste is picked up weekly and diverted to a commercial composting facility.
Commercial:	
Grasscycling/Xeriscaping	Since 1990, City schools and the local cemetery continue to implement mulching programs, and the City continues to grasscycle at its six City parks. These efforts continue to date. The City also participates in the County's Xeriscaping Education program. Educational materials and brochures are provided upon request.
Commercial Recycling	Many of the City's grocery stores have diversion programs in place to recycle waste materials (e.g. cardboard, pallets, plastic, bakery goods, plants, grease, and produce). When Board and City staff inquired as to why film plastic was not being diverted at one of the stores listed in the City's new base year, they implemented a new recycling program for film plastic. A local manufacturer stockpiles leftover inert material from production (which was previously disposed) and recycles and reuses it in their product. The City offers free waste assessments to area business. In 2003, 25 businesses were contacted about recycling, and as a result, nine of the businesses contacted have requested a change in service to increase recycling opportunities.
Government Recycling	City conducted waste assessments and put recycling bins in offices and at every desk, and wrote a recycling policy asking departments to take a look at their recycling efforts. Public Works does their own product recycling- asphalt, concrete, green waste, metals and mulch. Public Works fleet division uses re-refined oil.
Special Collection Events	City works with Chamber of Commerce (CC). They arrange to have recycling at all events held by the CC. The City and CC have a cooperative and successful relationship. 'First Fridays' is just one event where the City places recycling bins and hosts an informational table.
Commercial Curbside Collection	Businesses are only charged for the size of their waste container. Cardboard and recycling bins are serviced at no extra charge. Pick-ups for commercial customers is now standard. In 2002, approximately 50 cardboard bins and 25 blue recycling bins were placed in commercial areas. This number continues to increase yearly.
Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	This program started in 1991 and continues to date. The City continues to reuse road bed materials as base for new roads. Concrete is sent to a commercial recycler for reuse.

The jurisdiction has claimed a diversion rate of 62 percent for 2003. Attachment 2 is the City's Base Year Modification Request. As a result of Board staff's visit/verification of the City's claimed diversion, Board staff is recommending acceptance of the City's Base Year Modification Request, as the City appears to have programs that support that diversion rate.

Certification Changes:
Based on staff's analysis of the jurisdiction's proposed new base year, as well as a site verification conducted in September 2004 of the original survey results, Board staff recommends no changes. Board staff also recommends the request for a new base year be approved.

Base Year Analysis

City of Selma	Disposal	Diversion	Generation
Old Base Year Tons (1990)	12, 678	874	13,552
Jurisdiction New Base Year Tons (2003)	18,844	31,171	50,015
Board Staff Recommended New (2003) Base Year Tons	18,844	31,171	50,015

2003 Diversion Rate using (old) base year	Jurisdiction Claimed Diversion Rate for the 2003 New Base Year	Board Staff Recommended Diversion Rate for the 2003 New Base Year
12 %	62 %	62 %

Public Resources Code Sections 41031, 41033, 41331, and 41333 provide that jurisdictions' waste characterization components (which contain the waste generation studies) shall include data that are as accurate as possible. These statutes provide the basis for allowing jurisdictions to request, and for the Board to approve, new base years. Consequently, in considering new base year requests, the standard used by the Board is whether or not the new base year is as accurate as possible. To the extent that the Board determines that a portion of the new base year is not accurate, the Board may approve the remainder of the new base year, with the inaccurate portion removed.

In addition, staff believes the City has adequately documented its request for a 2003 base year change, and recommends the Board approve the base year change request documented in Attachment 2.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Improving the accuracy of the jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Approving the City's new base year will enable the City to more accurately measure the success of its diversion programs and therefore to more accurately report its progress to the Board.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Sections 41031 and 41331 that require jurisdictions to submit data on quantities of waste generated, diverted and disposed that are as accurate as possible.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for City of Selma						
%White	**%Hispanic**	**% Black**	**% Native American**	**%Asian**	**%Pacific Islander**	**%Other**
22.3	71.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.3

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Selma		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% individuals below poverty level**
34,713	43,646	22.7

*Per household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representative, there are no environmental justice issues in this community related to this item.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The City uses brochures, newsletters, and give-aways to promote recycling to all residential and commercial sectors. The City also prints all brochures in Spanish for Spanish-speaking residents, which account for seventy-five percent of the City's population. The city also held a recycling workshop for Hispanic businesses.
- **Project Benefits.**
  Improving the accuracy of this jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan goal 2, objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed) by assessing the jurisdiction's efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Program Listing for the City of Selma
2a. Base Year Modification Request Certification for the City of Selma
2b. Staff Base Year Modification Request Certification for the City of Selma
3. Staff Verification Findings

4. Resolution Number 2005-85

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Terri J. Edwards **Phone:** (916) 341-6733
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administrative Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
City of Selma

B. Opposition
No known opposition.

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Selma

Date Printed
January 18, 2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1000-SR-XGC Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	D 5	D 5	SI	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	N	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	N	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Selma

Date Printed
January 18,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2050-RC-SCH School Recycling Programs	N	N	2001	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	N	N	1992	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Y	Y	1988	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3010-CM-RSG Residential Self-haul Greenwaste	N	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	N	2001	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO
3040-CM-FWC Food Waste Composting	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4010-SP-SLG Sludge (sewage/industrial)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	D 99	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99	DE 99
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Selma

Date Printed
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Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1991	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Selma

Date Printed
January 18,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	N	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	N	N	2001	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9050-HH-OTH Other HHW	N	N	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI

Add any additional programs below

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
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NEW BASE YEAR/GENERATION STUDY
CHECKLIST FOR JURISDICTIONS

Please review the General Guidelines before you begin your generation study and continue to refer to them as you complete the process. See www.ciwmb.ca gov/.

New Base Year/Generation Study certification sheets are available as electronic documents. **Submittal as an electronic document, including all attachments, is required.**

If you have questions at any time during the study, please do not hesitate to contact your OLA representative.

Checklist

Information in some of the sections of this spreadsheet is electronically linked to other sections. When you enter data, it will automatically update data in another section. Completion of the certification sheet will be easier if you complete them in the order presented below, instead of following the numerical order in the certification sheet.

1. General Instructions

☐ Check the box under "General Instructions" on Page 1, to indicate your choice of Generation Study or New Base-Year.

2. Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

☐ Complete all areas of Section I.

☐ Include an authorized signature and date.

3. Section V: Non-Residential Generator Audit Diversion Spreadsheet

If you have conducted non-residential waste audits, you must complete Section V to provide required information from the surveys/audits in your submission. Section V does not include residential diversion activities such as Department of Conservation/Division of Recycling volumes, residential greenwaste collection or curbside bulky waste collection. When you have completed Section V, the total actual tons for the surveyed/audited non-residential generators will be automatically entered into the appropriate boxes in the certification sheet.

☐ Include the survey/audit identification number for each of the audited non-residential generators. They must match the numbers used in your survey/audits.

☐ Provide the generator ***type*** instead of the business name.

☐ Provide either the actual weight or the specific conversion factor. Include the source of the conversion factor.

☐ Enter the tonnage from the material types under the correct diversion activity: source reduction, recycling, or composting.

☐ Check the math so that the subtotals, totals and grand total agree.

4. Section IV: Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits

This is a list of the top ten non-residential businesses that were surveyed/audited. Use the information from Section V to complete Section IV.

- ☐ Please use the same description for the type of non-residential generator as was used in Section V.
- ☐ List each non-residential business separately from biggest to smallest, based on total diversion tons.
- ☐ The survey/audit reference numbers from your survey forms, Sections V and IV should match.
- ☐ Use the same description for the specific/major diversion activities as was used in Section V, however, you may now combine them all in one line.
- ☐ Enter the tonnage from the material types under the correct diversion activity: source reduction, recycling, or composting.
- ☐ Check the math to be sure that the tons for all of the diversion activities and the total tons match the totals in Section V.
- ☐ Enter the survey/audit method used and if "Other", please describe.
- ☐ Include copies of the survey/audit forms for each of the top ten non-residential generators as attachment identified as attachment 4a.

5. Section VI: Restricted Waste

Before completing Section VI, review the Board-approved results sent to the jurisdiction regarding the determination of restricted waste materials as a result of the agenda item approving the final Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).

There are three tables in this section and instructions for any attachment(s) that may or may not be required. It is possible that you may need to complete more than one table. Restricted waste material types may be part of the jurisdiction's residential *and* non-residential sectors, so it is important to review and include **all** of the restricted waste material types from **all** of the generators.

- ☐ Review the Board-approved results for the determination of restricted waste materials in the final SRRE.
- ☐ Review and include restricted waste types from all generators in the appropriate table(s).
- ☐ Describe the specific program name not just a material type.
- ☐ Include the year the program started and tonnage claimed for this study.
- ☐ Include all required documentation as requested in this Section.

6. Section III: Disposal and Diversion Information

1. Disposal Tonnage

- ☐ Check the box that best describes the source of your disposal date (a,b, or c).
- ☐ Enter the values for residential and non-residential disposal. If you are using tons claimed from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (DRS), the total tonnage may be found on the Board's web site at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/DRS/Reports/JurDspFa.asp.
- ☐ If you checked box b or c, the following forms may be found on the Board's website at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentra/Forms/Rytonmdrq.doc. This form must be submitted with the certification sheets.

2. Diversion Activities

Please use the Board's program names from the inline glossary at:http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm. Use program name, not program number.

Residential Diversion Activities

Categorize this information according to whether the residential diversion activities are source reduction, recycling, or composting and enter the information in the appropriate area. Tonnages from residential curbside recycling programs, certified drop-off centers, and certified buy-back recycling centers are considered to be residential diversion activities. Please be prepared to substnatiate source reduction amounts that are greater than five percent.

- ☐ Enter the total tons for each activity.
- ☐ List the material types in the columns marked "Specific Material Type(s)" for each diversion activity.
- ☐ Identify if tonnage is actual weight or enter the specific conversion factor.
- ☐ Enter the types of records that support the data and information provided.
- ☐ Atach all documentation to support the data provided. For example, weight tickets, monthly summaries from the hauler, letters from the Department of Conservation's Division of Recycling (DOC/DOR), etc.
- ☐ Check to be sure that the automatic calculator has entered totals in all the shaded boxes.

Non-Residential Diversion Activities

- ☐ Enter the **non-audited**, non-residential diversion activities (for example, commercial on-site pick up by a hauler) according to whether they are source reduction recycling, or composting in the appropriate areas.
- ☐ Enter the total tons for each activity.
- ☐ List the material types in the columns marked "Specific Material Type(s)" for each diversion activity.
- ☐ Identify if tonnage is actual weight or enter the specific conversion factor. Include the source of the conversion factor.
- ☐ Enter the types of records that support the data and information provided.
- ☐ Atach all documentation to support the data provided. For example, weight tickets, monthly summaries from the hauler, letters from the Department of Conservation's Division of Recycling (DOC/DOR), etc.
- ☐ Check to be sure that the automatic calculator has entered totals in all the shaded boxes.

Other Waste Material Activities

Information may be entered according to residential or non-residential sources. If you are unable to provide the actual residential/non-residential split, please provide your best estimates of the split in each program type **OR** put all of the diversion under non-residential. Information from the Sludge Claim and Section VI - Restricted Waste is used to complete these areas.

- ☐ Complete the Sludge Diversion Claim. (For information, refer to General Guidelines, number 16.)
- ☐ Use the information from the Sludge Diversion Claim to enter the information into the certification sheet.
- ☐ Submit the Sludge Diversion Claim with the certification sheets.
- ☐ For those material types that are considered restricted waste (e.g. scrap metals, ag waste, white goods) use the information provided in Section VI-Restricted Waste top complete these columns.
- ☐ Combine the tonnage for scrap metals and white goods under Scrap Metal.
- ☐ Include the tonnage for inert solids from section VI-Restricted Waste under Construction and Demolition.

- ☐ Include the tonnage for agriculture waste from Section VI-Restricted Waste under Other.
- ☐ The New Generation Study Diversion Rate will be automatically calculated and entered.

3. Biomass and Transformation: You Cannot Claim Both Biomass and Transformation

Instructions for the Biomass Diversion Claim are on the Board's website at
http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/DRS/Reports/Defaults.asp
All biomass documents must be submitted with the certification sheets.

- ☐ Complete the Biomass Diversion Claim.
- ☐ Enter the total tons.
- ☐ Enter the material types.
- ☐ Identify if tonnage is actual weight or enter the specific conversion factor. Include the source of the conversion factor.
- ☐ Enter the types of records that support the data and information provided.
- ☐ Submit the Biomass Diversion Claim with the certification sheets.

Transformation

Disposal reports are compiled by county/regional agency disposal reporting coordinators and sent to the jurisdictions of origin. For total tonnage from transformation for your jurisdiction, please refer to the DRS reports submitted to you by the county (ies). You may also refer to the Boards website at: htttp://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/DRS/Reports/default.asp

- ☐ Enter the total tons.
- ☐ Enter the material types.
- ☐ Provide the actual weight.
- ☐ Enter the types of records that support the data and information provided.

7. Section II: Information for Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Some of the data you have entered in other sections of the certification sheet will now have been automatically updated into this section. If you need population information,
you may refer to the Board's web site at: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGTool/DivMeasure/JuAdjFac.asp
At that site, you will be required to select the jurisdiction and then press "GO".

- ☐ Provide the current base year and if you are requesting a new base year, enter the proposed new base year in box 2.
- ☐ Completely respond to numbers 3, 5 and 6.
- ☐ Enter all of the data for number 4 except for the yellow-shaded areas.

Electronically Submit the Certification Sheets with all of the Documentation to your OLA Representative
Thank You.

Base Year Modification Request Certification
Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate report year generation study for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:
Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.
☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.
☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification
All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name Selma		County Fresno	
Authorized Signature		Title Finance Director	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing		Date	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
Judy Bier			
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)		Title Recycling Coordinator	
Melissa Harding			
Affiliation:			
Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
1710 Tucker Street	Selma	California	93662
E-Mail Address melissah@cityofselma.com			

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1990	**2003**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The current 1990 base year is 14 years old and no longer representative of the City's current diversion efforts. The 2003 base year is a more accurate reflection of the City's current diversion efforts. Also, it analyzes the trends for disposal. 2003 is the best representation for average disposal for the City. Selma is a growing City booming with new business. Using 2003 as our base year takes into account our growing business sector without taking advantage of it or being abnormal because new businesses are just around the corner. New business have opened since 2003 and will continue to come to Selma, a hub of the area.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 23 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 62%**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**5.7**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**13.47**
Existing base year:		**New generation based study:**	
Residential generation 36.7 %	**Non-Residential generation 63.3 %**	**Residential generation 28 %**	**Non-Residential generation 72 %**
Population existing generation-based study	14,757	**Population new generation-based study**	20,350

5. Please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and also explain the specific reasons for the difference.

Much of this is explained in # 3 above. 2003 is the best representation of the City's diversion efforts. To account for representativeness in the study, if it was determined that a particular amount for a diversion activity was not representative of a typical year in 2003, an average over three years was used to best represent typical diversion activities in the City. The old base year and diversion rate did not properly represent our business sector. For our population size we have a large business sector which creates a lot of waste but also handles it responsibly with waste reduction practices.

6. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds per day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementaion efforts and provide examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics). In addition, If your pounds per person is over the state average of 11.2 pounds, please explain why.

The new generation tonnage resulted in an increase in our pounds per day because it more accurately takes into account our business waste. The pounds per person per day is over the state average also because of our business. Selma is a commercial hub for the surrounding areas therefore more businesses than is typical for our population size. Business is a huge creator of waste so it increases our pounds per day above the state average.

Section III - Disposal and Diversion Information

1. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	14232	4612	18844
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☑ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Number 2.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc and submit with the new base year study.)

☐ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc and submit with the new bas year study.)

2. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board verification **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdiction to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition and percentage calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt, white goods, and scrap metal,] you must identify those programs and waste types and complete Section VI. Survey forms for the top ten businesses must be included as an attachment with the generation study year and should be identified as Attachment IVa.
(Note: The Board has indicated that total source reduction amounts greater than five percent will be scrutinized. Please be prepared to substantiate the amounts.)

Note: Detailed Non-Residential waste audit information for the top ten businesses surveyed must be included in Section IV.

Please use the Board's program types from the online glossary at:
http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting					
Grasscycling					
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	**0**	**0%**			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	934	2%	Plastics 1-7, paper, glass, metal	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Buyback Centers	1212	2%	CRV containers	Actual Weight	DOC Records on file with the City
Drop-off Centers	84	0%	metals,paper and cardboard	Actual Weight	Records on file with the City

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**2230**	**4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off	71	0%	grass	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Curbside Green Waste	4487	9%	grass	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Christmas Tree Program					
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**4558**	**9%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**6788**	**14%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**0**	0%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Grasscycling in City Parks	494	1%	grass	65 acres at 7.6 tons/acre	City Records
Grease Rendering	102	0%	grease, bone, fat	Actual Weight	Business records on file with the City
Public Works Re-grind	768	2%	asphalt	Actual Weight	City Records
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**1364**	**3%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Non-Residential Recycling Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**21493**	43%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Cardboard Curbside Collection	526	1%	cardboard	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with the City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**22019**	**44%**			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**113**	0%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**113**	**0%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**23496**	**47%**			
Other Waste Material Activities **(Note: If you are unable to provide the actual residential/non-residential split, please provide your best estimates of the split in each program type or put all the diversion under non-residental.**					
Residential					
ADC					
Sludge (must submit sludge cert form)					
Scrap Metal					
Construction and Demolition					
Landfill Salvage					
Other (e.g., ag waste)					
Subtotal Residential Waste	**0**	**0%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Non-Residential					
ADC					
Sludge (must submit sludge cert form)					
Scrap Metal					
Construction and Demolition	887	2%	Inert Solids	Actual Tons	Hauler records on file with the City
Landfill Salvage					
Other (e.g., ag waste)					
Subtotal Non-Residential Waste	**887**	**2%**			
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Other Waste	**887**	**2%**			
Total Residential/Non-Residential Source Reduction Tons	**1364**	**3%**			
Total Diversion Tons	**31171**	**62%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Number 1	**18844**	**38%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**50015**				
NEW GENERATION STUDY DIVERSION RATE	**62%**				
Additional Information for Report Year Calculations - Biomass and Transformation Activities (Note: you cannot claim both biomass and transformation.)					
Biomass (must submit biomass cert form and must be 10% or less-- use the calculator to calculate)					
Transformation					
Report Year Diversion Rate with Biomass or Transformation Credit					

Section IV - Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits

1. Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top ten non-residential businesses that were surveyed. **Use the business type in lieu of the specific business name**.(e.g., grocery store vs. Bestway Grocery Store) List each non-residential business separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number should be the same number used to identify businesses on the survey/audit sheets, and must correlate to the Section V spreadsheet.

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section III)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Recycler	5	scrap metal, pallets, wood, cardboard recycling		17101		17101	34.2%	**P/O**
Manufacturer	1	cement block recycling		3200		3200	6.4%	**P/O**
Superstore	2	cardboard, pallets, and film plastic recycling		530		530	1.1%	**O**
Grocery Store	3	grease rendering; plastic, and cardboard recycling; plant and bakery goods for composting		335	113	447.5	0.9%	**O**
Grocery Store	8	grease rendering; cardboard, pallets		205		204.83	0.4%	**O**
Grocery Store	7	grease rendering; cardboard, produce and pallets recycling		74		74.2	0.1%	**O**
Grocery Store	9	grease rendering; cardboard, pallets		48		48.2	0.1%	**O**
Totals				**21493.23**	**112.5**	**21605.73**	43.2%	

Also complete Section V which includes all of the businesses surveyed.

Section V - Non-Residential Generator Audit Diversion Spreadsheet

Use the type of business and audit reference number in lieu of the specific business name. For each business include the diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors and sources. Copies of the audit survey form(s) for each of the top ten businesses should be included as an attachment. Worksheet is unlocked to allow modification (e.g., , adding ten rows and a subtotal row to the table for each generator). If you have any questions, please contact your OLA Representative at (916) 341-6199.

Non-Residential Generator Audit Diversion

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
1	Manufacturer	cement blocks	Actual Weight		3200		**3200**
2	Superstore	cardboard, pallets, and film plastic	Actual Weight		530		**530**
3	Grocery Store	grease, pallets, plastic, cardboard, bakery goods and plants	Actual Weight		335	112.5	**447.5**
7	Grocery Store	grease, cardboard, produce, pallets	Actual Weight		74.2		**74.2**
8	Grocery Store	cardboard, grease, pallets	Actual Weight		204.83		**204.83**
9	Grocery Store	cardboard, grease, pallets	Actual Weight		48.2		**48.2**
5	Recycler	scrap metal, pallets, wood, cardboard	Actual Weight		17101		**17101**
Subtotal -				**0**	**21493.23**	**112.5**	**21605.73**
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
Subtotal -				0	0	0	
Subtotal -				0	0	0	
Subtotal -				0	0	0	
Subtotal -				0	0	0	

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Subtotal -				**0**	**0**	**0**	
Grand Total				**0**	**21,493**	**113**	**21605.73**

Section VI - Restricted Waste

For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concrete, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program or generator, please provide the following information:

1. **If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990**, complete the following table.
Note: *Specific Program Name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".) Please input the complete program name with business type if appropriate.*
Worksheet is unlocked to allow modification (e.g., , adding rows to the table for each restricted waste type). If you have any questions, please contact your OLA Representative at (916) 341-6199.

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Scrap Metal	4	Drop-Off Center	1992	26
Pull Down for Waste Types	6	Curbside Recycling	2002	758
Inert Solids	1	Manufacturer	2001	3200
Scrap Metal	5	Recycler	1991	471
Inert Solids	11	Public Works	1991	768
Pull Down for Waste Types				

2. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board, on a separate sheet marked "Attachment Section VI. 2", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- The jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an "Attachment Section VI.2" for that waste type and program.*
Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. _____ (Date)
If documentation is not available, go to Number 4.

3. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in Section VI.2" is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Scrap Metal			
Inert Solids			
Inert Solids			
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Pull Down for Waste Types			

4. If the diversion program **started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in Sect.VI.2 is not available**, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note*** *: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.The1990 tonnage must be subtantiated.*

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Scrap Metal					
Inert Solids					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					

Base Year Modification Request Certification
Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate report year generation study for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:
Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.
☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.
☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification
All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name Selma	County Fresno	
Authorized Signature	Title Finance Director	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing	Date	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
Judy Bier		
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)	Title Recycling Coordinator	
Melissa Harding		
Affiliation:		

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
1710 Tucker Street	Selma	California	93662

E-Mail Address melissah@cityofselma.com

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1990	**2003**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The current 1990 base year is 14 years old and no longer representative of the City's current diversion efforts. The 2003 base year is a more accurate reflection of the City's current diversion efforts. Also, it analyzes the trends for disposal. 2003 is the best representation for average disposal for the City. Selma is a growing City booming with new business. Using 2003 as our base year takes into account our growing business sector without taking advantage of it or being abnormal because new businesses are just around the corner. New business have opened since 2003 and will continue to come to Selma, a hub of the area.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 23 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 62%**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**5.7**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**13.47**
Existing base year:		**New generation based study:**	
Residential generation 36.7 %	**Non-Residential generation 63.3 %**	**Residential generation 28 %**	**Non-Residential generation 72 %**
Population existing generation-based study	14,757	**Population new generation-based study**	20,350

5. Please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and also explain the specific reasons for the difference.

Much of this is explained in # 3 above. 2003 is the best representation of the City's diversion efforts. To account for representativeness in the study, if it was determined that a particular amount for a diversion activity was not representative of a typical year in 2003, an average over three years was used to best represent typical diversion activities in the City. The old base year and diversion rate did not properly represent our business sector. For our population size we have a large business sector which creates a lot of waste but also handles it responsibly with waste reduction practices.

6. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds per day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementaion efforts and provide examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics). In addition, If your pounds per person is over the state average of 11.2 pounds, please explain why.

The new generation tonnage resulted in an increase in our pounds per day because it more accurately takes into account our business waste. The pounds per person per day is over the state average also because of our business. Selma is a commercial hub for the surrounding areas therefore more businesses than is typical for our population size. Business is a huge creator of waste so it increases our pounds per day above the state average.

Section III - Disposal and Diversion Information

1. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	14232	4612	18844
	Residential	Non-Residential	**Total**

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☑ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Number 2.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc and submit with the new base year study.)

☐ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc and submit with the new bas year study.)

2. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board verification **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdiction to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition and percentage calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt, white goods, and scrap metal,] you must identify those programs and waste types and complete Section VI. Survey forms for the top ten businesses must be included as an attachment with the generation study year and should be identified as Attachment IVa.
(Note: The Board has indicated that total source reduction amounts greater than five percent will be scrutinized. Please be prepared to substantiate the amounts.)

Note: Detailed Non-Residential waste audit information for the top ten businesses surveyed must be included in Section IV.

Please use the Board's program types from the online glossary at:
http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting					
Grasscycling					
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	**0**	**0%**			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	934	2%	Plastics 1-7, paper, glass, metal	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Buyback Centers	1212	2%	CRV containers	Actual Weight	DOC Records on file with the City
Drop-off Centers	84	0%	metals,paper and cardboard	Actual Weight	Records on file with the City

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**2230**	**4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off	71	0%	grass	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Curbside Green Waste	4487	9%	grass	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with City
Christmas Tree Program					
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**4558**	**9%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**6788**	**14%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**0**	0%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Grasscycling in City Parks	494	1%	grass	65 acres at 7.6 tons/acre	City Records
Grease Rendering	102	0%	grease, bone, fat	Actual Weight	Business records on file with the City
Public Works Re-grind	768	2%	asphalt	Actual Weight	City Records
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**1364**	**3%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Non-Residential Recycling Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**4392**	9%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Cardboard Curbside Collection	526	1%	cardboard	Actual Weight	Hauler records on file with the City
Recycler	17101	34%	scrap metal, pallets, wood, and cardboard	Actual Weight	Records on file with the City
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**22019**	**44%**			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits	**113**	0%	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**	**Detailed information must be included in Section V**
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Enter program name					
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**113**	**0%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**23496**	**47%**			
Other Waste Material Activities **(Note: If you are unable to provide the actual residential/non-residential split, please provide your best estimates of the split in each program type or put all the diversion under non-residental.**					
Residential					
ADC					
Sludge (must submit sludge cert form)					
Scrap Metal					
Construction and Demolition					
Landfill Salvage					
Other (e.g., ag waste)					
Subtotal Residential Waste	**0**	**0%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Percent of Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List program w/multiple materials in one box)	Indicate whether Actual Tons or Specific Conversion Factor and Source of Factor	Type of Record (include copy with submittal)
Non-Residential					
ADC					
Sludge (must submit sludge cert form)					
Scrap Metal					
Construction and Demolition	887	2%	Inert Solids	Actual Tons	Hauler records on file with the City
Landfill Salvage					
Other (e.g., ag waste)					
Subtotal Non-Residential Waste	**887**	**2%**			
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Other Waste	**887**	**2%**			
Total Residential/Non-Residential Source Reduction Tons	**1364**	**3%**			
Total Diversion Tons	**31171**	**62%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Number 1	**18844**	**38%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**50015**				
NEW GENERATION STUDY DIVERSION RATE	**62%**				
Additional Information for Report Year Calculations - Biomass and Transformation Activities (Note: you cannot claim both biomass and transformation.)					
Biomass (must submit biomass cert form and must be 10% or less-- use the calculator to calculate)					
Transformation					
Report Year Diversion Rate with Biomass or Transformation Credit					

Section IV - Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits

1. Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top ten non-residential businesses that were surveyed. **Use the business type in lieu of the specific business name**.(e.g., grocery store vs. Bestway Grocery Store) List each non-residential business separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number should be the same number used to identify businesses on the survey/audit sheets, and must correlate to the Section V spreadsheet.

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section III)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Manufacturer	1	cement block recycling		3200		3200	6.4%	**P/O**
Superstore	2	cardboard		530		530	1.1%	**P/O**
Grocery Store	3	paper and cardboard recycling; plant and bakery goods for composting		335	113	447.5	0.9%	**O**
Grocery Store	8	cardboard recycling		205		204.83	0.4%	**O**
Grocery Store	7	cardboard recycling		74		74.2	0.1%	**O**
Grocery Store	9	cardboard recycling		48		48.2	0.1%	**O**
								O
Totals				**4392.23**	**112.5**	**4504.73**	9.0%	

Also complete Section V which includes all of the businesses surveyed.

Section V - Non-Residential Generator Audit Diversion Spreadsheet

Use the type of business and audit reference number in lieu of the specific business name. For each business include the diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors and sources. Copies of the audit survey form(s) for each of the top ten businesses should be included as an attachment. Worksheet is unlocked to allow modification (e.g., , adding ten rows and a subtotal row to the table for each generator). If you have any questions, please contact your OLA Representative at (916) 341-6199.

Non-Residential Generator Audit Diversion

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
1	Manufacturer	cement blocks	Actual Weight		3200		**3200**
Subtotal -				**0**	**3200**	**0**	**3200**
2	Superstore	cardboard	Actual Weight		530		**530**
Subtotal -				**0**	**530**	**0**	**530**
3	Grocery Store	paper	Actual Weight		95		**95**
		cardboard	Actual Weight		240		**240**
		bakery goods and plants	Actual Weight			112.5	**112.5**
Subtotal -				**0**	**335**	**112.5**	**447.5**
7	Grocery Store	cardboard	Actual Weight		74.2		**74.2**
Subtotal -				**0**	**74.2**	**0**	**74.2**
8	Grocery Store	cardboard	Actual Weight		204.83		**204.83**
Subtotal -				**0**	**204.83**	**0**	**204.83**
9	Grocery Store	cardboard	Actual Weight		48.2		**48.2**
Subtotal -				**0**	**48.2**	**0**	**48.2**

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons

Non-Residential Generator Survey or Audit Identification Number	Generator Type (Example - grocery store, retail, manufacturer)	Material Type (Example - cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.)	Specific Conversion Factor and Source or Actual Weight	Source Reduction (Tons)	Recycling (Tons)	Composting (Tons)	Total Tons
Grand Total				**0**	**4,392.23**	**112.50**	**4504.73**

Section VI - Restricted Waste

For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concrete, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program or generator, please provide the following information:

1. **If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990**, complete the following table.
Note: *Specific Program Name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".) Please input the complete program name with business type if appropriate.*
Worksheet is unlocked to allow modification (e.g., , adding rows to the table for each restricted waste type). If you have any questions, please contact your OLA Representative at (916) 341-6199.

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Scrap Metal	4	Drop-Off Center	1992	26
Inert Solids	6	Curbside Recycling	2002	758
Inert Solids	1	Manufacturer	2001	3200
Scrap Metal	5	Recycler	1991	471
Inert Solids	11	Public Works	1991	768
Pull Down for Waste Types	12	C&D Program	1992	887

2. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board, on a separate sheet marked "Attachment Section VI. 2", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- The jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an "Attachment Section VI.2" for that waste type and program.*
Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. _____ (Date)
If documentation is not available, go to Number 4.

3. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in Section VI.2" is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Scrap Metal			
Inert Solids			
Inert Solids			
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Pull Down for Waste Types			

4. If the diversion program **started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in Sect.VI.2 is not available**, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note*** *: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.The1990 tonnage must be subtantiated.*

Restricted Waste Type	Audit Reference Number	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Scrap Metal					
Inert Solids					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					
Pull Down for Waste Types					

Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings, Diversion Tonnage and Deductions for the City of Selma

Identification/Generator	Material Type/Program Activity	NBY Claim (tons)	NBY Methodology	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology
1-Manufacturer	cement recycling	3,200.00	Actual Weight	3,200.00	Confirmed that amount is representative of a typical year for the City. Actual tonnage weight records were provided and the amount and diversion activity were verfied on-site. Cement blocks are made from material that was previously disposed. Prior to 2001, the business would give away some of the block remnants, but most of the material went to the landfill. Because it was costly to landfill this material, it made good business sense for the business to buy a grinder to grind up the block remnants and reuse the material on-site. In 2001, the business purchased a grinder and began to recycle and reuse the material on-site.
Subtotal		**3,200.00**		**3,200.00**	
2-Superstore	cardboard recycling	530.00	Actual Weight	530.00	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
Subtotal		**530.00**		**530.00**	
3-Grocery Store	paper and cardboard recycling	95.00	Actual Weight	95.00	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
	cardboard recycling	240.00	Actual Weight	240.00	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
	bakery goods and plant composting	112.50	Actual Weight	112.50	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
Subtotal		**447.50**		**447.50**	
7-Grocery Store	cardboard recycling	74.20	Actual Weight	74.20	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
Subtotal		**74.20**		**74.20**	
8-Grocery Store	cardboard recycling	204.83	Actual Weight	204.83	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verified on-site.
Subtotal		**204.83**		**204.83**	
9-Grocery Store	cardboard recycling	48.20	Actual Weight	48.20	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
Subtotal		**48.20**		**48.20**	

Identification/Generator	Material Type/Program Activity	NBY Claim (tons)	NBY Methodology	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology
5-Recycler	scrap metal recycling	471.12	Actual Weight	471.12	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
	pallets recycling	260.00	Actual Weight	260.00	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site. Amount is representative of a typical year for the business.
	wood recycling	16,344.00	Actual Weight	16,344.00	Actual tonnage records were provided. Staff determined that the amount was representative for the new base year and the diversion activity was verfied on-site. Wood is chipped and sold on-site.
	cardboard recycling	26.00	Actual Weight	26.00	Tonnage records were provided, and amount and diversion activity verfied on-site.
Subtotal		**17,101.12**		**17,101.12**	
Generator Total		**21,605.85**		**21,605.85**	

City Programs	Material Type/Program Activity	NBY Claim (tons)	NBY Methodology	Verification Findings (tons)	Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology
Grasscycling in City Parks	grass	494.00	65 acres@7.6 tons/acre	494.00	Acreage verified on-site.
Subtotal		**494.00**		**494.00**	
Public Works Re-grind	asphalt	768.00	Actual Weight	768.00	Program observed and records viewed and copy provided on-site.
Subtotal		**768.00**		**768.00**	
Curbside Collection	cardboard recycling	526.00	Actual Weight	526.00	Tonnage records were provided, and program verified on-site.
Subtotal		**526.00**		**526.00**	
City Programs Total		**1,788.00**		**1,788.00**	

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-85

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Selma, Fresno County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections 41031 (Cities) and 41331 (Counties) require that information submitted by a jurisdiction on the quantities of solid waste it has generated, diverted and disposed, shall include data as accurate as possible to enable the Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to accurately measure the jurisdiction's achievement of the diversion requirement pursuant to PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the City of Selma (City) submitted documentation requesting to change its base year to 2003 from its previously approved 1990 base year, which it claims is as accurate as possible; and Board staff concurs and recommends approval; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the base-year change to 2003 for the City of Selma.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 7(Revised)

ITEM

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit, For San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority, San Luis Obispo County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority (Authority) in San Luis Obispo County has requested to change its base year to 2003. The request includes the Authority's petition for sludge diversion credit. The Authority has requested a 63% percent diversion rate for the 2003 new base year. With the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) staff-recommended new base year, the Authority's diversion rate would be ~~53~~ 55 percent for 2003. With biomass credit, the diversion rate for 2003 is ~~54%~~.56 percent A complete listing of the Authority's implemented programs is provided in Attachment 1 of this agenda item.

II. ITEM HISTORY

This is the first time this item is coming before the Board.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may:

1. Approve the Authority's base-year change as originally submitted, and its petition for sludge diversion credit.
2. Approve the Authority's base-year change as originally submitted, but disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit.
3. Approve the Authority's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications, and its petition for sludge diversion credit.
4. Approve the Authority's base-year change with staff's and/or Board-suggested modifications, but disapprove its petition for sludge diversion credit.
5. Disapprove the Authority's base-year change. The Board will reconsider the petition for sludge diversion credit at a future date.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff has determined that the method used to establish the new base-year with the recommended modifications has been adequately documented, and is generally consistent with previous Board standards for accuracy. Additionally, Board staff has determined that the Authority demonstrated compliance with the statutory conditions for claiming sludge diversion credit. Board staff therefore recommends the Board adopt Option 3, which would approve the Authority's new base-year with staff recommendations, and its petition for sludge diversion credit.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41031 (cities) and 41331 (counties) require

information submitted by jurisdictions on the quantities of solid waste generated, diverted, and disposed of, to include data that are as accurate as possible. At its March 1997 meeting, the Board approved methods for jurisdictions to use for improving the accuracy of their base-year generation data. One of the approved methods allows a jurisdiction to establish a more current base year.

2. Basis for staff's analysis
   Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)						**Key Jurisdiction Conditions**			
						Waste Stream Data			
Base Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)	Population	Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage	Residential Waste Stream Percentage
2003	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**~~53%~~** **55%**	**~~13.0~~** **13.54**	**255,400**	**~~67%~~** **68%**	**~~33%~~** **32%**

* This value is based on the County's proposed 2003 base year change, discussed in the "Base Year Change" section below.

Geographic location:
San Luis Obispo County is located on the central coast of California located half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. With an area of 3316 square miles and a population of approximately 254,000 people this rural area is made up of seven cities and eight special districts. The majority of the population lives in the western third of the County along the highway 101 corridor. San Luis Obispo County's main industries are agriculture and tourism.

Base-Year Change
The Authority has requested to change its base year from 1998 to 2003. The 1998 new base year was conducted before the City of El Paso de Robles was member of the Jurisdiction. The authority considers the 2003 data to be more accurate, and the best available data. There was no extrapolation of diversion data.

To estimate the waste generation in 2003, the Authority used disposal data from the Board's Disposal Reporting System and collected diversion information from the activities listed below. Board staff conducted a site visit in January, 2005, to verify these activities.

Program	Description
Residential:	
Residential Curbside	Curbside collection in containers includes newspaper, magazines, mixed paper, OCC, phonebooks, chipboard, all plastics except PS, glass, cans, aluminum pans/plates, used oil and oil filters, and yard debris. Areas with service are: Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, SLO, County and 7 CSDs. Avila Beach started curbside recycling 3 months ago and are using a natural gas fired recycling truck.
Residential Drop-Off	Drop off places include Ralcco Recycling Center in Nipomo and SLO; Mid-State Recycle Station in Atascadero; San Miguel and Heritage Ranch; and at the landfills. Now accepting TVs and CRTs at landfill. People may bring 5 at one time and 1 is free. They are separated and palletized at the landfill and will be collected by a recycler.
Residential Buy-Back	The IWMA provides information about these centers and the types of materials they accept on their web-site and integrated waste management guide. Recycling centers are located at Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Los Osos, Morro Bay, Nipomo, Pismo Beach Scolaris and SLO.
Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Phone books now collected in residential and commercial commingled curbside programs; Christmas trees may be set curbside, or cut in smaller pieces for curbside container. Two times/year there is special curbside collection which is sorted at MRF. Residents may also call for special pick-up of items for a fee.
Special Collection Events	Large venue events with recycling mandated by permit requirements: Cal Poly Football Stadium(attendance 10,000), Cal Poly Basketball (attendance 3,000), County Fair Grounds (attendance 30,000), Garden Festival (attendance 10,000), Morro Bay Harbor Festival (attendance 5,000).
Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	All the jurisdictions have containerized green waste collection. 7 Community Service Districts also have greenwaste collection.
Commercial:	
Business Waste Reduction Program	Wineries and nurseries are composting grape pumas and nursery waste.
Government Source Reduction Programs	The IWMA funded a construction waste exchange through Habitat for Humanity. Habitat for Humanity continues to accept reusable construction items.
Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	There are thrift stores and textile recycling operations. Thrift and 2nd hand stores are promoted on the IWMA website.
Commercial On-Site Pickup	Commercial sector has the same commingled curbside collection as residential.
Commercial Self-Haul	The IWMA indicates on their web-site and integrated waste management guide that the two landfills, Cold Canyon and Chicago Grade, provide recycling opportunities for the users. They provide a list of materials that each landfill accepts.
Government Recycling Programs	Paper recycling programs in all city office buildings. Per Project Recycle, many of the state facilities have active programs.
Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	The following jurisdictions have active green waste programs: Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo, Uni., Grover Beach and Pismo Beach.
Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	Cold Canyon and Chicago Grade, provide recycling opportunities for the users.
White Goods, Scrap Metal & Wood Waste	Landfills and private sector accept and recycle white goods scrap metal and wood waste within the county.
Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	New C&D ordinances put in place in 2001 and started a drop off section at Cold Canyon Landfill for source separated inerts.

MRF	Clean MRF at Cold Canyon Landfill serves all the jurisdictions.
Landfill drop off	Landfills and the materials they accept are listed on the IWMA web-site and integrated waste management guide. Cold Canyon - metals, glass, plastic containers, newspaper, OCC, mixed paper, appliances and yard waste. Chicago Grade - newspaper, OCC, aluminum, tin cans, glass bottles, plastic containers, refrigerators, green waste, tires.
Composting Facility	Windrow composting at Cold Canyon landfill continues with plans for expansion of 5 acre site to an additional 7 acres. Compost used by many of region's vineyards and bulk sales of product (called Cold Canyon Compost.)
Grasscycling	Most city and county parks, golf courses and recreation areas practice grasscycling. Additionally, the school districts, both colleges, cemeteries, and the roadway shoulders that are maintained by Caltrans also grasscycle.
Sludge	California Men's Colony takes the sludge to a composting facility occasionally.

Originally the jurisdiction claimed a diversion rate of 63 percent for 2003. Attachment 2a is the authority's Base Year Modification Request Certification. As a result of Board staff's verification (desk review and on-site verification visits) of the Authority's claimed diversion, Board staff is recommending acceptance of the revised 2003 diversion rate of ~~53~~ 56 percent.

The Authority appears to have programs that support the proposed diversion rate. Attachment 2b is the Base Year Modification Request Certification prepared by Board staff that provides additional details to support the Board staff's recommendations for the new base year.

Certification Changes

Based on staff's analysis of the jurisdiction's proposed new base year, as well as a site verification of the survey results conducted in January, 2005, Board staff recommends several deductions, as well as additions. Board staff has discussed the proposed changes with Authority representatives. The Authority representatives agree with Board staff's recommendations for the proposed changes.

The Authority was able to provide additional information to support the diversion tonnage for a number of programs such as:

- All residential /commercial curbside collection programs have been upgraded to include weekly collection of commingled recyclables in waste wheelers.
- Greenwaste curbside programs have been upgraded to weekly collection in waste wheelers.
- The C&D program has also been improved with the implementation of mandatory recycling ordinances in three cities. This has resulted in the construction of new C&D waste recycling facilities.
- The Cold Canyon landfill has built a resource recovery park to recycle self haul waste.

Attachment 3 is a summary of the changes showing what was originally claimed, Board staff findings, and the basis for the deductions and additions. With these changes, Board staff recommends the request for a new base year be approved.

Base Year Analysis

San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority	Disposal	Diversion	Generation
Old Base Year Tons 1998	206,910	209,267	416,177
Jurisdiction New Base-Year Tons 2003	284,651	485,276	769,927
Board Staff Recommended New 2003 Base-Year Tons	284,651.	~~321,200~~ 346,315	~~605,851~~ 630,966

2003 Diversion Rate using 1998 Base Year	Jurisdiction Claimed Diversion Rate for 2003	Board Staff Recommended Diversion Rate for 2003
49%	63%	~~53%~~ 55%

In addition to any deductions already made by the Authority and Board staff, the Board has authority to make additional deductions to the diversion tonnage. Public Resources Code Sections 41031, 41033, 41331, and 41333 provide that jurisdictions' waste characterization components (which contain the waste generation studies) shall include data that are as accurate as possible. These statutes provide the basis for allowing jurisdictions to request, and for the Board to approve, new base years. Consequently, in considering new base-year requests, the standard used by the Board is whether the new base year is as accurate as possible. To the extent that the Board determines that a portion of the new base year is not accurate, the Board may approve the remainder of the new base year, with the inaccurate portion removed.

Biomass Diversion Credit Claim

The Authority included in its 2003 diversion calculation a biomass diversion claim for 5545 tons of material sent to Soledad Energy facility located in San Luis Obispo County, California. Starting in 2000, PRC Section 41783.1 allows jurisdictions to include not more than 10 percent diversion through biomass conversion if the Board determines at a public hearing, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that certain conditions are met. The table below identifies those conditions, and how the City has met them.

Biomass Diversion Credit for the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority	
Conditions for Counting Biomass Diversion	**How Conditions Were Met**
1. Jurisdiction is not also claiming diversion from transformation in the same reporting year	1. The Authority is not also claiming 2003 diversion credit for transformation
2. Jurisdiction is, and will continue, to effectively implement all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting measures.	2. The Authority is adequately implementing diversion programs, as shown in Attachment 1.
3. The material sent to a biomass facility was normally disposed by the jurisdiction (PRC Section 41781).	3. The material sent by the Authority to Soledad Energy in 2003 was normally disposed by the Authority as indicated in its SRRE.
4. The biomass facility exclusively processes biomass (defined in PRC Section 40106).	4. Soledad Energy only processes the following biomass materials: greenwaste, wood chips, wood waste, yard waste.
5. The biomass facility is in compliance with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations.	5. Soledad Energy met all applicable air quality laws, rules, and regulations.
6. The ash or other residue from the facility is regularly tested to determine if it is hazardous waste; and, if it is determined to be hazardous, the ash or other residue is sent to a Class I hazardous waste disposal facility.	6. In 2003 the ash was tested regularly and was determined to be not hazardous.

Approving the Authority's biomass diversion claim of 5,545 tons increases its 2003 diversion rate 1 percentage points (i.e., from ~~53~~ 55percent to ~~54~~ 56 percent). Because the Authority and Soledad Energy biomass facility meet the criteria for claiming biomass diversion credit, Board staff recommends the Board approve the City's biomass diversion claim for 2003.

Sludge Petition

PRC Section 41781.1 allows the Board to grant base year credit to jurisdictions hosting a sewage processing facility for sewage sludge diversion programs. Additionally, Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 18775.2 outlines the criteria that each jurisdiction must meet to petition the Board for sludge diversion credit. Staff has received and reviewed a petition from the Authority requesting that their diverted sludge tonnage be allowed to count towards these requirements.

Requirements for Jurisdictions:

Per 14 CCR Section 18775.2 (a) (1), in order to claim sludge diversion credit, a jurisdiction must submit a request that includes:

- A description of the proposed sludge diversion project;
- A description of the monitoring programs that will be established to insure that the sludge reuse project did not pose a threat to public health or the environment; and
- Written certification from the agent(s) responsible for implementing the project that the proposed sludge reuse meets all applicable requirements of state and federal law.

Additionally, pursuant to PRC Section 41781 (b) and 14 CCR, Sections 18720 (44) and 18722 (m), a jurisdiction must demonstrate that the sludge was:

- A waste type disposed of in a Board-permitted disposal facility in the base year;
- Generated from a facility within the jurisdiction; and
- Normally disposed (comprised at least 0.001 percent of the jurisdiction's total disposed waste during the base year).

Requirements for Board Staff:

Upon receipt of the petition, staff reviews and analyzes the petition to determine whether sufficient information has been included in the request to enable the Board to make a finding. Board staff must notify the jurisdiction in writing within 45 days as to whether the petition is complete, pursuant to the criteria set forth in both PRC Section 41781.1 and 14 CCR Section 18775.2. Staff has reviewed the petition and found that the Authority has met the requirements of PRC, Sections 41781(b) and 41781.1, and Title 14, CCR Sections, 18775.2, 18720 and 18722.

In addition, PRC Section 41781.1 requires the Board to consult with, and obtain concurrence in the finding from the agencies listed below:

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB),

- State Department of Health Services (DHS),
- State Air Resources Board (ARB), and Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD), and Air Quality Management Districts, and
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Board staff has reviewed the data submitted by the Authority and accepts that the sludge has been adequately analyzed, that the materials reused as described do not pose a threat to public health or the environment, and are in concurrence with requirements of these agencies.

3. Findings
   Board staff believes the Authority has adequately documented its request for a 2003 base-year change and has demonstrated it has met the statutory conditions for claiming sludge diversion credit. Therefore, staff is recommending approval of the staff-recommended base-year change request documented in Attachment 2b, including approval of its petition for sludge diversion credit.

B. Environmental Issues
Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts
Improving the accuracy of a jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

D. Stakeholder Impacts
Approving the Authority's new base year will enable the Authority to more accurately measure the success of its diversion programs and therefore to more accurately report its progress to the Board.

E. Fiscal Impacts
No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues
As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41331 that requires a regional authority to submit data on quantities of waste generated, diverted and disposed that are as accurate as possible.

G. Environmental Justice
Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**% Native American**	**% Asian**	**% Pacific Islander**	**% Other**
76.2	16.3	1.9	0.6	2	0.1	0.1

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority		
Median annual income**	**Mean (average) income****	**% Individuals below poverty level**
42,428	55,550	12.8

*Countywide
**Per Household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representative, there are no environmental justice issues related to the new base year study or sludge diversion in this community.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority conducts a public outreach program. Informational stickers on recycling containers are printed in both English and Spanish. The curbside oil collection brochures distributed by the IWMA are also dual language. The Franchised Waste Haulers provide additional information regarding solid waste and recycling services in English and Spanish.
- **Project Benefits.** Improving the accuracy of this jurisdiction's base year will lead to a more accurate statewide measurement.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 2, Objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed), by assessing the jurisdictions' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal and thereby achieve the diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Program Listing for the Authority
2a. Base Year Modification Request Certification for the Authority
2b. Board staff Recommended Base-Year Modification Request Certification
3. Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings for the Authority
4. Resolution Number 2005-88

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Chris Kinsella **Phone:** (916) 341-6274
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341- 6080
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

1. San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

B. Opposition

1. No known opposition

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

Date Printed
December 27,2004

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1000-SR-XGC Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	N	Y	1991	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	N	Y	1994	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	N	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
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M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

Date Printed
December 27,2004

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self-Haul	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2050-RC-SCH School Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	N	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2080-RC-SPE Special Collection Events	N	N	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3010-CM-RSG Residential Self-haul Greenwaste	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3040-CM-FWC Food Waste Composting	N	Y	1996	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

Date Printed
December 27,2004

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
4010-SP-SLG Sludge (sewage/industrial)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4040-SP-SCM Scrap Metal	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4100-SP-OTH Other Special Waste	N	N	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI	AO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

Date Printed
December 27,2004

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	--------1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6000-PI-PLB Product and Landfill Bans	N	Y	NA	M	M	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	N	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	N	Y	1997	M	M	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7010-FR-LAN Landfill	Y	Y	1991	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	N	Y	1993	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7040-FR-ADC Alternative Daily Cover	N	N	1997	M	M	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	Y	Y	1991	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority

Date Printed
December 27,2004

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	N	Y	1995	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9030-HH-WSE Waste Exchange	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	Y	Y	1990	M	M	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Add any additional programs below

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Application: PARIS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Base Year Modification Request Certification

Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.

☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.

☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification *All respondents must complete this section.*			
I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:			
Jurisdiction Name San Luis Obispo County IWMA		County San Luis Obispo	
Authorized Signature		Title Manager	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing William Worrell		Date 5-Oct-04	Phone ( ) Include Area Code (805) 782-8530
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) William Worrell		Title Manager	
Affiliation:	San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority		
Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
870 Osos St	San Luis Obispo	CA	93401
E-Mail Address bworrell@iwma.com			

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1998 except for the city of El Paso De Robles which has a 2000 base year	**2003**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The 1998 approved base year study for the SLO County IWMA was conducted before the City of el Paso de Robles was a member of the jurisdiction. Now that el Paso de Robles has joined the SLO County IWMA the new base year study will be representative of San Luis Obispo County as a singe jurisdiction.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 51 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**b. 63 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**10.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**16.5**
Residential generation 46 %	**Non-Residential generation 54 %**	**Residential generation 27% %**	**Non-Residential generation 73% %**
	239,100	**Population new generation-based study**	255,400

5. If there is an increase from 4a to 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics).

Since 1998 numerous new diversion programs have been implemented. These programs have focused on all segments of the waste stream, including construction and demolitons waste and self haul waste. With this new base year, The IWMA now includes all jurisdicitons located within San Luis Obispo County. Per capita waste generation has increased and this is due primarily to increased construction and demolition waste which is generated independently of population and is not accurately reflected in the adjustment method factors.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

New and/or upgraded programs have been implemented to address the three major sources of waste, residential/commercial waste, construction and demoliton waste and self haul waste. Since 1998 all residental/commcercial curbside collection programs have been upgraded to include weekly collection of commingled recycables in waste wheelers. The associated greenwaste curbside programs have also been upgraded to weekly collection in waste wheelers. The attached charts show the resulting improvements. The construction and demolition program has also been improved with the implementation of mandatory recycling ordinances in three cities. This has resulted in the construciton of new C&D waste recycling faciltiies. Finally the Cold Canyon Landfill has also built a resouce recovery park to recycle self haul waste.

7. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	130939	153712	284651
	Residential	Non-Residential	**Total**

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☑ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

☐ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt,] white goods, and scrap metal, please identify those programs/waste types and fill out Section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.

*Please provide detailed Non-Residential waste information in Section 9.

Note: The Board has indicated that it will be scrutinizing total source reduction amounts greater than 5% of total generation. Please be prepared to provide additional details subsantiating your claim.

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting	0	0.0%	Greenwaste, Food Waste	1998 CIWMB approved base year study	No credit taken for this material
Grasscycling	0	0.0%	Greenwaste	1998 CIWMB approved base year study	No credit taken for this material
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Garage Sales	1365	0.2%	Household Goods	1998 CIWMB approved base year study	Telephone surveys and Site Visits
Thrift Stores Goodwill	1200	0.2%	Household Goods/Furniture/Clothes	Estimated Weights from Generator	Telephone surveys and Site Visits
		0.0%			
		0.0%			
		0.0%			
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	**2565**	**0.3%**			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	30770	4.0%	Curbside Materials	N/A	Weight tickets from received weights at Processing facility
Buyback Centers	1909	0.2%	CRV Materials	N/A	Dept of Conservation
Drop-off Centers					

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Public Drop Off Cold Canyon Landfill	1278	0.2%	Recyclables, wood, metals, Inerts	N/A	Weight ticket summaries from Cold Canyon Landfill
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**33957**	**4.4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off	0	0.0%			
Curbside Green Waste	34702	4.5%	Curdside Collection	N/A	Weight tickets from received weights at green waste facility
Christmas Tree Program	0	0.0%			Included in curbside greenwaste collection
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Alpha Produce	450	0.1%	Greenwaste processsing	Telephone survey	Weight estimation from Owner/Operator
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**35152**	**4.6%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**71674**	**9.3%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Grasscycling	18767	2.4%	State and Local agencies, Golf Cources	CIWMB conversion factors	CIWMB reports and Telephone Surveys
Reuse State Agencies	776	0.1%	State Agencies	CIWMB Reports	CIWMB Reports
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**19543**	**2.5%**			

Diversion Activity	Actual tons	Relative Percent to Total Generation	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	(A)	(A/Total Generation)			
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Paper Recycling	8945	1.2%	Local Printng Companies	Weight Ticket Summaries	Telepohne Audits
Rendering	750	0.1%	Used oils and Fats	Actual weight tickets	Telephone Audit and Site Visits
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**9695**	**1.3%**			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Wood Waste	161624	21.0%	Wood Waste	CIWMB conversion factors	Site Visit/CIWMB Reports
Wineries and Breweries	7400	1.0%	Grape Must/Spent Grains	Actual weight tickets/Operators Estimates	Site Visits
Agriculture Composting	6813	0.9%	Grape Must, Vegitable Waste, Nursery Waste	Weight Tickets/Operators Estimates	Site Visits
On site Composting Operations	4555	0.6%	Green Waste Composting	Weight Ticket Summaries	Site Visit/CIWMB Reports
Grocery Stores	1279	0.2%	Food Waste Composting	Weight Ticket Summaries	Operators Reports
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**181671**	**23.6%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**210909**	**27.4%**			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
ADC	2640	0.3%	Tires	Actual tonnage	Weight ticket summaries from Chicago Grade Landfill
Sludge	6988	0.9%	Bio Solids	Volume calculations	Weight ticket summaries from facilities
Scrap Metal	11972	1.6%	Ferrous and Non Ferrous metal dealers	Steel Institue	Telephone surveys and Site Visits
Construction and Demolition	181093	23.5%	C&D facilities, Roll off operators, Grinding Operations	actual tonnage	Actual weight tickets and site surveys
Landfill Salvage	0	0.0%			
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Diversion	**202693**	**26.3%**			
Total Res/Non-Res Source Reduction Tons	**22108**	**2.9%**			
Total Diversion Tons	**485276**	**63.0%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	**284651**	**37.0%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	**769927**				
Diversion Rate	**63%**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits--Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Table will perform all addition calculations).

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Development project	81	Wood Waste			156000	156000	20.3%	O
C & D recycler	19	Inerts Recycling		44088		44088	5.7%	P
MRF	56	Curbside Processing		26903		26903	3.5%	O
C & D recycler	30	Inerts Recycling		26864		26864	3.5%	P
C & D recycler	21	Inerts Recycling		26000		26000	3.4%	P
Landfill	56	Compost			22500	22500	2.9%	O
C & D recycler	22	Inerts Recycling		15000		15000	1.9%	P
C & D recycler	18	Inerts Recycling		10000		10000	1.3%	P
C & D recycler	25	C & D recycling		8775		8775	1.1%	P
C & D recycler	27	Inerts Recycling		7602		7602	1.0%	p
Totals				**165232**	**178500**	**343732**	44.6%	

Also provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors/sources. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Summarize the non-residential diversion activities for the top 10 generators quantification methodology, and applicable conversion factors and sources (e.g., cardboard recycling: quantified by monthly tonnage receipts provided by the contact person at the business).

See attached report from RAA and Associates.

10. For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concreter, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.

Note: *program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Inert Solids			
Inert Solids			
Scrap Metal			
White Goods			
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Agricultural Waste			

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board - on a separate sheet marked "Attachment 10b", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- That the jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.*

Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. _____ (Date)

If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note****: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Base Year Modification Request Certification
Part 1: Generation Study - No Extrapolation Diversion Data

To request a substitution for a previously approved base year used in calculating the diversion rate for your jurisdiction, please complete and sign this form and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance
1001 I Street, (MS-25)
PO Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:
Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your request to the Board.
☐ 1. Use a recent generation-based study to calculate our current reporting year generation amount, but not officially change our existing Board-approved base year.
☑ 2. Use a recent generation-based study to officially change our existing Board-approved base year to a new base year.

The shaded cells on these sheets are protected. If you have problems using these sheets, please contact your Office of Local Assistance representative by calling (916) 341-6199.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification
All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name San Luis Obispo County IWMA	County San Luis Obispo	
Authorized Signature	Title Manager	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing	Date	Phone ( ) Include Area Code
William Worrell	05-10-04	(805) 782-8530
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)	Title Manager	
William Worrell		
Affiliation: San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority		

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
870 Osos St	San Luis Obispo	CA	93401

E-Mail Address bworrell@iwma.com

Section II: Information for New Generation-Based Study for Existing or New Base Year

Attach additional sheets if necessary—reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g.,"4").

Note: New base years must be representative of a jurisdiction's disposal and diversion.

1. Current Board-approved existing base year:	**2.** Proposed new generation-based study year:
1998 except for the city of El Paso De Robles which has a 2000 base year	**2003**

3. Explain how the proposed generation study year is representative of average annual jurisdiction disposal and diversion:

The 1998 approved base year study for the SLO County IWMA was conducted before the City of el Paso de Robles was a member of the jurisdiction. Now that el Paso de Robles has joined the SLO County IWMA the new base year study will be representative of San Luis Obispo County as a singe jurisdiction.

4. Enter diversion rate information below.

Diversion rate calculated using existing base year	**a. 51 %**	**Diversion rate calculated using new generation-based study**	**~~53~~ b. 55 %**
For existing base year pounds/person/day based on generation	**10.2**	**For new generation based study pounds/person/day based on generation**	**~~13~~ 13.54**
Residential generation 46 %	**Non-Residential generation 54 %**	**Residential ~~33~~ generation 32% %**	**Non-Residential ~~67~~ generation 68% %**
	239,100	**Population new generation-based study**	255,400

5. If there is an increase from 4a to 4b, please explain how the new diversion rate is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts. If the proposed new generation tonnage results in an increase in your pounds/person/day, please explain how this is consistent with your current diversion implementation efforts and provide any examples (e.g., change in jurisdiction's demographics).

Since 1998 numerous new diversion programs have been implemented. These programs have focused on all segments of the waste stream, including construction and demolitons waste and self haul waste. With this new base year, The IWMA now includes all jurisdicitons located within San Luis Obispo County. Per capita waste generation has increased and this is due primarily to increased construction and demolition waste which is generated independently of population and is not accurately reflected in the adjustment method factors.

6. If the difference between the proposed diversion rates in 4a and 4b is greater than 5 percentage points, please explain the specific reasons for the difference. (For example: new/improved curbside diversion programs.)

New and/or upgraded programs have been implemented to address the three major sources of waste, residential/commercial waste, construction and demoliton waste and self haul waste. Since 1998 all residental/commcercial curbside collection programs have been upgraded to include weekly collection of commingled recycables in waste wheelers. The associated greenwaste curbside programs have also been upgraded to weekly collection in waste wheelers. The attached charts show the resulting improvements. The construction and demolition program has also been improved with the implementation of mandatory recycling ordinances in three cities. This has resulted in the construciton of new C&D waste recycling faciltiies. Finally the Cold Canyon Landfill has also built a resouce recovery park to recycle self haul waste.

7. Disposal Tonnage (enter values):	130939	153712	284651
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total

Please select the **ONE** choice below that best explains your **disposal** data and complete the required tables.

☑ a. All tons claimed are from the Board's Disposal Reporting System (No explanation required. Go to Section 8.)

☐ b. All tons claimed are from a 100 percent audit of hauler and self-haul tonnage. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Request and Modification Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

☐ c. Some Disposal Reporting System data were corrected. (Please complete Reporting Year Tonnage Modification Request and Certification sheet found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/rytnmdrq.doc)

8. In the table below, list the summarized diversion activities, and diversion data records that support your claim and are available for Board audit. **Note**: *The Board expects the jurisdictions to be able to provide all back-up documentation, if requested.* Include type of record and location—for example, weight tickets from transfer stations. This section should capture all diversion tonnage (form will perform all addition calculations). If any diversion is from restricted wastes, agricultural wastes,inert solids [e.g., concrete, asphalt, dirt,] white goods, and scrap metal, please identify those programs/waste types and fill out Section 10. Please mark as Attachment 8 all copies of survey forms.

*Please provide detailed Non-Residential waste information in Section 9.

Note: The Board has indicated that it will be scrutinizing total source reduction amounts greater than 5% of total generation. Please be prepared to provide additional details subsantiating your claim.

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Residential Source Reduction Activities					
Backyard composting	0	0.0%	Greenwaste, Food Waste	1998 CIWMB approved base year study	No credit taken for this material
Grasscycling	0	0.0%	Greenwaste	1998 CIWMB approved base year study	No credit taken for this material
Other Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Garage Sales	0	0.0%	Household Goods		
Thrift Stores	1840	0.3%	Household Goods/Furniture/Clothes	Weight ticket summaries	At IWMA office
		0.0%			
		0.0%			
		0.0%			
Subtotal, Residential Source Reduction	1840	0.3%			
Residential Recycling Activities					
Curbside Recycling	30770	4.9%	Curbside Materials	N/A	Weight tickets from received weights at Processing facility
Buyback Centers	1909	0.3%	CRV Materials	N/A	Dept of Conservation
Drop-off Centers					

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Paris/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Other Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Public Drop Off Cold Canyon Landfill	1278	0.2%	Recyclables, wood, metals, Inerts	N/A	Weight ticket summaries from Cold Canyon Landfill
Subtotal, Residential Recycling	**33957**	**5.4%**			
Residential Composting Activities					
Green Waste Drop-off	0	0.0%			
Curbside Green Waste	34702	5.5%	Curdside Collection	N/A	Weight tickets from received weights at green waste facility
Christmas Tree Program	0	0.0%			Included in curbside greenwaste collection
Other Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Greenwaste composter	450	0.1%	Greenwaste processsing	Telephone survey	Weight estimation from Owner/Operator
Subtotal, Residential Composting	**35152**	**5.6%**			
Subtotal, Residential Diversion	**70949**	**11.2%**			
Non-Residential Source Reduction Activities:					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Source Reduction (list each program separately)					
Grasscycling	18260	2.9%	State and Local agencies, Golf Cources	CIWMB conversion factors	CIWMB reports and Telephone Surveys
Reuse State Agencies	1106	0.2%	State Agencies	CIWMB Reports	CIWMB Reports
Food donation	469	0.1%	Grocer	grocer report	IWMA office
Subtotal, Non-Residential Source Reduction	**19835**	**3.1%**			

Diversion Activity Please use the Board's program types. The program type glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Parts/Codes/Reduce.htm	Actual tons (A)	Relative Percent to Total Generation (A/Total Generation)	Specific Material Type(s) (List operation w/multiple materials in one box)	Specific Conversion Factor Used (if any) and Source	Type of Record and Location of Record
Recycling					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Recycling (list each program separately)					
Paper Recycling	8952	1.4%	Local Printng Companies, Grocers	Weight Ticket Summaries	Telepohne Audits
Rendering	750	0.1%	Used grease and Fats	Actual weight tickets	Telephone Audit and Site Visits
Wood Waste	139	0.0%	Grocer	Grocer Report	IWMA office
Subtotal Non-Residential Recycling	**9841**	**1.6%**			
Non-Residential Composting Activities					
Non-Residential Waste Audits*			**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**	**See Section 9**
Other Non-Residential Composting (list each program separately)					
Wood Waste	45501	7.2%	Wood Waste	CIWMB conversion factors	Site Visit/CIWMB Reports
Wineries and Breweries	8315	1.3%	Grape Must/Spent Grains	Actual weight tickets/Operators Estimates	Site Visits
Agriculture Composting	6649	1.1%	Grape Must, Spoiled Vegitable Waste, Nursery Waste	Weight Tickets/Operators Estimates	Site Visits
On site Composting Operations	5083	0.8%	Green Waste Composting	Weight Ticket Summaries	Site Visit/CIWMB Reports
Landfill Composting	4695	0.7%	Green waste Composting	Weight tickets	site Visit
Grocery Stores	839	0.1%	Food Waste Composting.	Weight Ticket Summaries	Operators Reports
Subtotal Non-Residential Composting	**71082**	**11.3%**			
Subtotal Non-Residential Diversion	**100758**	**16.0%**			
Residential/Non- Residential Diversion Activities					
ADC	2640	0.4%	Tires	Actual tonnage	Weight ticket summaries from Chicago Grade Landfill
Sludge	550	0.1%	Bio Solids	Volume calculations	Weight ticket summaries from facilities
Scrap Metal	7788	1.2%	Ferrous and Non Ferrous metal dealers	Steel Institue	Telephone surveys and Site Visits
Construction and Demolition	~~135515~~ 163630	25.9%	C&D facilities, Roll off operators, Grinding Operations	actual tonnage	Actual weight tickets and site surveys
Landfill Salvage	0	0.0%			
Subtotal Residential/ Non-Residential Diversion	~~149493~~ **174608**	**27.7%**			
Total Res/Non-Res Source Reduction Tons	**21675**	**3.4%**			
Total Diversion Tons	~~321200~~ **346315**	**54.9%**			
Total Disposal Tons from Sec.7	**284651**	**45.1%**			
Total Generation Tons (Div+Dis)	~~605851~~ **630966**				
Diversion Rate	~~53%~~ **55%**				

9. Specific Non-Residential Sector Waste Audits--Top 10 Non-Residential Generators

Please complete this table for the top 10 non-residential generators that were surveyed. List each non-residential generator separately from largest to smallest, based on total diversion tons. Audit reference number ties to your audit sheets.
(Table will perform all addition calculations).

Type of Non-Residential Generator	Audit Reference Number	Specific/Major Diversion Activities Include Material Type (e.g., paper recycling, grasscycling). (List activities on one line)	Source Reduction Tons	Recycling Tons	Composting Tons	Total Diversion Tons	Percent of Total Generation (Total Diversion Tons/Total Generation in Section 8)	Survey Method Phone (P) Mail (M) On-site (O) Other ___
Woodlands	80	Wood Waste			45501	45501	7.2%	O
C&D facility	1	Inerts Recycling		44088		44088	7.0%	P
C&D facility	2	Inerts Recycling		26864		26864	4.3%	O
C&D facility	4	Inerts Recycling		25115		25115	4.0%	P
C&D facility	7	Inerts Recycling		7602		7602	1.2%	P
Winery	46	Grape pumas			6531	6531	1.0%	P
Roll off hauler	15	inerts, OCC			2808	2808	0.4%	O
Nursery	53	Nursery waste		2808		2808	0.4%	P
Grocery store	65	OCC food donation		1244	839	2083	0.3%	P
Ranch	52	Grape must			1986	1986	0.3%	P
Totals				**107721**	**57665**	**165386**	26.2%	

Also provide an attachment 9 which includes all of the generators surveyed. Include for each generator (use type of generator in lieu of specific business name) diversion activity and material type and associated tonnage for each diversion activity/material type, and applicable conversion factors/sources. Include copies of survey form(s) used.

Summarize the non-residential diversion activities for the top 10 generators quantification methodology, and applicable conversion factors and sources (e.g., cardboard recycling: quantified by monthly tonnage receipts provided by the contact person at the business).

See attachment 9

10. For each restricted waste type (i.e., agricultural waste, inert solids, [e.g. concreter, asphalt, dirt, etc.] scrap metals and white goods [PRC section 41781.2]) and associated program, please provide the following information:

a. If the diversion program started on or after January 1, 1990, complete the following table.

Note: *program name refers to one specific diversion program for that waste type (e.g., "Diversion conducted by city public waste dept.".*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Inert Solids	inert recycling facility	1992	26864
Inert Solids	inert recycling facility	1994	7602
Inert Solids	inert recycling facility	1995	44088
Inert Solids	inert recycling facility		2457
Pull Down for Waste Types			
Pull Down for Waste Types	see attachment to Section 10 for others		

b. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990 - and if documentation on the program and waste type has not been approved by the Board - on a separate sheet marked "Attachment 10b", provide the documentation that indicates:

- How the diversion was the result of a local action taken by the jurisdiction, which specifically resulted in the diversion (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [1]).
- That the amount of that waste type diverted from the jurisdiction in 1990 was less than or equal to the amount of that waste type disposed at a permitted disposal facility by the jurisdiction in any year before 1990. (**Note**: this criterion is applicable to the entire jurisdiction, not to individual programs (PRC sec. 41781.2 [c] [2]). Please include documentation.
- That the jurisdiction is implementing, and will continue to implement, the diversion programs in its source reduction and recycling element.

Note: *If documentation for a waste type and program has already been approved by the Board, you do not have to provide an attachment 10b for that waste type and program.*

Instead please provide date of Board approval of previously submitted information. **2000/02/23** (Date)

If documentation is not available, go to 10d.

c. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is available (but not yet approved by the Board), complete the table below for each program claimed:

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Diversion Tonnage
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		
Pull Down for Waste Types		

d. If the diversion program started before January 1, 1990, and the documentation requested in 10b is not available, please complete the table below for each program claimed. ***Note**: Only the difference between the new base year/reporting year and 1990 can be counted in the diversion rate calculation.*

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	New Base Year or Reporting Year Tonnage	1990 Diversion Tonnage	Difference
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				
Pull Down for Waste Types				

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
1	C&D Recycler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Weight Report from incoming vehicles. The facility has scales to weigh incoming material. 44% of incoming material comes from within SLO County.		44,088.00		44,088.00
					0.00	44,088.00	0.00	44,088.00
2	C&D Recycler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Letter from business. Facility weighs incoming loads and reports all incoming loads are from within SLO County		26,864.00		26,864.00
					0.00	26,864.00	0.00	26,864.00
3	C&D Recycler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Based on cubic yards used on job sites, not weight tickets		0.00		0.00
		Reuse		Based on cubic yards used on job sites, not weight tickets	0.00			0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	C&D Recycler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	280,000 cubic feet of concrete and 320,000 cubic feet of asphalt recycled in 2003. Used a conversion factor of 50 lbs per cubic foot. Based on cubic yards used on jobs.		~~0~~ 25,115.00		0.00
		Reuse		280,000 cubic feet of concrete and 320,000 cubic feet of asphalt recycled in 2003. Used a conversion factor of 50 lbs per cubic foot. Based on cubic yards used on jobs.	0.00			0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	C&D Recycler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Based on owner estimate of volume recycled, Owner refused to provide additional information.		10,000.00		10,000.00
					0.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
6	C&D Recyclers	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	based on sales records for recycled material		2,457.00		2,457.00
		Recycling	Cardboard	based on sales records for recycled material		1,840.00		1,840.00
		Recycling	Scrap Metal	based on sales records for recycled material		702.00		702.00
		Compost	Wood Waste	based on sales records for recycled material		3,776.00		3,776.00
					0.00	8,775.00		8,775.00
7	C&D Recyclers	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Based on actual weight tickets from operator		7,602.00		7,602.00
					0.00	7,602.00	0.00	7,602.00
8	C & D Recyclers	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Base on 7,300 cubic yards received. Used a conversion factor of 1130 lbs per cubic yard.		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	C & D Recyclers	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Base on actual Weight Tickets		3,348.00		3,348.00
					0.00	3,348.00	0.00	3,348.00
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC)	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	State Diversion Reports for 2003		35,141.00		35,141.00
					0.00	35,141.00	0.00	35,141.00
11	Paso Robles Landfill	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Base on actual Weight Tickets		2,185.00		2,185.00
					0.00	2,185.00	0.00	2,185.00
12	Coastal	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Included In Troesh/Burke		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Pacific Petroleum	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Included In Troesh		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Bedford Enterprises	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	Based on Weight Ticket Summaries		512.00		512.00
					0.00	512.00	0.00	512.00
15	Roll-off hauler	Recycling	Concrete and Asphalt	based on sales records for recycled material		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	Scrap Metal	based on sales records for recycled material		0.00		0.00
		Biomass	wood waste	based on sales records of material sent to biomass facility		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	Cardboard	based on sales records of material		1,140.00		1,140.00

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
		Recycling	Tires	based on weight records of material shredded for ADC		8.00		8.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				Construction & Demolition Total	**0.00**	**163,630.00**	**0.00**	**138,515.00**
16	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 165 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	1,254.00			1,254.00
					1,254.00	0.00	0.00	1,254.00
17	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 140 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	1,064.00			1,064.00
					1,064.00	0.00	0.00	1,064.00
18	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 75 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	570.00			570.00
					570.00	0.00	0.00	570.00
19	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 90 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	684.00			684.00
					684.00	0.00	0.00	684.00
20	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 96 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	729.60			729.60
					729.60	0.00	0.00	729.60
21	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 98 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	744.80			744.80
					744.80	0.00	0.00	744.80
22	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 96 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	729.60			729.60
					729.60	0.00	0.00	729.60
23	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 25 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	190.00			190.00
					190.00	0.00	0.00	190.00
24	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 80 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	608.00			608.00
					608.00	0.00	0.00	608.00
25	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 70 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	532.00			532.00
					532.00	0.00	0.00	532.00
26	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 120 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	912.00			912.00
					912.00	0.00	0.00	912.00
27	Golf Course	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 13 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	98.80			98.80

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
					98.80	0.00	0.00	98.80
28	School District (San Luis Coastal)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 100 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	760.00			760.00
					760.00	0.00	0.00	760.00
29	School District (Lucia Mar	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 160 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	1,216.00			1,216.00
					1,216.00	0.00	0.00	1,216.00
30	School District (Atascadero Unified)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 161 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	1,223.60			1,223.60
					1,223.60	0.00	0.00	1,223.60
31	School District (Paso Robles)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 50 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	390.00			390.00
					390.00	0.00	0.00	390.00
32	School District (Templeton Unified)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 30 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	228.00			228.00
					228.00	0.00	0.00	228.00
33	Parks (City of San Luis Obispo)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 50 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	380.00			380.00
					380.00	0.00	0.00	380.00
34	Parks (Arroyo Grande)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 35 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	266.00			266.00
					266.00	0.00	0.00	266.00
35	Parks (Morro Bay)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 29 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	220.40			220.40
					220.40	0.00	0.00	220.40
36	Parks (Atascadero)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 22 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	167.20			167.20
					167.20	0.00	0.00	167.20
37	Parks (Paso Robles)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 49 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	372.40			372.40
					372.40	0.00	0.00	372.40
38	County Parks	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	250 acres grasscycled. A conversion factor of 7.6 Tons per acre per year was used.	1,900.00			1,900.00
					1,900.00	0.00	0.00	1,900.00
39	Cemetery (Arroyo Grande)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 15 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	114.00			114.00
					114.00	0.00	0.00	114.00
40	Cemetery (Atascadero)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 10 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	76.00			76.00
					76.00	0.00	0.00	76.00

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
41	Cemetery (Los Osos)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 28 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	212.80			212.80
					212.80	0.00	0.00	212.80
42	Cemetery (San Luis Obispo)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 20 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	152.00			152.00
					152.00	0.00	0.00	152.00
43	Cemetery (Paso Robles)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 10 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	76.00			76.00
					76.00	0.00	0.00	76.00
44	Cemetery (Cayucos)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	The facility grasscycles 3 acres. A conversion factor of 7.6 tons per acre per year was used (Same as in SB NBY).	30.40			30.40
					30.40	0.00	0.00	30.40
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC, Oceano Dunes, Mid State Fair Grounds)	Grasscycling	Grass Clippings	From State Reports	2,359.00			2,359.00
					2,359.00	0.00	0.00	2,359.00
				Grasscycling Diversion Total	**18,260.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**18,260.60**
45	Brewery	Reuse	Spent Grain	4,000 lbs per turn of the brew house. There is only one brewery.	0.00	1,334.00		1,334.00
					0.00	1,334.00	0.00	1,334.00
46	Winery Waste	Composting	Grape Pumace	Weight report form the facility			6,531.00	6,531.00
					0.00	0.00	6,531.00	6,531.00
47	Winery	Composting	Grape Pumace	Weight report form the facility			450.00	450.00
					0.00	0.00	450.00	450.00
				Winery and Brewery Totals	**0.00**	**1,334.00**	**6,981.00**	**8,315.00**
65	Grocery store	Recycling	Paper	Weight Tickets		1,244.00		1,244.00
					0.00	1,244.00	0.00	1,244.00
64	Grocery store	Recycling	Paper	Weight Ticket Summary		824.00		824.00
					0.00	824.00	0.00	824.00
84	Recycler	Recycling	Paper	Weight Ticket Summary		1,200.00		1,200.00
					0.00	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00
83	Recycler	Recycling	Paper	Weight Tickets Summary		2,225.00		2,225.00
					0.00	2,225.00	0.00	2,225.00
48	newspaper company	Recycling	Paper	Weight Tickets		1,131.00		1,131.00
					0.00	1,131.00	0.00	1,131.00
49	Recycler	Recycling	Paper	Weight Tickets		1,946.00		1,946.00

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
					0.00	1,946.00	0.00	1,946.00
50	manufacturing	Recycling	Paper	Weight Tickets		382.00		382.00
					0.00	382.00	0.00	382.00
51	Printing Company	Recycling	Paper	Included in Smurfit Totals		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				Paper Recyclers Total	**0.00**	**8,952.00**	**0.00**	**8,952.00**
52	Ranch	Composting	Grape Must	Pumice accounts for 21% of the crushed volume. Two wineries 2003 crush volume was 9361 tons (Fetzer Vineyards and Treana)			1,986.00	1,986.00
					0.00	0.00	1,986.00	1,986.00
53	Nursery Waste	Composting	Nursery Waste	6-7 Roll offs per week at 8-11 tons per roll off.			2,808.00	2,808.00
					0.00	0.00	2,808.00	2,808.00
54	Farming	Composting	Vegetable Waste Spoils	Based on 50% waste generated from the Harvest of Bell peppers at Talley Farms.			350.00	350.00
					0.00	0.00	350.00	350.00
55	Engle and Gray	Composting	Grape Must	Based on actual weight tickets			1,467.00	1,467.00
					0.00	0.00	1,467.00	1,467.00
56	Vegetable Exchange	Composting	Vegetable Waste Spoils	Weight Tickets			38.00	38.00
					0.00	0.00	38.00	38.00
				Agricultural Composting Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6,649.00**	**6,649.00**
57	Recycling Facilities	Recycling	Residential Curbside	Weight Ticket Summaries		3,866.00		3,866.00
						3,866.00	0.00	3,866.00
58	Recycling Facilities (Chicago Grade Landfill)	Composting	Wood Waste	Weight Ticket Summaries		0.00	0.00	0.00
		Recycling	Scrap Metals	Weight Ticket Summaries		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	Tires/ADC	Weight Ticket Summaries	0.00	2,640.00		2,640.00
					0.00	2,640.00	0.00	2,640.00
59	Recycling Facilities(Cold Canyon)	Recycling	Residential Curbside	Weight Ticket Summaries		26,903.00		26,903.00
		Composting	Residential Curbside	Weight Ticket Summaries			25,466.91	25,466.91
		Recycling	Public Drop Off	Weight Ticket Summaries		1,278.00		1,278.00
		Composting	Wood Waste	Weight Ticket Summaries			0.00	0.00
					0.00	28,181.00	25,466.91	53,647.91
60	Recycling Facilities(DOC Buy Back Centers)	Recycling	Buy Back Centers	Department of Conservation Weight Ticket Summaries		1,909.00		1,909.00
					0.00	1,909.00	0.00	1,909.00
62	Composter	Composting	Green Waste	Weight Ticket Summaries from actual weights			2,642.00	2,642.00
					0.00	0.00	2,642.00	2,642.00
63	Composter	Composting	Green Waste	Weight Ticket Summaries from actual weights			6,593.00	6,593.00
					0.00	0.00	6,593.00	6,593.00
				Recycling Facilities	**0.00**	**36,596.00**	**34,701.91**	**71,297.91**
				Curbside Recycling Only	**30,769.00**			

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
				Curbside Greenwaste Only	**34,701.91**			
61	Residential Composter	composting	Green Waste	Based upon volume owners volume estimates			450.00	450.00
					0.00	0.00	450.00	450.00
				Residential Compost Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**450.00**	**450.00**
58	Recycling Facilities (Chicago Grade Landfill)	Composting	Wood Waste	Weight Ticket Summaries		0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
					0.00	0.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC, Oceano Dunes, Mid State Fair Grounds)	Composting	Green Waste/Manure	From State Reports			1,583.60	1,583.60
					0.00	0.00	1,583.60	1,583.60
				On-Site Composting Operations Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5,083.60**	**5,083.60**
64	Grocery Store 1 -	Recycling	OCC	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	Plastics	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Reuse	Food Donation	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.	29.12			29.12
		Recycling	Grease	Picked up by Salinas Tallow	0.00			0.00
					29.12	0.00	0.00	29.12
65	Grocery Store 2 -	Recycling	Cardboard	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Composting	Food Waste	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.			839.00	839.00
		Recycling	Woodwaste	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	Plastics	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	paper	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00
		Recycling	scrap metal	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		0.00		0.00

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
					0.00	0.00	839.00	839.00
66	Spensers	Recycling	listed under paper	Picked up by Recycled Fibers		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	Grocery store	Reuse	Food Donations	Based on weights received at Atascadero Zoo	440.00			440.00
					440.00	0.00	0.00	440.00
68	Scolaris	Recycling	listed under paper	Picked up by Recycled Fibers		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				Grocery Store Totals	**469.12**	**0.00**	**839.00**	**1,308.12**
65	Grocery store	Recycling	scrap metal	From Weight ticket summaries		12.00		12.00
					0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
58	Chicago Grade Landfill	Recycling	scrap metal	From Weight ticket summaries		403.00		403.00
					0.00	403.00	0.00	403.00
59	Cold Canyon Landfill	Recycling	scrap metal	From Weight ticket summaries		1,240.00		1,240.00
					0.00	1,240.00	0.00	1,240.00
69	Scrap Metal Recycler	Recycling	scrap metal	From Weight ticket summaries		2,300.00		2,300.00
					0.00	2,300.00	0.00	2,300.00
70	Scrap Metal Recycler	Recycling	scrap metal	From outbound weight ticket summaries		3,500.00		3,500.00
					0.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00
71	Appliance store	Recycling	white goods	From Weight ticket summaries		260.00		260.00
					0.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
72	Appliance store	Recycling	white goods	From Weight ticket summaries		73.00		73.00
					0.00	73.00	0.00	73.00
73	Auto Dismantle	Recycling	Auto bodies	American Steel Institute conversion factor 3755 pounds per scrap Auto. 2001 study		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	Auto Salvage	Recycling	Auto bodies	American Steel Institute conversion factor 3755 pounds per scrap Auto. 2001 study		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC, Oceano Dunes, Mid State Fair Grounds)	Recycling	scrap metal	From State Reports		0.00		0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				Scrap Metal Total	**0.00**	**7,788.00**	**0.00**	**7,788.00**
75	Paso Robles WWT	Composting	Biosolids	Based on Weight ticket summaries			0.00	0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	Pismo WWT	Composting	Biosolids	Based on Weight ticket summaries			0.00	0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	Atascadero WWT	Composting	Biosolids	Based on Weight ticket summaries			0.00	0.00

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	San Luis Obispo WWT	Composting	Biosolids	Based on Weight ticket summaries			0.00	0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	Morro Bay WWT	Composting	Biosolids	Based on Weight ticket summaries			0.00	0.00
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	State Agency (California Man's colony)	Bio Solids	Ag Waste	From State Reports			550.00	550.00
					0.00	0.00	550.00	550.00
				Biosolids Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**550.00**	**550.00**
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC, Oceano Dunes, Mid State Fair Grounds)	Reuse	Office Materials	From State Reports	1,106.00			1,106.00
					1,106.00	0.00	0.00	1,106.00
10	State Agencies (Cuesta College, Hearst Castle, Cal Poly, Cal Trans, Paso Youth Correctional Facility, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, CMC, Oceano Dunes, Mid State Fair Grounds)	Reuse	Wood Waste	From State Reports	1,612.00			1,612.00
59	Recycling facilities (Cold Canyon)	composting	Woodwaste	Weight ticket summaries			4,695.56	4,695.56
65	Grocery Stores	Recycling	Woodwaste	Report for corporate headquarters for all stores from this chain within the regional agency.		139.00		139.00
80	Woodlands Project	Reuse	Woodwaste	Based on The operators calculation of 250,000 cubic yards of wood waste. Using the conversion factor of 700 lbs per cubic yard based on volume calculations from the local hauler	43,750.00			43,750.00
	Woodlands Project	Biomass	Wood Chips	Base on the operators calculation of 350,000 cubic yards of wood chips. Using the conversion factor of 550 lbs per cubic yard from avg weights from the Soledad Facility	0.00			0.00
					45,362.00	139.00	4,695.56	50,196.56

Business Audit Diversion for the San Louis Obispo Regional Agency

Reference Number	Business Type	Diversion Activity	Material Type	Conversion Factor and Source	Revised Source Reduc-tion	Revised Recycling	Revised Compos-ting	Revised Total Tons
				Woodwaste totals				50,196.56
81	Rendering Company	Rendering	Used oils and fats	Weight Tickets		750.00		750.00
					0.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
82	Thrift Stores	Recycling	Textiles	Weight Ticket Summaries		540.00		540.00
		Reuse	Household Goods	Estimates Based on disposal data	1,300.00			1,300.00
					1,300.00	540.00	0.00	1,840.00

Attachment to Section 10

Restricted Waste Type	Specific Program Name	Year Started	Tonnage
Inert Solids	Business 1Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1995	44,088
Inert Solids	Business 2 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1992	26,864
Inert Solids	Business 3Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	2003	13,275
Inert Solids	Business 4 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	2002	~~0~~–25,115
Inert Solids	Business 5 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1996	10,000
Inert Solids	Business 6 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1999	2,457
Inert Solids	Business 7 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1994	7,602
Inert Solids	Business 9 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling	1994	3,348
Inert Solids	Business 10 Cuesta College	after 1990	16
Inert Solids	Business 10 Cal Poly	2002	172
Inert Solids	Business 10 Hearst Castle	2001	280
Inert Solids	Business 10 Cal Trans	2001	30,931
Inert Solids	Business 10 Paso Youth Correctional Facility	2003	300
Inert Solids	Business 10 Atascadero State Hospital	2001	393
Inert Solids	Business 10 Camp SLO National Guard		2,730
Inert Solids	Business 10 CMC Prison	2001	320
Inert Solids	Business 11 Paso Landfill	1998	2,185
Inert Solids			
Scrap Metal	Business 6	1999	702
Scrap Metal	Business 59 Cold Canyon Landfill	1991	1,278
Scrap Metal	Business 58 Chicago Grade Landfill	1994	403
Scrap Metal	Business 69	1992	2,300
Scrap Metal	Business 70	1992	3,500

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings, Diversion Tonnage and Deductions for San Luis Obispo**					
2	**Generator Identification**	**Material Type/Program Activity**	**NBY Claim (tons)**	**NBY Methodology**	**Verification Findings (tons)**	**Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology**
3	**Company 1**	**C&D Recycling**	**44,088.00**	**actual weight**	**44,088.00**	**Staff verified that there are scales on site to weigh incoming loads. Facility tracks load origin. 44% is from SLO County. The facility opened after 1990; therefore, restricted waste criteria is met.**
4	**Company 2**	**C&D Recycling**	**26,864.00**	**actual weight**	**26,864.00**	**Staff verified that there are scales on site to weigh incoming loads. Facility representative confirmed that all material is from within the County due to location.**
5	**Company 3**	**C&D Recycling**	**26,000.00**	**Based on cubic yard used on job sites**	**0.00**	**The contact person at the facility indicated that they received 13275 tons in 2003; however, no material was processed at this facility. SLO staff is working to provide the information how much amount this business processed in the county.**
6	**Company 3**	**C&D Reuse**	**5,000.00**	**Based on cubic yard used on job sites**	**0.00**	**The contact person at the facility did not specify the tonnage that they used as "on site reuse" in 2003. SLO staff is working to provide the information how much amount this business processed in the county.**
7	**Company 4**	**C&D Recycling**	**15,000.00**	**based on volume and unit weight of 50 lbs/cubic foot for concrete and asphalt**	**~~0~~ 25,115.00**	**The contact person at this facility indicated the amount they used for projects in SLO county. The restricted waste criteria and representativeness were verified.**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	**Generator Identification**	**Material Type/Program Activity**	**NBY Claim (tons)**	**NBY Methodology**	**Verification Findings (tons)**	**Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology**
8	**Company 4**	**C&D Reuse**	**6,500.00**	**based on volume and unit weight of 50 lbs/cubic foot for concrete and asphalt**	**0.00**	**The material was recycled (included in the above tonnage) not used as "on-site" reuse.**
9	**Company 5**	**C&D Recycling**	**10,000.00**	**based on owner estimate of volume**	**10,000.00**	**The contact person provided sample weight tickets to back up the claim.**
10	**Company 6**	**C&D Recycling**	**2,457.00**	**based on quarterly reports on tons of C & D recycled**	**2,457.00**	**The tonnage was verified by the quarterly reports af amounts recycled**
11	**Company 15**	**C&D Recycling**	**4,765.00**	**Based on the sale record for recycled materials**	**0.00**	**The C&D recycling activity started before 1990 and the restricted waste criteria information was not provided.**
12		**Scrap metal recycling**	**787.00**	**Based on the sale record for recycled materials**	**0.00**	**The scrap metal recycling started prior to 1990 and the business could not provide the documentation to meet the restricted waste criteria.**
13		**woodwaste to biomass**	**3,122.00**	**Based on the record the material sent to the biomass facility**	**0.00**	**The biomass credit will be added after the total generation tonnage is determined.**
14	**Company 8**	**Concrete and Asphalt recycling**	**4,000.00**	**1130lbs/cubic yard of material**	**0.00**	**The business contact refused to meet the staff and provide the documentation for the activity. The staff observed the stockpile of the material, however, could not verify how the materials are diverted.**
15	**Company 12 & 13**	**Concrete and Asphalt recycling**	**9,000.00**		**0.00**	**The tonnage was already included in one of the inert recycling facilities.**
16	***C&D Subtotal***		**157,583.00**		**108,524.00**	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	**Generator Identification**	**Material Type/Program Activity**	**NBY Claim (tons)**	**NBY Methodology**	**Verification Findings (tons)**	**Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology**
17	**Brewery**	**Breweries: spent grain**	**450.00**	**4000lbs per turn of the brew house**	**1,334.00**	**4,000 lbs/per turn of the brew house. In 2003 their records show they had 667 turns. Verified grain is used for cattle feed.**
18	**Winery**	**Winery: Pumice**	**6500.00**	**weight report**	**6,531.00**	**Verified diversion with hauler. Material is weighed on scales as they leave the processing facility. Pumice is used for land application.**
19	***Brewery/Wineries Subtotal***		**6,950.00**		**7,865.00**	
20	**Golf Course 1**	**Grasscycling**	**1,254.00**	**7.6 tons/acre**	**1,254.00**	**165 acres mowed/ verified with maintenance manager. Used conversion factor of 7.6 tons/acre/year.**
21	**Golf Course 2**	**Grasscycling**	**1,064.00**	**7.6 tons/acre**	**1,064.00**	**140 acres mowed verified with maintenance manager. Used conversion factor of 7.6 tons/acre/year.**
22	**County Parks**	**Grasscycling**	**1,254.00**	**7.6 tons/acre**	**1,900.00**	**Staff found that the actual acreage is larger than the original claim. 250 acres mowed/ verified with County Parks Maintenance Supervisor. Used conversion factor of 7.6 tons/acre/year.**
23	**Grasscycling subtotal**		**3,572.00**		**4,218.00**	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	**Generator Identification**	**Material Type/Program Activity**	**NBY Claim (tons)**	**NBY Methodology**	**Verification Findings (tons)**	**Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology**
24	**Woodlands Project**	**Wood Waste**	**156000.00**	**Woodwaste: 700lbs/cubic yard, Woodchips:550lbs/cubic yard**	**43750.00**	**Based on operator's calculation of 250,000 cubic yards of wood waste. Using the conversion factor of 700 lbs per cubic yard based on volume calculations from the local hauler.(87,500 tons of wood waste) The 87,500 tons was averaged over 2 years (2003 and 2004) to make the amount representative - to reach 43,750 tons. 350,000 cubic yards of wood chips, using the conversion factor of 550 lbs per cubic yard (96,250 tons) was reportedly sent for a biomass facility; therefore, it was deducted from the study. Once the total generation tonnage is determined, up to 10% of biomass amount will be included to calculate the diversion rate.**
25	***Wood waste subtotal***		**156000.00**		**43750.00**	
26	**Reference #69, 73, 74, 10**	**Scrap metal**	**6,520.50**	**Survey form**	**2,300.00**	**Auto body recycling is not considered to be a part of diversion activities. The documentation for the restricted waste criteria for the State agencies was not submitted; therefore it was deducted.**
27	***Scrap metal subtotal***		**6,520.50**		**2,300.00**	
28	**Reuse - Garage Sales**	**household items**	**1,365.00**	**based on # of garage sales in county in 2003 and conversion factor of 0.35 tons/garage sale**	**0.00**	**Conversion factor was based on another jurisdiction's study which was not verified for the accuracy.**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	**Generator Identification**	**Material Type/Program Activity**	**NBY Claim (tons)**	**NBY Methodology**	**Verification Findings (tons)**	**Verification Findings/Site Visit Methodology**
29	**Reuse - Thrift Stores**	**household items**	**1,200.00**	**Report from the thrift stores**	**1,300.00**	**The amount was verified via email from the operator.**
30	**Reuse - State Agencies**	**Office materials and wood waste**	**3,206.00**	**State agency report**	**2,718.00**	**The Authority submitted a revised report from the state agencies.**
31	***Reuse activities subtotal***		**5,771.00**		**4,018.00**	
32	**Curbside Greenwaste**	**greenwaste**	**37,727.00**	**Hauler's reports**	**34,702.00**	**The Authority submitted a revised report from the state agencies.**
33	**Buy Back Centers**	**CRV**	**1,909.00**	**DOR letter**	**1,909.99**	**verified with DOC report**
34	**Public Drop off - Cold Canyon Landfill**	**wood**	**1,278.00**	**weight ticket summaries**	**1,278.00**	**The activity and amount was verified.**
35	**Sludge**	**Biosolid**	**6,987.00**	**weight tickets**	**550.00**	**The Authority only submitted the documentation for Paso Robles WWT sludge because sludge from other facilities was never disposed before. After staff's research, the sludge from the Paso Robles WWT was also never disposed in the original base year, therefore the amount was deducted. The sludge from CSSLO was actually cow manure, which is not considered as sludge. The amount from California Men's Colony was verified.**
36	**Certification modification subtotal**		**47,901.00**		**38,439.99**	

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-88

Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2003 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element; And Consideration Of The Petition For Sludge Diversion Credit, For San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority, San Luis Obispo County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections 41031 (Cities) and 41331 (Counties) requires that information submitted by a jurisdiction on the quantities of solid waste it has generated, diverted and disposed, shall include data as accurate as possible to enable the Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to accurately measure the jurisdiction's achievement of the diversion requirement pursuant to PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority submitted documentation requesting to change its base year to 2003, which it claims is as accurate as possible; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the diversion tonnage originally claimed by the City has been modified as a result of staff verification, and is reflected in the staff-revised certification; and

WHEREAS, some of these jurisdictions have claimed 10 percent or less of transformation diversion credit for 2003, and have met the conditions specified in PRC Section 41783 for claiming that transformation diversion credit; and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 41783.1 allows a jurisdiction to claim no more than 10 percent diversion credit for materials sent to a biomass conversion facility if the Board determines at a public hearing, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that all of the conditions in that section are met; and

WHEREAS, some of these jurisdictions have claimed 10 percent or less of biomass diversion credit for 2003, and have submitted documentation demonstrating they have met the conditions specified in PRC Section 41783.1 for claiming that biomass diversion credit.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the base-year change to 2003 as revised for the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority, and

(over)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board, as required by PRC Section 41781.1, hereby makes a finding at this public meeting that the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority has met the conditions for claiming biomass diversion credit for 2003.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 8

ITEM

Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City Of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The City of Rancho Mirage (City) has submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) a completed Senate Bill (SB)1066 Time Extension request for meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement. Staff review indicates that while the City has been implementing the source reduction, recycling, and composting programs in its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), it will need to implement the proposed Plan of Correction to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement. The City currently has a 51 percent diversion rate for 2001 and 45 percent for 2002. The City is requesting to extend the due date for achieving 50 percent diversion through December 31, 2005. Staff's analysis of the City's Plan of Correction indicates the plan is reasonable, given the City's waste stream.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board approved the City's 1999/2000 Biennial Review results on June 18, 2002.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. The Board may approve the City's application as submitted for an extension to the 2000 diversion requirement on the basis of its good faith effort to-date to implement diversion programs and its plans for future implementation.
2. The Board may approve the City's application as may be modified by the jurisdiction at the Board meeting.
3. The Board may approve the City's application as submitted but also make recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs that it believes the jurisdiction should add to its plan for it to be successful.
4. The Board may make recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs that it believes the jurisdiction should add for its plan to be successful and continue the item to the next Board meeting to allow the jurisdiction time to revise its application.
5. The Board may disapprove the City's application and allow the jurisdiction to revise and resubmit the application based upon the Board's specified reasons for disapproval.
6. The Board may disapprove the City's application and direct staff to commence the process to issue a compliance order because the Board's specified reasons for disapproval cannot be addressed by a revised application.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board adopt option No. 1: approve the City's application as

submitted for an extension to the 2000 diversion requirement on the basis of its good faith effort to-date to implement diversion programs and its plans for future implementation.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires the Board to review each City, County, and Regional Agency's (jurisdiction's) SRRE at least once every two years. As a result of this review, the Board may find a jurisdiction has implemented programs and achieved the diversion requirement; that a jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement diversion programs, but has not achieved the 50 percent diversion requirement; or that a compliance order should be assigned to a jurisdiction that has failed to adequately implement its SRRE and/or failed to achieve the diversion requirement.

Alternatively, a jurisdiction that has not achieved the diversion requirement may petition for one or more time extensions to meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement for a maximum of five years; no extensions may be effective beyond January 1, 2006 (PRC Section 41820).

> PRC Section 41820(b) further provides that:
> *"(1) When considering a request for an extension, the board may make specific recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs.*
> *(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude the board from disapproving any request for an extension.*
> *(3) If the board disapproves a request for an extension, the board shall specify its reasons for the disapproval."*

The Board may initially grant a one, two or three year extension for meeting the diversion requirements if the following conditions are met:

- The jurisdiction has submitted all required planning elements;
- The Board finds that the jurisdiction is making a good faith effort to implement the programs identified in its SRRE;
- The jurisdiction submits a plan of correction demonstrating that it will meet the diversion requirements by the time the extension expires including: the programs that it will expand or start implementing, the dates of implementation, and the means of funding.

2. Basis for staff's analysis

Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Key Jurisdiction Conditions								
Waste Stream Data								
Base Year	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)**	**Population**	**Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage**	**Residential Waste Stream Percentage**
1990	46	52	51	45	25	15,100	86%	14%

SB 1066 Data			
Extension End Date	**Program Review Site Visit by Board Staff**	**Reporting Frequency**	**Proposed Diversion Increase**
12/31/2005	5/2004	Every 6 Months Final Report	8 %

City's geographic location: The City covers an area of 23 square miles located in central Riverside County in the Coachella Valley.

Staff Analysis of First SB 1066 Application:

Attachments 1 provides an overview of the following:

- The barriers faced by the jurisdiction to meeting the 50% diversion requirement, and the jurisdiction's explanation as to why additional time is necessary for meeting the diversion requirement;
- Staff's analysis of the reasonableness of the request;
- Diversion programs the jurisdiction is proposing to expand or newly implement in the Plan of Correction (Section IV-A of the SB1066 Time Extension application);
- Staff's analysis of whether the programs to be expanded or newly proposed are appropriate, given the barriers confronted by the jurisdiction, and the jurisdiction's waste stream.

Plan of Correction:

A jurisdiction's SB1066 time extension request must include a Plan of Correction that:

a. demonstrates meeting 50 percent before the time extension expires;
b. includes existing source reduction, recycling, and composting programs the City modify;
c. identifies the date when 50 percent will be achieved;
d. identifies funding necessary for new and/or expanded programs.

The jurisdiction's Plan of Correction meets the above requirements. Board staff has also conducted an assessment of the jurisdiction's current program implementation, including a program review site visit. Based on Board staff's understanding of the relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contributed to the need for an extension, Board staff believes the jurisdiction's proposed new Plan of Correction to be reasonable. The jurisdiction's request and staff's analyses are explained in the attachment matrix (Attachments 1) for the jurisdiction.

In addition, PRC Section 41820(d) directs Board staff to provide technical assistance to a jurisdiction that requests assistance in meeting the diversion requirements, such as

identifying model policies and programs implemented by other jurisdictions of similar size, geography, and demographic mix. Lastly, a jurisdiction with a Board-approved time extension is required to include a summary of its progress in complying with its Plan of Correction in each annual report that is due prior to the end of the time extension [per PRC Section 41821(b)(5)]. Staff recommends that the jurisdiction also be required to submit a six month progress report as well as a final report at the end of their extension, with the annual report.

3. Findings

Staff has determined that the Board may grant the requested first Time Extension because they meet the requirements of PRC Section 41820; specifically:

- The jurisdiction has submitted all required planning elements.
- The jurisdiction is making a good faith effort to implement the programs identified in its SRRE and those proposed in its first Plan of Correction.
- The jurisdiction has submitted a Plan of Correction demonstrating that it will meet the diversion requirements by the time the extension expires including: the programs that it will expand or start implementing, the dates of implementation, and the means of funding.

A comprehensive list of the jurisdiction's SRRE-selected and implemented diversion programs is provided in Attachments 2. Because of the jurisdiction's efforts to-date and their plans for expanding those efforts to reach the 50 percent diversion requirement as outlined in their respective Plan of Correction, staff is recommending approval of their first SB1066 time extension application.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Allowing the City more time to implement diversion programs will help to increase waste diversion, both locally and statewide.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Allowing the City more time to implement new and expanding diversion programs and to measure the impact these newly expanded programs have had on diversion will assist the City in achieving the diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41820 that allows jurisdictions to petition for more time to implement additional diversion programs to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement for 2000, and allows the Board the discretion to grant that time extension.

G. Environmental Justice
Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for City of Rancho Mirage						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**%Native American**	**%Asian**	**%Pacific Islander**	**%Other**
87.2	9.5	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Rancho Mirage		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% individuals below poverty level**
59, 826	114,240	5.9

* Per household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representative, there are no environmental justice issues in this community.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The City uses brochures, newsletters, and give-aways to promote recycling to all residential and commercial sectors. To increase participation, the City will expand the dissemination of information to residents and businesses on the availability of green waste and construction and demolition diversion programs at the MRF. The City also prints all brochures in Spanish and Chinese.
- **Project Benefits.** The expansion of the existing, and implementation of the additional programs listed in this item will help to increase the City's diversion rates.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan goal 2, objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed) by assessing the City's efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal.

This item also supports Strategic Plan goal 7, objective 1 (Promote source reduction to minimize the amount of waste generated, strategy (B) (Continue to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed existing waste diversion mandates) by demonstrating staff's continual efforts to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed the waste diversion mandates.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Time Extension Matrix for the City of Rancho Mirage
2. SB1066 Time Extension Application for the City of Rancho Mirage
3. Program Listing for the City of Rancho Mirage
4. Resolution Number 2005-86

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Zane Poulson **Phone:** (916) 341-6265
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administrative Staff: NA Phone: NA

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
City of Rancho Mirage

B. Opposition
Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

City of Rancho Mirage First Time Extension Application Matrix

Barriers/Reason for First Time Extension	Staff's Analysis
Barriers in Commercial On-site Collection programs: • Many of the businesses in the City have space constraints in their waste bin enclosures that make it difficult to include both waste bins and recycling bins. Although space originally designated for recycling was included in newer commercial developments much of that space is often taken up by storage or other activities. • The commercial on-site collection program is experiencing too much contamination due to an insufficient employee training at participating businesses. • The City has identified a lower participation rate in the commercial on-site collection program than the City is hoping for. The participation rose from 31% in 2002 to 39% in 2003. The City is targeting a 50% participation rate. • There is a lack of reporting from the hauler to the City, which makes it difficult for the City to fully implement the program as originally designed. • The City has seen a significant expansion in its commercial sector. Most notable was the completion and full operation of the River project. The River is a 60, 000 square foot multi-outlet mall. It has seven restaurants, 43 retail outlets, office space and multiplex movie theater. Four 30-yard compactors that are collected on a daily basis service the River. The City has done a waste characterization of the contents of the compactors and has identified that over 45% of the materials in the compactors are cardboard. In addition, one compactor is almost exclusively food waste and could be composted at a locally sited fully permitted facility in Thermal at the east end of the Coachella Valley. When fully implemented the expansion of commercial recycling will divert a total of 1,650 TPY (approximately 4%) from Rancho Mirage restaurants and businesses. The projected source of the tonnage is as follows: 625 TPY of food waste from 40 restaurants; 830 TPY of food waste from one compactor at the River Mall and 1 compactor from a hotel; 195 TPY of mixed recyclables from an additional 75 commercial accounts. **Reasons for First Time Extension:** • The City began requiring dedicated space for recycling in new business developments in 1999. Upon identifying space issues the City will work	**Commercial On-site Collection:** • Board staff agrees that allocating adequate space for recycling activities at businesses and outreach to insure that the space is being adequately utilized for recycling is an important part of increasing business diversion potential. • Outreach and technical assistance efforts by the City and the hauler may have a large effect on the number of businesses that participate and the quality of the material collected to prevent contamination of recyclable loads. • It will be important for the City and the hauler to coordinate their efforts and work together to provide training, economic incentives, and encouragement to businesses to increase the participation in the existing commercial on-site recycling and food waste composting collection programs.

with the business and the hauler to insure that space issues do not preclude recycling activities. • The City is providing technical assistance to businesses and providing training at the waste generator level to alleviate contamination at businesses. • The City has instructed the City's hauler to increase the number of businesses that participate in on-site collection to 50% of the businesses. The City and the hauler are working to identify businesses that should be targeted for participation. An additional 75 accounts have already been identified and the City and hauler are currently working to set up recycling programs at these businesses. • The hauler and the City have worked to set up a bi-monthly reporting system so that the City and hauler can work together to assure successful program expansions.	
Barriers in Construction and Demolition program: • The City's location in the Coachella Valley is isolated from much of the C&D recycling infrastructure that would help residents and contractors recycle more C&D debris. • The local building community was unfamiliar with C&D recycling concepts and is reluctant to add recycling to their projects. • There was a lack of incentives for contractors to participate in recycling activities. **Reasons for First Time Extension:** • The City has researched all available outlets for wood waste, concrete, drywall, and other common C&D materials. The information was placed in a 10 page pocket handbook that will be distributed to all C&D permit applicants • The City has developed a C&D ordinance that requires permit applicants to recycling plan and place a deposit that will be returned upon the applicant's achievement of waste diversion goals. • The City will actively monitor C&D projects to assure compliance and to provide technical assistance to projects that require help.	**Construction and Demolition:** • Board staff agrees that it is important for the City to utilize the facilities that are available locally. An updated C&D recycling guide listing available recycling options is an important step in promoting the available recycling options and in assuring that recycling options are being utilized by residents and contractors. • A C&D recycling ordinance requiring C&D projects to recycle material should greatly increase the amount of material recycled by C&D projects. Monitoring and outreach by the City will assure that contractors and residents comply with the C&D recycling requirements and are able to find appropriate opportunities for recycling C&D materials.
Other reasons for First time extension: **Commercial Disposal Monitoring Program** • The City and hauler will monitor the amount of waste and waste collections at businesses that participate in the commercial recycling programs. The City will work with the businesses to reduce the need for waste bins and insure that the hauler collection is appropriately adjusted so that businesses can experience a cost savings in their waste services if they participate in the commingled recycling or food waste composting diversion programs.	**Other programs:** • Staff agrees that a focus on reducing waste costs to businesses to insure that they realize the existing economic incentives available can have a positive effect on the business' participation in the diversion programs.

Plan of Correction	Staff's Analysis	Estimated Percent Diversion
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Collection The City will expand the collection of commercial food waste and commingled recyclables from restaurants, hotels, and businesses. The City will also work with businesses and the hauler to insure that recycle bin enclosure space is used properly.	The City is taking a comprehensive approach using education, outreach, and economic incentive to work to increase participation and to reduce contamination in the commercial recycling and food waste composting programs.	4%
4060-SP-CAR Construction and Demolition (C&D) Recycling The City will expand the collection of C&D waste from construction sites through active assistance to builders and on-site monitoring of C&D projects to insure compliance with the City's C&D ordinance provisions for diversion.	This program is important because C&D waste will continue to be a large portion of the City's waste stream as the City continues to grow and change. The City is taking a comprehensive approach to C&D waste enforcing recycling requirements and providing outreach and education to insure that C&D waste generators have the information and technical assistance they need to find ways to recycle the material generated by the projects.	4%
Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs		8.0 %
Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report		44%
Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated		52%

Support Programs	
5020-ED-OUT Outreach The City will continue to expand their outreach and educational efforts towards its commercial and C&D waste generators. The City and hauler will solicit the businesses participation in the City's commercial food and commingle recycling programs and the City will visit C&D projects to provide any needed assistance and to insure compliance with the City's C&D ordinance requirements.	The effectiveness of the commercial diversion and C&D diversion programs may be proportional to the success of the City's outreach efforts. Outreach will be an important part of recruiting new businesses to participate in the commercial waste diversion programs. Outreach may also be important in insuring that contractors and residents are utilizing C&D diversion options.
5010-ED-PRN Education, Print A new brochure devoted to business recycling is being produced and will be distributed to all businesses as part of the increased attention to commercial recycling. The City has developed a C&D market outlet brochure listing recycling options for C&D waste, which will be updated annually. The C&D market outlet brochure is distributed with permit approval for builders.	A C&D recycling guide has a high potential of providing important recycling option information to residents and contractors for C&D waste. It will be important for the City to insure that the guide is kept updated. The guide may provide an important source of information to permit applicants who are working to find C&D diversion options to meet the requirements of the City's new C&D diversion ordinance.

6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives The City will perform spot follow-up checks with commercial business customers to be certain that refuse service reductions are occurring in accordance with the impact of recycling activities. The purpose of the monitoring activities is to insure that the economic benefits of reduced disposal bills is passed onto the participating businesses. This will create a positive economic incentive in addition to the reduced collection rates for recycling bins.	It will be important for the City to follow-up with businesses participating in the commercial diversion programs to insure that they are realizing the potential economic benefits for reducing their waste.

To request a Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR), please complete and sign this request sheet and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance, (MS 25)
1001 I Street
PO Box 4025
Sacramento CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

For a Time Extension complete Sections I, II, III-A, IV-A, and V.

For an Alternative Diversion Requirement complete Sections I, II, III-B, IV-B and V.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name Rancho Mirage	County Riverside
Authorized Signature Catherine A. Mitton	Title Director of Management Services

Type/Print Name of Person Signing Catherine A. Mitton	Date February 1, 2004	Phone (760) 324-4511

Person Completing This Form (please print or type) William O'Toole	Title President

Phone (805)639-8453	E-mail Address william@economicsinc.net	Fax (805)693-8353

Mailing Address 69-825 Highway 111	City Rancho Mirage	State CA	ZIP Code 92770

Section II—Cover Sheet

This cover sheet is to be completed for each Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR) requested.

1. Eligibility

Has your jurisdiction filed its Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Nondisposal Facility Element with the Board (must have been filed by July 1, 1998 if you are requesting an ADR)?

☐ No. If no, stop; not eligible for a TE or ADR.

☒ Yes. If yes, then eligible for a TE or ADR.

2. Specific Request and Length of Request

Please specify the request desired.

☒ **Time Extension Request**

Specific years requested _2006_____

Is this a second request? ☒ No ☐ Yes Specific years requested. _ _____
(**Note:** Requests for an additional extension will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet the 50% goal by the end of the first extension were not successful.)

☐ **Alternative Diversion Requirement Request (*Not allowed for Regional Agencies*).**

Specific ADR requested _ _____%, for the years_ _____.

Is this a second ADR request? ☐ No ☐ Yes Specific ADR requested _ ____%, for the years _ _____
(**Note:** Requests for an additional ADR will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet 50% by the end of the first ADR period were not successful.)

Note: Extensions may be requested anytime by a jurisdiction, but will only be effective in the years from January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2006. An original request for a TE/ADR may be granted for any period up to three years and subsequent requests for TE/ADR may extend the original request or be based on new circumstances but the total number of years for all requests cannot total more than five years or extend beyond January 1, 2006.

Section IIIA—TIME EXTENSION

Within this section, discuss your jurisdiction's progress in implementing diversion programs that were planned to achieve 50%. Provide any additional information that demonstrates "good faith effort." The CIWMB shall determine your jurisdiction's progress in demonstrating "good faith effort" towards complying with AB 939. Note: The answers to each question should be comprehensive and provide specific details regarding the jurisdiction's situation.

Attach additional sheets if necessary—please reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., IIIA-1).

1. **Why does your jurisdiction need more time to meet the 50% goal? Describe why SRRE selected programs did not achieve 50% diversion. Identify barriers to meeting the 50% goal and briefly indicate how they will be overcome.**

See attached sheest

2. **Why does your jurisdiction need the amount of time requested? Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for a Time Extension.**

See attached sheets

3. **Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.**

See attached sheets

4. **Provide any additional relevant information that supports the request.**

See attached sheets

Section IV A—PLAN OF CORRECTION

A Plan of Correction is required by PRC Section 41820(a)(6)(B). The plan is fundamentally a description of the actions the jurisdiction will take to meet the 50% goal by the expiration of the Time Extension.

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Residential %	14	Non-residential %	86

PROGRAM TYPE **Please use the Board's Program Types. The Program Glossary is online at:** www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE FULLY COMPLETED	ESTIMATED PERCENT DIVERSION
2030-RC-OSP	Expand	Expansion of commercial collection of food waste and commingled recyclables from restaurants, hotels, and businesses.	AB 939 Funds	January 1, 2006	4%
4060-SP-CAR	Expand	Expansion of collection of C&D wastes from construction sites through active assistance to builders and on-site monitoring to insure compliance with ordinance provisions for diversion.	AB 939 Funds	January 1, 2006	4%
		Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs			8%
		Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report			44%
		Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated			52%

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING DIVERSION ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM TYPE	NEW or EXPANDED	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	DATE FULLY COMPLETED
5020-ED-OUT	Expanded	The City will continue to expand educational efforts towards its commercial and C&D waste generators. The C&D market outlet brochure wil be updated annually. Brochures are distributed with permit approval for builders and are provided to businesses when soliciting participation.	July 1, 2005
5020-ED-PRN	Expanded	A new brochure devoted to business recycling is being produced and will be distributed to all businesses as part of the increased attention to commercial recycling	July 1, 2005

6010-PI-EIN	Expanded	The City will perform spot follow up checks with commercial business customers to be certain that refuse service reductions are occurring in accordance with the impact of recycling activities. The purpose of the monitoring activities is to insure that the economic benefits of reduced disposal bills is passed onto the participating businesses. This will create a positive economic incentive in addition to the reduced collection rates for recycling bins.	January 1, 2006

Section V – PARIS

Office of Local Assistance staff will be reviewing your Jurisdiction's Planning Annual Report Information System (PARIS) database printout as part of the evaluation of your request. Should the Jurisdiction have updates or revisions to the program implementation from the latest Annual Report submitted to the Board, please attach to the application the Jurisdiction's PARIS database printout showing updates or revisions.

Contact your Office of Local Assistance Representative at (916) 341-6199 for a copy of PARIS, or go to the Board's website at **www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/***.*

Section IIIA. 1.

As described in the City's Annual Report, a total of 40 SRRE programs have been successfully implemented. The City believes that an aggressive implementation of its existing SRRE programs along with the additional efforts noted in this time extension will result in the attainment of the City's diversion mandate.

The City has identified several areas that may have contributed to the drop in its diversion rate. Working with its hauler, Waste Management of the Desert, the City has developed solutions to overcome any barriers to successful implementation of the City's expanded diversion programs. Each of the program expansions is described below along with the identified barriers and the proposed solutions.

Commercial Recycling - Program 2030-RC-OSP The City has identified that more time and assistance is required in order to fully implement the commercial recycling portion of its proposed Plan of Correction (POC). The City has seen a significant expansion in its commercial sector. Most notable was the completion and full operation of the River project. The River is a 60,000 square foot multi-outlet mall. It has seven restaurants, 43 retail outlets, office space and a multiplex movie theater. Four 30-yard compactors that are collected on a daily basis service the River. The City has done a waste characterization of the contents of the compactors and has identified that over 45% of the materials in the compactors are cardboard. In addition, one compactor is almost exclusively food waste and could be composted at a locally sited fully permitted facility in Thermal at the east end of the Coachella Valley.

When fully implemented the expansion of commercial recycling will divert a total of 1,650 TPY (approximately 4%) from Rancho Mirage restaurants and businesses. The projected source of the tonnage is as follows: 625 TPY of food waste from 40 restaurants; 830 TPY of food waste from one compactor at the River Mall and 1 compactor from a hotel; 195 TPY of mixed recyclables from an additional 75 commercial accounts.

Barriers

The City has requested its hauler to identify any barriers to increased diversion in the commercial sector. The two issues identified by the hauler were space constraints in trash enclosures and contamination due to insufficient training at the waste generator level.

Solutions

The City has worked with its hauler to compile a listing of current commercial accounts that are currently utilizing the recycling programs. A total of 31% of the City's businesses were enrolled in the recycling program in 2002. This rate increased to 39% in 2003. The City has instructed its hauler to increase the number of businesses to a 50% participation level, starting with the largest generators and working down in size and amounts of recyclables generated. A total of 75 additional accounts have been identified and will be targeted for implementation.

The City is providing technical assistance to commercial businesses to augment program implementation as well as providing training at the waste generator level. This will alleviate the contamination issues that have been experienced due to employee turnover and lack of familiarity with the program requirements.

The City began designing in dedicated space for recycling in bin enclosures to new developments in 1999. The River project was also supplied with assistance in allowing adequate space for recycling activities. Site work has been done to identify why new developments still were experiencing space constraints. The site work reeled that space originally dedicated to recycling has been taken up with uniform storage, firewood storage, expanded grease containers, and a variety of other activities. The City will work with its hauler and waste generators to insure that space issues do not preclude recycling activities.

The City has also identified that the hauler needs more City support when first approaching businesses to enroll them in a recycling program. City staff will be working with the hauler in making more initial contacts throughout the commercial sector. The process for identifying additional accounts will begin with the largest 30 commercial generators. The process of selection will continue with the next 30 largest and continue until City staff and CIWMB are satisfied that all feasible accounts have been identified and that bins have been placed with appropriate training and monitoring.

Finally, the City has identified that a lack of reporting and monitoring of the hauler's effort by City staff has acted as a barrier to fully implementing the program as originally designed. As a remedy the hauler and the city have established a bi-monthly reporting system. These reports will be forwarded monthly to the OLA staff administering the city's 1066 POC so all parties can be current on the status of implementation.

In addition to the monitoring efforts described above the City will also work with its hauler to monitor the level of refuse service reduction that is realized with the introduction of the recycling bins. The hauler will provide, on a monthly basis, a list of all recycling commercial accounts by their level of service and the anticipated reduction in solid waste collection. The list will include customer name, location, equipment deliveries and removals and a contact person for each account. The City will perform spot follow up checks with the customers to be certain that refuse service reductions are occurring in accordance with the impact of the recycling activities. The purpose of the monitoring activities is to insure that the economic benefits of reduced disposal bills is passed onto the participating businesses. This will create a positive economic incentive in addition to the reduced collection rates for recycling bins that is described in supporting program 6010-PI-EIN.

Construction & Demolition - Program 4060-SP-CAR Along with the increase in commercial activity, the City of rancho Mirage has experienced a concurrent rise in the number of construction and demolition projects underway. Along with the increase in both residential and commercial building projects, the City is itself erecting a new library. When fully implemented the expansion of C&D recycling will divert a total of 1,500 TPY (approximately 4%) from Rancho Mirage construction sites

Barriers
The Coachella Valley is isolated from most of the infrastructure that is required to effectively institute comprehensive C&D programs. Long transportation distances to Los Angeles basin markets has inhibited the development of C&D recycling. In addition, the local building community was unfamiliar with the concepts and was reluctant to add the recycling to their projects. Another barrier was the lack of incentive for the City's franchised hauler to actively promote and implement comprehensive C&D diversion programs. Finally, an uneven collection infrastructure was dominant with contested exclusions made by the City's hauler, builders' use of cleanup contractors and the occasional illegal dumping on sovereign nation lands.

Solutions
The City of Rancho Mirage has developed a three-pronged approach to encourage C&D recycling. First, the City researched all available outlets for wood waste, concrete, drywall, and other common construction materials. This information was then verified and placed in a 12-page pocket handbook along with common methods of setting up diversion programs on job sites. The booklet is now handed out to all project applicants. Secondly, the City developed a comprehensive C&D ordinance that requires a recycling plan and a deposit to be provided for each project within the City. Finally, the City is actively monitoring construction projects to both assure compliance and to provide technical assistance to any project that requires help.

Section IIIA. 2

Why does your jurisdiction need the amount of time requested? Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for a Time Extension.

The City is requesting a time extension to January 1, 2006. The rapid growth in both commercial wastes and the building expansion has overtaken the City's existing recycling infrastructure and programs. The City believes that the time extension will allow it to catch up with the surge in construction and commercial growth and successfully oversee the implementation of all the programs identified in its time extension request. As part of the implementation strategy the City will require its hauler to have all programs fully implemented by August 31, 2005. Granting the time extension until Dec. 31, 2005, will give the City approximately 4 months to monitor the results of full implementation and to determine if the City is successfully achieving the 50% diversion requirement.

Section IIIA.3

Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.

The City and the Franchise Hauler have implemented 40 SRRE programs as documented in its Annual Reports to the CIWMB.

1010-SR-BCM SO	Y	Y SO	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO
Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching							
1020-SR-BWR SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Business Waste Reduction Program							
1030-SR-PMT SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Procurement							
1050-SR-GOV SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Government Source Reduction Programs							
1060-SR-MTE SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Material Exchange, Thrift Shops							
2000-RC-CRB SO	Y	Y SO	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO
Residential Curbside							
2010-RC-DRP SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Residential Drop-Off							
2020-RC-BYB SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Residential Buy-Back							
2030-RC-OSP SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Commercial On-Site Pickup							
2060-RC-GOV SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO

Government Recycling Programs							
2070-RC-SNL	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Special Collection Seasonal (regular)							
2080-RC-SPE	Y	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Special Collection Events							
3000-CM-RCG	N	Y	NA	PF	PF	PF	PF
PF		PF					
Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection							
3010-CM-RSG	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Residential Self-haul Greenwaste							
3020-CM-COG	N	N	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA		NA					
Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up							
3030-CM-CSG	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste							
3040-CM-FWC	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Food Waste Composting							
4020-SP-TRS	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Tires							
4030-SP-WHG	N	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
White Goods							
4040-SP-SCM	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Scrap Metal							
4050-SP-WDW	N	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Wood Waste							
4060-SP-CAR	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble							
5000-ED-ELC	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)							
5010-ED-PRN	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)							
5020-ED-OUT	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
SO		SO					
Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)							

5030-ED-SCH SO	N	Y SO	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO
Schools (education and curriculum)							
6000-PI-PLB SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Product and Landfill Bans							
6010-PI-EIN SO	N	Y SO	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO
Economic Incentives							
6020-PI-ORD SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Ordinances							
7000-FR-MRF SO	N	Y SO	1991	SO	SO	SO	SO
MRF							
7010-FR-LAN SO	N	Y SO	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO
Landfill							
7030-FR-CMF SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Composting Facility							
7040-FR-ADC AO	N	N AO	1997	NA	NA	AI	AO
Alternative Daily Cover							
8010-TR-BIO SO	N	Y SO	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO
Biomass							
9000-HH-PMF SO	N	Y SO	1996	PF	SI	SO	SO
Permanent Facility							
9010-HH-MPC SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Mobile or Periodic Collection							
9020-HH-CSC SO	Y	Y SO	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO
Curbside Collection							
9030-HH-WSE PF	N	Y PF	NA	PF	PF	PF	PF
Waste Exchange							
9040-HH-EDP SO	Y	Y SO	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO
Education Programs							
9050-HH-OTH NA	N	N NA	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other HHW							

The programs listed above achieved a preliminary diversion rate of 44% in the year 2003. The City has documented in its Annual Reports the progress of its on-going efforts. A summary of the City's efforts for major programs is provided below.

2000-RC-CRB - Residential Curbside

The total quantity of material collected by the curbside recycling program in 2002 increased 163.5 tons or 14% compared to the year 2001 results. This follows a 33% increase in 2001 and a 53% increase in 2000. This result was created by a major outreach effort that began with distribution of 35 gallon wheeled carts to each single-family residence in the City that wanted to participate in the curbside recycling program.

2030-RC-OSP - Commercial On-Site Pickup

The commercial recycling program provided by Waste Management, pursuant to the City's contract, collects mixed paper, computer paper, white paper, cardboard, newspaper, glass and beverage containers from businesses in Rancho Mirage. Businesses commingle their materials in a single wheeled cart or bin. As with the residential recyclable materials, the commercial recyclables are placed in transfer trailers and hauled to Quality Fibers in Pico Rivera for processing. In 2002 the program successfully diverted a total of 611 tons.

2070-RC-SNL - Special Collection Seasonal (regular)

In addition to a special Christmas Tree Recycling Program ran during the 2001, 2002 and 2003 holiday seasons, the City's Franchise Haulers provided all residents with two complimentary bulky items pick-ups each year.

3020-CM-COG - Commercial On-Site Green Waste Pick-up

Landscapers and other businesses use Waste Management's Recycle America facility for a fee. During 2002, these users delivered 643.81 tons of green waste.

4060-SP-CAR - Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble

A Construction/Demolition Debris Recycling brochure describing local C/D recyclers is available at the Planning and Building Department counter at City Hall and is mailed upon request. A total of 6,855 tons of construction and demolition waste diverted from in 2002. The main facility utilized for concrete and asphalt waste is Z Best Grinding (formerly World Products Recycling) located in Thousand Palms.

5000-ED-ELC - Electronic – (radio, TV, Web, hotlines)

The City's Franchised Hauler provides regular updates to their Web site regarding important program information. The Web site also includes third party recycling sources.

5010-ED-PRN - Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)

The following list provides a highlight of the City's educational activities.

Newsletter Articles

The City publishes articles on recycling and solid waste issues in their newsletter. The newsletter is mailed to all Rancho Mirage residents. The articles include the following topics: composting used oil collection, the curbside recycling program, fall and spring clean-ups, telephone book recycling and the holiday greenery recycling program.

Recycling and Solid Waste Brochures

During 2002 community outreach programs were conducted to promote the telephone book recycling program, the household hazardous waste round-up, the Spring and Fall community clean-up program, the holiday greenery recycling program, the construction/demolition debris program, and the green waste recycling program. Copies of sample ads, flyers and brochures prepared for these programs are included in Exhibit B.

"Make a Difference...RECYCLE!" Video

A video promoting recycling in Rancho Mirage and throughout the Coachella Valley was produced in 1996. The video follows a local *Desert Sun* newspaper through its recycling life cycle. All of the video footage was shot locally to make it specific to Rancho Mirage and the Coachella Valley. The newspaper is followed from the time it is purchased, read and placed in the recycling crate, through collection of the newspaper for recycling, transportation to the mill for recycling, pulping of the paper, the manufacture into new newsprint, the printing of a new edition of the *Desert Sun* on the recycled newsprint, and placement of the newspaper in the news stand rack.
Copies of the video continued to be available at City Hall in 2002 for use in making recycling presentations to schools and community groups.

Presentations to Homeowner's Associations - Speakers Bureau

Representatives from the City, the City's consultant, and Waste Management are available to make presentations to homeowner's groups or other associations on the topics of recycling and solid waste. Because many of the gated communities have special "Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions" ("CC & R's") that dictate how solid waste and recycling may occur speakers are available to meet with the homeowner's groups to determine how best to provide curbside, centralized or customized recycling services to homes in the gated community.

Awards To Local Businesses
The City recognizes the recycling and source reduction efforts of local businesses by presenting awards, plaques and certificates of appreciation to businesses that are making extra efforts to implement programs.

5020-ED-OUT - Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)
The City provides free technical consulting to all businesses through use of City staff and a consulting firm. A comprehensive audit was done in 2003 of the River compactors and the information was provided to the property management firm for use in planning diversion programs. The City has extensive programs for special events held during the "high season". These include planning, publicizing and coordinating **special event recycling**. Sample programs are the Kraft Nabisco LPGA Tournament, Frank Sinatra Celebrity Invitational Tournament, and Bob Hope Chrysler Classic.

Section IIIA. 4
Provide any additional relevant information that supports this request.

The City has taken a proactive role in supporting recycling activities. For example, the City utilized staff and consultants in assisting in the sitting of a local full scale composting facility that serves the entire region. Staff has been active in furthering the regional development of an ordinance dealing with C&D recycling. Rancho Mirage utilizes rubberized asphalt made from recycled tires whenever possible for paving projects. While these tires are not directly collected in Rancho Mirage, the City is making every effort to support the market for used tires by using rubberized asphalt in paving projects. The City has taken a lead in expanding recycling activities at special event such as the LPG tours. Finally, the City has been active in the development and expansion of markets for C&D materials.

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Rancho Mirage

Date Printed
March 2,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	Y	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Rancho Mirage

Date Printed
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Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2080-RC-SPE Special Collection Events	Y	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	NA	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF
3010-CM-RSG Residential Self-haul Greenwaste	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	N	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3040-CM-FWC Food Waste Composting	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	N	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4040-SP-SCM Scrap Metal	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	N	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6000-PI-PLB Product and Landfill Bans	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	N	Y	1991	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Program Listing for Rancho Mirage

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Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
7010-FR-LAN Landfill	N	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7040-FR-ADC Alternative Daily Cover	N	N	1997	NA	NA	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
8010-TR-BIO Biomass	N	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	N	Y	1996	PF	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9030-HH-WSE Waste Exchange	N	Y	NA	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF	PF
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9050-HH-OTH Other HHW	N	N	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI

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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Rancho Mirage

Date Printed
March 2,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status

Add any additional programs below

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CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-86

Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City Of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires the Board to review each City, County, and Regional Agency's (jurisdiction) Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) at least once every two years; and

WHEREAS, by conducting the Biennial Review in accordance with Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 18772, the Board will determine if a jurisdiction has implemented its SRRE programs, and if a jurisdiction is meeting the diversion requirements as specified under PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, in 1997, Senate Bill (SB) 1066 modified PRC Section 41820 and Section 41785 for multiple year and multiple requests from jurisdictions for Time Extensions or Alternative Diversion Requirements in meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the Board developed an application intended to provide guidance on the information and documentation that is needed to meet the requirements identified in PRC Sections 41820 and 41785, and approved the application on May 23, 2000; and

WHEREAS, based on the staff review of the SRRE for the City of Rancho Mirage (City), Board staff found that the City has been implementing diversion programs but needs more time to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the City has submitted the necessary information and documentation required in a completed SB1066 Time Extension application;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby accepts the City of Rancho Mirage's SB 1066 application for a time extension through December 31, 2005, to implement its SRRE and to meet the 50 percent diversion requirement.

(Over)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs the City of Rancho Mirage to report on its progress in implementing its Plan of Correction by submitting a six month status report and and a final report at the end of the extension with the Annual Report.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 9

ITEM

Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City Of Vista, San Diego County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The City of Vista (City) has submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) a completed Senate Bill (SB)1066 Time Extension request for meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement. Staff review indicates that while the City has been implementing the source reduction, recycling, and composting programs selected in its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), it will need to implement the proposed Plan of Correction to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement. The City currently has a 50 percent diversion rate for 2001 and 45 percent for 2002. The City is requesting to extend the due date for achieving 50 percent diversion through December 31, 2005. Staff's analysis of the City's Plan of Correction indicates the plan is reasonable, given the City's waste stream.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board approved the City's 1999/2000 Biennial Review results on October 15, 2002.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. The Board may approve the City's application as submitted for an extension to the 2000 diversion requirement on the basis of its good faith effort to-date to implement diversion programs and its plans for future implementation.
2. The Board may approve the City's application as may be modified by the jurisdiction at the Board meeting.
3. The Board may approve the City's application as submitted but also make recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs that it believes the jurisdiction should add to its plan for it to be successful.
4. The Board may make recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs that it believes the jurisdiction should add for its plan to be successful and continue the item to the next Board meeting to allow the jurisdiction time to revise its application.
5. The Board may disapprove the City's application and allow the jurisdiction to revise and resubmit the application based upon the Board's specified reasons for disapproval.
6. The Board may disapprove the City's application and direct staff to commence the process to issue a compliance order because the Board's specified reasons for disapproval cannot be addressed by a revised application.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board adopt option No. 1: approve the City's application as submitted for an extension to the 2000 diversion requirement on the basis of its good faith effort to-date to implement diversion programs and its plans for future implementation.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires the Board to review each City, County, and Regional Agency's (jurisdiction's) SRRE at least once every two years. As a result of this review, the Board may find a jurisdiction has implemented programs and achieved the diversion requirement; that a jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement diversion programs, but has not achieved the 50 percent diversion requirement; or that a compliance order should be assigned to a jurisdiction that has failed to adequately implement its SRRE and/or failed to achieve the diversion requirement.

Alternatively, a jurisdiction that has not achieved the diversion requirement may petition for one or more time extensions to meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement for a maximum of five years; no extensions may be effective beyond January 1, 2006 (PRC Section 41820).

PRC Section 41820(b) further provides that:

> *"(1) When considering a request for an extension, the board may make specific recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs.*
> *(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude the board from disapproving any request for an extension.*
> *(3) If the board disapproves a request for an extension, the board shall specify its reasons for the disapproval."*

The Board may initially grant a one, two or three year extension for meeting the diversion requirements if the following conditions are met:

- The jurisdiction has submitted all required planning elements;
- The Board finds that the jurisdiction is making a good faith effort to implement the programs identified in its SRRE;
- The jurisdiction submits a plan of correction demonstrating that it will meet the diversion requirements by the time the extension expires including: the programs that it will expand or start implementing, the dates of implementation, and the means of funding.

2. Basis for staff's analysis

Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Key Jurisdiction Conditions								
Waste Stream Data								
Base Year	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)**	**Population**	**Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage**	**Residential Waste Stream Percentage**
1990	42	49	50	45	11.25	93,200	54%	46%

SB 1066 Data			
Extension End Date	**Program Review Site Visit by Board Staff**	**Reporting Frequency**	**Proposed Diversion Increase**
December 31, 2005	2004	Every 6 Months Final Report	16 %

City's geographic location: The City is 18 square miles in size and is located in the northwest portion of San Diego County approximately 45 miles north of downtown San Diego and approximately six miles east of the Pacific Ocean.

Staff Analysis of First SB 1066 Application:

Attachment 1 provides an overview of the following:

- The barriers faced by the jurisdiction to meeting the 50% diversion requirement, and the jurisdiction's explanation as to why additional time is necessary for meeting the diversion requirement;
- Staff's analysis of the reasonableness of the request;
- Diversion programs the jurisdiction is proposing to expand or newly implement in the Plan of Correction (Section IV-A of the SB1066 Time Extension application);
- Staff's analysis of whether the programs to be expanded or newly proposed are appropriate, given the barriers confronted by the jurisdiction, and the jurisdiction's waste stream.

Plan of Correction:

A jurisdiction's SB1066 time extension request must include a Plan of Correction that:

a. demonstrates meeting 50 percent before the time extension expires;

b. includes source reduction, recycling, and composting programs the City will implement (existing programs it will modify and new programs it will implement).

c. identifies the date when 50 percent will be achieved;

d. identifies funding necessary for new and/or expanded programs.

The jurisdiction's Plan of Correction meets the above requirements. Board staff has also conducted an assessment of the jurisdiction's current program implementation, including a program review site visit. Based on Board staff's understanding of the relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contributed to the need for an extension, Board staff believes the jurisdiction's proposed new Plan of Correction to be reasonable. The jurisdiction's request and staff's analyses are explained in the attachment matrix (Attachments 1) for the jurisdiction.

In addition, PRC Section 41820(d) directs Board staff to provide technical assistance to a jurisdiction that requests assistance in meeting the diversion requirements, such as

identifying model policies and programs implemented by other jurisdictions of similar size, geography, and demographic mix. Lastly, a jurisdiction with a Board-approved time extension is required to include a summary of its progress in complying with its Plan of Correction in each annual report that is due prior to the end of the time extension [per PRC Section 41821(b)(5)]. Staff recommends that the jurisdiction also be required to submit six month progress reports as well as a final report at the end of their extension.

3. Findings

Staff has determined that the Board may grant the requested first Time Extension because they meet the requirements of PRC Section 41820; specifically:

- The jurisdiction has submitted all required planning elements.
- The jurisdiction is making a good faith effort to implement the programs identified in its SRRE and those proposed in its first Plan of Correction.
- The jurisdiction has submitted a Plan of Correction demonstrating that it will meet the diversion requirements by the time the extension expires including: the programs that it will expand or start implementing, the dates of implementation, and the means of funding.

A comprehensive list of the jurisdiction's SRRE-selected and implemented diversion programs is provided in Attachments 2. Because of the jurisdiction's efforts to-date and their plans for expanding those efforts to reach the 50 percent diversion requirement as outlined in their respective Plan of Correction, staff is recommending approval of their first SB1066 time extension application.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Allowing the City more time to implement diversion programs will help to increase waste diversion, both locally and statewide.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Allowing the City more time to implement new and expanding diversion programs and to measure the impact these newly expanded programs have had on diversion will assist the City in achieving the diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41820 that allows jurisdictions to petition for more time to implement additional diversion programs to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement for 2000, and allows the Board the discretion to grant that time extension.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for City of Vista						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**%Native American**	**%Asian**	**%Pacific Islander**	**%Other**
49.9	38.9	3.9	0.5	3.6	0.6	0.2

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Vista		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% individuals below poverty level**
42,594	54, 117	14.2

* Per household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representative, there are no environmental justice issues in this community.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The City offers education and outreach in both Spanish and English. All printed material is in both Spanish and English.
- **Project Benefits.** The expansion of the existing, and implementation of the additional programs listed in this item will help to increase the City's diversion rates.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan goal 2, objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed) by assessing the City's efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal.

This item also supports Strategic Plan goal 7, objective 1 (Promote source reduction to minimize the amount of waste generated, strategy (B) (Continue to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed existing waste diversion mandates) by demonstrating staff's continual efforts to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed the waste diversion mandates.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Time Extension Matrix for the City of Vista
2. SB1066 Time Extension Application for the City of Vista
3. Program Listing for the City of Vista
4. Resolution Number 2005-87

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Zane Poulson **Phone:** (916) 341-6265
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administrative Staff: NA Phone: NA

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

City of Vista

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

City of Vista First Time Extension Application Matrix

Barriers/Reason for First Time Extension	Staff's Analysis
Barriers in Construction and Demolition Diversion programs: • There is a lack of information on where residents and contractors that self-haul waste can take recyclable materials. • Although the City's franchise waste hauler recently opened a new mixed C&D processing facility for mixed C&D roll-off loads the facility has not had time to have a large impact on the City's diversion rate and the City needs additional time to promote the availability of the program. • The City does not currently have any requirements to insure that residents or contractors who generate large amounts of C&D waste take the recyclable material to nearby C&D recycling facilities. **Reasons for First Time Extension:** • The City will provide outreach and education to residents and contractors promoting the use of nearby C&D recycling facilities and promoting the hauler's new mixed C&D roll-off recycling program. • The City and the City's franchise hauler will continue to promote the use of the roll-offs for mixed C&D waste that can be sorted and recycled at the hauler's mixed C&D processing facility. The Time Extension will give the City the opportunity to experience a full year's impact on the City's diversion rate. • The City needs additional time to adopt a C&D recycling ordinance that will require contractors and residents to utilize the variety of C&D recycling options available to the City. The City will also need time to educate residents and contractors on the requirements of the ordinance and	**Construction and Demolition Diversion:** • As the northern section of San Diego County continues to grow construction and demolition (C&D) waste may have a significant impact of the City's diversion rate if the City does not take steps to divert C&D waste from the landfills. • Board staff agrees that it will be important for the City to promote the use of C&D recycling opportunities available to residents and contractors who work in the City. • As has been demonstrated by other cities with large growth an ordinance that requires residents and contractors to divert C&D waste from landfills can have a significant impact on the amount of waste disposed within the City.
Barriers in Commercial On-site Collection program: • The City's current commercial recycling incentives are not sufficient to motivate many of the City's non-residential generators to participate in the commercial on-site collection recycling program. • There is a need for additional outreach and education efforts to promote recycling opportunities for businesses and to assure that there recycling needs are met. • A lack of available space for commercial recycling bins within industrial complexes. **Reasons for First Time Extension:** • The City needs the additional time to amend its waste hauler agreement to improve economic	**Commercial On-site Collection:** • Board staff agrees that economic incentives can have an impact on the number of businesses that are willing to participate in commercial recycling programs. • It will be important for the City and hauler to promote the recycling opportunities and new economic incentives to increase the business participation. • It will also be important for the City hauler to work with businesses to meet their specific recycling needs and to overcome issues such as inadequate space for large recycling bins.

incentives for businesses to participate in recycling opportunities offered to businesses within the City. • The City will conduct more outreach and expand the education efforts to inform businesses about the recycling options and to promote new economic incentives for businesses to participate in recycling programs.	
Barriers in Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste: • Lack of recycling options for landscapers to take greenwaste for diversion. • A need for additional education and outreach to landscapers to promote greenwaste diversion. **Reasons for First Time Extension:** • The City needs additional time to locate appropriate sites for greenwaste drop-off bins to serve as greenwaste collection locations for local landscapers. • The City needs additional time to conduct outreach and education efforts to promote the availability and use of the new locations.	**Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste:** • Board staff agrees that the addition of greenwaste drop-off sites may provide opportunities for landscapers to divert their greenwaste rather than disposing of the material. • Outreach and education to local landscapers will be important to promote the new diversion opportunity to landscapers and assure that the sites are utilized.

Plan of Correction	Staff's Analysis	Estimated Percent Diversion
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self-haul The City will require contractors to work with the City's waste hauler to ensure that all mixed C&D roll-off loads are sent to a new mixed C&D recycling facility in the City of San Marcos. The City will use a C&D ordinance to require self-haul C&D waste to be taken to existing recycling facilities near the City to recycle wood, concrete, asphalt, and scrap metal. The program will be supported by outreach and education programs for contractors and residents.	This program is important because of the increase in construction and demolition activity in the northern section of San Diego County. By increasing the participation in C&D self-haul recycling opportunities and the mixed C&D roll-off recycling opportunity the City can significantly decrease the amount of C&D disposal from the City.	10 %
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-site Pick-up The City will improve its outreach and education effort to businesses in the City and the City will work with the City's franchise hauler and businesses to identify and improve incentives for businesses to participate in the City's commercial recycling program.	By restructuring the economic incentives and promoting recycling opportunities to businesses the City has the opportunity to significantly increase the amount of business recycling within the City.	5 %

3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste The City will provide a number of drop-off sites for green waste throughout the City. The City will work with the City's waste hauler to identify appropriate sites for drop-off locations. The City will support the program with a greenwaste diversion ordinance and the City will provide outreach and education to landscapers to ensure that they are aware of the availability of drop-off locations and the importance of green waste diversion.	The greenwaste drop-off sites will provide an opportunity for landscapers to divert large loads of greenwaste material for composting.	1 %
Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs		16.0 %
Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report		34 %
Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated		50 %

Support Programs	
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances The City will adopt a C&D recycling ordinance to support the City's C&D diversion efforts and the City will adopt a greenwaste diversion ordinance to ensure that landscapers participate in the City's proposed self-haul greenwaste diversion program.	A C&D ordinance is an important supporting program to increase participation in available C&D recycling opportunities and will insure that future construction and demolition activities in the City don't have a large negative impact on the City's diversion rate.
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives The City will the City's waste hauler franchise agreement to improve economic incentives for non-residential waste customers to assist the City in expanding the City's commercial recycling program.	Staff agrees that proper economic incentives for business recycling can have a large impact on the number of businesses that participate in business recycling opportunities.
5020-ED-OUT Outreach The City will conduct outreach to businesses to promote recycling opportunities and incentives. The City will provide outreach to residents and contractors to promote available C&D recycling options. The City will promote the new public greenwaste drop-off sites to landscapers. All outreach will be conducted in Spanish and English.	Outreach is a critical component to the success of the City's proposed C&D self-haul, business on-site collection, and greenwaste drop-off diversion programs. Outreach will insure that education materials are reaching all potential participants and outreach will insure that the City's proposed programs meets the specific recycling needs of businesses, contractors, and residents.
5000-ED-ELC and 5010-ED-PRN Education (Electronic and Print) The City will provide education through newsletters, informational handouts, and inserts in City mailers for business licenses and other permits. Information will be made available at City public counters and on the City's website. All educational materials will be available in both English and Spanish.	Education programs are important for the success of new programs to inform participants of the program changes and enhancements and to promote increased participation.

To request a Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR), please complete and sign this request sheet and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance, (MS 25)
1001 I Street
PO Box 4025
Sacramento CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

For a Time Extension complete Sections I, II, III-A, IV-A, and V.

For an Alternative Diversion Requirement complete Sections I, II, III-B, IV-B and V.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name	County
City of Vista	San Diego

Authorized Signature	Title
Rita L. Geldert	City Manager

Type/Print Name of Person Signing	Date	Phone
Rita L. Geldert	01/24/05	(760) 426-1340

Person Completing This Form (please print or type)	Title
Aly Zimmermann	Senior Management Analyst

Phone	E-mail Address	Fax
(760)726-1340	azimmermann@ci.vista.ca.us	(760)639-6131

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code
P.O. Box 1988	Vista	CA	92085-1988

Section II—Cover Sheet

This cover sheet is to be completed for each Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR) requested.

1. Eligibility

Has your jurisdiction filed its Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Nondisposal Facility Element with the Board (must have been filed by July 1, 1998 if you are requesting an ADR)?

☐ No. If no, stop; not eligible for a TE or ADR.

☒ Yes. If yes, then eligible for a TE or ADR.

2. Specific Request and Length of Request

Please specify the request desired.

☒ **Time Extension Request**

Specific years requested _2003, 2004, 2005_____

Is this a second request? ☒ No ☐ Yes Specific years requested. _ _____
(**Note:** Requests for an additional extension will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet the 50% goal by the end of the first extension were not successful.)

☐ **Alternative Diversion Requirement Request (*Not allowed for Regional Agencies*).**

Specific ADR requested _ _____%, for the years_ _____.

Is this a second ADR request? ☐ No ☐ Yes Specific ADR requested _ ____%, for the years _ _____
(**Note:** Requests for an additional ADR will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet 50% by the end of the first ADR period were not successful.)

Note: Extensions may be requested anytime by a jurisdiction, but will only be effective in the years from January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2006. An original request for a TE/ADR may be granted for any period up to three years and subsequent requests for TE/ADR may extend the original request or be based on new circumstances but the total number of years for all requests cannot total more than five years or extend beyond January 1, 2006.

Section IIIA—TIME EXTENSION

Within this section, discuss your jurisdiction's progress in implementing diversion programs that were planned to achieve 50%. Provide any additional information that demonstrates "good faith effort." The CIWMB shall determine your jurisdiction's progress in demonstrating "good faith effort" towards complying with AB 939. Note: The answers to each question should be comprehensive and provide specific details regarding the jurisdiction's situation.

Attach additional sheets if necessary—please reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., IIIA-1).

1. Why does your jurisdiction need more time to meet the 50% goal? Describe why SRRE selected programs did not achieve 50% diversion. Identify barriers to meeting the 50% goal and briefly indicate how they will be overcome.

The City of Vista is requesting this time extension allow for the implementation of a new Construction and Demolition ordinance, and the aggressive expansion of the city's commercial recycling program. The City's SRRE has 39 programs. However, the city has increased in population, and at the same time experienced a significant expansion of commercial and industrial development. The City's current SRRE selected programs are not addressing the largest waste producing elements in the City.

There are barriers to the programs the city wishes to create and expand. In terms of the creation of a Construction & Demolition ordinance, current barriers include a lack of cooperation from contractors, the inexistence of local mixed C&D processing facilties, and a need for education of both commercial contractors and Vista residents as to what C&D items can be recycled and where recycling facilties are located. Specific barriers to expanding the City's commerical recycling program include a low level of outreach and education to the city's industrial business community, a lack of available space for commercial recycling bins within the industrial complexes, as well as the fact that there is currently little to no real incentive for businesses to recycle.

2. Why does your jurisdiction need the amount of time requested? Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for a Time Extension.

The City of Vista is requesting a time extension through the end of 2005 to allow for the complete implementation of a Construction & Demolition Ordinance, as well as the full implementation of the expansion of the city's commercial recycling program.

In terms of implementing a C& D Ordinance, we will need the requested time to: (1) educate our elected officials and senior management as to the need for a C&D Ordinance; (2) begin outreach and education efforts in the construction community about a pending ordinance (3) draft an ordinance and allow it to run through the council approval process; (4) implement the ordinance, which includes amending and adding the required disclosure forms in the planning department office, and educating Planning Department staff as to how to ensure compliance of the ordinance; and, (5) conducting outreach to contractors and residents regarding the new ordinance and the C&D options available to them.

Additional time is needed for the expansion of the city's commercial recycling program to allow for collaboration with our waste hauler to identify incentives that could be created for commercial recyling; to implement any new policies via an amendment to the franchise agreement; and, to educate the commercial and industrial community as to the new incentives available for recycling.

3. Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.

Vista has been successful in many of its diversion programs, including

1. Co-mingled Automated Recycling Collection: since moving to a co-mingled automated recycling collection system in March 2002, Vista's diversion has been impacted in a very positive manner, diverting more than 20,000 tons from the waste stream.

2. Greenwaste Diversion: Vista diverts approximately 3416 tons of greenwaste from the waste stream annually.

3. City Recycling Purchasing Policy: Vista City Council Policy Number 100-04 declares that it is the policy of the City to purchase and use recycled products wherever possible.

4. HHW Facility Self Drop Off and Residential Pick Up for Elderly and Disabled:

Vista has almost 40 programs in its SRRE and works very hard to maintain these programs at high levels of participation. In addition, Vista staff works closely with our exclusive waste hauler (EDCO Disposal) to encourage recycling.

4. Provide any additional relevant information that supports the request.

Section IIIB—ALTERNATIVE DIVERSION REQUIREMENT

Within this section, discuss your jurisdiction's progress in implementing diversion programs that were planned to achieve 50%. Provide any additional information that demonstrates "good faith effort." The CIWMB shall determine your jurisdiction's efforts in demonstrating "good faith effort" towards complying with AB 939. Note: The answers to each question should be comprehensive and provide specific details regarding the jurisdiction's situation.

Attach additional sheets if necessary—please reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., IIIB-1.).

1. Why does your jurisdiction need and Alternative Diversion Requirement? Describe why SRRE selected programs did not achieve 50% diversion. Identify barriers to meeting the 50% goal and briefly indicate how they will be overcome.

2. Why is your jurisdiction requesting an Alternative Diversion Requirement in lieu of a Time Extension?

3. Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.

4. Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for an ADR. Provide any relevant information that supports the request.

Section IV A—PLAN OF CORRECTION

A Plan of Correction is required by PRC Section 41820(a)(6)(B). The plan is fundamentally a description of the actions the jurisdiction will take to meet the 50% goal by the expiration of the Time Extension.

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Residential %	46%	Non-residential %	54%

PROGRAM TYPE **Please use the Board's Program Types. The Program Glossary is online at:** www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE FULLY COMPLETED	ESTIMATED PERCENT DIVERSION
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self Haul	New	Construction and Demolition Self Haul for Contractors and Residents. This would require contractor's to work with the City's waste hauler to ensure that all mixed C&D loads from roll-offs will be sent to a mixed C&D recucling facility in San Marcos. The City would use a C&D ordinace to assist in diverting wood, concrete, asphalt, and scrap metal to existing recycling facilties near the City. In addition, the City will conduct an outreach and education program for contractors and residents to assist in increasing participation in the C&D recycling program.		12/31/2005	10%
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On Site Pick Up	Expand	Commercial Recycling Program. THe City plans to work with its waste hauler to improve commercial recycling. The City will increase outreach and education to its industrial corridors, and work with our waste hauler to identify potential incentives for recycling by commercial businesses.		12/31/2005	5%
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self Haul Greenwaste	New	Greenwaste Self Haul for Landscaping Companies. The City intends to provide a number of drop-off sites for green waste throughout the City. City officials will work with the City's waste hauler to idenfly appropriate sites for drop off. In addition, the City will conduct an outreach and education program for landscapers to ensure they are aware of the availability of drop-off locations and the importance of green waste diversion.		12/31/2005	1%
		Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs			16%
		Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report			34%
		Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated			50%

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PROGRAMS SUPPORTING DIVERSION ACTIVITIES			
PROGRAM TYPE	**NEW or EXPANDED**	**DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM**	**DATE FULLY COMPLETED**
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	New	Construction and Demolition Ordinance & Greenwaste Diversion Ordinance.	12/31/2005
6010-PI-EIN-Economic Incentives	Expanded	Amending Waste Hauler Franchise Agreement to expand commercial recycling program	12/31/2005
5020-ED-OUT Outreach and 5010-ED-PRN Print (Education) and 5000-ED-ELC Electronic	New	Outreach and Education: Outreach to businesses to promote recycling opportunities and incentives, outreachy to contractors and residents regarding available C&D recycling options, outreach to landscapers to promote new greenwaste drop-off sites. Education through newsletters, informational handouts, inserts in city mailers for business licenses and other permits. Information will be made available at City public counters and on the City's website. All outreach and education will be conducted in English and Spanish.	12/31/2005

Section IV B—GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

Goal Achievement describes the activities the jurisdiction will use to achieve the ADR.
Attach additional sheets if necessary..

Residential %		Non-residential %	

PROGRAM TYPE Please use the Board's Program Types. The Program Glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE FULLY COMPLETED	ESTIMATED PERCENT DIVERSION
		Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs			
		Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report			
		Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated			

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING DIVERSION ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM TYPE	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	DATE FULLY COMPLETED

Section V – PARIS

Office of Local Assistance staff will be reviewing your Jurisdiction's Planning Annual Report Information System (PARIS) database printout as part of the evaluation of your request. Should the Jurisdiction have updates or revisions to the program implementation from the latest Annual Report submitted to the Board, please attach to the application the Jurisdiction's PARIS database printout showing updates or revisions.

Contact your Office of Local Assistance Representative at (916) 341-6199 for a copy of PARIS, or go to the Board's website at **www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/**.

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Vista

Date Printed
February 28,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1000-SR-XGC Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	N	N	1995	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	N	N	1992	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	Y	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	N	Y	1996	PF	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2010-RC-DRP Residential Drop-Off	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Vista

Date Printed
February 28,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
2040-RC-SFH Commercial Self-Haul	N	N	1996	PF	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2080-RC-SPE Special Collection Events	N	N	1992	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	N	1996	PF	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3060-CM-GOV Government Composting Programs	N	N	1990	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
4010-SP-SLG Sludge (sewage/industrial)	N	Y	NA	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99	NI 99
4020-SP-TRS Tires	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Vista

Date Printed
February 28,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4040-SP-SCM Scrap Metal	N	N	1998	PF	PF	PF	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	N	N	1994	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	Y	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	N	Y	1993	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6000-PI-PLB Product and Landfill Bans	N	Y	1992	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
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Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Vista

Date Printed
February 28,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7000-FR-MRF MRF	Y	Y	1994	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7040-FR-ADC Alternative Daily Cover	N	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI	AO	AO
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	D 7	SI	SO
9020-HH-CSC Curbside Collection	N	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI	AO	AO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9050-HH-OTH Other HHW	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

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AO = Alternative Ongoing
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Application: PARIS

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-87

Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The City Of Vista, San Diego County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires the Board to review each City, County, and Regional Agency's (jurisdiction) Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) at least once every two years; and

WHEREAS, by conducting the Biennial Review in accordance with Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 18772, the Board will determine if a jurisdiction has implemented its SRRE programs, and if a jurisdiction is meeting the diversion requirements as specified under PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, in 1997, Senate Bill (SB) 1066 modified PRC Section 41820 and Section 41785 for multiple year and multiple requests from jurisdictions for Time Extensions or Alternative Diversion Requirements in meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the Board developed an application intended to provide guidance on the information and documentation that is needed to meet the requirements identified in PRC Sections 41820 and 41785, and approved the application on May 23, 2000; and

WHEREAS, based on the staff review of the SRRE for the City of Vista (City), Board staff found that the City has been implementing diversion programs but needs more time to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the City has submitted the necessary information and documentation required in a completed SB1066 Time Extension application;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby accepts the City of Vista's SB 1066 application for a time extension through December 31, 2005, to implement its SRRE and to meet the 50 percent diversion requirement.

(Over)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs the City of Vista to report on its progress in implementing its Plan of Correction by submitting a six month status report and and a final report at the end of the extension with the Annual Report.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 10

ITEM

Consideration Of A Second SB1066 Time Extension Application By The Unincorporated Area Of Tulare County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Unincorporated Tulare County (County) has submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) a second Senate Bill (SB)1066 Time Extension application. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41820 allows a jurisdiction that has not achieved the diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780 to petition for one or more time extensions to meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement for a maximum of five years; no extension may be effective beyond January 1, 2006.

The County's first SB1066 Time Extension has ended, and despite its efforts to meet the timeline in its first Plan of Correction, it will need additional time to implement programs proposed in its first SB1066 Time Extension request. Staff's analysis of this second SB1066 Time Extension request is that it is reasonable given the barriers the County has faced, as explained in Attachment 1 of this item. Board staff also recommends, and the County concurs, that there is a need for the County to address Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste through the adoption of a C&D diversion ordinance.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board approved the County's first SB1066 Time Extension requests at the May 14-15, 2002, Board meeting.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. The Board may approve the County's application as submitted for a second extension to the 2000 diversion requirement on the basis of its good faith efforts to-date to implement its first Plan of Correction and plans for future implementation.
2. The Board may approve the County's application as may be modified by the County at the Board meeting.
3. The Board may accept the application as submitted, but also make recommendations that the County implement alternative programs that it believes should be added to the new Plan of Correction for it to be successful.
4. The Board may make recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs that it believes the County should add for its new Plan of Correction to be successful, and continue the item to the next Board meeting to allow the County time to revise its application.
5. The Board may disapprove the County's application and allow the County to revise and resubmit the application based on the Board's specified reasons for disapproval.

6. The Board may disapprove the County's application and direct staff to commence the process to issue a compliance order because the Board's specified reasons for disapproval cannot be addressed by a revised application.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

1. Staff recommends the Board adopt option No. 3: The Board may accept the application as submitted, but also make recommendations that the County implement alternative programs that it believes should be added to the new Plan of Correction for it to be successful. Board staff recommends, and the County concurs, one additional program be added to the County's Plan of Correction: the development and formal adoption of a C&D diversion ordinance by the County.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

1. Background

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41820 allows a jurisdiction that has not achieved the diversion requirement of PRC Section 41780 to petition for one or more time extensions to meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement for a maximum of five years; no extensions may be effective beyond January 1, 2006 (PRC Section 41820).

PRC Section 41820(b) further provides that:
"(1) When considering a request for an extension, the board may make specific recommendations for the implementation of alternative programs.
(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude the board from disapproving any request for an extension.
(3) If the board disapproves a request for an extension, the board shall specify its reasons for the disapproval."

The County has submitted a second SB1066 Time Extension application requesting more time to expand or fully implement programs in its first Plan of Correction.

The second SB1066 Time Extension application addresses all of the requirements of a SB 1066 application, and includes a discussion as to why the jurisdiction needs additional time to implement the diversion programs listed in its second Plan of Correction.

2. Basis for staff's analysis

Staff's analysis is based upon the information below.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)							Key Jurisdiction Conditions			
							Report Year Waste Stream Data			
Base Year	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)**	**Population (2002)**	**Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage**	**Residential Waste Stream Percentage**
1997	43%	41%	40%	42%	42%	40%	8.01	143,300	78%	22%

SB 1066 Data				
Program Review Site Visit by Board Staff	**Reporting Frequency**	**Proposed % Diversion Increase**	**Extension End Date**	**Is Time Request Appropriate?** (yes/no)
2004	Every 6 Months Final Report	10%	12/31/2005	Yes

County's geographic location: The County covers an area of 4,802 square miles and is located in the southeastern portion of the Central Valley and also includes a portion of the southern Sierra Nevada. The County is bordered by Fresno County to the north, Kern County to the south, Kings County to the west, and Inyo County to the east.

Staff Analysis of the County's Second SB 1066 Application:
Attachment 1 provides an overview of the following:

- The barriers faced by the County to meeting the 50% diversion requirement within the *first* time extension, and its explanation as to why additional time is necessary for meeting the diversion requirement;
- Staff's analysis of the reasonableness of the request;
- Diversion programs the County is proposing to expand or newly implement in the second Plan of Correction (Section IV-A of the SB1066 Time Extension application), and their relationship to programs proposed for the first extension;
- Staff's analysis of whether the programs to be expanded or newly proposed are appropriate, given the barriers confronted in the first Time Extension period, and the jurisdiction's waste stream.

Plan of Correction:
A jurisdiction's SB1066 time extension request must include a Plan of Correction that:

a. demonstrates meeting 50 percent before the time extension expires;
b. includes new source reduction, recycling, and composting programs the County will implement, or existing programs it will modify;
c. identifies the date when 50 percent will be achieved;
d. identifies funding necessary for new and/or expanded programs.

The County's second Plan of Correction meets the above requirements. Board staff has also conducted an assessment of the County's current program implementation, including a program review site visit. Based on Board staff's understanding of the relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contributed to its need for a second extension, Board staff believes the County's proposed new Plan of Correction to be reasonable. The County's request and staff's analysis are explained in Attachment 1.

In addition, PRC Section 41820(d) directs Board staff to provide technical assistance to a jurisdiction that requests assistance in meeting the diversion requirements, such as identifying model policies and programs implemented by other jurisdictions of similar size, geography, and demographic mix. Lastly, a jurisdiction with a Board-approved time extension is required to include a summary of its progress in complying with its Plan of Correction in each annual report that is due prior to the end of the time extension [per PRC Section 41821(b)(5)]. Staff recommends the County be required to submit a six month progress report as well as a final report at the end of the extension.

3. Findings

Staff has determined that the Board may grant the requested second Time Extension because it meets the requirements of PRC Section 41820; specifically:

- The County has submitted all required planning elements.
- The County is making a good faith effort to implement the programs identified in its SRRE and those proposed in its first Plan of Correction.
- The County has submitted a second Plan of Correction demonstrating that it will meet the diversion requirements by the time the extension expires including: the programs that it will expand or start implementing, the dates of implementation, and the means of funding.

A comprehensive list of the County's SRRE-selected and implemented diversion programs is provided in Attachment 2. Because of the jurisdiction's efforts to-date and its plans for expanding those efforts to reach the 50 percent diversion requirement as outlined in its second Plan of Correction, staff is recommending approval of the County's second SB1066 time extension application.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Allowing this jurisdiction more time to implement diversion programs will help to increase waste diversion, both locally and statewide.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Allowing this jurisdiction more time to implement new and expand existing diversion programs and to measure the impact these newly implemented and expanded programs have had on diversion will assist the jurisdiction to achieve the diversion requirements of PRC Section 41780.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

As discussed above, this item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 41820 that allows jurisdictions to petition for more time to implement additional diversion programs to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement for 2000, and allows the Board the discretion to grant these time extensions.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting.

2000 Census Data – Demographics for Unincorporated Tulare County						
% White	**% Hispanic**	**% Black**	**%Native American**	**% Asian**	**%Pacific Islander**	**%Other**
38.2	55.6	0.7	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.1

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for Unincorporated Tulare County		
Median annual income*	**Mean (average) income***	**% individuals below poverty level**
$33,983	$45,974	23.9

* Per household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the jurisdictional representatives, there are no environmental justice issues related to this item in this community.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** The County has developed a broad-based, bilingual public education program, including both public service announcements and informational brochures, to ensure that all residents and community members are informed of the County's diversion programs.
- **Project Benefits.** The expansion of the existing programs listed in this item will help to increase the jurisdiction's diversion rates.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan goal 2, objective 3 (Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates), strategy (D) (Assess and assist local governments' efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal, taking corrective action as needed) by assessing the jurisdiction's efforts to implement programs and reduce disposal.

This item also supports Strategic Plan goal 7, objective 1 (Promote source reduction to minimize the amount of waste generated, strategy (B) (Continue to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed existing waste diversion mandates) by demonstrating staff's continual efforts to work with jurisdictions to ensure they meet and/or exceed the waste diversion mandates.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Time Extension Matrix for Unincorporated Tulare County
2. Unincorporated Tulare County's Second 1066 Time Extension Application
3. Diversion Rate, Base Year and Program Listing for Unincorporated Tulare County
4. Resolution Number 2005-89

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Zane Poulson **Phone:** (916) 341-6265
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administrative Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
Unincorporated Tulare County

B. Opposition
Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

Tulare County Unincorporated Second Time Extension Application Matrix

Barriers/Reason for Second Time Extension	Staff's Analysis

Barriers in Landfill Salvage programs:
• The landfill salvage diversion program relies on self-haul customers to source separate material for diversion at the landfill.
• Many of the self-haul customers at the landfill still do not participate in the source separated recycling program offered at the County landfills.
 	
Reasons for Second Time Extension:
• The County recognizes the need for a more proactive approach to its landfill salvage program and is requesting more time to continue to evaluate and promote this program.
• In a renewed effort to more actively promote the landfill salvage program, the County has:
  o Begun offering a reduced tipping fee on source separated green and wood waste as an extra incentive for customers to source separate these materials for diversion at the landfill.
  o Increased the tipping fee on inert loads to encourage customers to take inert loads to nearby private inert recyclers.
  o Continued to checks loads at the active face of the landfill and redirects recycle rich loads back to the recycling stockpile and recovery areas.
 	
• Metal is also diverted by County staff at the active face and stockpiled for recycling.
	Landfill Salvage:
	• The County's landfill salvage program provides a last chance recycling opportunity for all residents of Tulare County and provides diversion for all the jurisdictions located within the County.
	• The landfill salvage program provides an opportunity to recycle self-haul loads, which account for a large portion of the waste stream.
	• Increased effort to divert waste from the active face of the landfills should provide a boost to the County's recycling totals by insuring that recycle-rich loads are routed to the recycling area before waste is disposed at the active face.
	• The County recently began the program and needs additional time to evaluate the program needs and maintain the program effectiveness.

Barriers in Ordinances: • As a condition of the haulers' license to collect waste from their designated service areas, the County requires licensed haulers to divert 50 percent of the waste that they collect. So far licensed haulers have fallen short of the goal. Haulers diverted 23 percent in 2000 and over 30 percent in 2003. • Barriers to licensed haulers meeting the requirements include economically distressed areas with wastestreams dissimilar to statewide averages, contamination with non-recyclables	**Ordinances:** • Although the County currently has an ordinance requiring all licensed haulers to divert 50 percent of their waste none of the County's haulers have been able to comply. • The hauler action plans, which outline how the haulers will increase diversion from their customers, should facilitate cooperation between the haulers and County staff and will promote coordinated recycling efforts. • Monthly tonnage reports and quarterly meetings will allow the County to monitor

at the MRF, and no infrastructure to recycle some materials such as asphalt shingle roofing or grape stakes. **Reasons for Second Time Extension:** • The haulers are now required to submit an action plan to the County outlining the steps and programs that the haulers will implement to reach the 50 percent diversion goal. While the majority of the haulers have submitted their action plans the County will need additional time to collect and review the remaining hauler action plans. • The County will require waste haulers to submit monthly reports indicating the amount and origins of the materials that are both recycled and landfilled. • County staff will continue to meet with licensed haulers on a quarterly basis to discuss program implementation and effectiveness. • Haulers who fail to submit adequate action plans and implement the program steps specified in the plans to divert 50% of their waste may not have their licenses renewed to collect waste within the County. The County may grant a "good-faith-effort" to haulers who adequately implement their plan but still fall short of the 50% diversion goal.	progress and help the County and the licensed haulers to make needed adjustments to diversion programs. • The ability of the County to review the haulers programs and diversion records and the authority to not renew hauler licenses will give the County the enforcement tools needed to insure that the haulers work diligently to develop adequate action plans and to implement the programs identified in their action plans.
Barriers in Waste-to-Energy: • The County was officially notified on November 3, 2003, that the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facility would not accept refuse from Tulare County. **Reasons for Second Time Extension:** • The County anticipated that there may be a barrier to using the Stanislaus WTE facility and the County has implemented an alternative plan to deliver refuse to the WTE facility in the City of Long Beach.	**Waste-to-Energy:** • The County was able to overcome early contract difficulties by changing facilities. • The County's new contract guarantees some diversion through transformation.
Other Reasons for Second Time Extension: • The County is experiencing growth in many communities. The growth will generate a large amount of C&D waste in the future. • The County does not have any requirements on contractors or residents to insure that C&D waste is diverted from landfills to available C&D recycling facilities.	**Other:** • Board staff is recommending that the County adopt a C&D recycling ordinance, with County concurrence, which requires construction and demolition permit applicants to plan for recycling or reusing C&D waste and includes a system for tracking diversion and insuring minimum C&D diversion standards are met by

	each project. • Board staff recommends that the County include an extensive C&D diversion outreach and education effort to inform residents and contractors of C&D diversion opportunities and to promote the advantages of recycling these materials.

Plan of Correction	**Staff's Analysis**	**Estimated Percent Diversion**
7010-FR-LAN, Landfill Diversion The County will continue the expansion of the landfill salvage program for recycle rich loads at Teapot Dome, Visalia and Woodville Landfills. The County will continue to divert materials from the active face of the landfill, mainly wood and green waste. Metal is also diverted from the active face to a metal stockpiling and recovery area. County staff will also redirect customers with recycle rich loads back to the recycling stockpile and recovery area. In addition, the County will also salvage materials such as wood waste, green waste, and metal from Tulare County transfer stations when material is delivered.	Staff agrees that expanding landfill salvage will increase diversion from self-haul waste and will benefit all of the jurisdictions that use the County landfills. Customer education and economic incentives to divert self-haul waste will also benefit landfill diversion activities.	2 %

6020-PI-ORD, Ordinances Enforcement of compliance schedules for licensed haulers. As a condition of the haulers' license to collect waste from their designated service areas, haulers are required to implement waste diversion programs in accordance with the County Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and provide services that will assist them in recycling fifty percent of what they collect in their respective hauler areas. The licensed haulers will be required to provide an action plan in writing outlining their plan to increase waste diversion.	Specific action plans for each licensed hauler in the County showing how they will divert 50% of the waste they collect will help the County and the haulers coordinate efforts to meet the diversion goal. Ongoing coordination and cooperation between the County and the haulers will be important in improving existing diversion programs. Board staff is also recommending, with concurrence by the County, that the County adopt a Construction and Demolition (C&D) diversion ordinance, which requires residents and contractors to reuse or recycle C&D waste from construction and demolition projects within the Unincorporated County. The ordinance should be supported by outreach and education programs to insure that contractors and residents are able to find viable diversion options for C&D waste.	4 %
8000-TR-WTE, Waste-to-Energy The County will transfer waste from the Earlimart Transfer Station to the Southeast Resource Recovery waste-to-energy (WTE) facility, located in the City of Long Beach. The County will direct the licensed haulers to utilize a WTE facility.	The County has a contract with the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in the City of Long Beach to accept waste from Unincorporated Tulare County.	4 %
6030-PI-OTH, Other Policy Incentives The Unincorporated Tulare County is considering joining the Consolidated Waste Management Authority.	The unincorporated Tulare County is working to become part of the Consolidated Waste Management Authority in the future.	0 %
Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs		10 %
Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report		40 %
Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated		50 %

Support Programs	
1020-SR-BWR, Business Waste Reduction In 2002, the Tulare County Waste Reduction Award Program (WRAP) was expanded to include businesses throughout Tulare County. In 2003, the County partnered with the Consolidated Waste Management Authority (CWMA) to provide two $1,000 cash awards to recognize businesses for their extraordinary waste reduction and conservation practices that are part of their daily operation. The County plans to continue the WRAP program in 2004 with one $1,000 award and CWMA has agreed to provide a second $1,000 award. In 2005, the County plans to continue the WRAP program and will request that CWMA again partner in this award. For fiscal year 2004-2005, the County is developing a new media campaign. One of the action plans being explored is the business waste reduction program for 2005.	Business Waste Reduction Staff agrees that awards and educational programs will help reduce business waste in the County. Continuing the ongoing business recognition program and the development of a new media campaign to promote waste reduction should boost the County's non-residential waste reduction efforts.
1030-PMT, Procurement Tulare County Resource Management Agency staff continues to purchase recycled content office supplies whenever cost effective. Staff plans to work with the County Purchasing Agent to develop guidelines for the purchase of recycled-content products. Such a policy would establish guidelines for the procurement of recycled-content products countywide.	Procurement Staff agrees that it is important for the County to set the example of buying recycled products to create larger markets for recycled goods and support recycling efforts.
2000-RC-CRB, Residential Curbside Licensed haulers in Unincorporated Tulare County will continue to provide recycling opportunities to residents and encourage residents to participate in those opportunities.	Residential Curbside Staff agrees that a concerted effort to improve diversion from curbside recycling is an important part of the County's licensed haulers' effort to meet the requirements of the County's 50 percent recycling ordinance. It will be important for the haulers and the County to coordinate their efforts with the County's education and outreach programs.
2030-RC-OSP, Commercial On-Site Recycling Collection Licensed haulers in Unincorporated Tulare County will continue to provide recycling opportunities to businesses and non-residential waste generators and encourage all businesses and non-residential generators to participate in recycling programs.	Commercial On-site Recycling Staff agrees that commercial recycling programs along with the business waste reduction efforts are important parts of the County's haulers' efforts to meet the County's recycling goals.

Haulers will continue to deliver recyclable material to a material recovery facility for processing.	
3000-CM-RCG, Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection Seven of the eight licensed haulers in Unincorporated Tulare County will continue to provide residents with greenwaste diversion opportunities and encourage residents to participate in the hauler's greenwaste diversion programs.	Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection Staff agrees that residential greenwaste diversion is an important part of the County's haulers' meeting the 50% diversion goal as mandated in the County's ordinance.
5000-ED-ELC, Electronic Education In 2004, the County requested proposals for a new marketing and media campaign. The County plans to take a multicultural approach to advertising and outreach that will help the County achieve its overall goals by reaching ethnic communities that currently may not be receiving the integrated waste management message clearly. An action plan is being developed by the new media campaign vendor that will include bilingual public education efforts. Mixed media tools are being developed in English and Spanish to include radio PSAs, television PSAs, and a tri-fold brochure on the four Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle, and rebuy). Recycling programs are also promoted on the County's web site, which provides a list of places for recycling various recyclable items, including batteries, CA redemption glass, cans, paper, CRTs (TVs and computer monitors), electronic waste, grapestake wire, inerts, iron/metal, tires, waste oil, wood and green waste and HHW. Information on the County's landfill salvage program is also included on the County's web site. The County promotes the web site whenever residents call the County's information hotline. The County plans to print the web site address and information hotline number in several locations to promote their use. The County is researching ways to make their web site easier to find. This includes shortening the domain name and selecting key words that will make the web site easier to find using a search engine.	Electronic Education Staff agrees that it is important to provide multi-cultural information and to provide educational programs to all communities within the County. The County's new media campaign and the availability of recycling information on the City's web site may also provide important information to residents and can increase public awareness of waste recycling and reduction opportunities.

5020-ED-OUT, Outreach The County will continue to expand public education to include outreach to the general public as well as continue outreach and education in the classroom. The County will continue to promote public outreach events such as the Earth Day event and the Tulare County Fair. California Services Employment Training (CSET) will continue to provide professional services for community outreach at large public events. Booths are set up to distribute outreach information, help promote recycling and to answer related questions. Press releases will be sent to the various newspapers in the County to promote current events. These press releases may utilize the available CIWMB sample articles as a regular series on waste prevention. In fiscal year 2004-2005, the County is continuing its partnership with CWMA to continue the distribution of "One Man's Trash" that is inserted into the various Tulare County newspapers. Event flyers will be posted in various areas throughout the County. A tri-fold flyer is being developed regarding the four Rs.	Outreach Staff agrees that outreach will be an important part of successful expansion of the programs listed in the County's time extension request. The County will be utilizing a wide variety of outreach and education programs. Board staff is recommending, with concurrence by the County, that the County implement outreach and education efforts to C&D permit applicants to insure that residents and contractors are aware of C&D diversion options and are provided proper technical assistance in planning for C&D diversion to recycle or reuse the greatest amount of C&D waste possible.
6030-PI-OTH, Other Policy Incentives The Unincorporated Tulare County is considering joining the Consolidated Waste Management Authority.	The Unincorporated Tulare County is working to become part of the Consolidated Waste Management Authority in the future.

To request a Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR), please complete and sign this request sheet and return it to your Office of Local Assistance (OLA) representative at the address below, along with any additional information requested by OLA staff. When all documentation has been received, your OLA representative will work with you to prepare for your appearance before the Board. If you have any questions about this process, please call (916) 341-6199 to be connected to your OLA representative.

Mail completed documents to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Office of Local Assistance, (MS 25)
1001 I Street
PO Box 4025
Sacramento CA 95812-4025

General Instructions:

For a Time Extension complete Sections I, II, III-A, IV-A, and V.

For an Alternative Diversion Requirement complete Sections I, II, III-B, IV-B and V.

Section I: Jurisdiction Information and Certification

All respondents must complete this section.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to make this certification on behalf of:

Jurisdiction Name Tulare-Unincorporated	County Tulare
Authorized Signature J. Monaco	Title Solid Waste Manager

Type/Print Name of Person Signing Jeff Monaco	Date Original Submission 03/30/04 Revised Submission 11/09/04	Phone (559) 733-6291

Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Patty Ackley	Title Recycling Coordinator

Phone (559)733-6291	E-mail Address packley@co.tulare.ca.us	Fax (559)740-4448

Mailing Address 5961 S. Mooney Blvd.	City Visalia	State CA	ZIP Code 93277

Section II—Cover Sheet

This cover sheet is to be completed for each Time Extension (TE) or Alternative Diversion Requirement (ADR) requested.

1. Eligibility

Has your jurisdiction filed its Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Nondisposal Facility Element with the Board (must have been filed by July 1, 1998 if you are requesting an ADR)?

☐ No. If no, stop; not eligible for a TE or ADR.

☒ Yes. If yes, then eligible for a TE or ADR.

2. Specific Request and Length of Request

Please specify the request desired.

☒ **Time Extension Request**

Specific years requested _2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005_____

Is this a second request? ☐ No ☒ Yes Specific years requested. _2004 and 2005_____

(**Note:** Requests for an additional extension will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet the 50% goal by the end of the first extension were not successful.)

☐ **Alternative Diversion Requirement Request (*Not allowed for Regional Agencies*).**

Specific ADR requested _ _____%, for the years_ _____.

Is this a second ADR request? ☐ No ☐ Yes Specific ADR requested _ ____%, for the years _ _____

(**Note:** Requests for an additional ADR will need to address why the jurisdiction's efforts to meet 50% by the end of the first ADR period were not successful.)

Note: Extensions may be requested anytime by a jurisdiction, but will only be effective in the years from January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2006. An original request for a TE/ADR may be granted for any period up to three years and subsequent requests for TE/ADR may extend the original request or be based on new circumstances but the total number of years for all requests cannot total more than five years or extend beyond January 1, 2006.

Section IIIA—TIME EXTENSION

Within this section, discuss your jurisdiction's progress in implementing diversion programs that were planned to achieve 50%. Provide any additional information that demonstrates "good faith effort." The CIWMB shall determine your jurisdiction's progress in demonstrating "good faith effort" towards complying with AB 939. Note: The answers to each question should be comprehensive and provide specific details regarding the jurisdiction's situation.

Attach additional sheets if necessary—please reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., IIIA-1).

1. **Why does your jurisdiction need more time to meet the 50% goal? Describe why SRRE selected programs did not achieve 50% diversion. Identify barriers to meeting the 50% goal and briefly indicate how they will be overcome.**

During the May 14-15, 2002 meeting, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) accepted Tulare-Unincorporated's (County) SB 1066 Time Extension application for a time extension through December 31, 2003. In response, the County initiated programs to increase its waste diversion rate.

Programs identified in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and the Time Extension Plan of Correction (POC) were implemented and maintained. The County planned to meet the 50 percent waste diversion goal with the programs identified in its SRRE and the POC. The County currently has a 40 percent waste diversion rate for 2002 and a 42 percent waste diversion rate for 2001 using the adjustment method calculation. A deficit of 10 percent remains.

Although actual recycling tonnages resulting from County programs increased from approximately 40,000 tons in the year 2000 to over 55,000 tons in the year 2003, because of the methodology utilized by the CIWMB, the actual waste diversion rate for the year 2003 is projected to drop by 2 percent.

One barrier to the County meeting the 50 percent goal was the delay in the delivery of municipal solid waste (MSW) from the Earlimart Transfer Station to a Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facility. On November 3, 2003, the County received official notification from the City of Modesto and the County of Stanislaus WTE facility that they would not accept refuse from Tulare County. The County implemented an alternative program to deliver MSW to the City of Long Beach Southeast Resource Recovery facility. The program began on October 10, 2003. It is anticipated that the County will reach the projected tonnage goals for the program.

As a condition of the haulers' license to collect waste from their designated service areas, the County continues to require licensed haulers to implement waste diversion programs in accordance with the County SRRE to the satisfaction of the County. Presently, the County is expecting the licensed haulers to recycle 50 percent of what they collect in their respective hauler areas. The licensed haulers were instructed to direct more material to a material recovery facility (MRF). Collectively, their waste diversion efforts have improved from 23 percent in 2000 to over 30 percent at the end of calendar year 2003.

The licensed haulers' recycling programs have not yet produced the anticipated waste diversion rates. Barriers encountered include such things as, but are not limited to, the following: 1) economically distressed areas whereby local wastestreams are dissimilar to statewide averages; 2) contamination with non-recyclables or improperly prepared recyclables that are delivered to the MRF; and 3) no end-uses and markets for materials such as asphalt shingle roofing material and grapestakes. Other barriers to program effectiveness include, but are not limited to: resistance to change, lack of multicultural and multilingual education programs and customer disinterest in recycling.

To determine the effectiveness of the licensed haulers' recycling programs, the County requires them to submit monthly reports indicating the origin of materials both recycled and landfilled. The diverted tonnages are divided by the landfilled tonnages resulting in a waste diversion based percentage that is used to measure compliance toward their requirement to recycle 50 percent of what they collect in their respective hauler areas.

In order to monitor the ongoing success of the haulers' recycling programs, and to assist in identifying program barriers, County staff will continue to meet with them on a quarterly basis to discuss program implementation and effectiveness.

The haulers will be required to prepare an action plan outlining steps to improve program effectiveness. It is anticipated that these action plans will include the following: their utilization of a WTE facility; educational efforts undertaken to inform their customers on proper material handling resulting in less material contamination; their efforts to determine their largest generators of refuse; and, their efforts to further capture corrugated cardboard and paper products from their respective customers.

The County is considering joining the Consolidated Waste Management Authority (CWMA). A barrier to joining is the existing CWMA Agreement language. Tulare County Counsel has determined the necessary changes that need to be made to the Agreement to protect the County's interest. Joining the CWMA would allow the County to realize additional waste diversion credit for its landfill salvage program. Currently, the County only receives waste diversion credit for a small percentage of the landfill salvage program. Waste diversion credit for the landfill salvage program is derived by calculating the percentage of self-haul tonnage for all jurisdictions and applying that percentage to salvage program totals. Since the cities have the highest percentage of self-haul traffic, they receive the highest waste diversion percentage from the landfill salvage program. Joining the CWMA would allow the County to share in full waste diversion credit.

In 2002, the Disposal Reporting System disposal tonnages for large vehicle self-haul being delivered to County landfills for unincorporated Tulare County increased over 6,000 tons. This was a 24.79 percent increase in one calendar year. The County did not anticipate the increase in large vehicle self-haul tonnage in 2002. It is possible that an increase in disposal may be due to origin misallocation being provided to the gatehouse by large vehicle self-haulers. The County is researching and addressing the possible misallocation. It is staff's contention that self-haul drivers are not aware of the importance of reporting the accurate jurisdiction for the waste. The County addressed the issue by contacting the top self-haulers and explaining the importance of accurate jurisdiction reporting, as well as having audited the top self-haulers for materials delivered in 2003. As further indication of potential misallocation, the County is in receipt of a letter dated June 24, 2004 from CIWMB in regards to site visits during survey week June 8-14, 2004 for the Teapot Dome Disposal Site indicating that the site was found to be only in partial compliance with the requirements set forth in Title 14 CCR Section 18805. The gate attendant did ask "where is your waste from?" but incorrectly listed the reported jurisdiction on the receipt. County staff regularly visit the landfills to make sure that the Refuse Site Attendants (RSA) are asking customers "where is your waste from?" and the RSAs are often reminded of the importance of obtaining the correct origin.

Another potential barrier is that commercial and industrial customers may utilize private commercial recyclers instead of the licensed hauler if there is no fee imposed for the recyclables or if the customer is paid for the recyclable materials. Therefore, the material recycled is not reported to the County and the hauler does not receive the waste diversion credit for the recycled material.

An additional barrier is that the County has not yet been successful in siting a mixed construction and demolition (C&D) processing facility. Recent State legislative activities indicate that C&D waste is an area of focus for California jurisdictions. On March 16, 2004, the CIWMB adopted a model ordinance restricting the material from landfills, but allows local jurisdictions flexibility in tailoring the ordinance to fit their particular situations. CIWMB encourages jurisdictions to develop their own C&D ordinance so that local conditions can be most effectively addressed. The County has chosen to continue to encourage voluntary efforts to recycle this material. It has not elected to adopt a C&D Material Recycling policy at this time because of the absence of a C&D processing facility within Tulare County.

2. Why does your jurisdiction need the amount of time requested? Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for a Time Extension.

A three-year SB 1066 Time Extension request was approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on May 14, 2002. Tulare-Unincorporated (County) is requesting an additional two-year extension.to extend the due date for achieving the 50 percent waste diversion requirement through December 31, 2005.

The County implemented its original Plan of Correction (POC) and the programs it identified. The programs are new or expanded, and need more time to achieve greater results. The programs discussed in the POC will enable the County to overcome the barriers or program gaps and meet waste diversion requirements.

A Time Extension is necessary as there was a delay in the delivery of municipal solid waste (MSW) from the Earlimart Transfer Station to a Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facility. On November 3, 2003, the County received official notification from the City of Modesto and the County of Stanislaus WTE facility that they would not accept refuse from Tulare County. The County implemented an alternative program to deliver MSW to the City of Long Beach Southeast Resource Recovery facility. The program began on October 10, 2003. It is anticipated that the County will reach the projected tonnage goals for the program.

Additional time is necessary so that the licensed haulers can expand their respective programs. The haulers will be required to prepare an action plan outlining steps to improve program effectiveness. It is anticipated that these action plans will include the following: their utilization of a WTE facility; educational efforts undertaken to inform their customers on proper material handling resulting in less material contamination; their efforts to determine their largest generators of refuse; and, their efforts to further capture corrugated cardboard and paper products from their respective customers. County staff and the licensed haulers will review the action plans and the implications, and make any necessary adjustments.

The County is committed to using this Time Extension to continue working to increase participation and waste diversion activities. The continuation of the expanded programs will help to increase the County's waste diversion rate.

3. Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.

The current waste diversion rate for Tulare-Unincorporated (County) is at 40 percent for 2002. The waste diversion rate for 1999 was 40 percent and for 2000 and 2001 was 42 percent respectively. The County continues to work to divert materials from the landfills and to meet the 50 percent waste diversion requirement. The County has been implementing and maintaining a variety of programs selected in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has not yet completed their calculations but County staff projects a 40 percent waste diversion rate for the unincorporated portion of Tulare County for calendar year 2003. Although actual recycling tonnages resulting from County programs increased from approximately 40,000 tons in the year 2000 to over 55,000 tons in the year 2003, because of the methodology utilized by the CIWMB, the actual waste diversion rate for the year 2003 remains the same as the year 2002.

The programs identified in the 1066 Time Extension Plan of Correction have been implemented in a good faith effort to achieve the 50 percent waste diversion requirement.

An alternative Waste-to-Energy (WTE) program was developed and the County is delivering municipal solid waste (MSW) from the Earlimart Transfer Station to a WTE facility. On November 3, 2003, the County received official notification from the City of Modesto and the County of Stanislaus WTE facility that they would not accept refuse from Tulare County. The County implemented an alternative program to deliver MSW to the City of Long Beach Southeast Resource Recovery (SERRF) facility. The program began on October 10, 2003. The City of Long Beach SERRF has informed County staff that it can put a hold on accepting waste periodically.

Licensed haulers provide curbside collection of recycling, green waste and trash to residential and commercial accounts. Recyclables collected in commingled bins include the following: glass, plastic, aluminum, tin, paper and corrugated cardboard. Licensed haulers take the residential and commercial/industrial waste recycling material to a material recovery facility (MRF) for processing. Some licensed haulers also offer a separate mixed office paper and cardboard recycling program. Office paper may be mixed together but must be kept separate from garbage. Material is delivered to the MRF for processing. Haulers collect the following material: 1) corrugated cardboard; and 2) office paper such as white bond, letterhead, typing paper, copier stock, computer paper, junk mail, newspapers, magazines, catalogs, brochures, coupons, paper cartons, used envelopes, phone books, tissue boxes, wrapping paper, etc.

As a condition of the haulers' license to collect waste from their designated service areas, the County continues to require licensed haulers to implement waste diversion programs in accordance with the County SRRE to the satisfaction of the County. Presently, the County is expecting the licensed haulers to recycle 50 percent of what they collect in their respective hauler areas. The licensed haulers were instructed to direct more material to a MRF. Collectively, their waste diversion efforts have improved from 23 percent in 2000 to over 30 percent at the end of calendar year 2003. The haulers will be required to prepare an action plan outlining steps to improve program effectiveness. It is anticipated that these action plans will include the following: their utilization of a WTE facility; educational efforts undertaken to inform their customers on proper material handling resulting in less material contamination; their efforts to determine their largest generators of refuse; and, their efforts to further capture corrugated cardboard and paper products from their respective customers.

The County provides a landfill salvage program that helps divert material from the landfill. A recovery area is set up where self-haul customers can divert wood and green waste, metal and white goods, tires and pesticide containers. The County asks customers to separate these materials into a separate recovery locations for recycling.

The County continues the expansion of its salvage program for recycle rich loads at Teapot Dome, Visalia and Woodville Landfills. The salvage program encourages the delivery of segregated loads of waste materials to the landfill for recovery and separates recyclable material from the wastestream. The program targets self-haul generators. The main material type being diverted in the expanded salvage program continues to be wood and green waste at the active face. County staff also redirects customers with recycle rich loads back to the recycling stockpile and recovery area. Metal is also diverted by County staff from the active face and the material is diverted to the metal stockpiling and recovery area. It is not weighed separately but the amount is included in the overall metal recycled total. In 2003, 311.69 additional tons of wood and green waste was diverted by County staff from the active face of the three active County landfills and 12,873.67 tons of wood and green waste was diverted by

customers for a total of 13,185.36 tons, an increase of 1,472.64 tons from 2002. The total landfill salvage programs for 2003 resulted in 18,240.69 tons of material diverted, an increase of 1,906.02 tons from 2002. The tonnage of material diverted is as follows: tires 1,678.05, scrap metal 3,369.49, wood and green waste 13,185.36 and pesticide containers 7.79.

To encourage separation, the County has a reduced tipping fee from $31.00 per ton to $20.00 per ton for the disposal of clean loads of green and wood waste. The County has an increased tipping fee from $31.00 per ton to $35.00 per ton for inerts to encourage the routing of the material to other recycling facilities within the private sector. The private inert recyclers accept clean inerts such as concrete, asphalt, brick, ceramic tile and porcelian for a fee that is less than the $35.00 per ton to dispose of these materials at the County disposal sites. Some private companies accept asphalt with rebar and wire. This helps to divert the materal from the wastestream and provides an incentive for generators to implement source reduction programs and integrate source reduction activities into their operations.

5000-ED-ELC Electronic. The Solid Waste Management Technical Advisory Committee's (SWMTAC) media campaign expanded in May 2002 by modifying two-minute spots airing on cable television, network television and radio. The expansion made the message available to a broader audience base throughout the County, including the Hispanic market.

In fiscal year 2003-2004, a consultant provided marketing assistance for the County in broadcast television, cable television, radio (including Hispanic stations) and print, in addition to performing a public relations function for various events. The SWMTAC media campaign continues to promote monthly themes as well as promotion of special events and countywide based contests. Effective July 1, 2003, the Consolidated Waste Management Authority (CWMA) chose not to pool their Department of Conservation monies with County monies for marketing. The County's budget remains at $75,000/year. There was a commercial spot for the NFL season which aired in every preseason and regular season NFL game throughout the football season on ESPN. On KMPH-TV Fox 26, the spots aired about 45 times a month (paid schedule) plus three news billboards and 21 promotional announcements (for Earth Day). Comcast aired approximately 150 spots a month in the Visalia/Tulare market, plus 75 Public Service Announcements. Networks include, but are not limited to, CNBC, CNN, ESPN, Home & Garden, TNT, TBS and GALAVISION. GALAVISION is the leading Spanish cable network in the U.S. The radio buy now airs on KJUG. The primary demographics of the media campaign are adults 25-54 and the secondary demographics are adults 18-49. The media campaign reached the following Tulare County residents monthly: Comcast 78,300 people, KMPH 105,666 people and KJUG 68,800 people for an overall total of 252,766 total residents per month.

5020-ED-OUT. The County continues to provide source reduction and recycling education to schools through its agreement with Community Services and Employment Training (CSET). In 2003, CSET's Recycling Specialist crews gave a total of 143 presentations to unincorporated schools, educating 5,077 students in the process. CSET continues to provide the school California Refund Value container recycling program.

The County continues to participate in various special events throughout the year. The County utilizes CSET to provide professional services for community outreach at large public events throughout the County to help raise awareness on the importance of waste reduction, recycling and to answer related questions. The County participated in the annual Earth Day Event at the ImagineU Children's Museum in Visalia on April 26, 2003. Art stations for children, tree plantings and demonstrations on proper composting and recycling were just a few of the activities at the Earth Day event. Tulare County residents were also able to make a pledge to help the environment and enter to win a weekend getaway. Residents of Tulare County were able to drop off their old computer monitors and televisions for recycling. The Earth Day Event also featured information on water and soil conservation and activities for all age groups. Earth Day was sponsored by the County and the City of Visalia. About 1,000 people were in attendance for the day-long event. CSET was also available at the event to help educate the many attendees on recycling. A variety of products made from recycled products such as pencils and piggy banks made from recycled money and crayons made from recycled crayons were distributed. This family event provided opportunities for the public to learn about the environment and the many ways companies and individuals can contribute to protect our environment and our natural resources.

The County partnered with the CWMA and CSET to set up a Recycling Activities booth at the Tulare County Fair in September 2003. The event contained broad-based informational and promotional materials on such things as green waste recycling, composting, the 4 R's (reduce, reuse, recycle and rebuy), the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Center and HHW Mobile events, the e-waste drop-off center, used waste oil recycling, vermiculture and waste reduction – all directed at reducing the amount of waste going into the landfills. A reuse display area was incorporated that helped to illustrate that one person's trash is someone else's treasure and to showcase information on the Visalia Emergency Aid Thrift Store, the Habitat for Humanity ReStore and the Porterville Sheltered Workshop. The public was able to make use of two fun educational games – the "Recycling Prize Wheel" and "Pop the Top." The games helped to test participants' knowledge and educate them about recycling and the 4 R's. Recycled-content prizes were distributed including t-shirts, tote bags and shoelaces made from plastic soda bottles, and pencils, piggy banks and coffee mugs made from shredded U.S. currency. The Tulare County Waste Reduction Award Program (WRAP) was publicized at the event. Over 8,000 children and adults stopped by the Recycling Activities booth.

The County has experienced difficulty in the past in receiving enough entries during the America Recycle Elementary School Art Challenge event, therefore the Education Subcommittee of the Tulare County SWMTAC elected to conduct a countywide Cell Phone Collection event in celebration of America Recycles Day. In a joint effort with the County, CWMA and CSET, a unique recycling project has been implemented. Old cell phones, PDAs and pagers were collected at 57 collection sites available throughout the County from November 15 to December 31, 2003. We asked businesses and individuals to answer the call and donate their used cell phone, PDA or pager to help raise funds for the Habitat for Humanity ReStore in Visalia. CollectiveGood, a company that funds charities through cell phone recycling, partnered with the County to recycle the material collected. This kept the items out of landfills, and the material will be refurbished and put into use in developing economies. A total of 524 cell phones and 375 chargers were received during the event. The County continues to provide professional services for community outreach at these large public events. County staff and members of CSET attend special events throughout the County to help raise awareness on the importance of waste reduction, recycling and to answer related questions.

In 2003, CSET participated in the following special outreach events: World Agriculture Expo, Visalia Home Show, Sequoia-Kings National Park Special Program, Visalia Health & Safety Fair, Lindsay Orange Blossom Festival, Scicon BBQ, Earth Day 2003, Dia del Nino, Porterville Fair, Tulare County Fair, National Public Lands Day at Lake Kaweah, Exeter Fall Festival and the Family Healthcare Network Health Fair.

The County provides waste assessments to large vehicle self-haul customers to classify the material in their wastestream and assist them in diverting any reusable or recyclable material from the landfill. The waste assessments are performed as requested or if County staff determines that there is a large generator that may benefit from the assessment. Waste assessments analyze the waste material that the generator currently hauls to the landfill; provides information on waste prevention, waste reduction, and source separation; provides information regarding the County's landfill salvage program; assists the customer in determining alternatives for waste reduction and waste diversion; and answers any questions the business may have regarding waste reduction, source separation, or recycling activities. Informational packets are provided that include: Waste Reduction Guide, Waste Prevention Fact Sheet, 11 Easy Ways to Cut Your Trash in Half, and Recycling in Tulare County pamphlet. Waste assessments have been carried out to date for the following companies: All Star Roofing, Bomar Tree Service, Bryan Company, Cal Western Farming, California Commercial Roofing, Champion Home Builders, Cutler-Orosi Unified School District, Dodson Brothers Roofing, Garrison Roofing, George Roofing, Harvest Container, Jeanes & Burnett Roofing, Kroeker Incorporated, LE Cooke Company, Lobue Brothers, Lucich Farms, Pro Asbestos Removal, Brent Pullin, Tri Counties Roofing, Tulare County Rolloff, Tule Roofing, Visalia Roofing, Visser Ranch, Robert Vollmer and Wise Engineering.

In 2003, Tulare County conducted the 5th Annual Tulare County WRAP, a waste reduction and conservation awareness award program for businesses located in Tulare County. In 2003, the County partnered with the CWMA and two $1,000 cash awards were provided to recognize businessees for their extraordinary waste reduction and conservation practices that are part of their daily operation. The County plans to continue the WRAP program in 2004 with one $1,000 cash award and the CWMA has agreed to partner in this endeavor and provide the second $1,000 award.

To maximize the effectiveness of the recycling programs, the Tulare County Board of Supervisors implemented required collection in the urban areas of the County. The licensed haulers' contention was that the more refuse that was collected, the more material that could be recycled. The basis for this contention was the assumption that the licensed haulers could recycle more than 50 percent of what they collected. This has not yet occurred. They will be preparing an action plan demonstrating how they will reach this milestone. The Tulare County Ordinance was revised requiring collection of solid waste in the effected Urban Area Boundaries within the valley floor of the unincorporated areas of Tulare County. Property owners are required to subscribe to and thereafter use regularly scheduled collection service with the appropriate County licensed hauler for those properties where persons reside, congregate or are employed.

The County has extended good faith efforts beyond the limits of the unincorporated area. It has supported the Habitat for Humanity ReStore in its efforts for source reduction and waste prevention. The ReStore benefits all communities within Tulare County, not just the unincorporated areas of the County. This is an excellent reuse tool and there are many benefits associated with the program. Contractors, businesses and residents avoid disposal costs and the County benefits from increased waste diversion and reduced disposal. It is the only facility that accepts building materials for reuse in Tulare County.

Another example of the County extending its good faith efforts beyond the limits of the unincorporated area is the landfill salvage program that primarily benefits the cities. Currently, the County only receives waste diversion credit for a small percentage of the landfill salvage program. Waste diversion credit for the landfill salvage program is derived by calculating the percentage of self-haul tonnage for all jurisdictions and applying that percentage to salvage program totals. Since the cities have the highest percentage of self-haul traffic, they receive the highest waste diversion percentage from the landfill salvage program.

4. Provide any additional relevant information that supports the request.

Tulare-Unincorporated (County) is located in the San Joaquin Valley near the geographic center of California. It ranked as the second-largest agricultural producing county in the state of California in 2002. The County's 2002 unemployment rate of 15.4 percent is significantly higher than the State's rate of 6.7 percent, partly because agricultural counties are more likely to experience seasonal variations in employment and have high unemployment rates. In 2002, agricultural jobs accounted for the largest share (33,700) of all employment; almost 25 percent. The County questions the accuracy of the number of jobs identified as there is a sizable amount of undocumented farm workers, illegal aliens and seasonal workers that find work in the agriculture and construction industries. This inaccuracy in the number of jobs identified will disallow the County to realize an accurate adjustment to its base year tonnage.

Currently, the California grape industry is experiencing a significant economic downturn and acres of grapes are being removed throughout Tulare County. The vineyards are being abandoned or pulled out as a result of this economic downturn. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) bans the burning of chemically treated grapestakes (most stakes are treated with arsenic, creosote or other preservatives) because it releases chemicals into the air that are highly toxic and leave toxic ash. SJVAPCD does not allow the grape growers to chip the treated wood as chipping can cause toxic dust emissions nor are they allowed to offer chemically treated wood for use as firewood as serious health effects have been reported from burning the wood. There are tons of arsenic-treated wood from the 100,000 acres of grapes that Valley farmers have pulled out that need to be landfilled. The vineyards are now hauling the stakes and wire to the landfill for disposal. Therefore, the County is experiencing an increase in the amount of grapestakes and wire being generated for disposal by grape growers in the last several years. This material was not included in the County's base year generation and is having an adverse impact on our waste diversion efforts. Various sources such as Fresno County, Kern County, and Tulare County Compost & Biomass were contacted to determine if there was a method to recycle the material. Research indicates that the material can not be recycled as it is treated wood. There are a few loads that include metal grapestakes. There are no vendors within Tulare County that accept metal grapestakes. There is one vendor in Bakersfield (Kern County) and one vendor in Fresno (Fresno County) that accepts metal grapestakes, however, the material must come in clean with no wood or vines. Most grape owners are unwilling to take the time to separate out the material and haul to an area outside of the County because of the increased cost. Attempts to divert the material have been unsuccessful. The vineyard owners have been informed by SJVAPCD that the only acceptable method of disposal available for chemically treated wood grapestakes is in a sanitary landfill.

With the exception of the refuse hauled by the cities of Visalia, Tulare and Porterville and the licensed haulers, County staff determines the origin of every load of refuse. County staff completes each disposal site transaction by entering the origin of the waste into the site computer. In the event that County staff fails to determine the origin of the waste, a default origin of County is automatically entered, thereby assuring that no other jurisdiction is incorrectly assigned that particular load of refuse. The cities and licensed haulers delivering waste to the County disposal sites submit a monthly waste origin report to the County indicating the origin of the waste that they collected during the previous month. If and when a vehicle load contains waste from more than one jurisdiction, these reports identify the amount attributable to each jurisdiction. County staff believes that this two tiered approach is the most accurate process to determine the origin of waste. It is the County's contention that self-haul drivers are not aware of the importance of reporting the accurate jurisdiction of the waste. The County is addressing and resolving the issue by contacting the top self-haulers and explaining the importance of accurate jurisdiction reporting, as well as auditing the top self-haulers for materials delivered in 2003. The County submitted corrected quarterly disposal reports for 2003 to CIWMB on May 04, 2004. The County also plans to include a notice in billing statements that informs the customer that "State law requires our asking where your waste originated. Be prepared to provide this information to the refuse site attendant". The notice is in English and Spanish. Notices were sent to customers with the May and June billing invoices, and will be sent with the August through December invoices.

Current signs at the landfills include such things as, but are not limited to, 1) days and hours open and holidays closed; 2) rules and regulations that include no hot ashes, no dead animals, no scavenging, no hazardous waste; 3) hazardous load checking program is in effect at this site; 4) rules and regulations that include no animals, no explosives, no radioactive waste, no hazardous waste, no semi-solid waste, no pesticide containers, no infectious waste, no packing house waste, no liquid waste, scavenging prohibited, children to remain in vehicles, appliances and air tight containers are to have the doors removed, loads to be inspected and either accepted or rejected by attendant, refuse to be unloaded as directed by attendant; 5) disposal of hazardous waste is prohibited here which includes a list of items not accepted; 6) fee schedule; 7) California law states that you must cover your loads; and

8) to transport ten or more waste tires, you must be a registered waste tire hauler with a manifest. Plans are to post a sign at the County landfills and transfer stations that states "State law requires information on where your waste is from. Be prepared to provide it to the attendant". The sign will be posted in a location clearly visible to all incoming vehicles. The sign will be posted in English and Spanish. The sign will be posted at all times and not just posted during the origin survey periods.

Currently, the County receives tear-off asphalt roofing shingles from roofing jobs. Asphalt shingles contain asphalt binder, fabric backing (felt mat), sand-size aggregates (color) and mineral fillers. The majority of waste shingles are tear-offs from roof jobs or demolition debris. The load may contain contaminants such as nails and wood if the underlying plywood is also replaced. The asphalt shingles have to be torn off of the roof and crushed for reuse. The County continues to research the possibility of recycling tear-off asphalt shingle roofing. A visit was made to Innovative Chemurgic Solutions (ICS) in Shafter. ICS has a contract with Elk Corporation, whereby it gets paid for recycling the manufacturers' new asphalt shingle roofing residuals. The company does not recycle tear-off asphalt roofing shingles. A visit was also made to West Coast Waste (WCW) in Fresno. The company currently mulches and grinds green and wood waste. WCW decided not to explore the possibility of accepting tear-off asphalt shingles to recycle due to permitting and no readily available market that it could discern. Contact has also been made with Raisch Products (RP). RP made an extensive attempt to recycle tear-off asphalt shingle roofing material. RP encountered difficulties in production and determined that it did not make economic sense for the company to continue the pursuit of recycling the material. Each company is aware that the County is interested in recycling tear-off asphalt shingle roofing material and will contact us if the company decides to recycle the material. Inquiries have been made at various California Resource Recovery Association and Solid Waste Association of North America conferences. To date, the County has been unsuccessful in its attempts to locate a tear-off asphalt roofing shingle recycler. Approximately 11 million tons of waste asphalt roofing shingles are generated in the United States per year. Roofing jobs account for 10 million tons, with another 1 million from manufacturing scrap. California is estimated to generate 1.2 million tons per year, of which 1.1 million are tear-offs from roof jobs. These quantities may fluctuate with the construction industry, and with natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. Several potential markets exist for asphalt shingles. These include hot mix asphalt, cold patch, dust control on rural roads, temporary roads or driveways, aggregate road base, etc. The material can not be used on Federal or State funded roads so this may be one barrier and a reason why the County has been unable to locate a recycler for the material. Primary barriers include asbestos concerns, regulatory use approval, absence and lack of acceptance of performance-based specifications, project capitalization and lack of available markets.

To maximize the effectiveness of the recycling programs, the Tulare County Board of Supervisors implemented required collection in the urban areas of the County. The licensed haulers' contention was that the more refuse that was collected, the more material that could be recycled. The basis for this contention was the assumption that the licensed haulers could recycle more than 50 percent of what they collected. This has not yet occurred. They will be preparing an action plan demonstrating how they will reach this milestone. The Tulare County Ordinance was revised requiring collection of solid waste in the effected Urban Area Boundaries within the valley floor of the unincorporated areas of Tulare County. Property owners are required to subscribe to and thereafter use regularly scheduled collection service with the appropriate County licensed hauler for those properties where persons reside, congregate or are employed.

The waste diversion percentages identified in the Plan of Correction reflect the estimated increases to the County's waste diversion rate and would result in a different percentage for the waste diversion estimates if the County joins the Consolidated Waste Management Authority (CWMA). If the County joins the CWMA, its waste diversion rate would be that of the CWMA.

Section IIIB—ALTERNATIVE DIVERSION REQUIREMENT

Within this section, discuss your jurisdiction's progress in implementing diversion programs that were planned to achieve 50%. Provide any additional information that demonstrates "good faith effort." The CIWMB shall determine your jurisdiction's efforts in demonstrating "good faith effort" towards complying with AB 939. Note: The answers to each question should be comprehensive and provide specific details regarding the jurisdiction's situation.
Attach additional sheets if necessary—please reference each response to the appropriate cell number (e.g., IIIB-1.).

1. Why does your jurisdiction need and Alternative Diversion Requirement? Describe why SRRE selected programs did not achieve 50% diversion. Identify barriers to meeting the 50% goal and briefly indicate how they will be overcome.

Not/Applicable

2. Why is your jurisdiction requesting an Alternative Diversion Requirement in lieu of a Time Extension?

Not Applicable

3. Describe your jurisdiction's Good Faith Efforts to implement the programs in its SRRE.

Not Applicable

4. Describe any relevant circumstances in the jurisdiction that contribute to the need for an ADR. Provide any relevant information that supports the request.

Not Applicable

Section IV A—PLAN OF CORRECTION

A Plan of Correction is required by PRC Section 41820(a)(6)(B). The plan is fundamentally a description of the actions the jurisdiction will take to meet the 50% goal by the expiration of the Time Extension.

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Residential %	22	Non-residential %	78

PROGRAM TYPE **Please use the Board's Program Types. The Program Glossary is online at:** www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE FULLY COMPLETED	ESTIMATED PERCENT DIVERSION
7010-FR-LAN Landfill	Expand	Continue the expansion of the landfill salvage program for recycle rich loads at Teapot Dome, Visalia and Woodville Landfills. The main material type being diverted in the expanded salvage program continues to be wood and green waste at the active face. County staff also redirects customers with recycle rich loads back to the recycling stockpile and recovery area. Metal is also diverted by County staff from the active face, however, the material is diverted to the metal stockpiling and recovery area. It is not weighed separately but the amount is included in the overall metal recycled total. County staff to salvage material such as wood and green waste and metal from Tulare County transfer stations when material is delivered.	Landfill Tipping Fees	12/31/2005	2%
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	Expand	Enforcement of compliance schedules for licensed haulers. As a condition of the haulers' license to collect waste from their designated service areas, haulers are required to implement waste diversion programs in accordance with the County Source Reduction and Recycling Element and provide service that will assist them in recycling 50 percent of what they collect in their respective hauler areas. The licensed haulers will be required to provide an action plan in writing outlining their plan to increase waste diversion.	No fee	12/31/2005	4%
8000-TR-WTE Waste-to-Energy	Expand	Transfer waste from the Earlimart Transfer Station to the City of Long Beach Southeast Resource Recovery waste-to-energy (WTE) facility. The County will direct the licensed haulers to utilize a WTE facility.	Landfill Tipping Fees	12/31/2005	4%
6030-PI-OTH Other Policy Incentives	Expand	Consideration of joining the Consolidated Waste Management Authority.	Landfill Tipping Fees	12/31/2005	0%
		Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs			10%
		Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report			40%
		Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated			50%

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING DIVERSION ACTIVITIES			
PROGRAM TYPE	**NEW or EXPANDED**	**DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM**	**DATE FULLY COMPLETED**
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Expand	In 2002, the Tulare County Waste Reduction Award Program (WRAP) was expanded to include not only those businesses located in the unincorporated portions of Tulare County, but also businesses located throughout Tulare County. In 2003, the County partnered with the Consolidated Waste Management Authority (CWMA) and two $1,000 cash awards were provided to recognize businesses for their extraordinary waste reduction and conservation practices that are part of their daily operation. The County plans to continue the WRAP program in 2004 with one $1,000 cash award and the CWMA has agreed to partner in this endeavor and provide the second $1,000 award. In 2005, the County plans to continue the WRAP program and will request the CWMA again to partner in this award. For fiscal year 2004-2005, the County is developing a new media campaign. One of the action plans being explored is the business waste reduction program for 2005.	12/31/2005
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	Expand	Tulare County Resource Management Agency staff continues to purchase recycled content office supplies whenever cost effective. Staff plans to work with the County Purchasing Agent to develop Guidelines for the Purchase of Recycled-Content Products. Such a policy would establish guidelines for the procurement of recycled-content products countywide.	12/31/2005
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	Expand	Licensed haulers in the unincorporated areas of Tulare County continue to provide residential curbside service.	12/31/2005
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Expand	Licensed haulers in the unincorporated areas of Tulare County continue to provide commercial on-site pickup and deliver the waste to a material recovery facility for processing.	12/31/2005
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	Expand	7 of the 8 licensed haulers in the unincorporated areas of Tulare County provide residential curbside greenwaste collection and deliver material to a wood recycling facility for waste diversion.	12/31/2005

5000-ED-ELC Electronic (Radio, TV, Web, Hotlines)	Expand	In 2004, County staff requested Proposals for a new Marketing & Media Campaign. All public awareness and educational materials were crafted to deliver focused messages to specific audiences, and delivered by the means determined most likely to reach the target audience. A multicultural approach to advertising and outreach will help the County achieve its overall goals by reaching established ethnic communities that currently may not be receiving the integrated waste management message clearly. The goal is to provide a countywide public education program that promotes and increases public awareness for County residents of varying socioeconomic backgrounds so that they may better understand solid waste issues and are better able to participate in resource conservation, source reduction, recycling, composting and waste diversion efforts. The objective is to get the maximum benefit from limited outreach dollars through a coordinated plan that will increase the public's participation in source reduction and to heighten the awareness of the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, rebuy and compost. Since this is a general awareness campaign, the English-speaking target market will include adults 25-54. The Spanish-speaking component will target adults 18-49. An action plan is being developed by the new media campaign vendor that will include bilingual public education efforts. Mixed media tools are being developed in English and Spanish to include radio PSA, television PSA, and a tri-fold brochure on the 4 R's (reduce, reuse, recycle and rebuy). The Earth Day Pledge forms are in English and Spanish. Recycling is promoted on the County's website by providing a list of places to recycle various items such as Agricultural Metal Grapestakes, Batteries, CA Redemption Glass, Cans, Paper, CRTs (TVs and Computer Monitors), Electronic Waste, Inerts, Iron/Metal, Salvage, Tires, Waste Oil, Wood and Green Waste is posted on the Recycling Opportunities web page. Information on the County's landfill salvage program is included on the website as well. The website is also promoted when someone calls the County's information hotline and needs information regarding recycling. Plans are to print the website address, as well as our information number, in multiple locations: business cards, flyers, newsletters, press releases, Waste Work invoices, etc. The Recycling Coordinator's email program automatically places the web address on emails sent to encourage visitors to the website. The County plans to research domain names in an effort to shorten the web address. The website is linked with the incorporated cities that have websites in Tulare County as these websites have a similar theme to ours. Plans are to work on website optimization for successful search engine placement. This process involves the selection and use of high performance keywords as search engine magnets woven into the company website. Proper website optimization involves the systematic placement of these keywords into prominent coding areas.	12/31/2005
5020-ED-OUT Outreach	Expand	Continue the expanded public education to include not only education in the classroom but also an outreach to the general public. Promotion of special community outreach events will continue such as the Earth Day event and Tulare County Fair. CSET will continue to provide professional services for community outreach at large public events. Booths are set up to distribute outreach information, help promote recycling and answer related questions. Press releases will be sent to the various newspapers in the County promoting current events. These press releases may utilize the available California Integrated Waste Management Board sample articles as a regular series on waste prevention. In fiscal year 2004-2005, the County is continuing its partnership with CWMA to continue the distribution of One Man's Trash that is inserted into the various Tulare County newspapers. Event flyers will be posted in various areas throughout the County. A tri-fold flyer is being developed regarding the 4 Rs.	12/31/2005

5020-ED-TECH Technical Assistance	Expand	Continue to provide waste assessments to large vehicle self-haul customers to classify the material in their wastestream and assist them in diverting any reusable or recyclable material out of the landfill. Waste assessments are performed as requested or if the County determines that there is a larger generator that may benefit from the assessment. The County will provide an evaluation of its self-haul customers and target the largest generators and the building industry. The County will provide technical assistance to commercial and industrial businesses interested in starting recycling programs. The County will offer assistance to the Tulare County Office of Education for schools located in the unincorporated area of Tulare County. The County will require the haulers to determine their largest generators and target them for assistance.	12/31/2005
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	Expand	The County has a reduced tipping incentive fee at the landfills for disposal of clean loads of green and wood waste to encourage source separation, and an increased tipping disincentive fee for inerts to encourage the routing of the material to other recycling facilities within the private sector. This helps to divert the material from the wastestream and provides an incentive for generators to implement source reduction programs and integrate source reduction activities into their operations. A Half Price Week is held during Earth Week at County landfills and during special cleanup events as requested by the licensed haulers or incorporated cities. Efforts are made to capture additional materials for recycling.	12/31/2005

Section IV B—GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

Goal Achievement describes the activities the jurisdiction will use to achieve the ADR.
Attach additional sheets if necessary..

Residential %		Non-residential %	

PROGRAM TYPE Please use the Board's Program Types. The Program Glossary is online at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/Codes/Reduce.htm	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE FULLY COMPLETED	ESTIMATED PERCENT DIVERSION
		Total Estimated Diversion Percent From New and/or Expanded Programs			
		Current Diversion Rate Percent From Latest Annual Report			
		Total Planned Diversion Percent Estimated			

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING DIVERSION ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM TYPE	NEW or EXPAND	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM	DATE FULLY COMPLETED

Section V – PARIS

Office of Local Assistance staff will be reviewing your Jurisdiction's Planning Annual Report Information System (PARIS) database printout as part of the evaluation of your request. Should the Jurisdiction have updates or revisions to the program implementation from the latest Annual Report submitted to the Board, please attach to the application the Jurisdiction's PARIS database printout showing updates or revisions.

Contact your Office of Local Assistance Representative at (916) 341-6199 for a copy of PARIS, or go to the Board's website at **www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/PARIS/**.

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Tulare-Unincorporated

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
1000-SR-XGC Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1010-SR-BCM Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1020-SR-BWR Business Waste Reduction Program	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1030-SR-PMT Procurement	N	Y	1996	PF	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1040-SR-SCH School Source Reduction Programs	N	Y	1998	PF	PF	PF	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO
1050-SR-GOV Government Source Reduction Programs	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
1060-SR-MTE Material Exchange, Thrift Shops	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2000-RC-CRB Residential Curbside	N	Y	1996	PF 1	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2020-RC-BYB Residential Buy-Back	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
2030-RC-OSP Commercial On-Site Pickup	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

Status Code Legend

SO = Selected Ongoing
AO = Alternative Ongoing
SI = Selected Implemented
AI = Alternative Implemented
M = Regional Agency did not exist or city was not incorporated or city
D = Dropped
DE = Dropped in Earlier Year
NI = Selected and Not Implemented
PF = Planned Future
NA = Program did not exist

Reason Code

1 = Delays in bringing diversion facilities online.
2 = Unavoidable regulatory delays.
3 = Existing contractual or legal problems.
4 = Insufficient funding.
5 = Insufficient staffing.
6 = Lack of cooperation from other entities.
7 = Sufficient diversion without selected program.
8 = Lack of markets necessary to support

Application: PARIS

Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Tulare-Unincorporated

Date Printed
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2060-RC-GOV Government Recycling Programs	N	N	1996	NA	AI	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
2070-RC-SNL Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	N	N	1990	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO	AO
3000-CM-RCG Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection	N	Y	1996	PF 1	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3020-CM-COG Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	N	Y	1997	PF 1	PF 1	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
3030-CM-CSG Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4000-SP-ASH Ash	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4010-SP-SLG Sludge (sewage/industrial)	Y	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4020-SP-TRS Tires	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4030-SP-WHG White Goods	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4040-SP-SCM Scrap Metal	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Office of Local Assistance

Program Listing for Tulare-Unincorporated

Date Printed
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Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
4050-SP-WDW Wood Waste	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4060-SP-CAR Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
4090-SP-RND Rendering	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5000-ED-ELC Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5010-ED-PRN Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	N	Y	1995	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5020-ED-OUT Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
5030-ED-SCH Schools (education and curriculum)	N	Y	1997	PF	PF	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6000-PI-PLB Product and Landfill Bans	Y	Y	1987	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6010-PI-EIN Economic Incentives	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	N	Y	1998	PF 99	PF 99	PF 7	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO

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Application: PARIS

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Program Listing for Tulare-Unincorporated

Date Printed
March 4,2005

Program Code	Existed	Slcted?	Pre 1995 Start	------ 1995 ------ Status	------ 1996 ------ Status	------ 1997 ------ Status	------ 1998 ------ Status	------ 1999 ------ Status	------ 2000 ------ Status	------ 2001 ------ Status	------ 2002 ------ Status
7000-FR-MRF MRF	N	Y	1996	PF 1	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7010-FR-LAN Landfill	Y	Y	1989	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
7030-FR-CMF Composting Facility	N	Y	1996	PF 1	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
8000-TR-WTE Waste To Energy	N	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	PF	PF
9000-HH-PMF Permanent Facility	Y	Y	1990	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9010-HH-MPC Mobile or Periodic Collection	N	Y	1998	PF 7	PF 7	PF 7	SI	SO	SO	SO	SO
9040-HH-EDP Education Programs	Y	Y	1988	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO
9050-HH-OTH Other HHW	N	N	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AI

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Application: PARIS

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-89

Consideration Of The Application For A SB1066 Time Extension By The Unincorporated Area of Tulare County

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires the Board to review each City, County, and Regional Agency's (jurisdiction) Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) at least once every two years; and

WHEREAS, by conducting the Biennial Review in accordance with Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 18772, the Board will determine if a jurisdiction has implemented its SRRE programs, and if a jurisdiction is meeting the diversion requirements as specified under PRC Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, in 1997, Senate Bill (SB) 1066 modified PRC Section 41820 and Section 41785 for multiple year and multiple requests from jurisdictions for Time Extensions or Alternative Diversion Requirements in meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the Board developed an application intended to provide guidance on the information and documentation that is needed to meet the requirements identified in PRC Sections 41820 and 41785, and approved the application on May 23, 2000; and

WHEREAS, based on the staff review of the SRRE for the Unincorporated Tulare County (County), Board staff found that the County has been implementing diversion programs but needs more time to achieve the 50 percent diversion requirement; and

WHEREAS, the County has submitted the necessary information and documentation required in a completed SB1066 Time Extension application; and

WHEREAS, based on the staff review of the completed SB1066 Time Extension application, Board staff recommend and the County concurs that they will incorporate one additional program: the development and formal adoption of a Construction and Demolition (C&D) diversion ordinance;

(Over)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board directs the Unincorporated Tulare County (County) to add the development and formal adoption of a C&D Diversion Ordinance for the County into the Plan of Correction and with this addition hereby accepts the County's SB 1066 application for a time extension through December 31, 2005, to implement its SRRE and to meet the 50 percent diversion requirement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs the Unincorporated Tulare County to report on its progress in implementing its Plan of Correction by submitting a six month status report and and a final report at the end of the extension with the Annual Report.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 11

ITEM

Consideration Of A Scope Of Work And Agreement With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control For Remediation, Pursuant To The Solid Waste Disposal And Codisposal Site Cleanup Program, Of The BKK Landfill, Los Angeles County (Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund, FY 2004/05)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item requests that the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) consider the BKK Landfill for a direct expenditure cleanup project under the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Solid Waste Cleanup Program). The item also requests approval of a Scope of Work and Agreement with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to implement the project, utilizing DTSC's contractor that already is conducting activities at the site. The total preliminary cost estimate by DTSC for the project is $3,780,000. DTSC has secured $2,200,000 in funding and is requesting Board funding in the amount of $1,580,000 in order to complete the project.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board has not previously considered the proposed project.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

Options for the Board include:

1. Approve the proposed project and adopt Resolution 2005-91;
2. Modify staff's recommendation for the proposed project;
3. Disapprove the project; or
4. Direct staff to provide additional information and bring the project back to a future meeting of the Board.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Solid Waste Cleanup Program Background

AB 2136 (Eastin, Chapter 655, Statutes of 1993) created the Solid Waste Cleanup Program, which the Board implements to clean up solid waste disposal sites and solid waste at codisposal sites where the responsible party either cannot be identified or is unable or unwilling to pay for the timely remediation, and where the cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Statutory authority for the Solid Waste Cleanup Program is contained in Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 30, Part 7, Chapter 2, Article 2.5 (Section 48020 et seq.).

In administering the Solid Waste Cleanup Program the Board was authorized to expend funds from the Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund directly for cleanup, provide loans to responsible parties who demonstrate the ability to repay, and provide matching grants to

public entities for site cleanups. The Board was also authorized to provide grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites. Regulations incorporating Board-approved policies became effective September 11, 2000. In addition, the Board approved grant scoring criteria and the evaluation process for fiscal year 2004/2005 in June 2004. To date under this Program, the Board has approved a total of 151 projects totaling $54,582,500 in funding to cleanup 574 sites.

Section 48021(a) of the PRC states that: "In prioritizing the sites for cleanup the board shall consider the degree of risk to public health and safety and the environment posed by conditions at a site, the ability of the site owner to clean up the site without monetary assistance, the ability of the board to adequately clean up the site with available funds, maximizing the use of available funds, and other factors as determined by the board." Factors to be used to prioritize eligible sites under the Program are further specified in Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), Section 18903.

Eligible and ineligible remedial actions under the Program are specifically listed in 14 CCR Section 18904, which also allows the Board to consider approval of any other remedial actions not specified as ineligible. Unless otherwise noted, specific actions proposed for each project are specifically eligible pursuant to the regulations. All proposed remedial actions in this item are specifically eligible and based on staff's review meet Program requirements.

Site Description and Chronology

The BKK Landfill Class III Area (Site No. 19-AF-0001) is located in the City of West Covina. There are two landfills on the BKK property: a closed mixed hazardous and municipal solid waste landfill ("Class I Area") and an inactive/closing municipal solid waste landfill ("Class III Area"). The owner and operator of both landfills is BKK Corporation. Both landfills share one leachate treatment plant, which is located on the Class I landfill. Additionally, both landfills share common leachate collection, gas collection and storm runoff systems. The Class I Area is potentially eligible for funding under the Solid Waste Cleanup Program definition of "codisposal site" in 14 CCR Section 18901(g). The Class I Area operated from 1962 until 1987 and disposed of approximately 18 million tons of solid waste. Hazardous waste disposal activities were discontinued in 1984. Closure construction of the Class I Area was completed in 1989. DTSC acknowledged the closure certification in June 1991. In addition to postclosure maintenance activities, the Class I Area is also subject to RCRA Subtitle C corrective action for ground water and other contamination releases, such as air.

The Class III Area operated from July 1987 to September 1996 and shortly thereafter commenced partial final closure for construction of a final cover system and landscaping over part of the Class III site (Phases A and B). Phase E and parts of Phases C and D remain. Approximately 27 million tons of solid waste was disposed in the Class III Area. Portions of the property have been purchased and leased by the City of West Covina (City) for a planned commercial and recreational development purposes, including a golf course adjacent and in part overlying the closed Class III Area. The City certified an Environmental Impact Report in June 2000 for the Class III Area final closure and postclosure land use project. The Board approved final closure and postclosure maintenance plans (Final Plans) on August 2002.

The City's redevelopment project and BKK Corporation's (BKK's) remaining closure project are interrelated. The City and BKK separately bid and procured contracts in 2004 to complete rough grading of the City owned parcels and completion by BKK of the remaining closure project. In September 2004, it was apparent that BKK's project costs would exceed available funding from the Class III Area financial assurances mechanism, which is a closure/postclosure insurance policy as allowed under 27 CCR 22248. BKK informed the City, CIWMB, and Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control (RWQCB) that they did not have additional financial resources to make up the difference. Class III Area closure activities temporarily ceased on November 16, 2004.

The City of West Covina Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) issued a Notice and Order concerning violations of closure plan implementation and applicable state minimum standards on December 14, 2004. Staff of the Board, LEA, City, and RWQCB worked extensively with BKK Corporation to develop revised Final Plans that match available funding in the insurance policy and that would still meet 27 CCR standards; the difference is due mainly to less landscaping, postclosure irrigation of landscaping, and Phase E vegetative layer soil. Revised Final Plans for remaining Class III closure activities were conditionally approved by the Board on February 11, 2005. Board staff is awaiting notification as to whether or not the contractor will restart work to complete the project. If BKK Corporation is ultimately unable to complete the project, the Board will likely be the lead agency for completing the Class III closure activities. The costs to do so would be considerably higher, and the project would take much longer to complete. Board staff are developing options and cost estimates should BKK Corporation be unable to implement the Revised Final Plans.

The situation at the Class I site is different. On October 17, 2004, the BKK Corporation (BKK) notified DTSC that for financial reasons, BKK would no longer be able to perform required post-closure care of the Class I landfill and operate the leachate treatment plant after November 17, 2004. As a result, on November 18, 2004, DTSC began implementing an emergency response action utilizing DTSC's emergency response contractor to ensure that essential Class I and leachate treatment plant activities continue. Essential activities include operation and maintenance of the groundwater and leachate extraction systems, the gas extraction system, and the leachate treatment plant. Continuous maintenance and operation of these systems and facilities and maintenance of the Class I landfill cap are essential to prevent releases of hazardous substances, and are necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment. Without these measures, especially the landfill gas control system, there is danger of gas releases at levels greater than state minimum standards at nearby residences. Prior landfill gas problems at the BKK Landfill in 1984 resulted in evacuation of some residences.

DTSC intends to seek reimbursement for all of its costs and has pursued enforcement action against parties responsible for care of the Class I landfill and the overall facility. DTSC expects these parties to assume their legal obligations for short and long term care of the entire facility.

Storm Drain System Failure

Storm drain systems on waste management units are designed to minimize ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping for specified

storm events. Collection systems are required to be maintained to preserve the design capacity of the system. In January 2004, a critical section of the storm drain system serving both the Class I and Class III sites failed in several locations on the site.

The system was, and currently remains, temporarily repaired to provide minimal capacity to function. Since January 2004, extreme storm conditions have resulted in progressive failure of a large part of the drainage system constructed mainly in the 1980's, indicating a need for investigation, design, and repair as soon as possible. Given the drainage system's proximity to the landfill gas and leachate control systems (which could be damaged by a drainage failure, posing a potential threat to adjoining residents) and the severity of the record-breaking rainfall in recent months, this project constitutes an emergency action under PRC Section 48020(c). The system's failure also adversely impacts the integrity of the final cover system, an important element in controlling infiltration of precipitation into the waste and landfill gas surface emissions. Potential discharge of sediment and leachate in offsite runoff is also a major concern with respect to the failing storm drain system.

Site Prioritization

Based on the degree of risk to public health and safety, and the environment, the prioritization category for the BKK Landfill storm drain repair problem pursuant to the Solid Waste Cleanup Program is A1, the highest priority category. Priority A1 is a site in an urban area with a confirmed condition of pollution or nuisance from solid waste, based on a comparison with state minimum standards.

Proposed Cleanup Project and Cost Estimates

Board staff is currently assisting DTSC in investigation of the storm drain utilizing the Board's Solid Waste Cleanup Program engineering and environmental services contractor. This work will provide a basis to prepare final plans, specifications, and cost estimates. The Board's contractor is surveying the storm drains using video equipment to determine the full extent of the damage, in addition to providing surveyed drawings of the drainage system and review of drainage design reports and calculations. It is anticipated that large sections of buried piping will need to be excavated and replaced or potentially inserted with sleeve liners. As remedial actions relating to drainage controls are an appropriate use of Program funds under 14 CCR Section 18904, this proposed remedial action meets the eligibility requirements for funding.

Preliminary estimate by DTSC's contractor of the repair costs is $3.78 million, including a 20% contingency. Cost estimates have increased significantly based on damage that occurred from extreme storm events in February 2005. DTSC has secured $2.2 million of fiscal year 2004-05 funds for storm drain repairs through an earlier emergency deficiency funding request. To complete the project, DTSC has requested the Board provide the supplemental funding of $1.58 million to complete the project, which would be overseen by DTSC utilizing DTSC's emergency response contractor currently at the site. No other funding sources can be identified at this time to ensure that the project can be completed as required in the enforcement order by

September 30, 2005. Postclosure financial assurances for the Class III Area cannot be accessed until completion and certification of closure activities, and would be inadequate to cover the costs of storm drain repairs. Pursuant to the proposed Scope of Work (Attachment 1), Board funding shall be for only those direct contractor costs for

necessary repairs to return the storm drain system to compliance with all applicable standards.

B. Environmental Issues

The proposed project would address a significant environmental problem at the BKK Landfill. DTSC would be responsible for ensuring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for this project. It is anticipated that the project is either exempt from CEQA, or covered under existing CEQA documents. Staff is not aware of any other environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Staff is not aware of any program/long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

At the time this agenda item was prepared, the amount available in the Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund for new contracts, grants, and loans was $5,553,100. Funding for the project would be $1,580,000 encumbered from the Trust Fund. The contract is proposed to not exceed a potential funding level of $2,000,000, to allow flexibility for the Board to augment the funding level, if necessary. If the Board approves the proposed project in this item, approximately $3,973,100 of unencumbered funds will remain available in the Trust Fund. An update will be provided at the Board meeting.

F. Legal Issues

Enforcement Actions and Cost Recovery: The repair of the storm drain has been the subject of the following three separate enforcement orders, which provided deadlines for: (a) actions to be taken to stabilize the drain system pending remediation; (b) submissions of assurances of availability of funding and work plans for drain repairs; and (c) completion of final repairs of the storm drain system by September, 2005. Each of these orders has in part already been met with noncompliance:

(1) Under an RWQCB Order issued September 9, 2004, BKK Corporation (BKK) has failed to timely comply with certain requirements, including but not limited to temporary pollution prevention measures to assure drain stability pending remediation;

(2) Under an LEA Order issued November 9, 2004, BKK has failed to timely comply with certain requirements, including but not limited to submission of an estimate of drain repair costs and evidence of availability of funds for the drain remediation; and

(3) Under a DTSC Order issued December 2, 2004, BKK and over fifty other Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) identified for the Class I Area have failed to timely comply with certain requirements, including but not limited to the submission of an assessment, work plan and implementation schedule for the drain repairs.

Throughout the Solid Waste Cleanup Program's history there have been rare cases where, as here, a permitted facility's failure to comply with an order to implement a corrective action at its site constitutes an emergency situation under PRC Section 48020(c), threatening the health and safety of adjoining residents and thus necessitating

consideration of a Board expenditure under the Solid Waste Cleanup Program to perform the action. (See Storm Drain System Failure Section re emergency conditions, above.) In such cases consideration is given to calling for the surrender and/or revocation of the permit. However, where as here the facility is at the stage where it has ceased accepting waste, which is the primary benefit of the permit, the public interest is better served by continuing to hold the operator to the burdens of the permit for the duration of the closure and post-closure period, to the extent practicable.

Pursuant to DTSC's order, BKK and the other PRPs identified in the order are liable for the costs associated with DTSC's proposed response action to remediate the storm drain. Certain of these PRPs are not only predominant depositors of waste into the Class I Area, but also may have deposited a substantial amount of the waste contained in the Class III Area. However, it should be noted that based on manifest data, the State deposited a significant amount of waste at the Class I Area and is viewed as a major PRP; therefore, it is likely that DTSC will not be able to recover all expended funds.

Subject to any other legal requirements and after DTSC has satisfied any obligations to reimburse the General Fund, any funds recovered by DTSC on claims for cost recovery for its storm drain system repair expenditures shall be apportioned between the Board and DTSC on a "pro rata" basis, so that the Board's recovery shall be commensurate with the percentage it contributed to the project. CIWMB may consult with the Department of Finance concerning the allocation of recovery proceeds between the General Fund and the Solid Waste Cleanup Program Trust Fund. Alternatively, the Board reserves its right to independently pursue cost recovery for its direct expenditure against responsible parties (as defined in 14 CCR 18901(p)) at the Class I Area codisposal site and the Class III Area disposal site, pursuant to PRC Section 48023 and 14 CCR 18929 & 18930. The Board shall notify DTSC prior to the initiation of any such independent cost recovery action. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 48023.5, the funds expended by the Board shall constitute a lien upon the real property owned by the property owner that is subject to the remedial action.

G. Environmental Justice

The Terms and Conditions of the contract will require DTSC to follow the principles of Environmental Justice as defined in Public Resources Code §72000. DTSC implements a comprehensive public participation policy including principles of Environmental Justice (http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/GetInvolved/index.html).

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4, by directing Board resources to manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund	$5,553,100	$1,580,000	$3,973,100	C & P

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Scope of Work
2. Resolution 2005-91 to approve the proposed project, Scope of Work, and Agreement.

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Scott Walker **Phone:** (916) 341-6319
B. Legal Staff: Steven Levine **Phone:** (916) 341-6064
C. Administration Staff: Susan Villa **Phone:** (916) 341-6170

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

SCOPE OF WORK
BKK Landfill Storm Drain Repair

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I. WORK TO BE PERFORMED

DTSC, through its emergency response contractor, will undertake all tasks required to complete repair and/or replacement of the BKK Landfill Site storm drain system to bring the system into compliance with all applicable standards by September 30, 2005, or another date agreed to by the Board, DTSC, and the RWQCB.

II. TASKS IDENTIFIED

A. DTSC shall undertake all contracting necessary to perform the investigation, design, and repair of the storm drain system. DTSC shall be responsible for review and approval of all necessary documents, coordination with all regulatory and permitting agencies, and shall ensure compliance with all applicable regulatory standards. Necessary documents may include, but are not limited to the remedial investigations, feasibility studies, remedial action plans, plans, specifications, as-built plans, contracts, work orders, costs estimates, invoices, work plans, health and safety plans, and/or any other documents used in the investigation and/or completion of the storm drain repairs. DTSC shall make copies of necessary documents available to the Board for its records. DTSC shall be responsible for review and approval of all contractor invoices for both compliance with its contract requirements and the requirements of this agreement. DTSC shall submit copies of approved invoices to the Board's contract manager, who will verify that the costs are eligible and will ensure timely payment is made per this agreement.

B. The Board will reimburse eligible costs to DTSC up to the amounts specified in Section IV of this agreement under a mutually agreeable payment mechanism. Eligible costs are DTSC emergency response contractor costs for labor, materials, equipment, subcontractors/special services, permits, and hazardous and non-hazardous waste transport and disposal incurred in the direct performance of the storm drain repair for which no other funding was obtained or is available. Monitoring and maintenance costs of the storm drain repair are also eligible costs under this contract. DTSC staffing and overhead costs are not eligible for reimbursement under this contract.

C. Subject to any other legal requirements and after DTSC has satisfied any obligations to reimburse the General Fund, any funds recovered by DTSC on claims for cost recovery for its storm drain system repair expenditures shall be apportioned between the Board and DTSC on a "pro rata" basis, so that the Board's recovery shall be commensurate with the percentage it contributed to the project. CIWMB

may consult with the Department of Finance concerning the allocation of recovery proceeds between the General Fund and the Solid Waste Cleanup Program Trust Fund. Alternatively, the Board reserves its right to independently pursue cost recovery for its direct expenditure against responsible parties (as defined in 14 CCR 18901(p)) at the Class I Area codisposal site and the Class III Area disposal site, pursuant to PRC Section 48023 and 14 CCR 18929 & 18930. The Board shall notify DTSC prior to the initiation of any such independent cost recovery action. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 48023.5, the funds expended by the Board shall constitute a lien upon the real property owned by the property owner that is subject to the remedial action.

III. CONTRACT/TASK TIME FRAME

The storm drain repair should be completed by September 30, 2005, or another date agreed to by the Board, DTSC, and the RWQCB. In order to provide for potential initial monitoring and maintenance costs related to storm drain repairs, this contract shall be in effect until April 30, 2007. The contract shall be initially funded at $1.58 million with a not to exceed potential total funding amount of $2.0 million.

IV. COPYRIGHT PROVISION

Not applicable.

V. CALIFORNIA WASTE TIRES

Not applicable.

VI. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLED-CONTENT PRODUCT PROCUREMENT

In the performance of this Agreement, Contractor shall use recycled content, used or reusable products, and practice other waste reduction measures where feasible and appropriate.

Recycled Content Products: All products purchased and charged/billed to the CIWMB to fulfill the requirements of this contract shall be Recycled Content Products (RCPs), or used (reused, remanufactured, refurbished) products. All RCPs purchased or charged/billed to the CIWMB to fulfill the requirements of the contract shall have both the total recycled-content (TRC) and the postconsumer content (PC) clearly identified on the products. Specific requirements for the aforementioned purchases and identification are discussed in the Terms and Conditions of the Contractual Agreement under Recycled-Content Product Purchasing and Certification.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-91

Consideration Of A Scope Of Work And Agreement With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control For Remediation, Pursuant To The Solid Waste Disposal And Codisposal Site Cleanup Program, Of The BKK Landfill, Los Angeles County (Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund, FY 2004/05)

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections 48020, *et seq.* authorizes the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to implement the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Program) to remediate environmental problems caused by solid waste and clean up disposal sites to protect public health and safety and the environment where the responsible parties cannot be identified or are unable or unwilling to pay for timely remediation; and

WHEREAS, the Board has approved guidelines, policies, and regulations for the Program to clean up sites and the proposed remediation project satisfies the Board's guidelines and policies pursuant to the Program; and

WHEREAS, the proposed remediation project to repair storm drain damage related to both the BKK Landfill Class I codisposal and Class III disposal areas constitutes an emergency action under PRC Section 48020(c); and

WHEREAS, one million five hundred eighty thousand dollars ($1,580,000) has been allocated from the Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund for Fiscal Year 2004/2005 to fund this item, and cost recovery will be pursued; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board has considered and approved a Scope of Work (SOW) for a contract with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to implement the proposed remediation project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board approves DTSC as contractor for remediation of the BKK Landfill and directs staff to develop and execute an interagency agreement to implement the project and encumber funding in the amount of one million five hundred eighty thousand dollars ($1,580,000).

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 12

ITEM

Consideration Of A New Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Transfer/Processing And Composting Material Handling Facility) For The Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling And Composting Facility, Kern County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. This item requests Board concurrence on the new Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility solid waste facilities permit. This proposed permit will consolidate two Registration permits and one Standardized Permit into one Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit.
2. Pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur in or object to the issuance of a full solid waste facilities permit. The new proposed permit was received on March 14, 2005. The date for submittal of a proposed permit that would allow 60 days for Board review prior to the April Board meeting was February 18, 2005. The Board has until May 13, 2005 to act on this permit. When the proposed permit was received, the package contained all of the items required in Title 27, CCR, Section 21685.

II. ITEM HISTORY

1. The Board last concurred with a new Standardized Composting Permit for the City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility in 1997.
2. The following compliance history includes inspection results from the Kern County Local Enforcement Agency's (LEA) monthly inspection reports of the three facilities that will be consolidated into this proposed permit:
   - City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility (#15-AA-0311) Compliance History:
     2001 – Three (state minimum standards) SMS
     2002 – Twenty-one SMS
     2003 – Thirteen SMS and nine permit violations
     2004 – Eight SMS and four permit violations
     2005 – No violations (January)
   - Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility (#15-AA-0365) Compliance History:
     2001 – Four SMS violations
     2002 – Twenty-nine SMS
     2003 – Eleven SMS and nine permit violations
     2004 – One SMS and twelve permit violations
     2005 – One permit violation (January)
   - Mt. Vernon Avenue Metropolitan Recycling Center (#15-AA-0366) Compliance History:
     2001 – No violations
     2002 – No violations
     2003 – One SMS violation

2004 – No violations
2005 – No violations (January)

Details concerning the above list of SMS violations are included in the "Consistent with State Minimum Standards," Section V.A., "Staff Analysis," Item 2 of this item.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may decide to do one of the following:

1. Concur with the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.
2. Object to the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.
3. Take no action on the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA. If the Board chooses option three, the Board shall be deemed to have concurred in the issuance of the proposed permit 60 days after the Board's receipt of the permit.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff recommends that the Board adopt option one, and concur in the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Facility Name:	Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility
Facility Number:	15-AA-0311
Facility Type:	Proposed Transfer/Processing and Compostable Materials Handling Facility
Location:	2601 South Mount Vernon Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93307
Proposed Permitted Acreage:	97 total acres, 15 acres Transfer/Processing and 82 acres Compostable Material Handling
Setting:	Zoning District is A (Agriculture) and M-2 (Sewage Treatment Plant)
Operational Status:	Active, current operations regulated by a Standardized and two Registration solid waste facilities permits
Proposed Tonnage:	Maximum 1,551 tons per day (575 tons of construction, demolition, and inert debris; and 976 tons of compost feedstock)
Proposed Compost Feedstock:	Curbside greenwaste, grass clippings, food, and paper scraps
Compost Process:	Windrow

Proposed Traffic

Volume:	1,134 vehicles per day (1,034 vehicles inbound and 100 vehicles outbound)
Proposed Hour:	7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., seven days per week
Operator/Owner:	City of Bakersfield
LEA:	Kern County Environmental Health Services Department

Background

The proposed permit will consolidate the following permitted solid waste facilities: (1) the City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility, Standardized Composting Permit, facility number 15-AA-0311; (2) the Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility, Registration Permit, facility number 15-AA-0365; and (3) the Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center, Registration Permit, facility number 15-AA-0366. The three facilities comprised an area of 60 acres. The new permit will increase this area to 97 acres. The consolidated facilities will serve as the principal construction and demolition debris and green material diversion facility for the City of Bakersfield and the unincorporated areas of Kern County.

The LEA issued a Standardized permit to the City of Bakersfield for the operation of the City of Bakersfield Processing Facility on August 14, 1996. This facility serves as a green material composting facility. The LEA reissued the Standardized permit for this facility on September 9, 1997.

On May 10, 2000 the LEA issued two Registration permits to the City of Bakersfield for the operation of the Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility and the Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center. These two permitted operations are located at the same address as the City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility and provide additional capacity for the City's green waste diversion program and for the separation and recycling of mixed construction and demolition materials.

In a letter to the City of Bakersfield, dated April 20, 2001, the LEA advised the operator that the Registration permits for the Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility and the Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center were issued as a temporary measure pending certification that California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process had been completed. Furthermore, the letter provided that upon CEQA completion the operator would be required to consolidate the permits under one full solid waste facilities permit. CEQA was completed for this project in January 2004.

On April 26, 2004 the LEA issued a Notice and Order (No. 412-04-01) to the City of Bakersfield that required the operator to do the following:

1. Submit a final application for a full solid waste facilities permit within 45 days.
2. Maintain a combined operation within the 97 acres, as defined in the conditional use report.
3. Maintain a combined peak daily tonnage limit of 1,551 tons per day.

On July 1, 2004 the LEA received an application for a full solid waste facilities permit from the City of Bakersfield for the consolidation of City of the Bakersfield Material Processing Facility, the Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility, and the Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center.

Key Issues

The proposed new permit for the Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility includes the following:

1. The City of Bakersfield is the operator and owner of the facility.
2. Hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. seven days per week.
3. Permitted maximum daily tonnage is 575 tons of construction and demolition material, concrete, and street sweepings; and 976 tons of greenwaste, brush and wood material, grass, and food waste.
4. Total of 97 acres permitted, 15 acres for transfer/processing operations and 82 acres for compostable material handling.
5. Design capacity of 139,433 tons of which 54,650 tons are dedicated to transfer/processing operations and 84,783 tons for composting operations.
6. Organic component includes curbside green waste, grass clippings, food and paper waste.
7. The facility will use the windrow composting process.

Findings

The LEA has certified the following:

1. The permit application package is complete and correct;
2. The Report of Facility Information meets the requirements of Title 14, CCR, Sections 17863 and 18221.6; and
3. The proposed solid waste facilities permit is consistent with and supported by the existing Negative Declaration, as approved January 13, 2004, and the Technical Addendum filed January 30, 2004.

Staff Analysis

The following table summarizes Board staff's review and analysis of the proposed new solid waste facilities permit package:

Summary of Board Findings for Facility #15-AA-0311	Adequate	Inadequate	To Be Determined	Not Applicable	See Below Details in Section
CIWMP Conformance	X				1.
Consistency with State Minimum Standards	X				2.
Report of Facility Information	X				3.
California Environmental Quality Act	X				V.B.

1. County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The proposed permit is for the Mount Vernon Recycling and Composting Facility, a nondisposal facility, located at 2601 South Mount Vernon Avenue, Bakersfield, CA, 93307 in Kern County.

   Public Resources Code Section 50001 requires any new or expanded nondisposal facility to be identified in the applicable jurisdiction's Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) for the proposed permit for that facility to be in conformance with the

NDFE.

The Mount Vernon Recycling and Composting Facility is identified in the City's NDFE as the Bakersfield All America City Recycling Center, located at 2600 South Mount Vernon Avenue. Since the designated City Operator's arrival in 1995, the facility has been referred to as the Mount Vernon Recycling and Composting Facility, at the 2601 address. The City will be amending its NDFE to correct this historical error. The Office of Local Assistance staff therefore finds the proposed permit to be in conformance with the City's NDFE.

2. Consistency with State Minimum Standards (SMS). Board staff conducted a pre-permit inspection of the facilities on February 24, 2005 and found that the design and operations of the facilities were consistent with the applicable SMS.

   Below are the details of the City of Bakersfield Material Processing, Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility, and Mt. Vernon Avenue Metropolitan Recycling Center SMS and permit compliance history based on the LEA's monthly inspection reports for the period of January 2001 through January 2005.

   - City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility (#15-AA-0311):
     Calendar Year 2001. Three (3) SMS violations, one for fecal coliform and Salmonella species, one for windrow temperature and turning, and one for temperature monitoring.
     Calendar Year 2002. Twenty-one (21) SMS violations, two for windrow temperature and turning, one for alternative methods of pathogen reduction approval, three for temperature monitoring, two for inspection of records, four for feedstock and compost, two for load checks, six for not maintaining records of metals and pathogen results, and one for permit certification or application.
     Calendar Year 2003. Fourteen (13) SMS violations, three for permit certification or application, nine for compostable materials handling facility permit, and one for odor impact minimization plan. Eight (8) permit violations for operations not authorized by the permit.
     Calendar Year 2004. Eight (8) SMS violations for permit review and re-issuance. Four (4) permit violations for operator complies with the terms and conditions of the permit.
     Calendar Year 2005 (January). One (1) permit violation for significant change.

   - Mt. Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility (#15-AA-0365):
     Calendar Year 2001. Four (4) SMS violations, one for sampling requirements, two for windrow temperature and turning, and one for temperature monitoring.
     Calendar Year 2002. Twenty-nine (29) SMS violations, one for sampling requirements, two for windrow temperature and turning, four for temperature monitoring, one for inspection of records, three for feedstock and compost, two for load checks, ten for not maintaining records of metals and pathogen results, one for vector and odor control, one for fecal coliform and Salmonella species, and four for change in operation.
     Calendar Year 2003. Eleven (11) SMS violations, one for odor impact minimization plan, three for change in operation, three for sampling requirements,

and four for pathogen levels temperatures maintained. Nine (9) permit violations for significant change.
Calendar Year 2004. One (1) SMS violation for sampling requirements. Twelve (12) permit violations for significant change.
Calendar Year 2005 (January). One (1) permit violation for significant change.

- Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center (#15-AA-0366):
  Calendar Year 2001. No violations.
  Calendar Year 2002. No violations.
  Calendar Year 2003. One (1) SMS violation for solid waste removal.
  Calendar Year 2004. No violations.
  Calendar Year 2005 (January). No violations.

As noted with other recent Kern County permit agenda items, the Board is working with the Kern County LEA to develop a more systematic methodology for taking appropriate enforcement actions. Board staff is currently conducting a performance evaluation of the Kern LEA. As part of the evaluation, Board staff will assess the LEA's enforcement program. The first step in addressing LEA performance deficiencies is through an LEA evaluation work plan subject to Board approval and monitoring by the Board's LEA Evaluation section.

3. Report of Facility Information. Board staff reviewed the Mt Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility Transfer/Processing Report and Report of Composting Site Information and found that these documents meet the requirements of Title 14, CCR, Section 18221.6 and Section 17863, respectively.

B. Environmental Issues

State law requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act either through the preparation, circulation and adoption/certification of an environmental document and mitigation reporting or monitoring program or by determining that the proposal is categorically or statutorily exempt.

The City of Bakersfield Solid Waste Division, acting as Lead Agency, has prepared and circulated the following environmental documents for the Mt. Vernon Avenue Recycling and Transfer Facility.

- An Initial Study/Negative Declaration (CUP P99-0571) was circulated locally in 1999, but not through the State Clearinghouse. The Negative Declaration (ND) described expanding the existing 30 acre Mt. Vernon Avenue Woodwaste and Greenwaste Recycling Facility on an additional 67 acres for a total 97 acres. Referred to as the Construction & Demolition Material Recovery Facility (C&D MRF), the expansion would include a 37 acre area for additional wood grinding, screening and composting. It would also include a 30 acre area with facilities for receiving, sorting, processing, and storing nonhazardous recyclable or inert materials from construction, remodeling, or demolition projects, and other commercial or industrial sources. The ND stated an average tonnage of 300 tons daily or 100,000 tons per year to be processed at the C&D MRF with about 200 vehicles per day using the facility. The hours of operation stated are 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., seven days per week. However, earlier hours may be used for commercial loads. The Board of Zoning Adjustment of the City of Bakersfield

adopted the ND and a Notice of Determination was filed with the County Clerk, County of Kern on September 14, 1999.

- An Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (CUP-03-1261), State Clearinghouse No. 2003121103 was circulated for a thirty-day comment period from December 16, 2003 through January 14, 2004. The MND analyzed for an increase in the amount of wood waste and green waste processed and the addition of a food scrap recycling area. The stated maximum (peak) tonnage per day of material allowed to enter the site is 1501 tons per day (tpd). A letter from The City of Bakersfield Planning Department dated August 9, 2004 stated there was a typographical error in the project description of the initial study incorrectly stating the tonnage would be 1501 per day. The City verified the environmental analysis in the MND was for 1551 tpd. Organic materials include greenwaste at 324 tpd, brush and wood at 502 tpd, grass at 111 tpd and food at 39 tpd for a total of 976 tons per day. Inorganic materials include C&D mix at 150 tpd, concrete at 300 tpd and street sweepings at 125 tpd for a total of 575 tons per day. The food waste operation will only accept vegetable and dairy foods collected from source separation bins at restaurants and institutions. Meat products will not be accepted.

  The MND also stated an increase in the average daily trips to 900 per day. The peak number of inbound trips for organic materials includes greenwaste at 50 loads per day (lpd), brush and wood at 700 lpd, grass at 200 lpd and food at 4 lpd for a total of 954 inbound organic loads per day. Peak inbound trips for inorganic materials include C&D mix at 30 lpd, concrete at 30 lpd and street sweepings at 20 lpd for a total of 80 inbound inorganic loads per day. The number of peak outbound loads per day is 100. The MND stated the facility would be open to the public between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., seven days per week.

- The Board of Zoning Adjustment of the City of Bakersfield adopted Resolution No. 04-01 on January 13, 2004 approving a Conditional Use Permit (03-1261) to increase the amount of processing of green/wood waste, allow food scrap recycling, and consolidate previously approved Conditional Use Permits regarding an existing city operated green/wood waste composting and recycling/transfer facility on 97 acres of a 160 acre parcel.

- An Addendum to MND (CUP-03-1261), State Clearinghouse No. 2003121103 was filed by the City of Bakersfield on January 30, 2004, but the Addendum was not circulated. The Addendum addresses consolidating the Standardized Permit, SWIS No. 15-AA-0311, Registration Permit, SWIS No. 15-AA-0365, and Registration Permit, SWIS No. 15-AA-0366. The Addendum also incorporates by reference the ND for CUP #P99-0571.

The Kern County LEA provided a finding that the proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit is consistent with and supported by the cited environmental documents.

Board staff recommends the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Addendum as cited above as adequate for the Board's environmental evaluation of the proposed project for those project activities which are within the Board’s expertise and/or powers, or which are required to be carried out or approved by the Board.

Community Setting. The zoning designations surrounding the facility include the following:

- North – Agriculture.
- South – Agriculture.
- West – Agriculture, Sewage Treatment Plant.
- East – Agriculture.

The nearest commercial operations are the City of Bakersfield Wastewater Treatment Plant that is 1,000 feet west of the facility and the HPS Plumping Company that is approximately 2,800 feet north of the facility.

According to the 2000 Census, the population of the Bakersfield area (Kern County Census Tract 9.04) consists of the following:

US Census Bureau Data Census 2000 - Race Bakersfield, Kern County	**All Ages**	
	Number	**Percent**
White	2,671	67.3
Black or African American	172	4.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	58	1.5
Asian	76	1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.1
Some other race	847	21.5
Two or more races	138	3.5
Total Population	3,967	100

Of the total population in the census tract a total of 1,609 or 40.6 percent identify themselves as having Hispanic or Latino origin. The median household income is $31,056 and 54.1 percent of the families are below the poverty level.

Community Outreach. The LEA has noticed the receipt of an application for a solid waste facilities permit for Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility in the following newspapers: "The Bakersfield California" and "El Popular." The LEA did not receive any comments on the permit application.

The permit application was received by the LEA on July 1, 2004, and deemed complete and correct by the LEA on August 2, 2004. On July 30, 2004 the LEA conducted a public hearing to discuss the proposed changes before making a final determination on the application for a revised permit, pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 44004. No oral or written testimony was provided by the public.

Environmental Justice Issues. Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any program, or long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impacts to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this project.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4: Managing and mitigating the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promoting integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts by acknowledging through cooperation with the LEA enforcement of a permit consistent with current environmental values and ethics.

This item supports Strategic Plan Objective 1: Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with federal and state waste management laws and regulations by concurring in a permit consistent with current statute and legislation.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Location map
2. Site map
3. Proposed Permit Number 15-AA-0311
4. Resolution Number 2005-92

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Chris Deidrick **Phone:** (916) 341-6335
B. Legal Staff: Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6058
C. Administration Staff: None **Phone:**

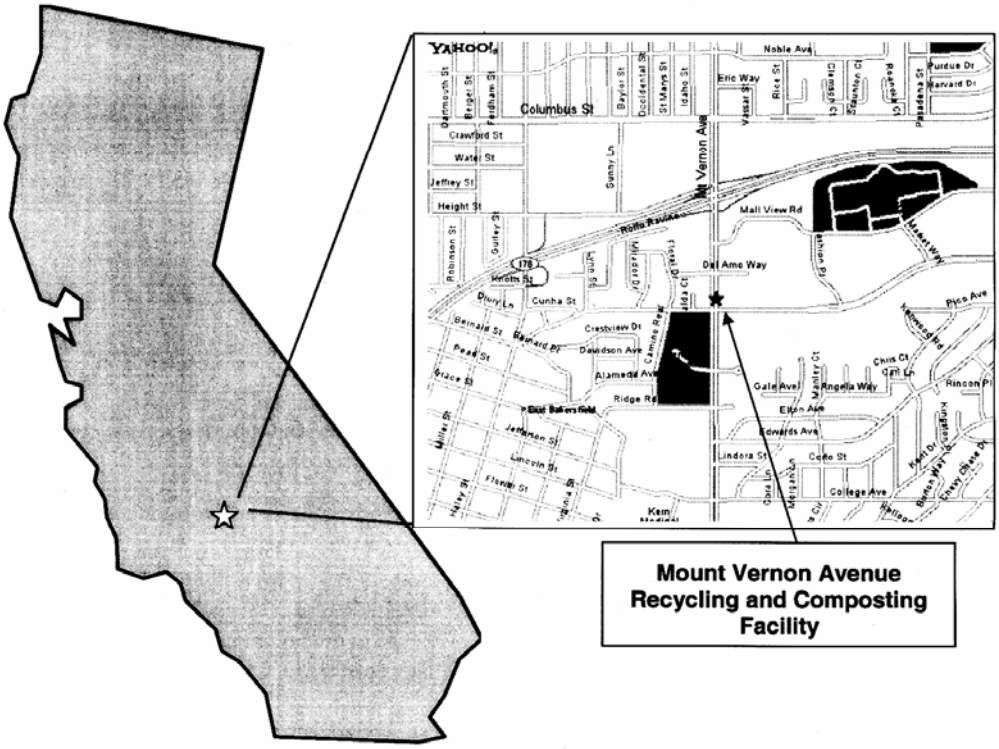
IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff has not received any written support relating to this item.

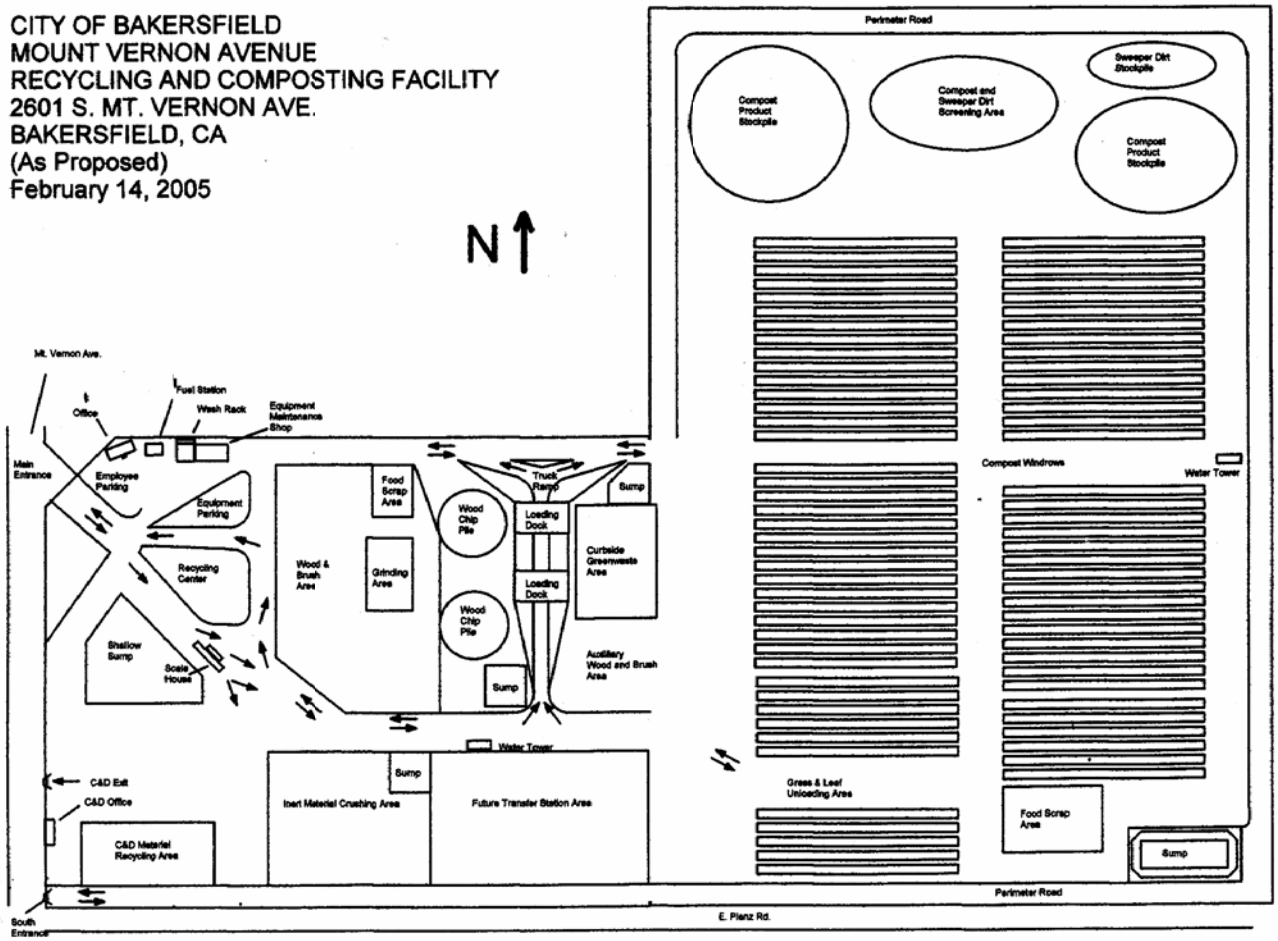
B. Opposition

Staff has not received any written opposition relating to this item.



Vicinity Map

Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility
2601 South Mt. Vernon Avenue, Bakersfield, Kern County
15-AA-0311


CITY OF BAKERSFIELD
MOUNT VERNON AVENUE
RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING FACILITY
2601 S. MT. VERNON AVE.
BAKERSFIELD, CA
(As Proposed)
February 14, 2005
N
Mt. Vernon Ave.
Fuel Station
Office
Wash Rack
Equipment Maintenance Shop
Main Entrance
Employee Parking
Equipment Parking
Recycling Center
Shallow Sump
Scale House
Wood & Brush Area
Food Scrap Area
Grinding Area
Wood Chip Pile
Wood Chip Pile
Truck Ramp
Loading Dock
Loading Dock
Sump
Curbside Greenwaste Area
Auxiliary Wood and Brush Area
Sump
Water Tower
Sump
Inert Material Crushing Area
Future Transfer Station Area
C&D Exit
C&D Office
C&D Material Recycling Area
South Entrance
E. Planz Rd.
Perimeter Road
Compost Product Stockpile
Compost and Sweeper Dirt Screening Area
Sweeper Dirt Stockpile
Compost Product Stockpile
Compost Windrows
Water Tower
Grass & Leaf Unloading Area
Food Scrap Area
Sump
Perimeter Road

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number: **15-AA-0311**

1. Name and Street Address of Facility:
Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility
2601 So. Mt. Vernon Ave
Bakersfield, CA 93307

2. Name and Mailing Address of Operator:
City of Bakersfield
4101 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

3. Name and Mailing Address of Owner:
City of Bakersfield
4101 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

4. Specifications:

a. Permitted Operations:
- ☐ Solid Waste Disposal Site
- ☒ Transfer/Processing Facility
- ☒ Compostable Materials Handling Facility (greenwaste)
- ☐ Transformation Facility
- ☐ Other: ____

b. Permitted Hours of Operation: The facility is open to the 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 7 days per week. For specific information refer to Page 9 of the Report of Composting Site Information and page 2 of the Transfer/Processing Facility Report, dated February 14, 2005. (Includes any future revisions approved by the Kern County Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)).

c. Permitted Maximum Tonnage: 1,551 Total Tons per Day
CDI Debris: 575 Tons Per Day
Composting: 976 Tons Per Day

d. Permitted Traffic Volume: 1,134 Vehicles Per Day
Inbound: 1,034 Vehicles Per Day
Outbound: 100 Vehicles Per Day

e. Key Design Parameters (Detailed parameters are shown on site plans bearing LEA and California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) validations):

	Total	Disposal	Transfer/Processing	Composting	Transformation
Permitted Area (in acres)	97	NA	15	82	NA
Design Capacity (tons)	139,433	NA	54,650	84,783	NA
Max. Elevation (Ft. MSL)					
Max. Depth (Ft. MSL)					
Estimated Closure Year					

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described herein, this permit is subject to revocation or suspension. The attached permit findings and conditions are integral parts of this permit and supersede the conditions of any previously issued solid waste facilities permit.

5. Approval:

Steve McCalley, Director
Environmental Health Services Department

6. Enforcement Agency Name and Address:
Kern County Environmental Health Services Department
2700 "M" Street, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 9330

7. Date Received by CIWMB: MAR 14 2005

8. CIWMB Concurrence Date:

9. Permit Issued Date:

10. Permit Review Due Date:

11. Owner/Operator Transfer Date:

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:
15-AA-0311

12. Legal Description of Facility:

2601 Mount South Vernon Avenue, Bakersfield, CA, 93307; Assessor's Parcel Number: 173-210-04; T30S, R28E, Section 10.

13. Findings:

a. This permit is consistent with the Kern County Integrated Waste Management Plan. The City of Bakersfield Non-disposal Facility Element is incorporated as a whole into the Kern County Integrated Waste Management Plan. The City of Bakersfield Non-disposal Facility Element includes the Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility, which was approved by the CIWMB on January 25, 1995, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 50001(a).

b. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the CIWMB, pursuant to PRC, Section 44010.

c. The LEA has determined that the design and operation of the facility is consistent with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Composting.

d. The Kern County Fire Department has determined that the facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards, pursuant to PRC, Section 44151.

e. A Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH#2003121103, was completed and a Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse, as required in PRC, Section 21081.6. A Technical Addendum was filed on January 4, 2004, to address and clarify the existing operations approvals that are consolidated into this Solid Waste Facilities Permit.

14. Prohibitions:

The permittee is prohibited from accepting the following types of waste at this facility:

a. Hazardous, radioactive, designated, and medical wastes.
b. Dead animals, septage, ash, painted or treated wood.
c. Mixed (municipal) solid waste.
d. Burning material.
e. Manure from known infected herds or sources as monitored and reported by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
f. Biosolids and septic tank wastes

Other wastes requiring special treatment or handling, except as identified in the Report of Composting Information or CDI Debris Processing Facility Report, and approved amendments thereto, and as approved by the enforcement agency and other federal, state, and local agencies.

15. The following documents describe and/or restrict the operation of this facility:

	Date		Date
Report of Composting Site Information Transfer/Processing Facility Report (Includes future revision approved by the LEA)	February 14, 2005	Preliminary Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan	NA
Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. Letter regarding inclusion in future General Order for composting facilities	4/29/2003	Financial Assurance Documentation	NA
APCD Permit to Operate # S-2843 Expires	5/31/2005	Operating Liability Certification	NA
Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH #2003121103) Technical Addendum	January 13, 2004 January 30, 2004	Conditional Use Permit # 03-1261 Conditional Use Permit # P990571	January 13, 2004 September 14, 1999

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:
15-AA-0311

16. Self Monitoring:

Except for items **a** and **b**, the owner/operator shall submit the results of all self monitoring programs to the LEA within 30 days of the end of the reporting period *(for example, 1st quarter = January – March, the report is due by April 30, etc. Information required on an annual basis shall be submitted with the 4th quarter monitoring report.)*

	Program	Reporting Frequency
a.	Notify the LEA in the event of any of the following: fires, landslides, earthquake damage, unusual and sudden settlements, injury and property damage accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of unpermitted wastes, flooding and other unusual occurrences.	Within 24 hours of the event
b.	Maintain a written record and notify the LEA of any nuisance, public health or safety complaint.	Within 24 hours of the event
c.	Submit a report of actions taken by the operator to remedy or correct any major incidents such as fires, landslides, earthquake damage, unusual and sudden settlements, injury and property damage accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of unpermitted wastes, flooding and other unusual occurrences.	Within 30 days of the event
d.	The number of vehicles using the facility per day.	Monthly
e.	The types and amounts of materials received, compost/chipped and ground material produced, finished/blended products shipped out, and CDI materials recycled reported as daily tonnages.	Monthly
f.	The types and amounts of residuals sent for disposal for all activities.	Monthly
g.	Composting Facility - estimate of the total cubic yards of compostable organic material on site (including all wood piles, windrows, curing piles, compost over piles and finished/blended piles).	Quarterly
h.	Results of the hazardous waste load checking program including the quantities and types of prohibited wastes found in the waste stream and the disposition of these materials.	Quarterly
i.	CDI Facility - estimate of the total cubic yards of all CDI material on site and the length of time the processed and unprocessed material has remained on site.	Quarterly

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	Facility Number: 15-AA-0311

17. LEA Conditions:

a. The operator shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for solid waste handling and composting as specified in Title 14 and Title 27, California Code of Regulations.

b. The operator shall maintain a log of special/unusual occurrences. This log shall include, but is not limited to, fires, explosions, the discharge and disposition of hazardous or unpermitted wastes, and significant injuries, accidents or property damage. The log shall be available for inspection by authorized representatives of the LEA and CIWMB during normal business hours.

c. Additional information concerning the design and operation of the facility shall be furnished upon request and within the time frame specified by the LEA.

d. The maximum permitted daily tonnage for this facility is 1,551 tons per day, and shall not receive more than this amount without a revision of this permit.

e. This permit is subject to review by the LEA and may be suspended, revoked, or revised at any time for sufficient cause.

f. The LEA reserves the right to suspend or modify waste receiving and handling operations when deemed necessary due to an emergency, a potential health hazard, or the creation of a public nuisance.

g. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited. Such a change may be considered a significant change, requiring a permit revision. In no case shall the operator implement any change without first submitting a written notice of the proposed change, in the form of a Report of Composting Site Information or CDI Debris Processing Facility Report amendment, to the LEA at least 180 days in advance of the change.

h. A copy of this permit, the Report of Composting Site Information, and the CDI Debris Processing Facility Report shall be maintained at the facility.

i. All piles of materials or wastes including compost overs, feedstocks, bulking agents, and CDI materials shall not exceed 16 feet in height.

j. All windrows, curing piles, compost over piles and finished/blended piles, and CDI piles shall be watered sufficiently to control dust blowing from the facility during periods of winds which exceed 25 miles per hour.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-92

Consideration Of A New Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Transfer, Processing, Composting Material Handling Facility) For The Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling And Composting Facility, Kern County

WHEREAS, the Kern County Environmental Health Services Department, acting as the local enforcement agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence with, or objection to, a proposed new full solid waste facilities permit for Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility in Kern County; and

WHEREAS, the proposed new permit will consolidate under one full solid waste facilities permit the following permitted facilities: (1) the City of Bakersfield Material Processing Facility, Standardized Composting Permit, facility number 15-AA-0311, (2) the Mount Vernon Temporary Windrow Facility, Registration Permit, facility number 15-AA-0365, and (3) the Mt. Vernon Metropolitan Recycling Center, Registration Permit, facility number 15-AA-0366; and

WHEREAS, the proposed new solid waste facilities permit will increase the consolidated permitted area from 60 to 97 acres, providing 15 acres for construction and demolition material processing and 82 acres for composting; and

WHEREAS, the proposed new solid waste facilities permit will provide hours of operation from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. seven days per week, provide permitted maximum daily tonnage of 575 tons of construction, demolition, and inert materials and 976 tons of compost feedstock, and provide a design capacity of 139,433 tons of which 54,650 tons are dedicated to transfer/processing operations and 84,783 tons for composting operations; and

WHEREAS, the local enforcement agency has independently determined the proposed permit for the Mount Vernon Avenue Recycling and Composting Facility is consistent with the Negative Declaration, as approved January 13, 2004, and the Technical Addendum filed January 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, the local enforcement agency has certified that the application package is complete and correct; and

WHEREAS, Board staff have evaluated the proposed permit and application package for consistency with standards adopted by the Board; and

(Over)

WHEREAS, the Board finds the proposed permit is consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for the proposed permit have been met; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Number 15-AA-0311.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 13 (Revised)

ITEM
Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Benton Crossing Landfill, Mono County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. This item requests Board concurrence on the revision of the Benton Crossing Landfill solid waste facilities permit.
2. Pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur in or object to the issuance of a full solid waste facilities permit. The proposed permit for this facility was received February 22, 2005. The date for submittal of a proposed permit that would allow 60 days for Board review prior to the April Board meeting was February 19, 2005. The Board has until April 23, 2005 to act on this permit. When the proposed permit was received on February 22, 2005, the package contained all of the items required in Title 27, CCR, Section 21685 except for financial assurance and Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) California Environmental Quality Act finding information.

II. ITEM HISTORY

1. The current permit for the Benton Crossing Landfill was last concurred with by the Board on July 14, 1978.
2. Compliance History:
   2001 – Six State Minimum Standard (SMS) violations and 24 permit violations.
   2002 – Four SMS violations and 24 permit violations.
   2003 – Eleven SMS violations and 24 permit violations.
   2004 – Seven SMS violations and 24 permit violations.
   2005 – No SMS violations and six permit violations. (January through March.)

   Details concerning the above list of violations are included in the "Consistent with State Minimum Standards," Section V.A., "Staff Analysis," item 2 of this item.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may decide to do one of the following:

1. Concur in the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.
2. Object to the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.
3. Take no action on the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA. If the Board chooses this option, the Board shall be deemed to have concurred in the issuance of the proposed permit 60 days after the Board's receipt of the permit.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

~~At the time this item was prepared, staff had not determined conformance with the Mono County Countywide Siting Element, compliance with the financial assurance requirements or made a final California Environmental Quality Act finding. If the~~

~~facility is found in conformance and compliance with the above requirements prior to the April 11, 2005 Permitting and Enforcement Committee Meeting,~~ Permitting and Enforcement staff ~~will~~ recommends option 1, concurrence in the issuance of the permit.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Facility Name:	Benton Crossing Landfill Facility Number 26-AA-0004
Facility Type:	Existing municipal solid waste landfill
Location:	899 Pit Road, Crowley Lake, Mono County
Permitted Acreage:	95.05 total acres, disposal acres were not defined in the 1978 permit
Proposed Acreage:	145.06 total acres; 71.51 disposal acres
Setting:	Mountain Desert
Operational Status:	Permitted, active
Permitted Tonnage:	10 tons per day
Proposed Tonnage:	54,600 tons per year, an average of 151 tons per day and a peak of 500 tons per day
Permitted Traffic Volume:	Not stated in the 1978 permit
Proposed Traffic Volume:	100 vehicles per day
Permitted Maximum Elevation:	Not stated in the 1978 permit
Proposed Maximum Elevation:	6951 feet above mean sea level
Permitted Maximum Depth:	Not stated in the 1978 permit
Proposed Maximum Depth:	20 feet below ground surface
Permitted Hours:	8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily except Wednesday
Proposed Hours:	7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. seven days a week
Permitted Design Capacity:	Not stated in the 1978 permit
Proposed Design Capacity:	2,617,900 cubic yards

Estimated Closure Date:	2023, no change
Owner:	City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power
Operator:	Mono County Department of Public Works
LEA:	Mono County Department of Health Services

Background

The Benton Crossing Landfill has been in operation as a municipal solid waste disposal site since 1973. On July 14, 1978, the facility was issued its Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP), as a Class III facility for the disposal of non-hazardous waste.

The landfill is operated by the Mono County Department of Public Works on land leased from the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power. The facility was originally established to replace a number of open dumps in the region.

Within the landfill boundaries there is also a sludge handling operation operated under agreement with the Mammoth Community Water District. The operation began in the early 1980s and is permitted under separate waste discharge requirements from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. Only dried, treated sludge from the Mammoth Community Water District is accepted at the landfill. The sludge is dried on site, mixed with native soil and used as daily cover.

In March of 2001, the Mono County Department of Public Works (operator) took over day-to-day operations from the contract operator McCuen Sand & Gravel. Since that time the operator has designated the Benton Crossing Landfill as the only disposal site for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) within Mono County. The operator converted each of the existing five solid waste landfills within the county so that they only accept construction and demolition type waste for disposal and built transfer stations at each site to handle all MSW received. The MSW is then transferred to the Benton Crossing Landfill for disposal. This was part of the operator's long-term plan, in conjunction with the LEA's work plan, approved by the Board on March 23, 2004, and a $5 million certificate of participation, approved by the Mono County Board of Supervisors in November of 2001, to consolidate MSW disposal to one site within Mono County and convert the other landfills to transfer stations.

The Mono County Planning Department has drafted a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report that addresses each of the changes to the proposed Solid Waste Facility Permit.

Key Issues

Changes identified in the proposed revised solid waste facilities permit:

1. An increase in the total acreage from 95.05 acres to 145.06 acres with a defined disposal area of 71.51 acres.

   The expansion of the total acreage from 95.05 acres to 145.06 acres, consists of 15 acres adjacent to the eastern boundary of the landfill and 35.01 acres adjacent to the current northern boundary. The expansion is necessary in order to provide sufficient soil borrow resources to meet daily, intermediate and final cover needs for the

remainder of the facility's life, to allow for the installation and maintenance of additional monitoring devices, and for the installation of drainage facilities. The proposed expansion for the final landfill configuration consists of vertical fill over the existing waste footprint and does not propose any lateral expansion beyond the limits of the existing 71.51 acre waste footprint.

2. A vertical expansion over the existing solid waste footprint.

   The expansion will consist of an increase in the average height from 16 to 22 feet above existing surrounding grades and an increase in the peak height from 22 to 41 feet above existing surrounding grades. The new maximum height of the landfill will be defined as 6,951 feet above mean sea level.

3. An increase in permitted tonnage from 10 tons per day to 54,600 tons per year with a maximum peak of 500 tons per day.

   The tonnage increase is due to the Benton Crossing Landfill being designated as the only disposal site for MSW within Mono County, the acceptance of sludge from the Mammoth Community Water District and the acceptance of green materials, scrap metal, waste tires, white goods, household hazardous waste and electronic waste for recycling.

   Currently the facility accepts and average of 40,900 tons per year, which averages to 114 tons per day. The revision is requesting a peak of 54,600 tons per year, which averages 151 tons per day. This amount is what the facility expects to receive by the year 2023. The peak tonnage of 500 tons per day was included in the permit to allow for occasional spikes in daily tonnage received due large construction projects that occur in the town of Mammoth Lakes.

4. Defining the permitted traffic volume of 100 vehicles per day.

   The 100 vehicles per day requested is also to accommodate occasional spikes in the number of vehicles expected to use the facility due large construction projects that occur in the town of Mammoth Lakes. Currently the peak average vehicles per day is 53.9 vehicles.

5. A change in hours of operation from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily except Wednesday to 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. seven days per week with defined holidays of New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

   The extended hours of operation are needed to accommodate the increase in the amount of MSW received at the site.

6. Defining the total design capacity as 2,617,000 cubic yards.

   The design capacity is the total available airspace including all MSW received at the facility as well as the capacity for daily cover, intermediate cover and the final cover. This capacity figure took into account the added airspace generated through the vertical expansion over the existing solid waste footprint.

LEA Certification:

- The permit application package is complete and correct;
- The Joint Technical Document meets the requirements of Title 27, CCR, Section 21600; and
- A preliminary finding that the proposed revised solid waste facility permit will be consistent with California Environmental Quality Act compliance pending Board of Supervisor Certification of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report that was prepared for this permit revision.

Staff Analysis

The following table summarizes Board staff's review and analysis of the proposed revised solid waste facilities permit package:

Summary of Board Findings for Facility #26-AA-0004	Adequate	Inadequate	To Be Determined	Not Applicable	See Details in Section
CIWMP Conformance	X		~~X~~		1.
Consistency with State Minimum Standards	X				2.
California Environmental Quality Act	X		~~X~~		V.B.
Closure Plan Completeness Determination	X				3.
Funding for Closure and Post-closure Maintenance	X		~~X~~		4.
Operating Liability	X		~~X~~		4.
Report of Disposal Site Information	X				5.

1. County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The proposed permit is for the Benton Crossing Landfill, located at 899 Pit Road, Crowley Lake, in Mono County.

   Public Resources Code Section 50001 requires the location of any new or expanded solid waste disposal facility to be identified in the applicable county's Countywide Siting Element (CSE) for the proposed permit for that facility to be found to be in conformance with the CSE.

   ~~At the time this item was prepared, Office of Local Assistance staff had yet to determine if the proposed permit was in conformance with the County's CSE.~~

   A location for the Benton Crossing Landfill is identified in the County's CSE. However, the proposed permit would expand the boundaries of the facility identified in the CSE. The Board has indicated that on landfill expansions beyond currently permitted boundaries (October 7, 2003, Sustainability and Market Development Committee, item # 19), they would make such conformance findings on a case-by-case basis. In doing so, the Board indicated that it would look at various factors, such as proximity to residents, public notice and public opposition.

   From information provided by the Board's Permits & Enforcement (P&E) staff, Office of Local Assistance (OLA) staff understands that one of the purposes for this permit revision is to expand the external boundaries of the landfill. The expansion is to provide sufficient soil borrow resources to meet daily, intermediate and final cover needs for the

remainder of the facility's life, to allow for the installation and maintenance of additional monitoring devices, and for the installation of drainage facilities. The current external boundaries will be expanded to the north and east for a total of an additional 50 acres contiguous with current boundaries. The expansion to the north will allow space for the borrow pit; to the east for monitoring wells and drainage. The additional acreage is not an expansion of the landfill's existing footprint (a 71.51 acre disposal area). In addition, the facility is about a 20-minute drive from the closest neighbor, and is the only remaining landfill in the county that accepts Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) for disposal. All of the County's MSW is transferred to the Benton Crossing Landfill via newly constructed transfer stations at the County's other landfills, that now only accept construction and demolition type material for disposal.

The LEA held a public hearing on the proposed permit revision on January 5, 2005, at 2:00 p.m, as required by Government Code Section 65091 (per Assembly Bill 1497). The meeting was attended by the operator of the Benton Crossing Landfill, Mono County Department of Public Works, and staff from the Board's P&E Division; however, no one from the public attended. The public was also notified of the CEQA documentation produced for the proposed change in this revised permit, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), and had an opportunity to comment on it at the Mono County Planning Commission hearing held on March 10, 2005. The legal notice was advertised in the Mammoth Times newspaper, and the only commenter on the SEIR was Board staff. The Commission voted to forward the SEIR to the Board of Supervisors for certification at its next meeting scheduled on April 5, 2005.

Staff recommends the permit be found to be in conformance based on the expansion information noted above. It should be noted that if the facility wants to use these expanded areas for waste disposal at some time in the future, it will need to revise its permit and the Board will have an opportunity to review conformance to the CSE at that time as well.

2. Consistency with State Minimum Standards (SMS). Board staff conducted a pre-permit inspection at the facility on March 10, 2005, and found that the design and operations of the facility were consistent with the applicable SMS.

   Below are the details of the facility's SMS compliance history and permit compliance history based on the LEA's monthly inspection reports for the period of January 2001 through March 2005. Since this permit was last issued in 1978, the LEA has been issuing permit violations for several years with the result that every month the operator received a significant change violation and a non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit violation. The LEA has issued several Notice and Orders for the significant change and non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit violations in conjunction with a LEA work plan. The operator's long-term plan for waste management in Mono County and the work plan under which the LEA was working contributed to this permit revision being submitted to the Board for concurrence. Should the Board concur on the issuance of the new permit for the Benton Crossing Landfill these violations will cease.

Calendar Year 2001. Six SMS violations, one for grading of fill surfaces and five for litter control. There were also 24 permit violations, 12 issued to the operator for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit and 12 for significant change.

Calendar Year 2002. Four SMS violations, one for daily cover, one for alternative daily cover and two for not providing revisions to the landfill's report of disposal site information. There were also 24 permit violations, 12 issued to the operator for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit and 12 for significant change.

Calendar Year 2003. Eleven SMS violations, all of which were for not providing revisions to the landfill's report of disposal site information. There were also 24 permit violations, 12 issued to the operator for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit and 12 for significant change.

Calendar Year 2004. Seven SMS violations, all of which were for not providing revisions to the landfill's report of disposal site information. There were also 24 permit violations, 12 issued to the operator for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit and 12 for significant change.

Calendar Year 2005. No SMS violations. Six permit violations issued to the operator from January through March, three for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit and three for significant change.

3. Closure Plan Completeness. Closure and Technical Services Section staff has determined that the Closure and Post-closure Maintenance Plans for the proposed permit are consistent with applicable SMS as required pursuant to Title 27, CCR, Section 21685(b)(5).

4. Funding for Closure and Post-closure Maintenance and Operating Liability. ~~At the time this item was prepared, Financial Assurance Section staff had yet to determine if proposed permit was in compliance with funding for closure and post-closure maintenance.~~

   The Financial Assurances Section completed a review of the financial assurance demonstrations for the subject facility.

   The financial assurance demonstration for closure of the facility is an enterprise fund, as identified in Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6, Subchapter 3, Article 2 (the Regulations), section 22241. The postclosure maintenance costs are assured by the demonstration of a pledge of revenue agreement, as identified in section 22245 of the Regulations.

   The operator is also required to demonstrate financial responsibility for operating liability claims. The operator has submitted an acceptable Certificate of Self-Insurance and Risk Management as required by section 22252 of the Regulations.

   The financial demonstrations meet all the requirements of the Regulations and, based on the cost estimates, current closure fund balance and the capacity information submitted by the operator, the closure fund is adequately funded at this time.

5. Report of Disposal Site Information. Board staff reviewed the Report of Disposal Site Information, dated March 2004, and found that it meets the requirements of Title 27, CCR, Section 21600.

B. Environmental Issues

State law requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act either through the preparation, circulation and adoption/certification of an environmental document and mitigation reporting or monitoring program or by determining that the proposal is categorically or statutorily exempt.

The Mono County Planning Department, acting as Lead Agency, has prepared and circulated the following environmental document for the Benton Crossing Landfill.

A Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 2004082091 was circulated for a 45-day review period from December 16, 2004 to January 31, 2005. The SEIR discussed expanding the property boundaries by approximately 50.01 acres to provide sufficient soil borrow resources and for the installation of additional landfill gas vents, landfill gas monitoring wells, and a groundwater monitoring network. The SEIR described an increase in the permitted maximum tonnage from 10 tons per day to 54,600 tons per year, not to exceed 500 tons per day. The total airspace design capacity is 2,617,900 cubic yards with a waste capacity of 1,814,400 cubic yards. It also discussed increasing the permitted vehicles per day to 100. Additionally, the current hours of operation, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily except Wednesday, would increase to seven days per week, 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., 358 days per year. The SEIR described operational activities at the landfill to include: 1) a separately permitted sludge handling operation, where dried sewage sludge from the local waste water treatment plant is mixed with native soil for use as an alternative daily cover; 2) the use of other state-approved alternative daily cover methods such as synthetic tarps, wood chips, and spray-applied cementitious products; 3) periodic use of a propane cannon or other methods for bird control.

The SEIR ~~is expected to be~~ was certified by the Mono County Board of Supervisors on April 5, 2005. The SEIR identified potentially significant impacts to Geology and Soils and Visual Resources. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects. A mitigation monitoring plan is included in the Final SEIR to ensure CEQA compliance during project implementation so that environmental impacts are reduced to a less than significant level.

The Mono County Local Enforcement Agency provided a ~~preliminary~~ finding that the proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit ~~will be~~ is consistent with and supported by the cited environmental document ~~once it is certified~~ on April 6, 2005.

Board staff recommends the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report along with the mitigation monitoring plan as cited above, ~~and if~~ as certified by the Mono County Board of Supervisors as currently drafted, as adequate for the Board's environmental evaluation of the proposed project for those project activities which are within the Board's expertise and/or powers, or which are required to be carried out or approved by the Board.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any program, or long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impacts to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting. The zoning designations surrounding the facility include the following:

- North – Open Space, primarily used for grazing and watershed protection. There are no residences within 5 miles of the facility.
- South – Open Space, primarily used for grazing and watershed protection. There are no residences within 5 miles of the facility.
- East – Open Space, primarily used for grazing and watershed protection. There are no residences within 5 miles of the facility.
- West – Open Space, primarily used for grazing and watershed protection. There are no residences within 5 miles of the facility.

According to the 2000 Census, the population of Mammoth Lakes (Mono County) consists of the following:

US Census Bureau Data Census 2000 – Race Mammoth Lakes, Mono County	**All Ages**	
	Number	**Percent**
White	5,902	83.2
Black or African American	29	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	0.5
Asian	90	1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.1
Some other race	876	12.4
Two or more races	152	2.1
Total Population	7,093	100

Of the total population in the census tract a total of 22.2 percent identify themselves as having Hispanic or Latino origin. The median household income is $44,570 with 8.7 percent of the families below the poverty level.

Community Outreach. On January 5, 2005, the LEA held a public hearing, according to the requirements of AB 1497. The LEA reported that no comments were received during the hearing.

Environmental Justice Issues. Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4: Managing and mitigating the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promoting integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts by acknowledging through cooperation with the LEA enforcement of a permit consistent with current environmental values and ethics.

This item supports Strategic Plan Objective 1: Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with federal and state waste management laws and regulations by concurring in a permit consistent with current statute and legislation.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Map
2. Vicinity Map
3. Proposed Permit Number 26-AA-0004
4. Resolution Number 2005- 93

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Keith Kennedy **Phone:** (916) 341-6341
B. Legal Staff: Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6058
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

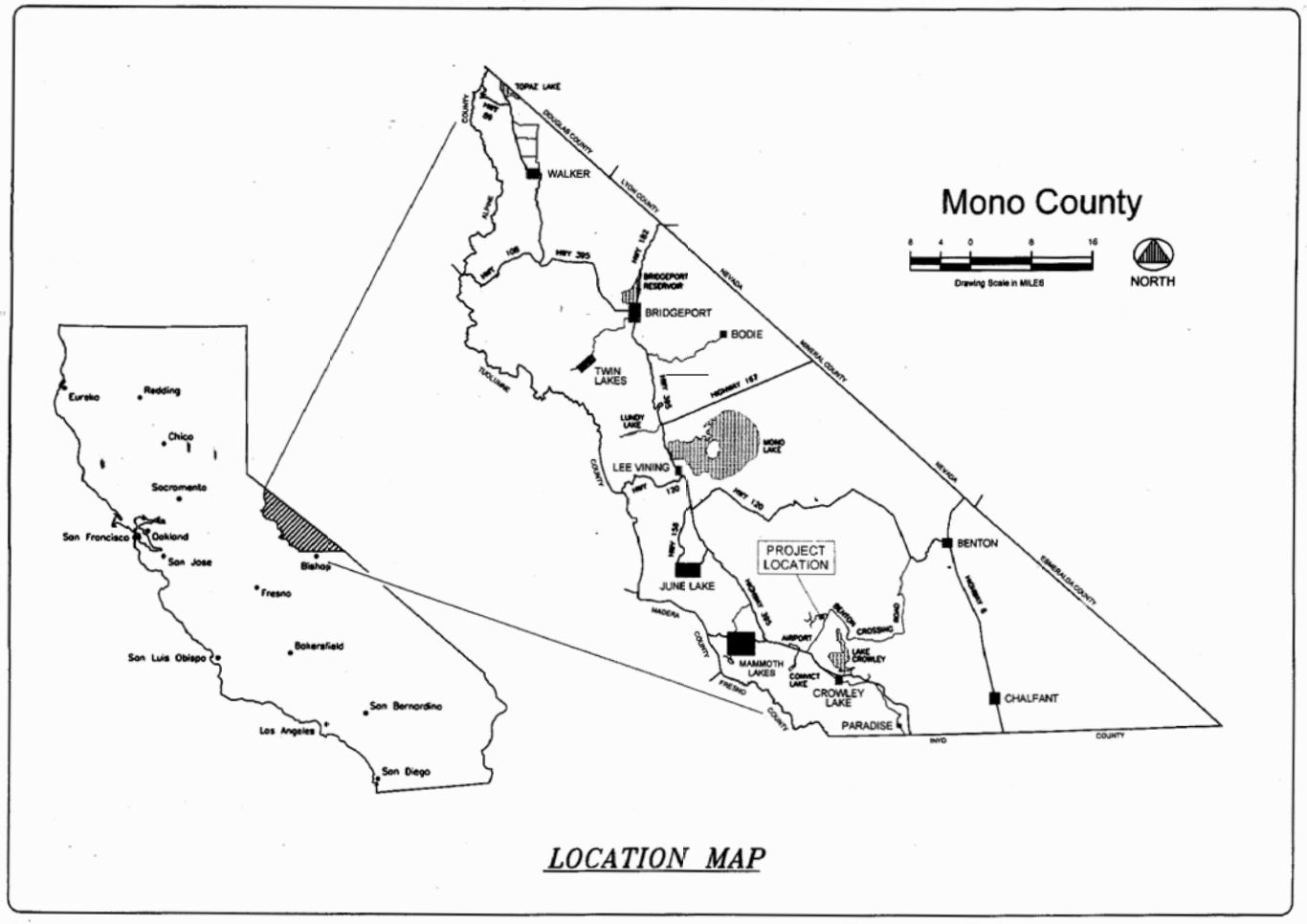
IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

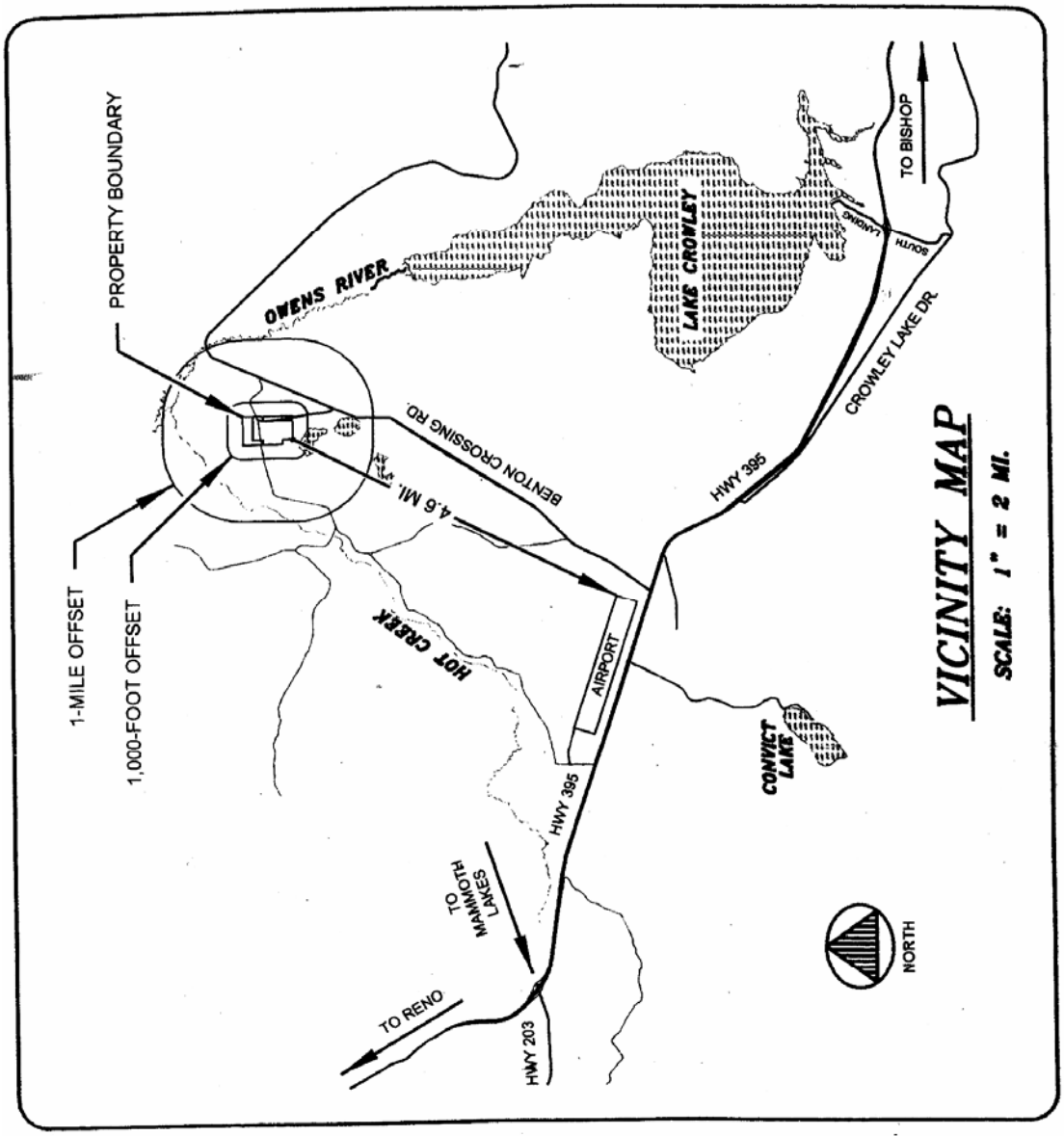
Board staff is unaware of any specific written support for this item.

B. Opposition

Board staff is unaware of any specific written opposition for this item.



LOCATION MAP


PROPERTY BOUNDARY
1-MILE OFFSET
1,000-FOOT OFFSET
OWENS RIVER
LAKE CROWLEY
BENTON CROSSING RD.
4.6 MI.
HOT CREEK
AIRPORT
HWY 395
HWY 395
HWY 203
TO MAMMOTH LAKES
TO RENO
CONVICT LAKE
CROWLEY LAKE DR.
SOUTH
LAKEVIEW
TO BISHOP
NORTH
VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 2 MI.

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:

26-AA-0004

1. Name & Street Address of Facility:

Benton Crossing Landfill
899 Pit Road
Crowley Lake, California 93546

2. Name & Mailing Address of Operator:

Mono County Dept. of Public Works
Post Office Box 457
Bridgeport, California 93517

3. Name & Mailing Address of Owner:

City of Los Angeles
Dept. of Water & Power
300 Mandich Street
Bishop, California 93514

4. Specifications:

a. Permitted Operations:

- ☒ Solid Waste Disposal Site
- ☐ Transfer / Processing Facility (MRF)
- ☐ Composting Facility
- ☐ Transformation Facility
- ☒ Other: Sludge Handling Operation

b. Permitted Hours of Operation: 7:30 am – 5:30 pm, seven days per week.

Holidays: New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas.

c. Permitted Maximum Tonnage: 54,600 tons per year (not to exceed 500 tons per day).

d. Permitted Traffic Volume: 100 vehicles per day.

e. Key Design Parameters (Detailed parameters are shown on site plans bearing EA and CIWMB validations):

	Total	Disposal	Transfer / Processing	Composting	Transformation
Permitted Area (in acres)	145.06 ac.	71.51 ac.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Design Capacity (yd^3)		2,617,900 yd^3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Max. Elevation (Ft. MSL)		6951 ft.			
Max. Depth (Ft. BGS)		20 ft.			
Estimated Closure Year		2023			

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described herein, this permit is subject to revocation or suspension. The attached permit findings and conditions are integral parts of this permit and supersede the conditions of any previously issued solid waste facility permit.

5. Approval:

Dennis Lampson, LEA Manager

6. Enforcement Agency Name and Address:

Mono County Department of Health Services
Post Office Box 476
Bridgeport, California 93517

7. Date Received by CIWMB:

February 22, 2005

8. CIWMB Concurrence Date:

9. Permit Issued Date:

10. Permit Review Due Date:

11. Owner/Operator Transfer Date:

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:

26-AA-0004

12. Legal Description of Facility:

The legal description of this facility is contained in Appendix B of the Report of Disposal Site Information (rev. Mar., 2005).

13. Findings:

a. This permit is consistent with the Mono County Integrated Waste Management Plan, which was approved by the CIWMB on May 23, 2000. The location of the facility is identified in the Countywide Siting Element, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 50001(a).

b. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the CIWMB, pursuant to PRC 44010.

c. The design and operation of the facility is consistent with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the enforcement agency, pursuant to PRC 44009.

d. The Long Valley Fire Protection District has determined that the facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards, pursuant to PRC 44151.

e. A Supplemental Environmental Impact Report was filed with the State Clearinghouse (SCH# 98122016 & #2004082091) and certified by the Mono County Board of Supervisors on April 5, 2005. The Supplemental EIR describes and supports the design and operation which will be authorized by the issuance of this permit.

14. Prohibitions:

The permittee is prohibited from accepting the following wastes:

Hazardous, radioactive, medical (as defined in Chapter 6.1, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code), liquid, designated, or other wastes requiring special treatment or handling, except as identified in the Report of Disposal Site Information and approved amendments thereto and as approved by the enforcement agency and other federal, state, and local agencies.

15. The following documents describe and/or restrict the operation of this facility:

	Date		Date
Report of Disposal Site Information	Mar. 2005	Preliminary Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan	Mar. 2005
Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 6-96-156	Nov. 8, 1996	Closure Financial Assurance Documentation	May 5, 1998
APCD Permit to Operate	n/a	Operating Liability Certification	May 17, 2004
Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SCH# 98122016 & #2004082091)	April 5, 2005	Land Use and/or Conditional Use Permit	April 5, 2005

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:

26-AA-0004

16. Self Monitoring:

The owner / operator shall submit the results of all self monitoring programs to the Enforcement Agency within 30 days of the end of the reporting period *(for example, 1st quarter = January – March, the report is due by April 30, etc. Information required on an annual basis shall be submitted with the 4th quarter monitoring report, unless otherwise stated.)*

Program	Reporting Frequency
a. The types and quantities (in tons) of waste, including separated or commingled recyclables, entering the facility per day.	Quarterly
b. The number and types of vehicles using the facility per day.	Quarterly
c. Results of the hazardous waste load-checking program, including the quantities and types of hazardous wastes, medical wastes, or otherwise prohibited wastes found in the waste stream and the disposition of these materials.	Annually
d. Copies of all written complaints regarding this facility and the operator's actions taken to resolve these complaints.	Quarterly
e. Results of the landfill gas monitoring program.	Quarterly
f. Wet weather preparedness report / winter operations plan.	Annually (due Nov. 1)
g. Fill sequencing plan for the forthcoming year.	Annually
h. Remaining site capacity.	Annually
i. The operator shall maintain a record of waste-derived alternative daily cover in accordance with Title 14, CCR, Section 18800, et seq. The record shall be available for inspection by authorized representatives of the EA and the CIWMB during normal business hours and retained in the operating record near the site or in an alternative location approved by the EA.	Available Upon Request

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:

26-AA-0004

17. Enforcement Agency (EA) Conditions:

a. The operator shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for solid waste handling and disposal as specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR).

b. The operator shall maintain a log of special / unusual occurrences. This log shall include, but is not limited to, fires, explosions, the discharge and disposition of hazardous or unpermitted wastes, and significant injuries, accidents or property damage. Each log entry shall be accompanied by a summary of any actions taken by the operator to mitigate the occurrence. The log shall be available to site personnel and the EA at all times.

c. Additional information concerning the design and operation of the facility shall be furnished upon request and within the time frame specified by the EA.

d. The maximum permitted loading rate for this facility is 54,600 tons per year (not to exceed 500 tons per day), and shall not receive more than this amount without a revision of this permit. The maximum daily loading rate of 500 tons per day shall be limited to occasional large construction projects and shall require EA notification at the time it is anticipated to occur.

e. This permit is subject to review by the EA and may be suspended, revoked, or revised at any time for sufficient cause.

f. The EA reserves the right to suspend or modify waste receiving and handling operations when deemed necessary due to an emergency, a potential health hazard, or the creation of a public nuisance.

g. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited. Such a change may be considered a significant change, requiring a permit revision. In no case shall the operator implement any change without first submitting a written notice of the proposed change, in the form of an RFI amendment, to the EA at least 180 days in advance of the change.

h. A copy of this permit shall be maintained at the facility.

i. The operator is permitted to use approved alternative daily covers listed in, and according to, Title 27, CCR, Section 20690.

j. The operator has approval to accept non-friable asbestos for disposal. The approval letter from the EA will be kept in the operating record.

k. The operator has approval from the EA to bury dead animals at the end of the operating day in a designated dead animal pit.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-93 (Revised)

Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Benton Crossing Landfill, Mono County

WHEREAS, the Mono County Department of Health Services, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence with, or objection to, a revised full Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Benton Crossing Landfill; and

WHEREAS, the proposed permit will revise the current 1978 permit by increasing the total acreage from 95.05 acres to 145.06 acres with a defined disposal area of 71.51 acres; allowing for a vertical increase in the maximum height of the landfill to 6,951 feet above mean sea level, increasing the permitted tonnage from 10 tons per day to 54,600 tons per year with an occasional maximum peak of 500 tons per day; defining the permitted traffic volume as 100 vehicles per day; and increasing the hours of operation to 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. seven days per week with defined holidays of New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day; and

WHEREAS, the Mono County Planning Department, acting as the lead agency, has prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), State Clearinghouse Number 2004082091 that was circulated for a 45-day review period from December 16, 2004 to January 31, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the lead agency has identified potentially significant environmental impacts to Geology and Soils and Visual Resources and has prepared a mitigation monitoring plan to reduce the impacts to a less than significant level; and

WHEREAS, a SEIR, (SCH No. 2004082091) was certified and a Mitigation Monitoring Plan was adopted by the Mono County Board of Supervisors on April 5, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the Mono County Board of Supervisors found changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects and a mitigation monitoring plan is included in the Final SEIR to ensure California Environmental Quality Act compliance during project implementation so that environmental impacts are reduced to a less than significant level; and

WHEREAS, the LEA has certified that the application package is complete and correct; and

(Over)

WHEREAS, the LEA has **[provided]**~~**[not provided]**~~ a finding that the proposed revised permit is supported by the California Environmental Quality Act document that was prepared for the project; and

WHEREAS, Board staff have evaluated the proposed permit and application package for consistency with standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board **[does]**~~**[does not]**~~ find the proposed permit is consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for the proposed permit **[have]**~~**[have not]**~~ been met; and

WHEREAS, Board staff finds the facility is in compliance with state minimum standards; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board **[concurs]**~~**[does not concurs]**~~ in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Number 26-AA-0004.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 14 (Revised)

ITEM

Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Avenal Regional Landfill, Kings County

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. This item requests Board concurrence on the revision of the Avenal Regional Landfill solid waste facilities permit.
2. Pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur in or object to the issuance of a full solid waste facilities permit. The proposed permit for this facility was received March 1, 2005. The date for submittal of a proposed permit that would allow 60 days for Board review prior to the April Board meeting was February 19, 2005. The Board has until April 30, 2005 to act on this permit. When the proposed permit was received on March 1, 2005, the package contained all of the items required in Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 21685.

II. ITEM HISTORY

1. The current permit for the Avenal Regional Landfill was last concurred with by the Board on October 15, 2003.
2. Compliance History:
   2000 – Sixteen State Minimum Standard (SMS) violations and three permit violations.
   2001 – Twelve SMS and no permit violations.
   2002 – Six SMS violations and four permit violations.
   2003 – Two SMS and two permit violations.
   2004 – No SMS and one permit violations.
   2005 – One SMS violation and no permit violations. (January, February and March)

   Details concerning the above list of violations are included in the "Consistent with State Minimum Standards," Section V.A., "Staff Analysis," item 2 of this item.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may decide to do one of the following:

1. Concur in the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).
2. Object to the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.
3. Take no action on the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA. If the Board chooses this option, the Board shall be deemed to have concurred in the issuance of the proposed permit 60 days after the Board's receipt of the permit.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Because the Lead Agency has determined that this project has significant environmental impacts (air quality) that cannot be avoided or substantially lessened, Board staff recommends the Board ~~adopt the Findings made by the Lead Agency (see "CEQA Finding Regarding Unavoidable Significant Effects" on page 7 of this item) and that the Board review and~~ consider and adopt as its own the Statement of Overriding Considerations~~,~~ adopted by the Lead Agency (Attachment 4). ~~and if these Statements are deemed acceptable, adopt them as its own.~~ The Board has the further option of developing its own alternative Statement of Overriding Consideration.

Therefore, staff recommends that the Board adopt option one, concurrence in the issuance of the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA, if the following condition~~s~~ ~~are~~ is met first:

~~1. Board staff finds the Report of Disposal Site Information to meet the requirements of 27 CCR Section 21600; and~~

~~2~~1. The Board adopts the Lead Agency's Statement of Overriding Considerations as its own.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Facility Name:	Avenal Regional Landfill Facility Number 16-AA-0004
Facility Type:	Existing municipal solid waste landfill
Proposed Facility Type:	Municipal solid waste landfill
Location:	201 N. Hydril Road, Avenal, Kings County
Operational Status:	Permitted, active
Setting:	Agriculture, Public Facilities, Open Space, Low and Medium Density Residential
Permitted Acreage:	173 total acres, 87 disposal acres
Proposed Permitted Acreage:	173 total acres, 123.2 disposal acres
Permitted Tonnage:	475 tons per day
Proposed Permitted Tonnage:	6,000 tons per day
Permitted Traffic Volume:	Based on maximum permitted tonnage
Proposed Permitted Traffic Volume:	306 incoming waste vehicles per day 40 transfer trucks per hour maximum 60 employee vehicles per day

Permitted Maximum Elevation:	1,090 feet above mean sea level
Proposed Permitted Maximum Elevation:	1,300 feet above mean sea level
Permitted Hours:	7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Saturday; and closed Sunday.
Proposed Permitted Hours:	Seven days a week, 24 hours a day
Permitted Design Capacity:	5.96 million cubic yards (mcy) (net remaining)
Proposed Design Capacity:	26 mcy (net remaining as of 8/21/04)
Estimated Closure Date:	2028
Proposed Estimated Closure Date:	2020
Owner:	City of Avenal
Operator:	Madera Disposal Systems, Inc. A Subsidiary of Waste Connections
LEA:	Kings County Department of Public Health Division of Environmental Health Services

Background

The landfill is located at 201 Hydril Road, Avenal, in the western portion of Kings County. The facility is now a Class III landfill that began operations in 1929. At that time the site was owned by Chevron Oil Company and used for the disposal of household waste, some of which was burned. In 1976, the site and landfill operation were transferred to the Avenal Community Services District, which in 1979 incorporated to become the City of Avenal. The City of Avenal operated the site until September 2002, when Madera Disposal Systems, Inc. assumed operations.

The landfill services the City of Avenal, as well as surrounding areas both within and outside of Kings County. Waste received at the landfill includes municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, inert waste, and dead animals.

Key Issues

Changes identified in the proposed revised solid waste facilities permit:

1. Expand the disposal footprint from 87 acres to 123.2 acres.
2. Increase the hours of operation to 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
3. Increase the tonnage from 475 tons per day (tpd) to 6,000 tpd.
4. Increase the elevation from 1,090 feet mean sea level (msl) to 1,300 feet msl.

5. Increase the total remaining refuse capacity from 5.96 million cubic yards (mcy) to 26 mcy.
6. Specify the maximum traffic volume to be 306 vehicles per day, no more than 40 transfer truck per hour, and 60 employee vehicles per day.
7. Change the estimated closure year from 2028 to 2020.

Findings

LEA Certification

The LEA has certified the following:

1. The permit application package is complete and correct;
2. The Joint Technical Document meets the requirements of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 21600; and
3. The proposed revised solid waste facilities permit is consistent with and is supported by the existing CEQA analysis.

Staff Analysis

The following table summarizes Board staff's review and analysis of the proposed revised solid waste facilities permit package:

Summary of Board Findings for Facility #16-AA-0004	Adequate	Inadequate	To Be Determined	Not Applicable	See Details in Section
CIWMP Conformance	X				1.
Consistency with State Minimum Standards	X				2.
California Environmental Quality Act	X				V.B.
Closure Plan Completeness Determination	X				3.
Funding for Closure and Post-closure Maintenance	X				4.
Operating Liability	X				4.
Report of Disposal Site Information	X		~~X~~		5.

1. County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP).

   Public Resources Code Section 50001 requires the location of any new or expanded solid waste disposal facility to be identified in the applicable county's Countywide Siting Element (CSE) for the proposed permit for that facility to be found to be in conformance with the CSE.

   The location of the Avenal Landfill is identified in the County's CSE. Office of Local Assistance staff therefore finds the proposed permit to be in conformance with the County's CSE.

2. Consistency with State Minimum Standards (SMS). Board staff conducted a pre-permit inspection of the facility on March 3, 2005, and found one violation of State Minimum Standards. The daily cover was found to be inadequate.

   On March 14, 2005, the LEA conducted a focused inspection of the daily cover and found that the daily cover violation previously noted in the March 3rd inspection had been corrected.

Below are the details of the facility's SMS compliance history and permit compliance history based on the LEA's monthly inspection reports for the period of January 2000 through March 2005.

Calendar Year 2000. Sixteen SMS violations, three for communications facilities, two for personnel health and safety, one for spreading and compacting of waste, one for daily cover, three for scavenging, salvaging and storage, one for litter control, and five for gas control. Three permit violations for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit.

Calendar Year 2001. Twelve SMS violations, one for storage of waste tires, three for signs, one for site security, one for communications facilities, one for grading of fill surfaces, four for scavenging, salvaging and storage, and one for explosive gas control. No permit violations.

Calendar Year 2002. Six SMS violations, two for training, three for scavenging, salvaging and storage, and one for explosive gas control. Four permit violations, two for significant change, and two for non-compliance with terms and conditions of permit.

Calendar Year 2003. Two SMS violations, one for site security and one for site attendant. Two permit violations for significant change.

Calendar Year 2004. No SMS violations. One permit violation for non-compliance with terms and conditions of the permit.

Calendar Year 2005 (January – March). One SMS for violation of daily cover. No permit violations.

3. Closure Plan Completeness. Staff of the Board's Remediation, Closure & Technical Services Branch have determined that the Preliminary Closure/Post-closure Maintenance Plan is complete and consistent with SMS per 27 CCR, Section 21685(b)(5).

4. Funding for Closure and Post-closure Maintenance and Operating Liability. Staff of the Financial Assurance Section completed a review of the financial assurance demonstration for Avenal Regional Landfill.

   The Performance Bonds for Closure and Postclosure Maintenance meet the requirements in Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6, Section 22244. The Certificate of Liability Insurance meets the requirements of 27 CCR Section 22251, and the coverage specified in Section 22216.

5. Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI). ~~At the time this item was prepared, Board staff had not completed their review the RDSI, dated November 2004. An update will be provided at the April P&E Committee meeting.~~ Board staff reviewed the Report of Disposal Site Information, dated November 2004, and found that it meets the requirements of Title 27, CCR, Section 21600.

B. Environmental Issues

State law requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) either through the preparation, circulation and adoption/certification of an

environmental document and mitigation reporting or monitoring program or by determining that the proposal is categorically or statutorily exempt.

The City of Avenal, acting as Lead Agency, has prepared the following environmental document for the Avenal Regional Landfill:

- An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 2003121088 was circulated for a 45-day review period from June 10, 2004 to July 26, 2004. The EIR discussed an increase in the permitted landfill 'footprint' by 36.2 acres, from 87 acres (40 acres are unlined) to 123.2 acres, and increasing the permitted landfill height from 1,090 feet to 1,300 feet above mean sea level. The total estimated remaining gross airspace capacity is approximately 33.5 million cubic yards with the refuse volume capacity approximately 26.2 million cubic yards. It also described an increase in the permitted tons per day from 475 to 6,000 and increasing the total vehicles per day to 650 (342 landfill and 208 employee), with no more than 40 transfer trucks per hour allowed to enter the site. Additionally, the current hours of operation, Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., and Saturday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., would increase to seven days per week, 24 hours per day, 358 days per year. The EIR also addressed the relocation of the site's entrance facilities, the relocation of the existing scales and fee booth to the new entrance area and the installation of additional scales and fee booths, the construction of an administration building and a public convenience drop-off center. Upon site closure, a monolithic (four-foot thick) final soil cover is proposed to be installed. The estimated closure year was changed from 2028 to 2020.

<u>Significant Environmental Impacts</u>

- The EIR identified significant environmental impacts in the following areas that with mitigation would be reduced to a level of less than significant:
  - Biological Resources
  - Earth Resources
  - Hydrology and Water Quality
  - Public Health and Safety
  - Noise
  - Traffic
  - Air Quality
  - Visual Resources
  - Cultural Resources

<u>Significant and Unavoidable Environmental Impacts</u>

- The EIR also identified Significant and Unavoidable Environmental Impacts to Air Quality requiring a Statement of Overriding Considerations. The environmental air quality effects that cannot be mitigated or substantially lessened and remain significant and unavoidable are the following:
  - Long-term Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions: Implementation of the proposed project would result in long-term regional emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and particulate matter (PM_{10}) that would exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's (SJVAPCD) daily significance threshold.

- Human Health Risks: Implementation of the proposed project would result in concentration of toxic air contaminants at nearby receptors that would exceed the SJVAPCD's threshold for cancer risk to human health.
- Cumulative Impacts: The proposed project would generate new air emissions over a number of years that would contribute to cumulative air quality impacts in the region. Because of the severe ozone designation within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin and the expected cumulative growth in the region, the project's contribution to cumulative air quality would be considered a significant and unavoidable adverse impact.

<u>CEQA Findings Regarding Unavoidable Significant Effects</u>

- The City of Avenal Planning Commission found that the unavoidable significant effects are acceptable due to the overriding considerations described below:
  1) The Project will provide the solid waste disposal capacity necessary for the City of Avenal for at least the next 15 years.
  2) The Project will allow the disposal of waste in a manner and location which protects public health and safety through compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
  3) The Project will provide cost-effective local and regional solid waste disposal services by expanding an existing solid waste disposal facility.
  4) The Project will provide economic benefits to the City that can be used to meet the public service needs of City residents.
  5) The Project will optimize fill space on the project site.
  6) The Project capitalizes on the prior investments made by the city in the landfill development and operations.

- A Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), State Clearinghouse Number 2003121088, was certified and the Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Monitoring Plan were adopted by the City of Avenal Planning Commission on September, 9, 2004.
- A Notice of Determination was filed with the Office of Planning and Research on September 23, 2004. The Notice of Determination indicated that this project would have a significant effect on the environment and that a Statement of Overriding Considerations (Attachment 4) was adopted for this project.

The landfill is located at 201 North Hydril Road in the City of Avenal. The land to the west, north, and east of the landfill is currently vacant. The nearest residence is a mobile home located along the landfill's southern property boundary directly south of the project site. A single family residence is located approximately 400 feet from the southern landfill boundary.

The proposed project relocation of the site entrance, the scale house/office, and equipment service and storage facilities, to the west side of the property boundary will provide direct access from SR 269 that will mitigate the nuisance to the residents in the area. Additionally, improvements to SR 269 will be made to accommodate the increased traffic volume.

The Kings County LEA has provided a finding that the proposed solid waste facilities permit is consistent with and supported by the cited environmental documents.

Board staff recommends the Environmental Impact Report, along with the Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Monitoring Plan, cited above as adequate for the Board's environmental evaluation of the proposed project for those project activities which are within the Board's expertise and/or powers, or which are required to be carried out or approved by the Board.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any program, or long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impacts to the Board results from this item.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting. The zoning designations surrounding the facility include the following:

- North – Extensive Agricultural, land is currently vacant.
- South – Extensive Agricultural and Residential Estate, a single family residence is located approximately 400 feet from the southern landfill property boundary and a residential neighborhood is located south of Hydril Road.
- East – Extensive Agricultural, the land is designated for grazing uses and remains mostly vacant.
- West – Extensive Agricultural, the land remains mostly open grazing land. Avenal High School is located approximately 2,000 feet west of the site.

According to the 2000 Census, the population of the Avenal area (Kings County) consists of the following:

US Census Bureau Data Census 2000 – Race Avenal, Kings County	**All Ages**	
	Number	**Percent**
White	69,520	53.7
Black or African American	10,745	8.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,200	1.7
Asian	4,013	3.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	259	0.2
Some other race	36,637	28.3
Two or more races	6,214	4.8
Total Population	129,588	100

Of the total population in the census tract a total of 41.6 percent identify themselves as having Hispanic or Latino origin. The 1999 Census Tract indicates that the median household income of the area is $35,749 with 19.5 percent of the families below the poverty level.

Community Outreach. On January 5, 2005, the LEA held a public hearing, according to the requirements of AB 1497. The Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Avenal Times and The Avenal Progress newspapers. Additionally, it was posted in both English and Spanish in four public locations, including the Post Office and City Hall. No comments were received during the hearing.

Environmental Justice Issues. Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4: Managing and mitigating the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promoting integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts by acknowledging through cooperation with the LEA enforcement of a permit consistent with current environmental values and ethics.

This item supports Strategic Plan Objective 1: Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with federal and state waste management laws and regulations by concurring in a permit consistent with current statute and legislation.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Vicinity Map
2. Site Map
3. Proposed Permit Number 16-AA-0004
4. Statement of Overriding Consideration
5. Resolution Number 2005-94

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Virginia Rosales **Phone:** (916) 341-6409
B. Legal Staff: Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6058
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Board staff is unaware of any specific written support for this item.

B. Opposition

Board staff is unaware of any specific written opposition for this item.

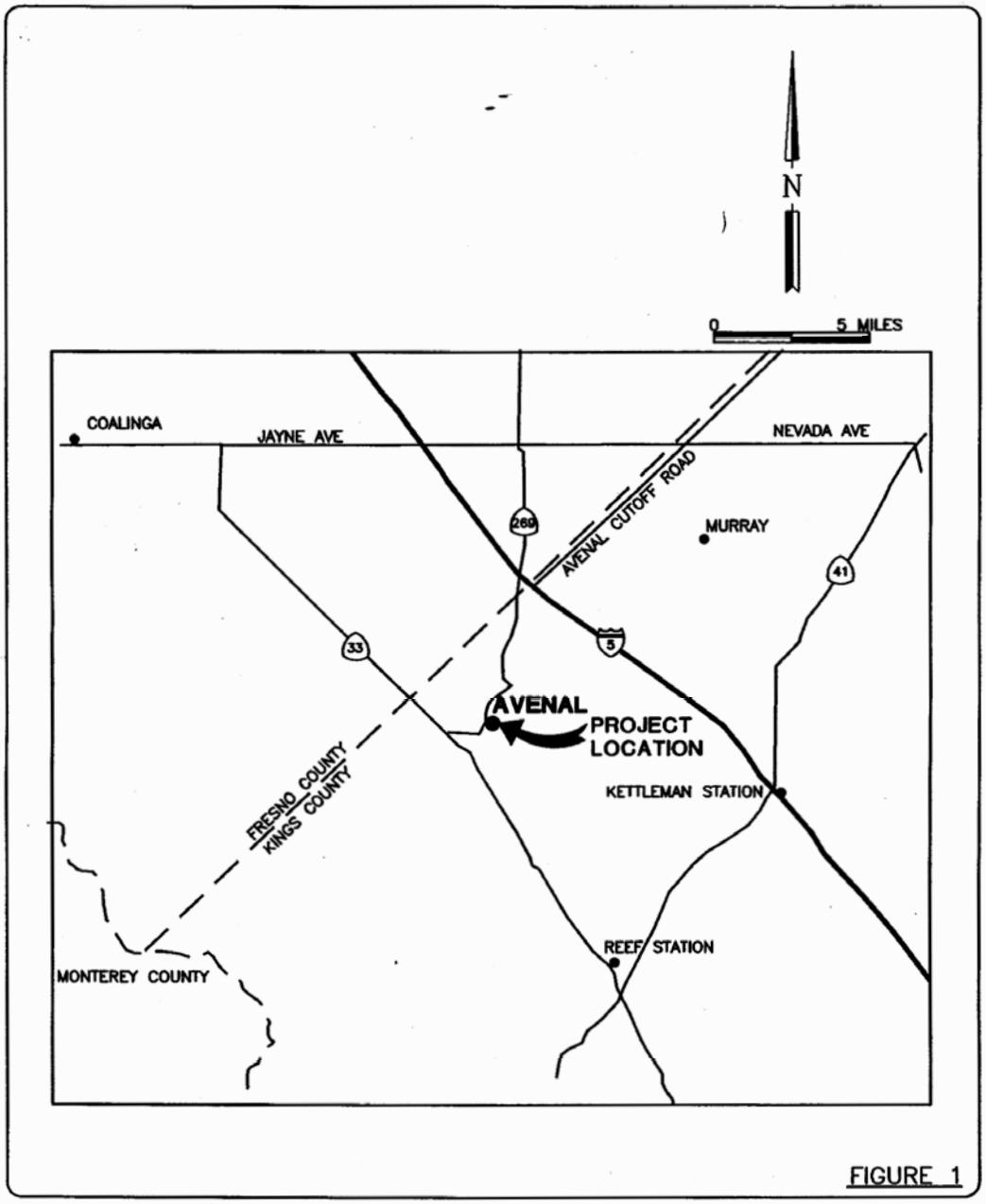
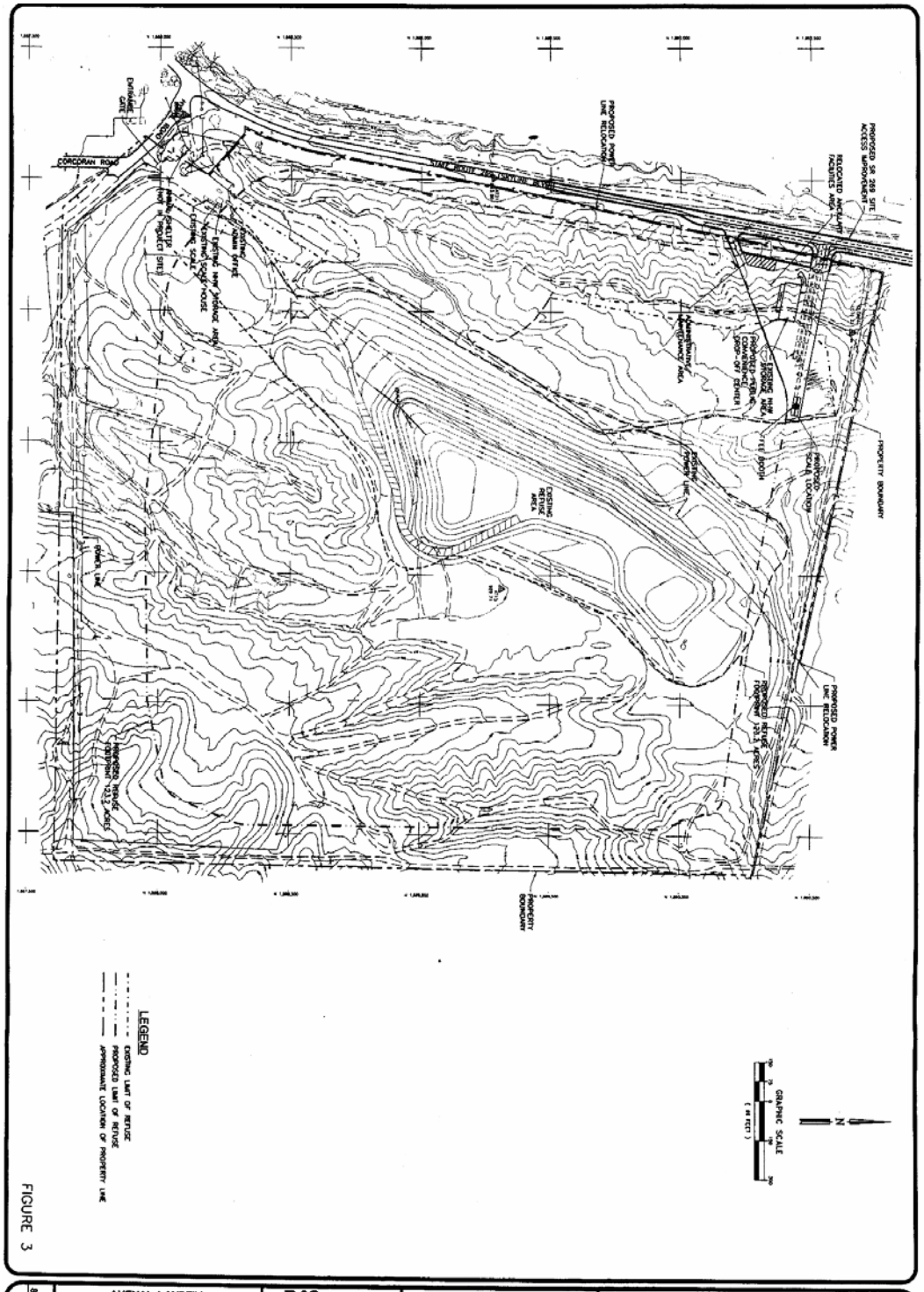


FIGURE 1

BAS (909) 860-7777 BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS 1360 VALLEY VISTA DRIVE DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765	AVENAL LANDFILL VICINITY MAP	JOB NO. 2002.132-500 DATE 11-2003 DRAWN BY J.P.J. FILE NAME 171763DB.DWG



Sheet ___ of ___ Rev	AVENAL LANDFILL PERMIT DOCUMENTS SITE PLAN	DAS Design ___ Drawn ___ File ___ Chkd ___ Appd ___ Date ___	WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC 35 IRON POINT CIRCLE, SUITE 200 FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA 95630-8589 (916) 608-8200	Revisions Sym Descrip Date Apd

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number: **16-AA-0004**

1. Name and Street Address of Facility:	2. Name and Mailing Address of Operator:	3. Name and Mailing Address of Owner:
Avenal Regional Landfill 201 N. Hydril Rd. Avenal, CA 93204	Madera Disposal Systems, Inc. 201 N. Hydril Rd. Avenal, CA 93204	City of Avenal 919 Skyline Blvd. Avenal, CA 93204

4. Specifications:

a. Permitted Operations:

- ☒ Solid Waste Disposal Site
- ☐ Transfer/Processing Facility (MRF)
- ☐ Composting Facility (Green Material)
- ☐ Transformation Facility
- ☐ Other: _____

b. Permitted Hours of Operation: (Receipt of Refuse/Waste) The hours of operation are seven days a week, 24 hours a day, with the following holiday exceptions: This facility will be closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Labor Day, Memorial Day, Easter, and the Fourth of July.

c. Permitted Maximum Tonnage: 6,000 Tons per Day

d. Permitted Traffic Volume:
- 306 Incoming waste vehicles per day
- 40 Transfer trucks per hour maximum
- 60 Employee vehicles per day

e. Key Design Parameters (Detailed parameters are shown on site plans bearing EA and CIWMB validations):

	Total	Disposal	Transfer/Processing	Composting	Transformation
Permitted Area (in acres)	173 ac	123.2 ac			
Design Capacity Cubic Yards		26 MCY (net remaining as of 8/21/04)			
Max. Elevation (Ft. MSL)		1,300 MSL			
Max. Depth (Ft. MSL)		N/A			
Estimated Closure Year		2020			

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described herein, this permit is subject to revocation or suspension. The attached permit findings and conditions are integral parts of this permit and supersede the conditions of any previously issued solid waste facility permit.

5. Approval:

Approving Officer Signature

Keith Winkler, REHS, Deputy Director,
Environmental Health Services

6. Enforcement Agency Name and Address:

Kings County Health Department
Division of Environmental Health Services
330 Campus Dr.
Hanford, CA 93230

7. Date Received by CIWMB: MAR 0 1 2005

8. CIWMB Concurrence Date:

9. Permit Issued Date:	10. Permit Review Due Date:	11. Owner/Operator Transfer Date:

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:
16-AA-0004

12. Legal Description of Facility:

The legal description of this facility is contained in the Joint Technical Document (JTD) dated November , 2004. Southeast Quarter of Section 15, of Township 22S, Range 17E, of the Mt. Diablo Baseline and Meridian, Kings County.

13. Findings:

a. This permit is consistent with the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, which was approved by the CIWMB on October 11, 1995. The location of the facility is identified in the Countywide Siting Element, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 50001(a).

b. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the CIWMB, pursuant to PRC 44010.

c. The design and operation of the facility is consistent with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the enforcement agency, pursuant to PRC 44009.

d. The Kings County Fire Department has determined that the facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards, pursuant to PRC § 44151.

e. A Final Environmental Impact Report was filed with the State Clearinghouse (SCH #2003121088) and certified by the City of Avenal Planning Commission on September 9, 2004. The Final Environmental Impact Report describes and supports the design and operation that will be authorized by the issuance of this permit. A Notice of Determination was filed with the Kings County Clerk on September 22, 2004.

14. Prohibitions:

The permittee is prohibited from accepting the following wastes:

Hazardous, medical, designated, (as defined in Chapter 6.1, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code), liquid, regulated radioactive, or other wastes requiring special treatment or handling, except as identified in the JTD/Report of Facility Information and approved amendments thereto and as approved by the enforcement agency and other federal, state, and local agencies.

15. The following documents describe and/or restrict the operation of this facility:

	Date		Date
Joint Technical Document and other amendments approved by the LEA	11/04	Preliminary Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan	11/04
Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2005-0023	1/27/05	Closure Financial Assurance Documentation	11/04
APCD Permit to Operate #C-3839-1-0	8/1/00	Operating Liability Certification	11/04
Final Environmental Impact Report SCH #2003121088	9/9/04	Land Use and/or Conditional Use Permit	CUP#2004-05
Notice of Determination City of Avenal filed	9/22/04		

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Number:
16-AA-0004

16. Self Monitoring:

The owner/operator shall **submit** the results of all self monitoring programs to the Local Enforcement Agency within 30 days of the end of the reporting period or as otherwise directed below. Report submittals to the LEA shall follow the schedule: *1st quarter = January – March, reporting is due by April 30, 2nd quarter = April - June, reporting is due by July 31 etc.. Information required on an annual basis shall be submitted with the 4th quarter monitoring report, unless otherwise stated.*

	Reporting Frequency
a. A report indicating the types and quantities (in tons) of waste including separated or commingled recyclables entering the facility **per day** shall be maintained onsite. An end of the month report showing both the total daily tonnage received and monthly total shall be kept on file and copies provided to the LEA.	Quarterly
b. Results of the landfill gas monitoring program.	Quarterly
c. The LEA shall be notified immediately upon receipt of all complaint(s) received by the facility and of the corrective actions taken by the operator to resolve the complaint(s). Complaints shall be logged as a special occurrence and documentation of all complaints and corrective action measures taken placed in the facility's operations record.	each occurrence
d. Wet weather preparedness report/winter operations plan.	Annually – due by Nov. 1
e. Fill sequencing plan for the forthcoming year.	Annually-due by January 15
f. A topographical map and an aerial photograph of the landfill shall be prepared at the end of each calendar year along with documentation regarding remaining site capacity.	Annually - due by January 15

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	Facility Number: 16-AA-0004

17. Enforcement Agency (EA) Conditions:

a. The operator shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for solid waste handling and disposal as specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations.

b. The LEA and CIWMB shall be notified at least 45-days prior to any anticipated owner or operator change as per PRC section 44005 an 27 CCR section 21630.

c. The operator shall maintain a log of special/unusual occurrences. This log shall include but is not limited to: fires, explosions, complaints, property damage, injuries, accidents, the discharge and disposition of hazardous or unpermitted wastes. Each log entry shall be accompanied by a summary of any actions taken by the operator to mitigate the occurrence. The log shall be available to site personnel and the LEA at all times.

d. Information concerning the design and/or operation of the facility shall be furnished upon request to the LEA or the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

e. The maximum permitted daily tonnage for this facility is 6,000 tons per day; however, the LEA reserves the right to suspend or modify waste receiving and handling operations when deemed necessary due to an emergency, a potential health hazard, or the creation of a public nuisance.

f. This permit is subject to review by the LEA and may be suspended, revoked, or revised at any time for sufficient cause upon a hearing by the Kings County Independent Solid Waste Hearing Panel. The Hearing and appeal process is defined in Division 30, Public Resources Code, Part 4, Chapter 4, Article 2.

g. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited. Such a change may be considered a significant change, requiring a permit revision. In no case shall the operator implement any change without first submitting a written notice of the proposed change, in the form of a JTD/RFI amendment, to the LEA at least 180 days in advance of the change.

h. The number and types of vehicles using the facility per day shall be maintained in the facility operating record and be available for review by the LEA.

i. A log of the hazardous waste load checking program including, quantities and types of hazardous wastes, medical waste or otherwise prohibited wastes found in the waste stream shall be available for review by the LEA.

j. The facility operator shall maintain an ongoing employee training program with training records onsite for review.

k. The facility operator shall maintain a clearly visible sign at the facility entry displaying current disposal rates for all solid waste types and the current hours of operations. Signage shall also include the waste types not accepted at this facility such as, hazardous, designated, medical (as defined in Chapter 6.1, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code), liquid, regulated radioactive, or other wastes requiring special treatment or handling.

l. Two different criteria will be applied to determine the frequency of daily cover placement:

1. **24 hour continuous operations**-While 24 hour continuous operations are being conducted at the landfill working face, daily cover shall be placed on any disposed waste that will not receive new waste within a 12 hour period. ADC as identified in the JTD is approved for use by the LEA. Any other ADC's shall be approved by the LEA before its use.

2. **Other hours of operation**- While the landfill is operating at less than a 24 hour schedule, daily cover shall be placed on the disposed waste at the working face at the end of each day. ADC as identified in the JTD is approved for use by the LEA. Any other ADC's shall be approved by the LEA before its use.

m. The operator shall maintain adequate fencing for site security purposes.

n. An adequate litter control program shall be maintained to minimize potential offsite nuisances.

o. The operator shall provide employees with proper personal protective equipment subject to approval by the LEA.

STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION

As required by the CEQA Guidelines Section 15093, the Commission finds that the above unavoidable significant effects are acceptable due to the overriding considerations described below:

1) The Project will provide the solid waste disposal capacity necessary for the City of Avenal for at least the next 15 years.
2) The Project will allow the disposal of waste in a manner and location which protects public health and safety through compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
3) The Project will provide cost-effective local and regional solid waste disposal services by expanding an existing solid waste disposal facility.
4) The Project will provide economic benefits to the City that can be used to meet the public service needs of City residents.
5) The Project will optimize fill space on the project site.
6) The Project capitalizes on the prior investments made by the City in the landfill development and operations.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-94 (Revised)

Consideration Of A Revised Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit (Disposal Facility) For The Avenal Regional Landfill, Kings County

WHEREAS, the City of Avenal is the owner and Madera Disposal Systems, Inc. operates the Avenal Regional Landfill located at 210 N. Hydril Road, Avenal, California; and

WHEREAS, the Kings County Department of Public Health, Division of Environmental Health Services, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence with, or objection to, a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Avenal Regional Landfill; and

WHEREAS, the proposed permit is to allow an expansion of the disposal footprint from 87 acres to 123.2 acres; increase the hours of operation to 24 hours per day, seven days a week; increase the permitted tonnage from 475 tons per day (tpd) to 6,000 tpd; increase the elevation from 1,090 feet mean sea level (msl) to 1,300 feet msl; increase the total remaining refuse capacity from 5.96 million cubic yards (mcy) to 26 mcy; specify maximum traffic volume to be 306 vehicles per day, no more than 40 transfer trucks per hour, and 60 employee vehicles per day; and change the estimated closure year from 2028 to 2020; and

WHEREAS, the City of Avenal, acting as the Lead Agency, prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH No. 2003121088) that was circulated for a 45-day review period from June 10, 2004 to July 26, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a Final EIR, (SCH No. 2003121088) was certified and the Statement of Overriding Considerations (SOC) and Mitigation Monitoring Plan were adopted by the City of Avenal Planning Commission on September 9, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Determination (NOD) was filed with the Office of Planning and Research on September 23, 2004; the NOD indicated that this project would have a significant effect on the environment and that a SOC was adopted for this project; and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered the environmental effects of the project as presented in the EIR and finds that there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures within the Board's authority that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect the project will have on the environment, and finds further that the proposed permit is consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the Lead Agency adopted Findings for each significant environmental effect of the project to the effect that changes or alterations were required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects as identified in the project EIR; that such changes or alterations are not within the Lead Agency's jurisdiction but, instead, are in the jurisdiction of another public agency and have been or can and should be imposed by that agency; or that specific considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the final EIR, which ~~findings~~ Findings the Board has considered and hereby adopts as its own; and

(over)

WHEREAS, the Lead Agency adopted a SOC which states that although the project will cause significant unavoidable and irreversible environmental impacts (~~biological resources, earth resources, hydrology & water quality, public health & safety, noise, traffic,~~ air quality~~, visual resources, and cultural resources~~) that will remain even after the adoption of feasible mitigation measures, the proposed project will provide additional landfill capacity and will provide economic and social benefits that are sufficient to outweigh the project's adverse impacts as more fully described in the SOC; and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered ~~the Findings and~~ the SOC and for the reasons stated therein and on the basis of evidence before the Board, including, among other things, the EIR, the staff report for this agenda item and testimony and other evidence submitted at the meeting of the Board's Permitting and Enforcement Committee on April 11, 2005 ~~or~~ and to this Board at its April 19-20 2005 meeting, the Board hereby ~~adopts the Findings as its own Findings for each significant environmental effect of the project and [~~adopts the SOC~~]~~ as its own Statement of Overriding Considerations; and

WHEREAS, the LEA has certified that the application is complete and correct, and that the proposed permit is supported by the EIR that was prepared for the project; and

WHEREAS, Board staff have evaluated the proposed permit and application package for consistency with standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds the proposed permit is consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all State and local requirements for the proposed permit **~~[~~have~~/have not]~~** been met; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Waste Board **~~[~~concurs~~/objects]~~** with the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 16-AA-0004.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on Apri1 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 15

ITEM

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Farm And Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup And Abatement Grant Program FY 2004/2005

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item requests the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (Board) approval of two grants in the amount of $125,337 for the third quarter of fiscal year 2004/2005 for the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program.

II. ITEM HISTORY

On July 14, 2004 the Board approved the revised grant scoring criteria and evaluation process for the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may decide to:

1. Approve the proposed awards and adopt Resolution Number 2005-95; or
2. Disapprove the proposed awards and Resolution and direct staff as to further action.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Two applications were received for the third quarter of fiscal year 2004/2005, requesting $128,796 to clean up 12 illegal disposal sites.

The grant applications were reviewed and scored by a committee using the Board-approved Scoring Criteria and evaluation process and received a passing score. Eleven of the twelve sites in the two applications were found to be eligible pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), Section 17992.3. In addition, all proposed remedial actions for the eleven sites are eligible pursuant to 14 CCR 17992.4.

The budget was reduced for the Trinity Resource Conservation District application due to the one ineligible site and because the dollar amount requested for another was more then the $50,000 per site allowed by the statute.

A signed affidavit was submitted by each of the property owners, or authorized agent of the property owner, for each of the 11 approved sites, stating that neither they nor any other person allowed on the property directed, authorized, permitted or otherwise consented to the disposal of solid waste onto their property. In addition, each application includes a statement by the applicant that supports the property owner's affidavit.

The following is a summary of the 2 applications.

1. **Humboldt County**
   Grant Funds Recommended: $37,483
   Grant Funds Requested by Applicant: $37,843

   One privately owned illegal disposal site is being recommended for cleanup. This site was approved for a Farm and Ranch grant in 2002, but was not cleaned up due to an increase in costs after the project was approved by the Board. The grant was closed without expending any grant funds.

   The waste consists of over 300 cubic yards of household trash, appliances and 500 tires on private farm land. With an average rainfall of 50 inches, the nearby grazing of sheep and cattle, and the presence of a stream and several houses, this illegal disposal site poses a significant threat to the health and safety of the public and the environment.

   Illegal disposal in the county is being addressed in several ways. The County Board of Supervisors recently increased penalties for illegal dumping and plans to increase surveillance using funds obtained from the Board through the Waste Tire Enforcement Program.

2. **Trinity County Resource Conservation District**
   Grant Funds Recommended: $87,854
   Grant Funds Requested by Applicant: $90,953

   Over 300 cubic yards of household trash, tires, appliances, vehicles and agricultural waste are scattered over 10 rural and heavily forested sites. All of the sites are zoned for agriculture or timber production. The sites are individually owned by three different public entities, the Bureau and Land Management, Trinity County and the U.S. Forest Service, and a private timber company. The large amount of solid waste and vehicles at these sites poses a significant threat to public health and safety and/or the environment and also impedes the harvesting of timber.

   Post cleanup, gates and earth berms will be used to help prevent waste from being re-deposited on the sites again.

B. Environmental Issues

These projects are categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to 14 CCR 15308.

These two grant applications support the cleanup of 11 illegal disposal sites on farm and ranch property. The cleanup of these sites will eliminate the health and safety threat posed by the waste to the public, wildlife, and the environment.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any program or long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts
The cleanup of the illegal disposal sites proposed in the applications will allow the property owners to once again use the land in accordance with the zoning.

E. Fiscal Impacts
Currently, there is $521,781 remaining in the fund for the current fiscal year. If approved, these proposed awards will encumber $125,337 leaving $396,444 remaining for fiscal year 2004/2005.

F. Legal Issues
Staff is not aware of any significant legal impacts arising from approval of the proposed grants.

G. Environmental Justice
As directed by the Board, the grant applications being considered for award include the Board's Environmental Justice certification and the program grant agreements shall include the Board's Environmental Justice provision.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan
This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4, by directing Board resources to manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
F & R	$521,781	$125,337	$396,444	C&P External

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution Number 2005-95

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Carla Repucci **Phone:** (916) 341-6316
B. Legal Staff: Steve Levine/Holly Armstrong **Phone:** (916) 341-6064/6060
C. Administration Staff: Roger Ikemoto **Phone:** (916) 341-6116

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
Letters of support were received as part of the application package for the application submitted by the Trinity County Resource Conservation District.

B. Opposition
Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-95

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Farm And Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup And Abatement Grant Program FY 2004/2005

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code section 48100 et seq. requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to establish and implement the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program (Program) under which cities, counties, resource conservation districts, and Native American tribes may seek financial assistance for cleanup of illegal disposal sites on farm and ranch property; and

WHEREAS, the Board has adopted regulations for the administration of the Program (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, section 17990 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, at its July 2004 meeting the Board approved a revised grant scoring and evaluation process for the Program; and

WHEREAS, the Board received applications for the solid waste cleanup of farm and ranch sites in Humboldt and Trinity Counties; and

WHEREAS, Board staff reviewed the grant applications based on the aforementioned criteria and determined that the applications are qualified for grant funding.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves grants totaling one hundred twenty-five thousand, three hundred thirty-seven dollars ($125,337.00) and hereby directs staff to develop and execute the Grant Agreements with the following:

Grantee Name	Recommended Funding
Humboldt County	$ 37,483
Trinity County Resource Conservation District	$ 87,854
Total	**$125,337**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the award of these grants are conditioned upon the return by the proposed Grantees of complete and executed grant agreements within ninety (90) days of the date of the mailing of the agreement package by the Board; and

(Over)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the award of each grant is further conditioned upon full payment within ninety (90) days of the date of this grant award of all outstanding debt(s) owed by the proposed Grantee to the Board.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 16 (Revised)

ITEM
Consideration Of Approval Of Landfill Closure Loan Program Loans (Integrated Waste Management Account FY 2004/2005)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) is authorized to award interest-free loans to operators of unlined, older technology landfills desiring to close early to avoid or mitigate potential environmental problems caused or threatened by continued operation of the site. The total loan amount appropriated for the 2004/2005 Landfill Closure Loan Program (LCLP) cycle is $640,000. This agenda item presents for Board approval three applications with requests for funding from the LCLP.

II. ITEM HISTORY

- Assembly Bill 467 was signed on September 15, 2002, establishing the LCLP to provide financial assistance to some operators of unlined landfills that wish to pursue early closure.
- At its February 18, 2004 meeting, the Board found the proposed LCLP regulations exempt from the CEQA process requirements, approved the proposed regulations for adoption, and directed staff to complete the rulemaking process with the Office of Administrative Law.
- The LCLP regulations became effective on June 17, 2004.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve each loan application in order based upon their numerical scores until the limit of the appropriation has been reached; or
2. Approve any or all of the loan applications on a case-by-case basis until the limit of the appropriation has been reached; or
~~3. Take no action and provide staff with further direction.~~
3 Approve one or more loan applications at this time and consider any unapproved loan applications before the end of the fiscal year; or
4. Take no action and provide staff with further direction.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1, approve each loan application in order based upon their numerical scores until the limit of the appropriation has been reached.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

- The Board is authorized to award loans to operators of unlined, older technology landfills desiring to close early to avoid or mitigate potential environmental problems caused or threatened by continued operation of the site. Priority is given to facilities that are small, are located in rural areas, have approved closure and postclosure maintenance plans, and/or have the highest degree of risk to public health and safety or the environment.
- At its February 18, 2004 meeting, staff presented proposed LCLP regulations to the Board for approval. The Board found the proposed LCLP regulations exempt from the

CEQA process requirements, approved the proposed regulations for adoption, and directed staff to complete the rulemaking process with the Office of Administrative Law.

- The LCLP regulations became effective on June 17, 2004.
- The LCLP received $640,000 from the Integrated Waste Management Account for the FY 2004/2005 cycle.
- Maximum loan amounts are limited by statute to $500,000 per borrower and loans must be repaid within 10 years. The interest rate for the loan is zero.
- The Notice of Funding Availability was placed on the Board's website and mailed or e-mailed to over 600 interested parties on or before January 19, 2005. Program staff received three applications requesting funds amounting to $ 968,000.
- On March 21, 2005, the LCLP review panel completed its analysis of the loan applications and provided scores using the LCLP Scoring Criteria within the LCLP application and instructions. In the interest of reducing use of paper, the application and instructions can be found at http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/GrantsLoans/Closure/FY200405/Application.pdf
- ~~All three applications qualified for funding under the LCLP regulations. Board staff recommends funding 2 applications (1 fully and 1 partially) based upon their passing score and ranking totaling $ 640,000 from FY 2004/2005 funds (Attachment 1).~~
- All three applications qualified for funding under the LCLP statute and regulations. The review panel then scored and ranked the applications based upon the number of priority points received.
- Board staff recommends fully funding the LCLP application for the City of Portola landfill for a total of $168,000 from FY 2004/2005 funds based upon Portola's passing score and priority points ranking (Attachment 1).
- Because the two remaining applicants to the LCLP require additional staff review, board staff recommends that staff continue working with Imperial and Tuolumne Counties so that their applications can be considered at a subsequent Board meeting this current fiscal year.
- In the event that an applicant reduces the amount of its request or fails to timely complete the loan agreement and all other documents needed to complete the loan, staff recommends that the Board authorize the Executive Director to increase the amount awarded to any or all of the applicants up to the amount requested by an applicant, provided that the total amount awarded does not exceed $640,000.

B. Environmental Issues

The purpose of the LCLP is to help landfills close early to avoid or mitigate potential environmental problems caused or threatened by continued operation of the site.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Early closure of unlined, older technology landfills will help avoid or mitigate potential environmental problems caused or threatened by continued operation of the site.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

The Landfill Closure Loan Program will not be burdensome to landfill operators since it offers them financial assistance for early closure. The public will benefit from early closure of potential environmental problems caused or threatened by continued operation unlined, older technology landfills.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Assembly Bill 467 established the LCLP, which authorizes the Board to expend funds from the Integrated Waste Management Fund upon appropriation by the Legislature. The program has an appropriation of $640,000 for the FY 2004/2005 cycle.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item. Legal staff will provide assistance with developing loan paperwork and finalizing actual loan documents between the borrowers and the Board.

G. Environmental Justice

Based upon available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4 by providing loans for the early closure of unlined, older technology landfills to help avoid or mitigate potential impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment caused or threatened by continued operation of the sites.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Integrated Waste Management Account	$ 640,000	~~$ 640,000~~ $ 168,000	~~$ 0.00~~ $ 472,000	Other (specify) Landfill Closure Loan Program

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Landfill Closure Loan Program Panel Review Summary
2. Resolution Number 2005-96

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Bridget D. Brown **Phone:** (916) 341-6325
B. Legal Staff: Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6058
C. Administration Staff: **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

SUMMARY OF LANDFILL CLOSURE LOAN PROGRAM PANEL REVIEW
(RANKED BY PRIORITY POINTS SCORE)

#	Applicant/Facility	Project*	Risk to Public Health and Safety/Environment*	Score	Amount Requested ($)	Funding Recommendation ($)
1	City of Portola (City of Portola Landfill)	1. Planning and design costs necessary to prepare final closure plan; 2. Construction costs consistent with the landfill's approved final closure plan.	In response to a Notice of Violation issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for groundwater contamination detected in site monitoring wells, the city prepared a corrective action report in November 2001 which identified landfill closure and capping as the preferred alternative to mitigate impacts. In October 2004, the city was issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order for the RWQCB for MtBE contamination in nearby domestic water well.	100	168,000	168,000
2	County of Imperial (Palo Verde Solid Waste Site)	1. Planning and design costs necessary to prepare final closure plan; 2. Costs for preparation of environmental documents associated with the final closure plan/closure; 3. Construction costs consistent with the landfill's approved final closure plan; 4. Governmental; fees associated with the final closure plan or closure.	Risk to public health by virtue of its on-going acceptance of municipal waste. Applicant has implemented a transfer station and intends closure by February 2007 as per agreement with CIWMB. Would like to initiate closure earlier subject to LCLP loan approval.	65	300,000	0
3	County of Tuolumne (Tuolumne Central (Jamestown) Landfill)	1. Construction costs consistent with the landfill's approved final closure plan.	A large tire pile, estimated between 50,000 and 100,000 tires in size, exists on the site due to excavation required in the closure construction plan. This pile has the potential to propagate mosquitoes. Greater than normal amounts of rainfall have occurred and required extensive amounts of additional work to repair erosion and control runoff.	95	500,000	~~472,000~~ 0
				TOTAL	$968,000	~~640,000~~ 168,000

Amount of Landfill Closure Loan Programs funds available for the 2004/2005 cycle: $640,000
Amount remaining after recommendation: $472,000
*Project and Risk to Public Health and Safety/Environment information taken from LCLP application forms.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-96 (Revised)

Consideration Of Approval Of Landfill Closure Loan Program Applications (Integrated Waste Management Account FY 2004/2005)

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 467 was signed on September 15, 2002, establishing the Landfill Closure Loan Program (LCLP) (Public Resources Code Sections 48200-48207; Title 27 California Code of Regulations Sections 23001-23014) to provide financial assistance to operators of unlined solid waste landfills desiring to pursue early closure; and

WHEREAS, the Board is authorized to make interest-free loans not exceeding $500,000 each from its Integrated Waste Management Account to assist operators of unlined solid waste landfills pursue early closure; and

WHEREAS, at its February 18, 2004 meeting, the Board adopted the proposed LCLP regulations which became effective on June 14, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a total of $640,000 is available for LCLP loans for the FY 2004-2005 cycle; and

WHEREAS, Board staff received LCLP application requests from three landfill operators for loans in the amounts set out in the chart below totaling $968,000 for the FY 2004-2005 cycle; and

WHEREAS, all three applications qualify under the LCLP regulations; and

~~**WHEREAS,** the LCLP review panel reviewed and ranked the LCLP application requests using the LCLP Scoring Criteria and recommended approval of each loan application request in order based upon their numerical scores until the limit of the appropriation has been reached as set out in the chart below;~~

WHEREAS, the LCLP review panel reviewed the LCLP application ranking each based upon the number of priority points using the LCLP Scoring Criteria; and

WHEREAS, Board staff recommends approval of the loan application for the City of Portola for $168,000 based upon its numerical score as set out in the chart below; and

WHEREAS, due to the need for further staff review, Board staff recommends that staff continue working with Imperial County and Tuolumne County so that their applications can be considered at a subsequent Board meeting prior to the end of the current fiscal year;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board authorizes the Executive Director, or his designee, to make the Landfill Closure Loan Program loans set out below in a total amount not exceeding $640,000; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the award of each loan is conditioned upon the return by the proposed loan recipient of a complete and executed loan agreement within sixty (60) days of Board approval of the loan which may be extended for an additional sixty (60) days upon the consent of the Board and the loan applicant; and

(over)

~~**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby approves the award of Landfill Closure Loan Program loans to the following applicants in the following original principal amounts as set forth next to each applicant's name, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the loan agreement to be prepared by Board staff for each loan, and on such other terms and conditions as the Board or its duly authorized staff representative in its or their sole discretion deems necessary or advisable:~~

~~(Over)~~

~~#~~	~~**APPLICANT**~~	~~**REQUESTED AMOUNT**~~	~~**AWARD**~~
~~1~~	~~City of Portola (City of Portola Landfill)~~	~~$168,000~~	~~$168,000~~
~~2~~	~~County of Imperial (Palo Verde Solid Waste Site)~~	~~$300,000~~	~~$0~~
~~3~~	~~County of Tuolumne (Tuolumne Central (Jamestown) Landfill~~	~~$500,000~~	~~$472,000~~
	~~**TOTAL**~~	~~$968,000~~	~~$640,000~~

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the board hereby approves the award of a Landfill Closure Loan Program loan to the City of Portola in the following original principal amounts as set forth below, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the loan agreement to be prepared by Board staff for each loan, and on such other terms and conditions as the Board or its duly authorized staff representative in its or their sole discretion deems necessary or advisable:

#	**APPLICANT**	**REQUESTED AMOUNT**	**AWARD**
1	City of Portola (City of Portola Landfill)	$168,000	$168,000
2	County of Imperial (Palo Verde Solid Waste Site)	$300,000	$0
3	County of Tuolumne (Tuolumne Central (Jamestown) Landfill	$500,000	$0
	TOTAL	$968,000	$168,000

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board directs staff to continue working with Imperial County and Tuolumne County so that their applications can be considered at a subsequent Board meeting prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director, or his authorized representative, and each hereby is, authorized to increase the amount awarded to any or all of the above-named applicants up to the amount requested by an applicant, provided that the total amount awarded does not exceed $640,000, in the event that an applicant reduces the amount of its request or fails to timely complete the loan agreement and all other documents and certificates as the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representatives(s), in its or their sole discretion, deem necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of this Resolution.

(Next Page)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), and each hereby is, authorized to do and perform any and all such acts, including, but not limited to, execution of the loan agreement and all other documents or certificates as the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), in its or their sole discretion, deem necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any actions of the Board, the Executive Director, or their authorized representative(s), taken prior to the date of the adoption of this Resolution, which are within the scope of authority conferred by this Resolution, are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved as the acts and deeds of the Board.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 17

ITEM

Discussion Of And Request For Direction On The Board's Role In Broader Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) And Facility Operator Training

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

What role should the Board play in training both local enforcement agencies (LEAs) and facility operators? The Board has a long history of training LEAs, as mandated by the Public Resources Code, along with Board inspectors and occasionally facility operators. In 1996, the Board established a formal LEA Training program and formed a partnership with the California Council of Directors of Environmental Health (CCDEH) and the Enforcement Advisory Council (EAC) that led to permanent annual funding of the LEA training program out of a portion of LEA Grant dollars earmarked for local government only. Since then, the state's solid waste infrastructure has expanded and become more complex, but the CIWMB has not increased its resources for the additional training needs and necessary technical assistance.

The Board also allocated approximately $200,000 and embarked on a four-year pilot Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program in 1999 and signed an MOU in 2000 with the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) for implementation of that program. With the completion of the pilot, the Board has the opportunity to give staff further direction regarding the concepts of both mandatory certification and broader training approaches.

II. ITEM HISTORY

No formal Board agenda item history on a comprehensive training program exists. The following chronology gives the history of the Board's efforts in regards to the pilot Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program.

In 1999, the Board approved a contract with SWANA to implement a four-year pilot Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program. In June 2003, Board staff presented an agenda item that summarized the Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program and the Board asked staff to return with recommendations and options on how to proceed. In September 2003, staff returned to the Board with options and was directed to develop informal regulations and hold workshops to obtain additional input from stakeholders regarding next steps. A key component of all discussions was the requirement of mandatory certification.

Staff planned to return to the November 2004 Permitting and Enforcement Committee Meeting with a report; however, due to feedback and executive direction, an additional workshop was conducted in November to gather feedback on the Board's role in broader training aspects.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Direct staff to discontinue the rulemaking on mandatory certification requirements for landfill operators and inspectors, and instead to develop proposals to implement an expanded joint training program for LEAs, facility operators and inspectors, as described in the agenda item.
2. Direct staff to continue with the rulemaking on mandatory certification requirements for landfill operators and inspectors, and to maintain the status quo in terms of LEA and operator training.
3. Provide other direction to staff.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

This item is a discussion and request for direction. Staff is seeking the Board's direction on whether to discontinue the rulemaking on mandatory certification requirements for landfill operators and inspectors and whether to develop proposals to implement an expanded joint training program for LEAs, facility operators and inspectors.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Background of Training Efforts

Compliance with state minimum standards and other environmental requirements (i.e., siting, permitting, design, construction, operation, financial assurances, closure and post closure) helps ensure a sustainable solid waste infrastructure that is accepted by the public for waste diversion and for environmentally sound disposal of residual wastes that cannot be diverted. LEAs are directly responsible for the enforcement of these requirements. LEAs generally implement a balanced approach that combines operator education and assistance, along with enforcement actions if and when necessary, to achieve compliance. The success of this approach to date has been built on the Board providing sound training and oversight of LEAs and inspectors.

As mandated by Public Resources Code (PRC) 42500, the CIWMB is required to provide training to LEAs regarding changes in state or federal regulations, new technologies affecting solid waste landfill operations, and other matters which will enhance their ability to carry out their responsibilities. PRC sections 42501 and 43217 also mandate the CIWMB to provide training to LEAs.

Per these mandates, the Board has been providing training for years to LEAs, Board inspectors, and occasionally facility operators. The LEA Training Program typically includes classes on state minimum standards and day-to-day operational "how to's" that can help operators achieve compliance (at the same time, the Board also continues to seek legislative changes to make enforcement more effective). Attachment 1 provides a summary of the courses offered in the last four years, number of attendees, cost of courses, and number of continuing education units (CEUs). Staff develops the Board's LEA Training program annually based on funding of $96,000 and a training survey sent to all LEAs and Permitting and Enforcement Division staff. These courses have received very positive feedback and been well attended. Outcomes and benefits of the CIWMB LEA training program are:

- LEAs are better able to obtain compliance at solid waste facilities.

- LEAs are better able to help operators understand the public health and environmental impacts of their activities, and improve their effort to abide by the regulations.

- Operators are influenced to abide by regulations when they are fully educated about the potential impacts of formal enforcement, whether from imposed fines or negative community perception regarding their business.

Over the years, the number, types, and complexities of solid waste facilities regulated by the CIWMB have increased dramatically. This is due in part to increases in the number and size of diversion-related activities such as composting and to the promulgation of regulations over the last several years related to compostable organic materials and construction and demolition debris. However, the CIWMB has not commensurably increased resources devoted to training. Funding for the Board-implemented LEA Training Program has remained static at a level of $96,000 per year, and this amount is from funds that per statute are dedicated to LEAs only.

In addition to its ongoing LEA Training Program, to enhance understanding of issues at solid waste landfills, the Board embarked on a four-year pilot Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program in 1999 and signed a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) in 2000 with the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) for implementation of that program.

Five Manager of Landfill Operations (MOLO) classes with California-specific information and testing were then conducted from 2001 to 2003. Four CIWMB funded training classes were implemented in conjunction with the pilot project from 2001 to 2004. These classes offered specific technical topics and provided continuing education credits (CEU) so MOLO certification could be maintained by participants.

Results of Landfill Operations Training/Certification Pilot Program

In June of 2003, Board staff went before the Board to summarize the Landfill Operations Training/Certification Program. The Board asked staff to return with recommendations and options how to proceed. Staff did that in September of 2003 and was then directed to develop informal regulations and hold workshops to obtain additional input from stakeholders regarding next steps. Two workshops were conducted in the spring of 2004 and staff received considerable critical comments from LEAs, primarily focused on whether certification is needed and on what level of and how training should be provided.

As a result, staff developed a matrix of alternative options regarding solid waste facility training, which ranged from mandatory training and certification, to training with no certification, to the option of not changing the status quo. Staff originally planned to present this information at the November 2004 Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting. Prior to that, however, SWANA hosted a meeting in October 2004 to discuss the draft matrix of options. At that meeting a range of stakeholders discussed the more general issues of overall training needs.

Follow-up on Board Workshop to Discuss Board's Role in Broader Training

Board staff then followed up with a November 2004 workshop to obtain further input on the broad issue of what the Board's role should be regarding LEA and facility operator training. This broader issue was also discussed at the LEA Round Tables and with

members of the Solid Waste Policy Committee of the California Council of Directors of Environmental Health (CCDEH) and the Enforcement Advisory Council (EAC).

Several questions were posed at the November workshop. Feedback was provided to the following questions:

- Is joint training of operators and LEAs desirable?
- For what purpose and under what circumstances?
- How could joint training best be provided?
- What kinds of facilities require training for operators and LEAs?
- Should training cover all or selected topics?
- How would additional training fit with current requirements/programs?

There was a great deal of consensus on the questions above. All attendees felt that joint training involving LEAs, inspectors, and operators is desirable and has very positive outcomes. It was agreed that joint training provides a forum for many views to be expressed and that an appreciation of the various viewpoints and experiences often results. Joint training also results in the various parties gaining equal educational opportunities that develop a common base of knowledge.

The group generally agreed that the Board should deliver joint training that:

- Offers a variety of options - parties can pick and choose what they need.
- Offers topics extending beyond solid waste landfills - include additional facility types such as transfer stations, construction, demolition and inerts, and compostable materials.
- Includes other cross-media topics and increases coordination with other state agencies.

Some stakeholders suggested that this approach could dovetail gracefully with existing training programs such as the Registered Environmental Health Specialist (REHS) and those who choose to become MOLO-certified by SWANA. This was based on the premise that courses offered by the Board would continue to offer CEUs for those individuals maintaining certification from other programs.

<u>Designing a Future Training Program</u>

The issues left to resolve at this point include:

1) What direction should the Board provide on the draft regulations?
2) What role should the Board play in training LEAs, operators and inspectors?

Staff is not recommending further development of the draft regulations for mandatory training and certification. Instead, staff suggests that the Board discuss developing an expanded, dynamic, training program that will meet the increasing needs of the LEAs and more systematically encompass facility operators. For purposes of initial discussion, staff suggests that a comprehensive program could offer advantages over the current LEA Training program (i.e., over the status quo) by encompassing operators more systematically (i.e., through joint training) and increasing the number of relevant courses all parties need.

An expanded joint training program could be modeled after several existing, successful training programs including those of the California Air Resources Board and the University of Florida's Center for Training, Research and Education for Environmental Occupations (UF/TREEO). Both programs offer an array of classes for all parties to

choose from, similar to a college curriculum. The premise is that there is a core curriculum that everyone in the specific field should take to obtain the basic skills and knowledge for the field. Additional courses are offered for continuing education or based on need/knowledge enhancement. Both programs partner with a multitude of instructors; some are state employees, some are consultants under contract from the private sector or universities. On-line courses are also offered.

The Board currently does all of the above, but to an audience primarily composed of LEAs and with a somewhat limited range of course offerings. The intent of an expanded program would be to provide quality, comprehensive training to a wider array of stakeholders by offering additional courses. This would encourage communication and networking between solid waste professionals. An expanded training program that encompasses facility operators is consistent with other Board discussions about preventing operational problems, increasing coordination among stakeholders, and providing LEAs and operators with increased technical assistance.

In this expanded approach, the Board would offer a menu of courses utilizing both in-house staff, other Cal/EPA staff, and consultants. Some courses would be described as core curriculum, meaning LEAs and operators would be strongly encouraged to take what is appropriate for their jurisdictional needs. Other courses would be optional and all courses would offer continuing education credits. Based on input from stakeholders, staff suggests that a reasonable and practical list of offerings would be:

Required Prerequisite Courses:

- Cal/EPA's Basic Inspector Academy or a management of landfill operations course offered by SWANA or other entity.

Core curriculum topics would include, but would not be limited to:

- state minimum standards and operational practices for major types of facilities pertinent to each program participant (solid waste landfills, transfer/processing operations & facilities, compostable materials operations & facilities, Construction, Demolition and Inert processing operations and facilities);
- permit issues;
- health and safety;
- statute and regulations; and
- inspection and enforcement basics.

Optional topics (electives) would include but not be limited to:

- landfill gas monitoring;
- load checking;
- compostable materials best management practices;
- waste classification;
- alternative daily cover;
- multi-media issues;
- illegal dumping;
- specialty health and safety concerns; and
- inspector field training tours.

These optional topics would change each year, based on a training survey that staff would provide to both LEAs and operators. No mandatory certification would be required in this expanded training program, although all classes would provide CEUs

that participants could use for other certification maintenance requirements. Courses would be free to LEAs and inspectors and a minimal class fee would be charged to facility operators.

In any newly designed program, choices will need to be made regarding who teaches each course. The Board could approach this issue in several ways: 1) opt to increase current staffing to obtain technical staff with expertise to serve as instructors, 2) choose to have a standing line item in its annual budget for contracting to outside instructors, or 3) opt for a combination of both. Fiscal options and issues are discussed further below in Section E on Fiscal Impacts.

An expanded joint training program also needs to take into account the training that LEAs and operators already receive. There is a range of training experiences across the state, but it is generally agreed that a vast majority of LEAs and operators receive training based on their Enforcement Program Plan or Injury and Illness Prevention Plans. Many landfill personnel, for example, participate in "tailgate" classes on a weekly basis; many LEAs attend classes sponsored by the Board or other entities; and many in both groups are MOLO-certified.

Over the years, the Board and LEAs have discussed ways to measure the effectiveness of the training program. It is difficult to show a causative relationship between training and the number of violations at facilities because there are a variety of factors that influence operations. There is documentation, though, that as training for LEAs and operators has increased over the years, the number of violations at facilities has decreased. One goal for this expanded program would be to see a continued decrease in violations at the facility types that the program offers SMS classes on. In addition, staff would expect that the number of LEAs put on work plans as part of the LEA evaluation process would decline in relation to specific training classes that are designed to address the deficiencies identified in the evaluation process.

More details on the costs of such an expanded program, and on different approaches to funding, are presented in Section E on Fiscal Impacts.

B. Environmental Issues

An effective training program should ensure long-term compliance at solid waste facilities, which results in solid waste operations posing no nuisances, hazards, or threats to public health and the environment.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The recommendations in this report may result in some program impacts. There are long term resource impacts in terms of increased needs for expert instructors, contract dollars and/or internal staff. However, information from the report could serve as the basis for future Board action regarding improved operations, fewer violations, and improved public health and safety. An expanded joint training program provides a basis for common understanding and more effective relationships between operators, inspectors and LEAs.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Direct stakeholders include LEAs, inspectors and facility operators. Other stakeholders include universities, consultants, and organizations such as SWANA and CCDEH. An expanded training program benefits all direct stakeholders and each group has articulated that viewpoint. It can help all parties achieve consistent compliance at solid waste facilities. An expanded training program where all parties participate jointly on a more frequent basis than the present would also encourage the development of a common base of knowledge and also establish relationships based on mutual respect and shared experiences.

E. Fiscal Impacts

An expanded joint training program would require additional funds beyond the annual $96,000 dedicated solely to LEAs, for increased contracts, staff to manage the contracts, and/or staff with technical expertise to conduct the training. Based on the feedback from internal and external stakeholders, staff suggests that the following list of course offerings represents a comprehensive yet reasonable scenario for a joint training program for LEAs, inspectors and facility operators. It is neither bare bones nor extravagant, but would be feasible to implement and would meet the majority of the needs of our stakeholders. All classes would provide CEUs for certification maintenance of participants. Courses would be free to LEAs and inspectors and a minimal class fee would be charged to facility operators.

Staff estimates that this level of training would cost approximately $370,000 for the first year (or start up period), with each class requiring approximately $4,000 to $5,000 per session/venue. These cost estimates do not include personnel expenses associated with additional staff needed to manage the program. It is also estimated that each class topic would require an additional $6,000 to create an on-line web version. Costs would go down in following years due to reduced web costs, to a level of approximately $315,000 per year thereafter. Total costs could, of course, also go up or down by manipulating the number of locations per class and the number of different courses offered each year; expanding the program beyond what is suggested here would require a more dramatic increase in contract dollars and PY resources.

CLASS TOPIC	Annual Frequency	Venues per Training	Contract or In-house Staff	TOTAL CLASS COSTS
Core Curriculum Class Examples				
SMS – Landfills*	2	5	Both	
SMS – CDI*	2	5	Both	
SMS – Organics*	2	5	Both	
SMS – Transfer stations*	2	5	Both	
Total Cost Estimate for Core Classes				$200,000

Elective Examples (rotating)				
Landfill Gas Monitoring **	2	4	Both	
Load Checking**	2	4	Contract	
Compostable Materials Best Management Practices**	2	4	Both	
Multi-Media Issues**	2	4	In-house	
Waste Classification **	2	4	In-house	
Field Tours	3	3	Both	
Total Cost Estimate for Elective Classes				$115,000
Web Course Development			Both	$55,000
Start-Up Total				$370,000

* LEAs would attend classes for those types of facilities described in their Enforcement Program Plan (EPP) and operators would attend training linked to the types of facilities they manage and described in their Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP).
** Those topics would change each year based on a training survey that both the LEAs and operators would receive.

Funding and Staffing Options:
The LEA Training Program currently receives an annual allocation of $96,000 from LEA Grant funding, for the sole purpose of conducting LEA training classes. This suggests that, for the program described above, additional funding of approximately $250,000 to $275,000 per year would be needed for developing and conducting classes. This would not include budgetary support for any additional staff needed to implement such a program. Regardless of how an expanded training program is implemented (e.g., via single or multiple contracts, or via development of in-house expertise), at least one and possibly two additional staff PYs would be needed to manage contracts and provide services.

Staff is aware of three options to obtain funds for additional contract dollars and/or PYs for this program:

1. Compete annually for discretionary IWMA Consulting and Professional Services (C&PS) dollars. This would not provide a stable, consistent funding basis for an ongoing expanded training program, nor would it address staffing needs.
2. Establish mandatory training contracts, with a consistent annual expenditure level, from the IWMA C&PS fund. This would provide a stable, consistent funding basis, but would require that the Board dedicate funds from this source; it would not address staffing needs.
3. Prepare a budget change proposal for dedicated expenditure authority for contracts and additional staff. This would provide a stable, consistent funding basis; require that the

Board dedicate funds; and address staffing needs. However, it would likely take longer to implement due to the nature and timing of the budget change process.

An additional consideration is how the funding for an expanded program should be managed and implemented. For example, the Board could choose to allocate dedicated contract funds for this program in a number of ways:

1. Implement one competitively-bid contract for the entire training program over a two-three year period, with CIWMB staff as contract manager;
2. Implement smaller, individual contracts for each class so that appropriate technical experts can be evaluated and selected by staff to provide linkages and ensure needs are met;
3. Develop or hire in-house expertise to teach the courses.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

An expanded training program will help improve the safety and efficiency of landfills in California and thereby minimize the threat to surrounding communities. Environmental justice issues often arise during the planning and permitting process and training can help address those issues to minimize future environmental injustices.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

Goal 3, Objective 2: Strengthen and expand partnerships to better promote environmental education and integrated waste management strategies, and to achieve the maximum potential from funding that is available.
Goal 4, Objective 1: Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with federal and State waste management laws and regulations.
Goal 4, Objective 5: Continuously improve partnerships and data recording for the solid waste management decision-making process for the safe design, operation, permitting, and, if applicable, closure of waste tire and solid waste management facilities and operations.

Strategies

A. Enhance opportunities for dialogue with internal and external stakeholders (using methods such as workshops, roundtables, trainings, and forums as outreach measures), and provide assistance on data management issues.

B. Continue efforts to assist local decision-making regarding landfill capacity as related to proper planning and closure of landfills, when appropriate.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

Not applicable at this time since this is a discussion item only.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. LEA Training Summary

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Mindy Fox **Phone:** (916) 341-6701
B. Legal Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

The EAC submitted Resolution 2005-01 in January 2005 indicating its support for additional training through the CIWMB's LEA Training Program and recommends that the CIWMB consider expanding its current training program. Facility operators also expressed their support for expanded training during the November 2004 workshop. Some facility operators and SWANA have expressed support for mandatory certification.

B. Opposition

No stakeholders have expressed opposition to the concept of an expanded training program. Numerous LEAs have expressed opposition to a mandatory certification program. The EAC Resolution 2005-01 states it does not support the draft regulations that would lead to mandatory certification.

2004 LEA Classes					
Classes	**Attendees**	**CEUs**	**Contract Amount**	**Contractor**	**BDO Staff**
Inspector Safety / Ordnance	54	4	$5,800.00	C. Palladino	
Landfill Gas Training	25	6	$0.00		Yes
Landfill Tours	46	8	$0.00		Yes
Health and Safety Refreshers	66	0	$6,500.00	D. Krause	
Ionizing Radiation	23	5.5	$0.00	C. Palladino	
*Tire Issues in Rural Areas	81	5	$50,000	various	Yes
2004 LEA/CIWMB Conference	207	16	$20,000	CSUS	Y es
Total	448	44.5			

2003 LEA Classes					
Classes	**Attendees**	**CEUs**	**Contract Amount**	**Contractor**	**BDO Staff**
* Alternative Daily Cover	137	5.5	$18,000 / $30,000	N. Bolton/ E Tseng	
Tribal Lands- Illegal Dumping	50	7	$50,000.00	UCLA	
Ionizing Radiation	85	5.5	$0.00	C. Palladino	
Odor Implementation Management Plan (Phase I, II, and III)	231	5.5	$29,000.00	4 Individuals	Yes
Universal Waste (E-Waste)	109	5.5	$0.00		Yes
Total	612	29			

2002 LEA Classes					
Classes	**Attendees**	**CEUs**	**Contract Amount**	**Contractor**	**BDO Staff**
CEQA Update, Issues and Trends	7	0	$0.00		Yes
* Load Checking	318	8	$32,000.00	L. Sweetser	
Understanding Cal/OSHA	34	5.5	$2,000.00	D. Krause	
Waste Classification	91	5	$0.00		Yes
Inspector Field Training Tour	34	15	$0.00		Yes
Landfill Gas Screening	53	5	$0.00		Yes
Closed, Illegal & Abandoned Sites	108	9	$0.00		Yes
2002 LEA/CIWMB Conference	192	5	$15,500	CSUS	Yes
Total	837	52.5			

2001 LEA Classes					
Classes	**Attendees**	**CEUs**	**Contract Amount**	**Contractor**	**BDO Staff**
Successful CEQA Compliance	2	0	$0.00		Yes
* Landfill Operations and Training	203	0	$50,000.00	UCLA	
Illegal Dumping	184	0	$0.00		Yes
Alternative Final Cover	68	0	$0.00		Yes
2001 LEA/CIWMB Conference	173	0	$26,000	CSUS	Yes
Total	630	0			

* 4 year pilot Landfill Operations Training/Certification class under CIWMB MOU with SWANA

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 18

ITEM

Discussion And Request For Rulemaking Direction On Noticing Revisions To The Proposed Regulations For RCRA Subtitle D Program Research, Development, And Demonstration Permits For An Additional Comment Period

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item is a discussion of comments received on the proposed Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D Program Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits (RD&D) regulations and a request for direction on recommended changes to the proposed regulations for an additional comment period.

The Office of Administrative Law publicly noticed the proposed regulations on October 15, 2004, initiating the 45-day public comment period. The comment period closed on November 30, 2004. The public hearing on the proposed regulations was held at the Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting on December 6, 2004.

II. ITEM HISTORY

- At the May 12, 2004 meeting (Agenda Item 21), the Board considered directing staff to begin the formal rulemaking process and notice proposed regulations for comment to incorporate USEPA's RCRA Subtitle D Program Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) Permit flexibility in California's Subtitle D Program. The Board directed staff to conduct a workshop with stakeholders and bring back the regulations for consideration at the July 13-14, 2004 Board meeting.
- At the July 14, 2004 meeting (Agenda Item 15), the Board directed staff to notice the proposed RD&D regulations.
- At the December 6, 2004 meeting (Agenda Item 23), the Permitting and Enforcement Committee held a public hearing on the proposed RD&D regulations.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Direct staff to notice the recommended changes to the proposed regulations for an additional 15-day comment period.
2. Direct staff to make revisions to the recommended changes to the proposed regulations and notice the changes for an additional 15-day comment period.
3. Direct staff to take other actions in accordance with the Board's direction.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Background

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a final rule on March 22, 2004 to allow Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) Permits for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSW landfills) under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258 (RCRA Subtitle D). The rule became effective April 21, 2004. The rule, including supporting information, can be downloaded from: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/mswlficr/index.htm

The intent of the rule is to provide for site-specific variances from certain Subtitle D criteria in order to implement innovative MSW landfill technologies, provided that the owner/operator demonstrates that compliance with the variance will not increase risk to human health and the environment over the standard requirements. RD&D Permits would allow approved state Subtitle D Programs to issue such variances under specified conditions and controls.

The specific variances potentially allowed for are within the primary jurisdiction of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and would be restricted to the following criteria:

- Run-on control systems in 40 CFR 258.26(a)(1)
  (27 CCR 20365 and 20820)
- Liquids restrictions in 40 CFR 258.28(a)
  (27 CCR 20200(d) and 20340)
- Final cover criteria of 40 CFR 258.60(a)(1), (a)(2), and (b)(1)
  (27 CCR 21090 and 21140)

Additional background information on the RD&D Rule and proposed regulations was provided at the July 14, 2004 (Item 15) and May 11-12 (Item 21), 2004 Board Meetings. Results from a stakeholder workshop conducted June 28, 2004, and discussion at the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) landfill symposium June 23, 2004 were also presented at the July 14, 2004 Board Meeting.

Potential RD&D Projects

It is anticipated that the primary demand for RD&D approvals will be to operate MSW landfills as bioreactors, where bulk liquids and liquid wastes are added in a controlled fashion into the waste mass to accelerate or enhance biostabilization of the waste.

Presentation and discussion concerning bioreactor landfills and the anticipated RD&D Rule was included as part of the Permitting and Enforcement Committee's public workshop and field trip conducted at the Yolo County Landfill on October 27, 2003 http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/agendas/mtgdocs/2003/10/00012754.doc). Board staff is

aware of at least one new solid waste landfill bioreactor landfill project on hold until such time that RD&D flexibility is available. At least several other projects are in the initial planning stage.

Proposed Approach For RD&D Permits in the California Subtitle D Program

USEPA requires approved states to incorporate RD&D requirements in their approved Subtitle D Programs to issue RD&D Permits (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/mswlficr/rd&d-fs.pdf).

SWRCB intends to amend its Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Policy 93-62 to incorporate RD&D requirements by reference within its part of the Subtitle D Program. California's approved Subtitle D Program status would not be affected should the Board decide not to adopt RD&D regulations, or if the SWRCB decides not to amend Policy 93-62. However, should the Board and/or SWRCB not adopt RD&D requirements, there would be no flexibility for owner/operators to obtain the variances specified in these regulations.

The proposed new regulations, 27 CCR Section 20070, would be a combined Board and SWRCB regulation. Board and SWRCB staff believe that existing 27 CCR standards and permitting requirements, coupled with USEPA's new criteria, would currently provide adequate protection of public health and safety and the environment for RD&D projects. Therefore, the proposed approach in these regulations is to minimize additional regulatory language and processes in 27 CCR, other than adding the new USEPA RD&D language and modifications as discussed below. The RD&D Permit would be defined as the issued Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), or if applicable, the approved Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plans.

With respect to the Board's authority and role, the RD&D permit approval process would be the same as for any other full solid waste permit, with additional authority provided by the new state minimum standards in the proposed regulations. The regulations would also provide the Board with additional authority to order termination of an RD&D project pursuant to existing 14 CCR enforcement processes.

Issuance of any RD&D variances would not relieve the owner or operator from complying with all other applicable standards of 27 CCR. For example, an RD&D variance from 40 CFR 258.28 that is issued for liquids restriction would not relieve the owner/operator from complying with the more stringent SWRCB liquid management and leachate collection and removal system requirements of 27 CCR 20200(d) and 20340. Owners/operators would still retain potential overall flexibility from SWRCB for allowance of engineered alternatives pursuant to 27 CCR 20080(b), subject to any restrictions under 40 CFR 258.

Summary of Comments Received and Staff Response

The Board received 67 comments from 16 persons and organizations. Six written comment letters were received during the 45-day written comment period. Additional comments were received during the public hearing. General comments were received

in support (8 comments) and opposition (3 comments) to the proposed regulations. The following summarizes substantive comments received and staff's response.

1. General Comments Outside the Scope and Intent of the Proposed Regulations

General comments were received that expressed concern that the proposed regulations would grant too much control to landfill operators in setting design and research protocols, parameters, structure, and goals on a site-specific basis. Additional general comments recommended that research requirements and performance goals be established more prescriptively and detailed first in the regulations, prior to allowing RD&D projects to go forward, in order to protect public health and safety and the environment. Similar comments brought up concern of "cost collars" which could result in landfill operators minimizing costs to the extent that public health and safety would be jeopardized. A competitive process was also recommended to limit the number of RD&D projects to only those with the highest level of protection of public health and safety and the environment. A process to consider alternatives to landfills such as composting was also recommended.

The intent and scope of the proposed regulations is detailed in Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 55, Monday March 22, 2004, pages 13243-13244, first and fifth paragraphs, Section III Background: "EPA proposed this provision in an effort to stimulate the development of new technologies and alternative operational processes for the disposal of municipal solid waste in MSWLF units. The proposed rule would allow the state director to permit variances to specific provisions of the MSWLF criteria…" End of fifth paragraph: "EPA did not propose specific testing or recordkeeping requirements, nor did it specify monitoring frequency. The Agency believed that each project should be evaluated individually to determine the appropriate frequency of monitoring, type of testing, and what records should be kept. Therefore, under the proposed rule, the State Director would make this assessment and include specific monitoring, testing, and recordkeeping requirements *in each permit*." (emphasis added) Sixth paragraph: "As a separate requirement, the proposed rule would require the *landfill owner/operator* to submit an annual report to the State Director summarizing progress on how well the project is attaining its goals." (emphasis added)

Based on this federal intent language, staff concludes that the above general comments of concern are outside the scope and counter to the intent of the proposed regulations to stimulate the development of new technologies and alternative operational processes for MSW landfills on a site-specific basis. Staff also concludes that the proposed regulations provide adequate regulatory controls and standards to ensure protection of public health and safety and the environment, and that it is not possible at this time to technically justify a competitive process to limit the number of RD&D permits issued. A competitive process as suggested could be applicable to a grant program that provides funding assistance for RD&D projects. However, such a process would be separate and outside the scope of this regulatory process, might require statutory direction, would require a funding

source, and would have to be developed over time as are other Board programs which provide discretionary funding.

2. **Pre-processing**
Specific comments were received for and against adding a pre-processing requirement to require removal of compostable and recyclable materials to the maximum extent possible prior to disposal at an RD&D facility.

Stakeholders arguing for such a requirement consider potential RD&D facilities, specifically those adding liquids in bioreactor landfills, as new technologies which may compete with composting and recycling facilities for feedstock; this argument has been similarly used with respect to conversion technologies.

Stakeholders arguing against such a requirement convey that adding liquids to landfills is not a new technology but an existing practice allowed prior to federal Subtitle D requirements that became effective starting in 1993, and that such practices would be compatible with composting and recycling. Stakeholders arguing against such a requirement also convey that it would be a significant disincentive for landfill operators to develop innovative technologies, which is the intent of the proposed regulations. They also convey that it would not be practical to set up such pre-processing operations at the facility and that most landfills would not have control over the extent of pre-processing prior to receipt at the facility by jurisdictions of origin. Stakeholders also question the lack of clarity and enforceability of such a standard.

Staff concurs that adding a pre-processing requirement would be counter to the intent of the proposed regulations and is not justified at this time based on technical supporting information. Furthermore, staff believes it is not possible at this time to establish a pre-processing regulation with sufficient clarity to be enforceable.

In response to concerns over potential impacts to organics markets, it should be noted that all materials sent to an RD&D-approved waste management unit would still be tracked, just as they would at a non-RD&D unit under current regulatory requirements. There would be no regulatory incentive for materials to be redirected to a disposal site and away from composting or recycling as a result of the proposed regulations. Monitoring and tracking of all materials sent to an RD&D-approved unit would be required under the Board's Disposal Reporting System (14 CCR 18800 et. seq.). Progress in Integrated Waste Management Act (AB939) diversion program and goal implementation by jurisdictions that may send materials to an RD&D-approved unit would also still be required under the Board's Annual Reporting requirements (14 CCR 18794 et. seq.). Redirection of materials from composting or recycling to disposal would be identified through the Disposal Reporting System and Annual Reporting requirements and if identified, would then be evaluated under the Board's Biennial Review requirements which covers both program implementation and diversion rates (PRC 41825).

3. **Specific Level of Controls and Details of Section 20700**
Comments were received regarding proposed section 20700 that specific controls and details were needed with respect to design, slope stability, liner design, hydraulic

head, and leachate requirements. Staff has reviewed existing 27 CCR requirements applicable to these areas, which are implemented by the SWRCB. Staff concludes that no additional requirements are necessary in these areas to protect public health and safety and the environment. SWRCB staff concurs that those standards are already addressed under existing SWRCB regulations.

4. **Project Termination Language of Section 20700(d)**
Comments were received requesting a change to section 20070(d) to include "under the RD&D Permit" in order to provide clarity that an order to terminate operations applies specifically to the RD&D activities and not the unrelated activities of the facility. Staff concludes that this comment is accommodated under the proposed current language of 20070(d) which applies the termination standard to "under this section". The intent of the proposed language is specific to activities authorized under section 20070 and not the other unrelated activities of the facility. Therefore, a change to the proposed regulations to accommodate this comment is not necessary. This clarification will be incorporated in the Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR).

With respect to project termination language of section 20070(d), comments were also received noting that the proposed regulations left out the specific language in the USEPA RD&D rule with respect to "an immediate termination". This language was inadvertently left out for the 45-day comment period and therefore, because the proposed regulations must be equivalent or more stringent than the federal rule, the specific change to add "an immediate" before the word termination in section 20070(d) is required. The Enforcement Agency (EA) would also have existing enforcement authority to require actions short of an immediate termination if justified.

5. **Specific Comments on Additional Protocols**
Specific comments were received requesting protocols to be included regarding the following issues: an analysis of the accumulation of toxics in leachate and gas emissions, project controls, energy recovery, impacts on post-closure, and effects on organic markets. Staff concurs that it may be appropriate for additional protocols and description to be provided by applicants in these areas to provide the Board with relevant information to assess future potential policies on new technologies.

Therefore, to accommodate these comments, staff recommends that language be included in the proposed regulations specifying that additional information about these issues be provided in the Joint Technical Document (JTD) and/or Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plans (Final Plans).

Regarding concerns over organics markets and pre-processing aspects, staff recommends that applicants provide a summary and protocols for processing at the facility prior to placement in the MSWLF unit. This requirement would also partially accommodate the Board's Landfill Compliance Study Recommendation 6.1 to further study pre-processing and/or pre-treatment of waste (September 21-22, 2004, Board Meeting Agenda Item 7). As explained in comment section 2 above, the Board's Disposal Reporting System, Annual Reporting, and Biennial Review requirements accommodate concerns outside the scope and intent of the proposed

regulations over potential redirection of materials from composting or recycling to RD&D-approved units. Therefore, no further changes to the proposed regulations regarding this area are recommended.

In some cases, though, RD&D projects may not be relevant to these specific areas, so the term "if applicable" should be included. Examples include projects which do not have an intended goal to recover energy from landfill gas; in these cases, energy recovery protocols and description would not be applicable. Similarly, for projects at closed landfills, processing aspects would not be applicable. The appropriate terminology for "accumulation of toxics" would be "accumulation of constituents of concern" as currently defined under 27 CCR section 20164 and which are monitored for leachate and ground water.

Summary of Recommended Changes for an Additional 15-day Comment Period

Attachment 1 includes the proposed regulations with the following specific changes in bold/double underline that are recommended for an additional 15-day comment period:

- Section 20700(d): The EA, CIWMB, or the RWQCB may order **an immediate** termination of all operations at the facility allowed under this section . . .

- Insert the following before the last sentence in sections 21595 (JTD), 21805 (Final Closure Plan), and 21835 (Final Postclosure Maintenance Plan):

The description shall also include, if applicable, a summary and protocols for:

1. project controls to compare project performance with an equivalent or similar operation or activity not authorized by section 20070;
2. processing of materials prior to placement in the MSWLF Unit at the facility;
3. potential accumulation of constituents of concern as defined in section 20164 of Chapter 1 of this Division;
4. energy recovery; and
5. impacts to postclosure maintenance.

B. Environmental Issues

It is anticipated that a Notice of Exemption (NOE) will be filed upon Board adoption of the proposed regulations, signifying compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the rulemaking process. Each individual RD&D project would also be subject to separate site-specific CEQA compliance.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Staff is not aware of any program/long term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item. An additional comment period as recommended in this item will provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to the regulations.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Staff is not aware of any fiscal impacts related to this item.

F. Legal Issues

Staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

The proposed regulations would support Goal 4 of the Board's Strategic Plan which is to manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promote integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Recommended changes to notice for an additional 15-Day Comment Period for proposed regulations for RCRA Subtitle D Program Research, Development, And Demonstration Permits

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff:	Scott Walker	**Phone:** (916) 341-6319
B. Legal Staff:	Deborah Borzelleri	**Phone:** (916) 341-6056
	Elliot Block	**Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administration Staff:	**N/A**	**Phone: N/A**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Based on comments received during the 45-day comment period and public hearing, the following people and organizations have indicated support of the regulations as proposed for the 45-day comment period: Yolo County Board of Supervisors, Mr. Mike McGowan, Chair; Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA), John Skinner, Executive Director/CEQ; SWANA California Chapters, Yvette Gomez-Agredano; Waste Management, Charles A. White, Director of Regulatory Affairs; Waste Management, Mr. George Larson; California Refuse Removal Council (CRRC),

Mr. Evan Edgar; Institute for Environmental Management (IEM), Mr. John Benneman; and Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department, Mr. Ramin Yazdani.

B. Opposition

Based on comments received during the 45-day comment period and public hearing, the following people and organizations have indicated opposition of the regulations as proposed for the 45-day comment period: Recycle Worlds Consulting, Mr. Peter Anderson; Gary Liss and Associates, Mr. Gary Liss; Californians Against Waste, Mr. Scott Smithline; and Ms. Antoinette Stein.

Note: Recommended changes to notice for an additional 15-Day Comment Period are indicated in bold/double underline.

Title 27 California Code of Regulations

Division 2. Solid Waste

Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste

Chapter 1. General

Article 1. Purpose, Scope and Applicability

Section 20070. Combined CIWMB and SWRCB Federal Subtitle D Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, EA with concurrence by the CIWMB, and the RWQCB, may issue a research, development, and demonstration permit for a new MSWLF unit, existing MSWLF unit, or lateral expansion, for which the owner or operator proposes to utilize innovative and new methods which vary from either or both of the criteria listed in subsections (1) and (2) below, provided that the MSWLF unit has a leachate collection system designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate on the liner:

(1) The run-on control systems in 40 CFR Section 258.26(a)(1), as implemented in Title 27, CCR; and

(2) The liquids restrictions in 40 CFR 258.28(a), as implemented in Title 27, CCR.

(b) The EA with concurrence by the CIWMB, and the RWQCB, may issue a research, development, and demonstration permit for a new MSWLF unit, existing MSWLF unit, or lateral expansion, for which the owner or operator proposes to utilize innovative and new methods which vary from the final cover criteria of 40 CFR 258.60(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b)(1), as implemented in Title 27, CCR, provided the MSWLF unit owner/operator demonstrates that the infiltration of liquid through the alternative cover system will not cause contamination of groundwater or surface water, or cause leachate depth on the liner to exceed 30-cm.

(c) Any permit issued under this section must include such terms and conditions at least as protective as the criteria for MSWLFs, as set forth in this Division, to assure protection of public health and safety and the environment. Such permits shall:

(1) Provide for the construction and operation of such facilities as necessary, for not longer than three years, unless renewed as provided in paragraph (e) of this section;

(2) Provide that the MSWLF unit must receive only those types and quantities of municipal solid waste and nonhazardous wastes which the EA, CIWMB, and the RWQCB, deem~~s~~ appropriate for the purposes of determining the efficacy and performance capabilities of the technology or process;

(3) Include such requirements as necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment, including such requirements as necessary for testing and providing information to the EA, CIWMB, and the RWQCB with respect to the operation of the facility;

(4) Require the owner or operator of a MSWLF unit permitted under this section to submit an annual report to the EA, CIWMB, and the RWQCB showing whether and to what extent the site is progressing in attaining project goals. The report shall also include a summary of all monitoring and testing results, as well as any other operating information specified in the permit and its supporting documents; and

(5) Require compliance with all MSWLF criteria, as set forth in this Division, except as permitted under this section.

(d) The EA, CIWMB, or the RWQCB may order **an immediate** termination of all operations at the facility allowed under this section or other corrective measures at any time the EA, CIWMB, or the RWQCB determines that the overall goals of the project are not being attained, including protection of public health and safety or the environment, pursuant to procedures set forth in this Division, Division 7 of Title 14, and Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) For the purposes of this section, a research, development, and demonstration permit shall mean the SWFP and WDRs issued pursuant to Chapter 4 of this Division, or if applicable, the approved final closure and postclosure maintenance plans required in accordance with Chapter 4 of this Division.

(f) Any permit issued under this section shall not exceed three years and each renewal of a permit shall not exceed three years. The total term for a permit for a project including renewals shall not exceed twelve years. A permit renewal under this section shall conform to the following requirements:

(1) The applicant shall provide a detailed assessment of the project showing the status with respect to achieving project goals, a list of problems and status with respect to problem resolutions, and any other requirements specific to the operation that the EA with concurrence by the CIWMB, and the RWQCB determine are necessary for permit renewal.

(2) The EA shall process the permit renewal in accordance with sections 21650 through 21665 of Chapter 4 of this Division. A permit issued under this section shall be renewed by amending the RFI or revising the SWFP, as applicable.

(3) The process for permit renewal for approved final closure and postclosure maintenance plans shall be in accordance with sections 21860 and 21890, if applicable, of Chapter 4 of this Division.

(4) For the purposes of this section, renewal shall apply solely to the research, development, and demonstration activities authorized under this section, and not the unrelated activities of the facility or site.

(g) Small MSWLFs:

(1) An owner or operator of a MSWLF unit operating under an exemption set forth in 40 CFR 258.1(f)(1) is not eligible for any variance from 40 CFR 258.26(a)(1) and

258.28(a) of the operating criteria in subpart C of 40 CFR, as implemented by Title 27, CCR, and

(2) An owner or operator of a MSWLF unit that disposes of 20 tons of municipal solid waste per day or less, based on an annual average, is not eligible for a variance from 40 CFR 258.60 (b)(1), as implemented by Title 27, CCR, except in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60(b)(3), as implemented by Title 27, CCR.

(h) Any variances issued under this section shall not relieve the owner or operator from complying with all other applicable standards of this Division.

NOTE: Authority cited: PRC §§ 40502, 43020, and 43021. Reference: PRC §§ 40053, 43020, and 43021.

Title 27 California Code of Regulations

Division 2. Solid Waste
Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste
Chapter 4. Documentation and Reporting for Regulatory Tiers, Permits, WDRs, and Plans
Subchapter 3 Development of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Solid Waste Facility Permits
Article 2. Applicant Requirements

Section 21595. Combined CIWMB and SWRCB Joint Technical Document for Federal Subtitle D Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits

The JTD shall describe how the facility will comply with Section 20070 of Chapter 1 of this Division, if applicable, and include the specific variance(s) in criteria requested; project research goals; environmental monitoring, contingency and mitigation measures to be implemented for the project; and performance measures to determine to what extent the site is progressing in attaining project goals and protection of public health and safety and the environment. **The description shall also include, if applicable, a summary and protocols for: 1. project controls to compare project performance with an equivalent or similar operation or activity not authorized by section 20070; 2. processing of materials prior to placement in the MSWLF Unit at the facility; 3. potential accumulation of constituents of concern as defined in section 20164 of Chapter 1 of this Division; 4. energy recovery; and 5. impacts to postclosure maintenance.** The description shall be incorporated in each applicable section of the JTD, in addition to a separate section describing the overall project.

NOTE: Authority cited: PRC §§ 40502, 43020, and 43021. Reference: PRC §§ 40053, 43020, and 43021.

Title 27 California Code of Regulations

Division 2. Solid Waste
Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste

Chapter 4. Documentation and Reporting for Regulatory Tiers, Permits, WDRs, and Plans

Subchapter 4. Development of Closure/Post-Closure Maintenance Plans

Section 21805. Combined CIWMB and SWRCB Final Closure Plan Contents for Federal Subtitle D Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits

The final closure plan shall describe how the facility will comply with Section 20070 of Chapter 1 of this Division, if applicable, and include the specific variance(s) in criteria requested; project research goals; environmental monitoring, contingency and mitigation measures to be implemented for the project; and performance measures to determine to what extent the site is progressing in attaining project goals and protection of public health and safety and the environment. **The description shall also include, if applicable, a summary and protocols for: 1. project controls to compare project performance with an equivalent or similar operation or activity not authorized by section 20070; 2. processing of materials prior to placement in the MSWLF Unit; 3. potential accumulation of constituents of concern as defined in section 20164 of Chapter 1 of this Division; 4. energy recovery; and 5. impacts to postclosure maintenance.** The description shall be incorporated in each applicable section of the final closure plan, in addition to a separate section describing the overall project.

NOTE: Authority cited: PRC §§ 40502, 43020, and 43021. Reference: PRC §§ 40053, 43020, and 43021.

Section 21835. Combined CIWMB and SWRCB Final Postclosure Maintenance Plan Contents for Federal Subtitle D Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits

The final postclosure maintenance plan shall describe how the facility will comply with Section 20070 of Chapter 1 of this Division, if applicable, and include the specific variance(s) in criteria requested; project research goals; environmental monitoring, contingency and mitigation measures to be implemented for the project; and performance measures to determine to what extent the site is progressing in attaining project goals and protection of public health and safety and the environment. **The description shall also include, if applicable, a summary and protocols for: 1. project controls to compare project performance with an equivalent or similar operation or activity not authorized by section 20070; 2. processing of materials prior to placement in the MSWLF Unit at the facility; 3. potential accumulation of constituents of concern as defined in section 20164 of Chapter 1 of this Division; 4. energy recovery; and 5. impacts to postclosure maintenance.** The description shall be incorporated in each applicable section of the final postclosure maintenance plan, in addition to a separate section describing the overall project.

NOTE: Authority cited: PRC §§ 40502, 43020, and 43021. Reference: PRC §§ 40053, 43020, and 43021.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 19

ITEM

Informational Update On The Assessment, Management, And Performance Of The Used Oil Block Grant Program

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

At the July 13-14, 2004 California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) meeting, the Used Oil Program (Program) presented the findings and recommendations from the Comprehensive Assessment of the Program (FY 2001/02 Fund Contract Concept O-56) by California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly). The Assessment recommended numerous changes that the Used Oil Program could undertake to streamline the grant administration process, to transition the program to a focus on program improvement, and to increase the used oil recycling rate. This item provides an update on progress made towards program improvements in the Used Oil Block Grant Program.

II. ITEM HISTORY

At the August 20-21, 2002 Board Meeting, Cal Poly was approved as the Contractor for the Comprehensive Assessment of the Program.

At the July 13-14, 2004 Board Meeting, the Used Oil Program presented the findings and recommendations of the Comprehensive Assessment of the Program.

At the December 14-15, 2004 Board Meeting, the Program, as part of Agenda Item 35, presented a new direction for the Program and introduced an implementation plan developed as a result of recommendations from Cal Poly.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

No action needs to be taken by the Board at this time, as this is an information item.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

No recommendations are proposed since there is no action required by the Board at this time.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

In 1991, the California State Legislature passed the California Oil Recycling Enhancement (CORE) Act (Public Resource Code [PRC] 48600-48695). The Board was charged with overseeing the implementation of the CORE Act and in doing so created the Program in 1992. The mission of the Program is to decrease the illegal disposal of used oil and increase the recycling of used oil statewide. In FY

2003/2004, the amount of used lubricating oil properly recycled by at home mechanics, or "do-it-yourselfers" (DIYers) is estimated by program staff to be approximately 80 percent.

After nearly a decade of delivering services, an independent, third-party assessment of the Program was conducted by Cal Poly and presented to the Board in July 2004 to summarize accomplishments and impacts, as well as to identify areas for improvement in grant administration processes and strategies to increase the used oil recycling rates.

In response to the Cal Poly Assessment, Program staff developed an implementation plan organized around seven broad topics:

1. Maximize Effectiveness of Used Oil Collection Infrastructure
2. Promote Source Reduction and Pollution Prevention
3. Promote Highest and Best Use of Used Oil
4. Enhance Used Oil Recycling Visibility and Image
5. Continuously Improve Effectiveness and Efficiency of Program
6. Seek Opportunities for Public and Private Partnerships
7. Actively Promote Program Improvements Through Transfer of Best Practices

This Item focuses primarily on the final topic, *Actively Promote Program Improvements Through Transfer of Best Practices*. The crux of this strategic direction is built on the theme from the Cal Poly Assessment, which was to transition the program mindset from "getting the money out" to "promoting program improvements."

For the Cycle Year 2005, the Program is concentrating on the two areas identified in the December 2004 Implementation Plan:

- Establish metrics for grant program performance and link annual reporting requirements to data/feedback needed for promoting program improvements; and
- Establish and promote best practices for grantees through website, conferences, competitive grants and contract concepts.

A partial list of activities undertaken to promote program improvements include:

Metrics for Grant Performance Developed: Used oil recycling trends were analyzed from the last four fiscal years to identify regional differences in used oil recycling rates in order to more effectively compare jurisdictions and identify those in need of technical assistance. Collection data is provided by grantees through their annual reports, and data is validated through a review of collection center claims and hauling manifests (after staff thoroughly reviews the annual reports, the data is revised as necessary). Jurisdictions that report the highest rates of recycling DIYer oil tend toward the rural, lower income end of the spectrum, while those that have lower recycling rates per capita are urban and more affluent. Therefore, rural Northern California counties have slightly higher oil recycling rates than Central or Southern California. However, in terms of volume of total oil collection, 16 of the 58 counties in the state account for 70% of all DIY oil collected state-wide (those

counties are in the Bay Area, Southern California Coastal region, and Southern California Inland region).

In addition, two metrics were compared: used oil recycled per person, as the grant funds are distributed on a per capita basis and used oil recycled per DIYer, who are the primary target for the Program. Data on DIYers was based on work completed in a contract concept by San Francisco State University. Because the per capita analysis includes everybody in a given jurisdiction (DIYers and non-DIYers), the statewide average of 0.22 gallons of used oil collected per capita reflects a lower number than the actual amount of DIY oil recycled, which is an average of 3.36 gallons per DIY household.

While establishing a basis of comparison is the first step toward promoting program improvements, the next step was an analysis of program activities that resulted in increased oil and filter collection. Annual reports provide the primary point of reference for identifying program activities. The successful program components were recognized as "best practices," and were in turn used to develop model program standards against which grantees can evaluate their programs. The six key program elements used as "performance measures" are listed below.

1. Actual collection of DIYer used oil and filters: Grantees should strive to attain an 80% or better diversion rate of DIYer used oil (the state average). The state average for DIYer oil filter collection is only 6 percent. Program staff is working closely with grantees and auto parts retailers to improve filter collection. Unlike used oil, used oil filters are not required to be accepted at certified used oil collection centers.

2. Number of collection opportunities available (includes number of certified collection centers, availability of curbside collection, permanent Household Hazardous Waste [HHW] collection facilities, temporary events, etc.): Although a minimum of one center per 100,000 population is required, the state average is one center per 13,000 population, exceeding the minimum requirement nearly eightfold. Grantees that maintained at least one center per 10,000 population showed a higher than average collection of oil.

3. Number of local site visits to certified collection centers (minimum required is one visit per 100,000 population): Suggested frequency is two visits to each center per year.

4. Effective public education and outreach: The most effective programs target likely DIYers and emphasize face-to-face outreach at public events – one of the methods of community-based social marketing that has shown to affect behavior change more significantly than general mass media marketing.

5. Self-evaluation of local programs annually: Those grantees that consistently evaluate the effectiveness of their outreach and activities, and implement appropriate change based upon results, are generally more successful.

6. Adherence to Board program and reporting requirements.

Proactive Technical Assistance at Local Level: Transitioning from "getting the money out" to "promoting program improvement" requires a major shift in how grant management staff spends its time. In the early years of the Program, grant administrative tasks dominated as the Program grew. Now, staff is focused on developing partnerships with local grantees to advise them on strategies to increase their used oil recycling rates. Analysis of used oil recycling data enables Program staff to identify grantees as under-performing and in need of additional technical assistance. Field visits to under-performing grantees are made on a regular basis. Staff provides hands-on assistance by assessing the local program, providing a "best practices prescription", and then working cooperatively with the local program to monitor results and provide continued feedback and assistance.

Linking Competitive Grants, Conferences and Website Materials: Competitive grants are one of the most effective tools for demonstrating program activities that can ultimately be incorporated into Used Oil Block Grant Programs (Block Grant). For each competitive grant cycle, the Program recommends critical areas of focus to the Board based on barriers identified by grantees and Program staff. For example, improperly disposed oil filters from DIYers contribute more than 1 million gallons of used oil to landfills each year in California (an average of 10 ounces of oil remains in each filter after use). Filter collection was a priority in the 6th cycle of the Used Oil Opportunity Grants. The City of Los Angeles used this grant along with other funds to conduct a successful pilot project that could be used as a state-wide model and is now incorporated into its Block Grant. This "project profile" is featured on the Board's website and was a break-out session at the 2004 Annual Used Oil/HHW Conference.

Promoting Best Practices: Program staff attends bi-monthly HHW Information Exchange meetings and is available to provide assistance to local grantees. The 2005 Annual Used Oil/HHW Conference in April will feature a "BG101" training session to teach new or under-performing local grantees practices that will improve local programs. The session will feature high performing grantees who can mentor and advise. Additionally, all grantees receive periodic best practices updates from Program staff.

Additionally, the following contracts will result in a more effective Block Grant Program by providing information that state and local governments can use to provide technical assistance that will increase used oil recycling rates:

- Toolkit for local programs to recruit more used oil certified collection centers (awarded June 2004, results anticipated November 2006); and
- Evaluation of the most effective publicity & education programs or methods that result in increased used oil and filter recycling (to be awarded June 2005).

Continuously Improving Effectiveness and Efficiency of Program: In concert with the activities above, Program staff is actively working toward implementation of the activities outlined in Implementation Strategy #5: *Continuously Improve Effectiveness and Efficiency of Program* through streamlining of administrative processes and increasing grantee accountability. In particular, activities for 2005 focus on:

1. Block Grant Program streamlining to reduce grantee and Board administrative burden by changing reporting requirements and investigating web-based paperless reporting systems; and

2. Using the Grants Management System as an evaluation and management tool.

As a result of the staff initiatives developed in the past year as summarized above, the Program is well-poised to continue to work in strong partnership with local government to divert used oil and filters away from stormwater, soil, and landfills to protect human health, safety, and the environment in California.

B. Environmental Issues

Not applicable.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

By enacting assessment recommendations, greater efficiencies and effectiveness in program implementation have resulted and will continue to improve overall program performance. Performance measures have been developed to identify local government block grant programs requiring additional assistance, and in identifying successful local programs that can be used as models for programs in other jurisdictions.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Not applicable.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Not applicable.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this information item.

G. Environmental Justice

Not applicable.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

Not applicable.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

Not applicable.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff:	Glenn Gallagher	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6452
B. Legal Staff:	Holly Armstrong	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6060
C. Administration Staff:	N/A	**Phone:**	N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Not applicable – informational item.

B. Opposition

Not applicable – informational item.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 20

ITEM

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program And Waste Tire Track And Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program FY 2004/2005 (Tire Recycling Management Fund)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

In accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (Board) grant award process, staff is presenting its recommendations to award the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program and Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program (Playground and Track Grant Programs) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005.

Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program:
The Board received 53 applications requesting $1,143,279 in funding. One application was disqualified. The 52 remaining applications were evaluated and scored according to the criteria and evaluation process approved by the Board. The total funding available is $800,000. Thirty-eight applicants received passing scores and requested funds totaling $835,919 which exceeds the allocated amount by $35,919.

Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program:
The Board received 35 applications requesting $2,815,967 in funding. Four applications were disqualified. The 31 remaining applications were evaluated and scored according to the criteria and evaluation process approved by the Board. The total funding available is $800,000. Thirteen applicants received passing scores and requested funds totaling $1,260,000 which exceeds the allocated amount by $460,000.

II. ITEM HISTORY

In May 2003, the Board approved the report, *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program – 2nd Edition Covering Fiscal Years 2003/04 – 2007/08* (Five-Year Plan) and allocated $800,000 to the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program and $800,000 to the Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program for FY 2004/2005.

In September 2004, the Board approved the FY 2004/2005 Playground and Track Grant Programs' applicant and project eligibility, proposed general and program criteria, and evaluation procedures.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve the proposed awards for the FY 2004/2005 Playground and Track Grant Programs directing staff to enter into Grant Agreements with the applicants identified in List A of Attachment 4, and List A of Attachment 5 until FY 2004/2005 allocated funds are exhausted, and adopt Resolution Number 2005-97 and Resolution Number 2005-102.
2. Disapprove the proposed awards and Resolution Number 2005-97 and Resolution Number 2005-102 and direct staff as to further action.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board adopt Option 1, and adopt Resolution Number 2005-97 and Resolution Number 2005-102.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Background

The Playground and Track Grant Programs promote market development for products manufactured from California waste tires, improve safety at playgrounds and recreational sites, divert waste tires from landfill disposal, and help prevent illegal dumping.

Application Evaluation Process

The Grants Administration Unit (GAU) received 53 applications for the Playground Cover Grant Program and 35 applications for the Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program and conducted an initial completeness review of each application, and entered the appropriate information into the Grants Management System. Due to the number of applications received, staff lengthened the scoring and evaluation timeframe, and as a result, extended the resolution deadline from February 1, 2005 to March 4, 2005. The applications were then distributed to the review panels assigned to these grant programs. Each panel consisted of three staff members.

The Cycle Leads conducted a benchmark meeting to assure all review panel members had a thorough understanding of the application, the scoring process, and the criteria for the Playground and Track Grant Programs. The meeting clarified any questions regarding the criteria and scoring process and ensured that all applications were fairly and consistently scored. Panel members scored their assigned applications individually and then met as a group to give each application a panel score.

Scoring Results

Applicants must receive 70 of 100 possible points (or 70 percent) to pass.

Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program:
Thirty-eight applications received passing scores ranging from 71 to 88 points. The 14 applications that did not achieve the minimum passing score had scores ranging from 43 to 68 points. One application was disqualified because the cost per tire exceeded the $15.00 cap. Six applicants qualified for the Economic Need Criterion, which reduced their match amount to 50% of the grant amount request. Thirty-six of

the 38 applications that received passing scores are being recommended for funding (List A of Attachment 4).

Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program:
Thirteen applications received passing scores ranging from 72 to 83 points. The 18 applications that did not achieve the minimum passing score had scores ranging from 45 to 68 points.

Four applications were disqualified.

- One applicant was not a public entity;
- Two applicants submitted applications under the same public entity and only one application per qualifying public entity, per grant program is permitted. Only one of the two applications was disqualified.
- One applicant, which based its budget calculations on a 50% match, did not meet the criteria for extreme financial hardship which would have qualified it for the 50% match for the Economic Need Criterion. After the deadline of 2:00 p.m. Friday, December 10, 2005, the Board can not accept any revisions to the application, except for the resolution requirements, which would have been necessary for this applicant to recalculate its budget based on the normal 100% match.
- One applicant did not submit its resolution by the extended deadline of March 4, 2005.

One applicant qualified for the Economic Need Criterion, which reduced its match amount to 50% of the grant amount request. Eight of the 13 applications that received passing scores are being recommended for full funding and 1 is being recommended for partial funding (List A of Attachment 5).

Post-Scoring Review Process
The scoring review process requires a post-scoring review team to re-examine applications that scored within three points of a passing scoring (between 67 to 73 points) to ensure consistency and fairness in scoring. The members of this post-scoring review team did not serve on the scoring panels and included a designee from the program supervisor, the Cycle Lead, and a supervisor from the Administration and Finance Division. The post-scoring review team evaluated eight applications for the Playground Cover Grant Program and eight applications for the Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program and, through consensus, determined that the applications were scored in a fair and consistent manner.

Geographic Distribution of Funds (North/South Split)
In November 2001, the Board approved awarding funds for grant programs based on the population data provided by the Department of Finance (DOF). Based on the latest DOF data, thirty-nine percent (39%) of the grants funds should be awarded to applicants from Northern California and sixty-one percent (61%) to those from Southern California. Northern California counties are all those counties including and north of Monterey, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo counties. Southern California counties are all those counties including and south of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties.

Funding Recommendations

Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program:
After completing the scoring review process, the Cycle Lead sorted the passing applications for Northern and Southern California in descending order of application scores. Of the 38 applicants achieving a passing score, 19 applications were from Northern California [fifty percent (50%)] and 19 applications were from Southern California [fifty percent (50%)].

Based on the North/South split, and in descending order of score, the Cycle Lead determined that 36 applicants could be recommended for funding at the current allocation. Seventeen Northern California applicants could be fully funded at $364,715 [forty-six percent (46%) of total grant funds] and all 19 Southern California applicants could be funded at $434,204 [fifty-four percent (54%) of total grant funds]. If funds become available through reallocation of FY 2004/2005 monies, staff proposes that the Board fully fund the remaining two applications (both Northern California applicants) for a total recommended funding of $37,000.

Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program:
After completing the scoring review process, the Cycle Lead sorted the passing applications for Northern and Southern California in descending order of application scores. Of the 13 applicants that received a passing score, 10 applications were from Northern California [seventy-seven percent (77%)] and 3 applications were from Southern California [twenty-three percent (23%)].

Based on the North/South split, and in descending order of score, the Cycle Lead determined that eight applicants could be recommended for full finding and one applicant could be recommended for partial funding at the current level of funding. Of these nine applicants, five Northern California applicants could be fully funded and one (1) partially funded at $525,000 [sixty-five percent (65%) of total grant funds] and three Southern California applicants could be fully funded at $275,000 [thirty-five percent (35%) of total grant funds]. If funds become available through reallocation of FY 2004/2005 monies, staff proposes that the Board fully fund the partially funded applicant and approve in rank order the remaining four applications (all four Northern California applicants) for a total recommended funding of $460,000.

B. Environmental Issues

The purpose of the Playground and Track Grant Programs is to promote markets for recycled-content products derived from waste tires generated in California and to decrease the adverse environmental impacts created by unlawful disposal and stockpiling of waste tires. The grant agreements contain various provisions intended to ensure that implementation of these grant programs is in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. The applications include documentation that all necessary licenses and permits have been obtained or will be obtained.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

1. Use of waste tires for products such as playgrounds and running tracks helps eliminate the unlawful disposal and stockpiling of waste tires thus resulting in long-term environmental benefits to the state.

2. Industries that supply and manufacture products made from waste tires benefit from the Board's support of their market through these grant programs.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

- Environmentalists have not expressed any opposition to the Playground and Track Grant Programs; staff is unaware of any concern from environmentalists.
- Industry and industry groups have not expressed any opposition to the Playground and Track Grant Programs; staff is unaware of any concern from or negative impact on industry stakeholders.
- The public sector has not expressed any opposition to the Playground and Track Grant Programs.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Senate Bill (SB) 876 (Escutia, Statutes of 2000, Chapter 838) authorized a fee of $1.00 on the purchase of a new tire until December 31, 2004. Assembly Bill (AB) 923 (Firebaugh, Statutes of 2004, Chapter 707) authorized a fee of $1.75 per tire beginning January 1, 2005. One dollar of this fee (less up to 1.5 percent retained by the retail purchaser as reimbursement for any costs associated with the collection of the fee) is deposited into the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, to support programs approved in the Five-Year Plan.

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 42889 provides that funding for the waste tire programs is appropriated to the Board as directed in the Board's Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan allocates $800,000 to the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program and $800,000 to the Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program for FY 2004/2005.

F. Legal Issues

See the "Fiscal Impacts" Section where the legal authority to award these grants is described.

G. Environmental Justice

Community Setting: The Playground and Track Grant Programs are statewide competitive grant programs.

Environmental Justice Issues: In recognition of the principles of Environmental Justice, these grant programs provide for a reduced match and additional scoring points based on economic need. Furthermore, all grant applicants are required as a condition of application and all grantees are contractually required to perform this grant in a manner consistent with the principles of Environmental Justice as defined in PRC § 72000.

Outreach Efforts: The Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) was mailed out to nearly 4,000 potential applicants and posted on the Tire Website for the Playground and Track Grant Programs.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

Goal 1: Increase participation in resources conservation, integrated waste management, waste prevention, and product stewardship to reduce waste and create a sustainable infrastructure.

Objective 1: Promote environmentally sound and financially viable waste prevention and materials management practices among all actors in the life cycle of products and services.

Strategy F: Educate the public, the private sector, and government about product stewardship and responsible consumerism.

This goal would be supported because this grant has eligible expenses to educate the local community on its tire recycling efforts. The grant also requires a permanent sign to be placed at the project site, which contains information on the CIWMB's sponsorship and on the number of tires diverted from the waste stream because of the grant.

Goal 2: Assist in the creation and expansion of sustainable markets to support diversion efforts and ensure that diverted materials return to the economic mainstream.

Objective 2: Encourage the use of materials diverted from California landfills and the use of environmentally preferable practices, products, and technologies.

Strategy B: Provide financial incentives, including grants, contracts, loans, tax credits, etc.

The Playground and Track Grant Programs are directly related in their entirety to this goal, objective, and strategy.

Strategy D: Require recipients of grants, contracts, loans, and other financial incentives to meet Board criteria such as purchasing environmentally preferable products, constructing sustainable buildings, and practicing sustainable landscaping.

Criterion numbers 7 and 8 ask the applicant to demonstrate purchase of recycled-content products, recycled or reused products, use of compost or mulch, how they engage in other waste reduction activities, and to describe sustainable practices.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Tire Recycling Management Fund	$800,000	$798,919	$ 1,081	Grants
Tire Recycling Management Fund	$800,000	$800,000	$ 0	Grants

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Scoring Criteria for the Playground and Track Grant Programs FY 2004/2005
2. North/South Ranking Order – Applications for the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program FY 2004/2005
3. North/South Ranking Order – Applications for the Waste Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program FY 2004/2005
4. Resolution Number 2005-97 for the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program
5. Resolution Number 2005-102 for the Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

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IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
Staff did not receive any written support to this agenda item prior to its being submitted for publication.

B. Opposition
Staff did not receive any written opposition to this agenda item prior to its being submitted for publication.

Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program And Waste Tire Track And Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program Scoring Criteria For Fiscal Year 2004/2005

Applicants must score 70% of 100 points to be considered for funding.

GENERAL CRITERIA

Criteria	Description	Points
1	**NEED—** Grant proposal clearly and convincingly describes and demonstrates why the project should be funded (e.g., benefits, end products, etc.) • Describe and document your community or regional need for a waste tire project. • Include data from environmental impacts, surveys, maintenance and safety reports, studies, accident reports, etc. that support the need • Describe how your community or region will benefit environmentally and financially if you receive grant funding.	Up to 20
2	**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**— Describe what you wish to accomplish by completing this grant project. Measurable target(s) that must be met on the way to attaining your goal. • List the goals and objectives for the project. • Describe the desired outcome of the project. Include reasonable measures, target dates, and the overall timelines for the project.	Up to 10
3	**WORK PLAN—** Specific list of all grant eligible procedures or tasks used to complete your project. • List the individual activities, tasks or subtasks, and timelines necessary to implement your Work Plan.	Up to 10
4	**EVALUATION—** Measures the outcome of the applicant's project. • Describe how you will measure whether your project has met its goals and objectives. • Describe how you will evaluate interim progress and make adjustments to tasks, objectives, or goals. • Describe how you will address any problems or the challenges you may encounter implementing your project. • List who will be responsible for measuring and reporting your interim progress and your final project evaluation.	Up to 5
5	**BUDGET—** Cost (dollar figure) associated with activities necessary to complete the project. • Itemize costs for each activity, task or subtask identified in your Work Plan. • Provide any quotes, estimates, or other documents to support the costs you are claiming.	Up to 10
6	**APPLICATION COMPLETENESS, LETTERS OF SUPPORT, EXPERIENCE, ETC.**— Is the proposal clearly presented and complete: • Ensure that your application is complete. • Ensure that all required attachments, forms, and signatures are included. • Provide letters of support for your grant project from local governments, board members, board of supervisors, and entities other than your organization. • Describe any relevant experience of personnel assigned to your project and include current resumes, endorsements, references, etc.	Up to 5

7	**EVIDENCE OF A RECYCLED-CONTENT PURCHASING POLICY OR DIRECTIVE—** • Complete Content Purchasing Policy or Directive Section.	Up to 15
	TOTAL POSSIBLE GENERAL CRITERIA POINTS	**75**

PROGRAM CRITERIA

Criteria	Description	Points
8	**RECYCLING AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES PROGRAM—** • Describe how your recycling program diverts materials from the waste stream. Include the ways your organization incorporates waste prevention and recycling into your workplace and special events. [PRC § 42874 (d)].	Up to 5
9	**ESTIMATED COST PER CALIFORNIA WASTE TIRE DIVERTED FROM THE WASTE STREAM—** • Determine the estimated cost per tire for the project based on the amount of grant funding requested. The estimated cost per tire must be $15 or less to be considered for funding. Applications with the lowest cost per tire will receive more points than a project with a high cost per tire (Up to $15). Applications with a cost per tire estimate over $15 will not be considered for funding [PRC § 42874(b)]. Only grant funds expended for the project should be included. Project costs include: administrative costs, costs for preparation, installation, signage, materials, labor, and the number of pounds of California waste tire rubber used in the project.	Up to 10
10	**ECONOMIC NEED—** • Determine whether the project is located in an economic need area based on median household income data from the 2000 U.S. Census. This information can be found at the U.S. Census Bureau website. http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html	Up to 5
11	**PRIOR WASTE TIRE PLAYGROUND COVER AND/OR WASTE TIRE TRACK AND OTHER RECREATIONAL SURFACING GRANT—** • Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program: The public entity applying for Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program will receive five points if they have not been awarded a grant during the last two grant cycles (FY 2002/2003 and/or 2003/2004). • Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program: The public entity applying for Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Programs will receive two points if they have not been awarded a grant during the last two grant cycles (FY 2002/2003 and/or 2003/2004). Additionally, applicants who received a passing score for the Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Programs, but did not receive funding in FY 2003/2004 will receive three points. If a Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program applicant meets both the above criteria, they will receive five points.	Up to 5
	TOTAL POSSIBLE PROGRAM CRITERIA POINTS	**25**

TOTAL POSSIBLE SCORE *(Total of General Criteria and Program Criteria)*	**100**

North/South Ranking Order of Applications for the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program for FY 2004/2005

Passing Applications At Current Allocation Level

Location	Applicant Name	Funds Requested	Recommended Funding	Funds Available $800,000.00
South	**Brea**	**$21,379.00**	**$21,379.00**	**$778,621.00**
The Brea Community Center project will redesign an 8,500 square feet playground to improve the safety, quality and variety of play experiences. A concrete pyramid will be removed and replaced with a colorful rubber surface play area for creative and educational play. Deteriorated, compacted and separating rubber surface will be replaced with a concrete sub-base and 1,487 square feet of new, rubber surface throughout the playground.				
North	**Firebaugh**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 753,621.00**
The City of Firebaugh proposes to renovate two (2) local parks in an underserved farm worker community. Renovation will include a rubberized surface beneath the play structures & new play structures that meet local safety codes. All aspects of the play areas will be wheelchair accessible. The City of Firebaugh intends to utilize these parks as examples of the recycling efforts & available products made from recycled materials.				
North	**Palermo Union School District**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 728,621.00**
Playground renovation at Wilcox will include removal of existing play structures, sand and debris; ground preparation, including installation of gravel and drainage pipes as needed; installation of pour-in-place rubber groundcover made from recycled CA waste tires, and reinstallation of play equipment. The play area to be renovated will use approximately 1,900 square feet of recycled waste tires.				
North	**Clovis**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 703,621.00**
The City of Clovis proposes to install a children's play area at the Stanford/El Paso Park located at the southwest corner of Stanford & El Paso Avenues in Clovis, CA. The project entails preparing the land for waste tire playground cover made from 100% recycled CA waste tires. The play area will augment the waste tire playground cover with a new play lot, ADA improvements, concrete walks, & picnic areas.				
North	**Berkeley**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 678,621.00**
The City of Berkeley proposes to install approximately 4500 square feet of pour-in-place rubberized surfacing as part of a large playground safety & accessibility renovation project needed at Cedar Rose Park tot lot, King School tot lot, Live Oak Park School-age play area & Shorebird Park. Plans call for removing the existing sand, & installing pour-in-place rubberized safety surfacing made from 100% CA recycled tires, in the playgrounds.				

South	**Garden Grove**	**$21,250.00**	**$21,250.00**	**$ 657,371.00**
The City of Garden Grove proposes to install rubberized playground cover for use at West Grove Park under new safety compliant playground equipment. The new playground cover and equipment will provide a safer, more accessible play environment, which will comply the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and National Safety Council Standards and will be easier to maintain. Materials used will include a maximum amount of recycled content. Specifically, the project will divert a total of 1,658 CA waste tires, will support markets for recyclables, and will promote the use of recycled materials that highlight the project and encourage recycling.				
North	**City and County of San Francisco**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 632,371.00**
The City has committed some public funds ($827,500) for renovating the bathroom and making the park accessible to the disabled at Alta Plaza Park. The playground replacement includes replacing old, outdated & unsafe equipment & replacing the playground surfacing with approx. 9,450 square feet of CA Recycled Waste Tires.				
South	**La Mirada**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 607,371.00**
The proposed project consists of installing 100% CA waste tire playground cover at the City of La Mirada's Frontier Park & at Neff Park. This project is needed because the existing playgrounds do not meet design & safety regulations implemented by the Dept. of Health Services. The proposed cost to purchase & install the rubberized surfacing would be $40,782.92. The City is requesting $25,000 from the CIWMB, & will match the program with the remaining $15,782.92.				
North	**Grass Valley**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 582,371.00**
The proposed renovation plan for Minnie Park Playground consists of removal and replacement of the existing playground equipment and fall zone material (sand) with new equipment designed for children 2-5 years of age and approximately 3600 square feet of pour-in-place fall zone material comprised of recycled tires. This project will divert approximately 3000 passenger tires from the California Waste Streams.				
South	**Cathedral City**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 557,371.00**
Cathedral City proposes to renovate the children's play area at city-owned Panorama Park. The play area renovation will include replacement of existing play equipment and installation of pour-in-place rubber ground cover made from recycled CA waste tires. The size of the area covered by pour-in-place rubber is approximately 4,000 square feet and will include over 30,000 pounds of recycled waste tires.				
South	**Poway**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 532,371.00**
Hilleary Park Renovation Project: The City plans to remove the existing wood equipment & replace it with more durable & safe play equipment, and resurface the play areas.				

South	**Upland**	**$17,965.00**	**$17,965.00**	**$ 514,406.00**
Visitors to the park would encounter a playground equipped with shredded rubber playground cover made from 100% CA recycled tire, playground equipment with minimum 50% recycled content, & interesting educational signs explaining the process that made the playground & encouraging recycling. Fern Park has been selected as the site for a City designated Recycling Model Playground because it currently has no playground equipment or specific theme & lacks other amenities in contrast to the city's other fully-equipped parks.				
North	**Lindsay**	**$24,945.00**	**$24,945.00**	**$ 489,461.00**
The City of Lindsay is requesting $24,945 to purchase and install 3,320 square feet of CA recycled tire playground materials to be used in the outdoor playground area adjacent to the child care center located within the Lindsay Wellness Center. Two types of rubberized surfaces will be used; matting and rubber mulch.				
South	**Integrity Charter School**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 464,461.00**
Integrity Charter School is a new public charter school in its second year of operation located in the basement of a church. At the present time the school's 115 students have no playground and use the church parking lot for recess. This project is to build a playground for the students on a parcel of land allocated for this purpose, and will include play structure, a basketball court, a tetherball area and an area for swings. This playground would be open for use by the charter school students, the church community and the surrounding neighborhood.				
North	**Fair Oaks Recreation and Park District**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 439,461.00**
This project is designed to renovate Miller Park Playground in Fair Oaks. This facility currently has a woodchip/sand cover under the swings & play structures. The conversion from a woodchip/sand play surface to a rubberized one will help to decrease fall injuries, reduce the maintenance expenses, extend the life of the playground surface, facilitate access by the mobility-impaired & generally eliminate the health & safety issues associated with organic porous play surfaces.				
South	**San Jacinto**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 414,461.00**
The Rancho Park System composed of (10) open parks & connected by (12) greenbelts is an integral part of the City of San Jacinta's open public space. Constructed over a decade ago the (3) children's parks lack safety & accessible elements standard in park playgrounds today. The renovation of these playgrounds includes the installation of recycled rubberized flat surfaces to cover fall zones of new play equipment and to allow full accessibility to playground elements.				
South	**Pacifica Community Charter School District**	**$18,868.00**	**$18,868.00**	**$ 395,593.00**
The District plans to refurbish its existing Kindergarten-3rd grade playground by removing & recycling its decades-old surfacing & play equipment. The District will install new pour-in-place surfacing under new play equipment made from 50% recycled materials that meets with ADA regulations & California's New Playground Safety Regulations (R-39-97). The District will divert 1,260.4 CA waste tires from the waste stream.				
South	**Shafter**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 370,593.00**
The City of Shafter is currently designing Phase II of the new 16 acre Community Park. Phase II will include a new playground area & approximately 5,000 square feet of surfacing area. This grant would allow the city to utilized surfacing materials made from 100% recycled tires. Phase I of the park is out to bid & includes grading, landscaping and construction of the restrooms. Phase II is anticipated to begin in the Winter of 2005.				
South	**Irvine**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 345,593.00**
The proposed park project would utilize CIWMB grant funds & Irvine matching funds to rehabilitate & enhance the playgrounds by providing approximately 2,500 square feet of safe, environment-friendly waste-tire playground surfacing. The surfacing will meet current CPSC/playground regulations, divert approximately 1,850 tires from the waste stream, and provide mobility-impaired children and adults the means to access the playground equipment per Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.				
North	**McKinleyville Community Services District**	**$24,630.00**	**$24,630.00**	**$ 320,963.00**
The McKinleyville Community Sevices District (MCSD) is constructing a new playground as part of its Hiller Sports Complex Construction. This playground for 5-12 year olds will support an existing Tot-Lot existing at the site. The MCSD proposes to replace the manufactured wood fiber chips with shredded waste tires. The District would much prefer to use shredded waste rubber as a fall protection material due to its longevity, endurance and safety features.				
North	**Bear River Bank of Rohnerville Rancheria**	**$16,535.00**	**$16,535.00**	**$304,428.00**

The Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria is proposing the construction of a children's play area on the bank of Mill Creek beside Rohnerville Road. The project will include the removal of vegetation & debris, preparation of the area including gravelling, fencing, & drainage installation, & installation of a rubber groundcover made from approximately 1200 recycled CA waste tires. The play area will be approximately 2,000 square feet & will provide a safe & accessible recreation area for the children of Fortuna as well as the residents of the new housing project.				
North	**Windsor**	**$3,200.00**	**$3,200.00**	**$ 301,228.00**
Town proposes to replace the existing playground surface at Michael Hall Neighborhood Park with pour-in-place rubber surface made from recycled tires to reduce trip-hazards, provide fall protection and improve ADA access.				
North	**Amador County Unified School District**	**$17,000.00**	**$17,000.00**	**$ 284,228.00**
The Pine Grove Elementary School Playground Project comprises removing the existing deteriorating bark loose-fill and wooden borders around 70` x 70` playground. Pine Grove Elementary will replace the fill with 6` of GroundRubber@ loose-fill made from 100% recycled California waste tries and borders made from plastic borders.				

North	**Mount Shasta**	**$21,600.00**	**$21,600.00**	**$ 262,628.00**
The proposed playground will incorporate new equipment specifically designed to help build coordination, upper & lower body strength, balance, hand-eye coordination, grip strength, & spatial awareness. The selected fall zone material is a pour-in-place rubberized surface called Tot Turf. Tot Turf was chosen because it is a safe, clean, durable, and easily maintained surface.				
South	**Ventura Unified School District**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 237,628.00**
The Ventura Unified School District proposes to renovate the upper grade playground at Pierpont Elementary School located on Martha's Vineyard Ct. in Ventura. The proposed renovation shall include removal of existing, rusted play structure and sand base; site preparation including gravel base; installation of pour-in-place rubber ground cover made from 100% CA waste tires and new play structure. The area will cover approximately 3,300 square feet and use approximately 30,411 pounds of CA waste tires.				
North	**Mountain View**	**$12,500.00**	**$12,500.00**	**$ 225,128.00**
Mountain View C. Council has approved the renovation of the playgrounds at Jackson Park and 3 play areas at Rengstorff Park. The renovation projects will include: removal of all non-compliant play apparatus and sand; installation of a combination of pour in place rubber made from California recycled waste tires and sand for the groundcover. The use of recycled tires as groundcover is consistent with public policy to preserve natural resources through procurement of recycled-content building materials.				
South	**La Mesa**	**$20,372.00**	**$20,372.00**	**$ 204,756.00**
Rolando Park playground is a neighborhood park nestled in a residential area. In March 2004 complaints by a neighbor about the antiquated play equipment forced the City to remove all of the play equipment in the park. This grant coupled with City funds will add a new accessible, age appropriate and attractive tot lot.				
North	**Elk Grove Community Services District**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 179,756.00**
The proposed project includes removing & recycling hazardous play equipment, removing the wood chip surface, laying a rock base & installing rubberized, pour-in place-surfacing made from 100% CA waste tires, diverting 1,700 CA waste tires from landfills. The new playground equipment will exceed ADA accessibility requirements by providing ramps throughout the play equipment allowing children in wheelchairs the full experience of a playground rather than only having access to the ground level experiences.				

North	**Monterey Peninsula College**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 154,756.00**
This proposal, proposes to construct a totally new Child Development Center on campus, including three age-appropriate playgrounds with rubberized surfaces. MPC plans to use tire rubber of which 100% is CA recycled for pour playground surfaces. This proposed waste tire rubberized surface should provide superior shock absorption, eliminate harmful buried debris, muddy conditions and most importantly protect the community's children from cuts, scrapes and broken bones.				
South	**Riverside**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 129,756.00**
Construct a new playground at Reid Park in the City of Riverside using rubber surfacing made from California recycled tires in order to be ADA, CPSC and ASTM compliant, while removing excess tires from the waste stream. Other goals include providing a safe, new, stimulating playground for the surrounding low-income neighborhood while using recycled products and meeting our City's plan for park refurbishment and development.				
North	**Fresno Unified School District**	**$19,305.00**	**$19,305.00**	**$ 110,451.00**
The proposed project will install appropriate padding made from CA waste tires for the playground structures. The surface will not only provide a barrier free path to the playground equipment, but will be a safe and environmentally friendly area for physical and recreational activities for our students as well as others in the community. It will allow our students with disabilities access to playground equipment that has been denied them up to this point.				
South	**Lamont School District**	**$16,200.00**	**$16,200.00**	**$ 94,251.00**
This project will provide CA Recycled Tire Cover for a new playground being built on the Lamont School District grounds in Lamont California. The new school building houses the Lamont Family Resource, a school district support program for the families in the Lamont area.				
South	**Santa Clarita**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 69,251.00**
The City of Santa Clarita proposes to purchase & install pour-in-place rubber surfacing & to provide updated playground structures at the City's Santa Clarita Park. When used at City parks, recycled tire playground surface cover diverts waste from landfills, heightens the public's awareness of using recycled materials, gives greater access to those with physical disabilities, & provides a safer, cleaner playground surface for the public's use.				
South	**Paso Robles Public Schools**	**$23,170.00**	**$23,170.00**	**$ 46,081.00**
The Paso Robles Public School District is requesting funding to immediately renovate the elementary playground matting at Peterson Elementary School. The playground matting has deteriorated to the point of requiring replacement.				
South	**Nuview Union School District**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$ 21,081.00**
Install pour-in-place surface of recycled waste tires to meet playground safety standards and ADA accessibility requirements. Project will provide approximately 10,710 square feet of cushioned rubber surface for playground serving 500 students and community of Nuevo.				

South	**Blythe**	**$20,000.00**	**$20,000.00**	**$ 1,081.00**
The City of Blythe will upgrade playground areas and equipment to comply with ADA. The City is adding handicap accessible playground equipment to be enjoyed by all. The City is installing a walkway from existing sidewalks to playground. All non-compliant equipment will be removed and recycled through the local disposal and recycling company.				
****Passing Applications Below Current Funding Allocation Level**				
North	**Tiburon**	**$12,000.00**	**$12,000.00**	($12,000.00)
The Town of Tiburon proposes to renovate the tot lot portion of an existing playground in the South of Knoll Park. Renovation plans include removal of existing, aging playground structures that are no longer compliant with current safety regulation & ADA standards and replacement with new, compliant structures. The renovation plans also include removal of the existing sand surface that will be replaced by 1,900 square feet of ground rubber playground surfacing made of recycled materials.				
North	**Atwater**	**$25,000.00**	**$25,000.00**	($37,000.00)
Grant will fund installation of ground cover derived from CA recycled tires into play areas of 3 city parks. Project will be the 2nd of 4 phases to incorporate utilization of recycled tire chips in all city parks.				
***Due to current funds available, no funding recommendations are being made at this time for these passing applications. In the event that a Grant Agreement cannot be entered into with a proposed grantee(s) or if additional funds become available for the Grant Cycle, those funds shall be used to award grants to the next, highest ranking applicant.*				

North/South Ranking Order of Applications for the Waste Tire Track and Other Recreational Surfacing Grant Program for FY 2004/2005

Passing Applications At Current Allocation Level

Location	Applicant Name	Funds Requested	Recommended Funding	Funds Available $800,000.00
North	**Nevada Union Joint High School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$700,000.00**
Project is to install an easy-to-maintain, high-quality, ADA-accessible artificial turf athletic playing field made from 100% California waste tires at Nevada Union High School in Grass Valley, CA. Nevada Union High School serves 2,700 students and is the only mainstream high school in the Grass Valley and Nevada City area. The new field will provide the high school and larger community a year round, all weather recreational facility. In addition, the new playing field is expected to reduce injury to users, reduce maintenance costs incurred by the district, and increase community awareness of the benefits of recycling through expansive media coverage of the project and permanent signage to be erected at the site.				
North	**Arcata**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ 600,000.00**
This community project will convert a traditional turf soccer field into one easy-to-maintain, high quality, ADA-accessible, full-sized, all weather, synthetic field made from 100% CA waste tires. The Arcata Sports Complex- East Soccer Field Development Project will increase capacity and meet Arcata's and the regional youth soccer needs while also fulfilling a city-based objective of utilizing recycled materials.				
South	**Los Angeles Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ 500,000.00**
The LAUSD seeks funding to transform El Camino Real High School's current running track, comprised of dirt and decomposed granite, into a state-of-the-art track with an all-weather polyurethane surface comprised of 100% recycled CA tires which will benefit the entire school district, local running clubs, and the surrounding community. Every day, each of El Camino's 4,050 students and multiple sports teams use the current running track with its uneven surface, poor drainage, and large gopher holes, resulting in frequent minor injuries (cuts and scraps from falls) and more debilitating injuries, such as shin splints and stress fractures.				
North	**Davis Joint Unified School District**	**$90,000.00**	**$90,000.00**	**$ 410,000.00**
The resurfacing of the high school stadium track at Davis Senior High School will allow the district to continue its practice of environmental consciousness while improving the aesthetic and educational environment for all students at the high school. The community will also benefit greatly from a public (versus the university's semi-private) facility for community use.				
South	**Oxnard School District**	**$75,000.00**	**$75,000.00**	**$ 335,000.00**
Oxnard School District proposes to replace the existing dirt track at Frank Intermediate School with a permanent rubber track composed of recycled tires. The present track is difficult to keep level and safe for runners, due to gopher problems, a poorly designed irrigation system, and our typical wet winter/spring seasons. Planned work will commence January 2006.				
North	**San Francisco Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ 235,000.00**
As part of a $1.43 million athletic facilities improvement at Burton High School, part of the San Francisco Unified School District, the District plans to renovate an unusable field into one that is artificial-surface and regulation-sized for both soccer and football. Burton High is surrounded by some of the poorest neighborhoods in SF. There is also a dearth of usable playing fields in the City, but especially in the southeast section where Burton is located. This will be the landmark collaboration between multiple organizations and city agencies, as the District will be establishing unique field-sharing arrangements to ensure broad community access to school district athletic facilities.				
North	**Pacific Grove Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ 135,000.00**

The Pacific Grove Unified School District proposes to resurface the 40-year old dirt track at Pacific Grove High School stadium (Breaker Stadium) using materials derived from CA waste tires. The dirt on the current track deteriorates with each season of rain and wind, and is uneven, hard-packed and unsuitable as a surface for running and walking. The track will serve the 1,800 students that attend Pacific Grove schools, as well as the greater Monterey Peninsula running and fitness community, since it will be the only rubberized surface track with public access where regional track meets can be held.				
South	**Hemet Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ 35,000.00**
The project includes the renovation of an existing Football/Soccer field with the installation of infilled synthetic turf containing 100% CA recycled tires in the rubber infill. The project also includes the replacement of a track surface with a new all weather surface containing 100% CA recycled tire rubber.				
North	**Monterey Peninsula College***	**$100,000.00**	**$35,000.00**	**$ -**
This proposal, submitted by Monterey Peninsula College, proposes a total renovation and upgrade of the existing athletic and recreational stadium field to replace the antiquated facilities built in 1948 and meet the needs of numerous community recreation programs, from Monterey High School, community youth soccer, football, track, Special Olympics, and other groups, to the College use for physical education and athletic purposes.				
Passing Applications Below Current Funding Allocation Level**				
North	**Monterey Peninsula College***	**$100,000.00**	**$65,000.00**	**$ (65,000.00)**
This proposal, submitted by Monterey Peninsula College, proposes a total renovation and upgrade of the existing athletic and recreational stadium field to replace the antiquated facilities built in 1948 and meet the needs of numerous community recreation programs, from Monterey High School, community youth soccer, football, track, Special Olympics, and other groups, to the College use for physical education and athletic purposes.				
North	**Shasta Union High School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ (165,000.00)**
Foothill High School originally opened in 1999 with incomplete athletic facilities due to lack of construction funding. Since that time, two baseball fields, a soccer field and a softball field have been installed entirely through donations from our community. The District school serves a geographic region of approximately 1,250 square miles and if we are successful in our grant application, our facility would be the only all weather track within that region. The addition of an all weather track surface at Foothill High School will benefit District students, students in feeder schools, the residents of Palo Cedro and the entire Eastern Shasta County community.				
North	**Benicia Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ (265,000.00)**
The Benicia Unified School District will build an 8 lane, 400 meter track surfaced with CA recycled rubber during 2005/2006 to be used for high school, middle school, and elementary track teams and events and high school physical education classes, community recreational sports groups including USATF, organized city youth groups, training/conditioning for high school football and basketball teams, public walkers and runners including senior citizens, and community activities such as middle school and high school graduation ceremonies.				
North	**Amador County Unified School District**	**$95,000.00**	**$95,000.00**	**$ (360,000.00)**
This project upgrades the existing Argonaut High School dirt track with an asphalt surfacing overlaid with an all-weather, rubberized material composed of 100% recycled CA tires resulting in a track that is not only safer but useable year-round by the students and community participants it is intended to serve. When completed, this track will meet crucial student and community needs by providing an even-surfaced, mud and dust free track for physical education, training, track practice, and meets.				
North	**Monterey Peninsula Unified School District**	**$100,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$ (460,000.00)**
The existing field and track will be renovated with synthetic rubber surfaces. The project will improve the health and safety of Monterey High School students by allowing year-round use of the facility and will remedy existing hazards that result in injuries. The project will also benefit the community as the track and field will be available for public use during weekends and after school. Currently, the City has a serious shortage of fields for community use.				

** This grant is being recommended for partial funding based on the current level of funding available. The remaining balance will be awarded, up to the level of funds requested, in the event that a Grant Agreement cannot be entered into with a proposed grantee(s) or if additional funds become available for the Grant Cycle.*
***Due to current funds available, no funding recommendations are being made at this time for these passing applications. In the event that a Grant Agreement cannot be entered into with a proposed grantee(s) or if additional funds become available for the Grant Cycle, those funds shall be used to award grants to the next, highest ranking applicant.*

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-97

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2004/2005)

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code **§** 42800 *et seq.* established the Waste Tire Program for the State of California and assigned responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board); and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill (SB) 876 (Escutia, Statutes 2000, Chapter 838) is a comprehensive measure that extended and expanded California's waste tire management program, and also required the submittal to the Legislature of a comprehensive Five-Year Plan for the management of waste tires in California; and

WHEREAS, in May 2003, the Board approved the report, *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program – 2nd Edition Covering Fiscal Years 2003/04 – 2007/08* and allocated eight-hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) to the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grant Program for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005; and

WHEREAS, on September 21, 2004, the Board approved the Scoring Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grants FY 2004/2005; and

WHEREAS, the Board solicited applications from October 2004 to December 10, 2004, for the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grants FY 2004/2005; and

WHEREAS, the Board received a total of fifty-three (53) applications by the December 10, 2004 due date, and staff evaluated fifty-two (52) grant proposals based on the approved criteria; and

WHEREAS, thirty-eight (38) applications received passing scores and requested funds totaling eight hundred thirty-five thousand nine hundred nineteen dollars ($835,919), which exceeds the amount allocated to the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grants FY 2004/2005 by thirty-five thousand nine hundred nineteen dollars ($35,919).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board directs staff to develop and enter into Grant Agreements with the thirty-six (36) applicants as set forth below (List A) and to use seven hundred ninety-eight thousand nine hundred nineteen dollars ($798,919) allocated to the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grants FY 2004/2005; and

List A				
Applicant	**County**	**Funds Recommended**	**Matching Funds**	**Total Project Cost**
Brea	Orange	$21,379	$14,311	$35,690
Firebaugh	Fresno	$25,000	$33,000	$58,000
Palermo Union School District	Butte	$25,000	$12,500	$37,500
Clovis	Fresno	$25,000	$16,325	$41,325
Berkeley	Alameda	$25,000	$12,500	$37,500
Garden Grove	Orange	$21,250	$44,571.89	$65,821.89
City and County of San Francisco	San Francisco	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
La Mirada	Los Angeles	$25,000	$15,782.92	$40,782.92
Grass Valley	Nevada	$25,000	$100,000	$125,000
Cathedral City	Riverside	$25,000	$40,675	$65,675
Poway	San Diego	$25,000	$464,980	$489,980
Upland	San Bernardino	$17,965	$8,958	$26,923
Lindsay	Tulare	$24,945	$37,935	$62,880
Integrity Charter School	San Diego	$25,000	$6,250	$31,250
Fair Oaks Recreation and Park District	Sacramento	$25,000	$23,662	$48,662
San Jacinto	Riverside	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
Pacifica Community Charter School District	Los Angeles	$18,868	$25,874	$44,742
Shafter	Kern	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
Irvine	Orange	$25,000	$120,500	$145,500
McKinleyville Community Services District	Humboldt	$24,630	$8,209	$32,839
Bear River Bank of Rohnerville Rancheria	Humboldt	$16,535	$9,650	$26,185
Windsor	Sonoma	$3,200	$1,600	$4,800
Amador County Unified School District	Amador	$17,000	$19,442	$36,442
Mount Shasta	Siskiyou	$21,600	$20,852	$42,452
Ventura Unified School District	Ventura	$25,000	$12,500	$37,500
Mountain View	Santa Clara	$12,500	$6,250	$18,750
La Mesa	San Diego	$20,372	$20,826	$41,198

Elk Grove Community Services District	Sacramento	$25,000	$18,090	$43,090
Monterey Peninsula College	Monterey	$25,000	$36,120	$61,120
Riverside	Riverside	$25,000	$12,500	$37,500
Fresno Unified School District	Fresno	$19,305	$9,652.50	$28,957.50
Lamont School District	Kern	$16,200	$73,700	$89,900
Santa Clarita	Los Angeles	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
Paso Robles Public Schools	San Luis Obispo	$23,170	$23,170	$46,340
Nuview Union School District	Riverside	$25,000	$102,784	$127,784
Blythe	Riverside	$20,000	$38,572	$58,572
TOTAL FUNDS RECOMMENDED		**$798,919**		
TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS			**$1,491,742.31**	
TOTAL COST				**$2,290,661.31**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the ranking of the following projects (List B) should allocated funds become available or in the event the Board wishes to reallocate additional funds to passing projects; and

List B				
Applicant	**County**	**Funds Recommended**	**Matching Funds**	**Total Project Cost**
Tiburon	Marin	$12,000	$9,822.06	$21,822.06
Atwater	Merced	$25,000	$12,500	$37,500
TOTAL FUNDS RECOMMENDED IF AVAILABLE		**$37,000**		
TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS			**$22,322.06**	
TOTAL COST				**$59,322.06**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the award of each grant is conditioned upon the return by the proposed Grantee of a complete and executed Grant Agreement within ninety (90) days of the date of the mailing of the Grant Agreement package by the Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the award of each grant is further conditioned upon full payment of any outstanding debt owed by the proposed Grantee to the Board within ninety (90) days of the award of this grant by the Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the award of the Waste Tire Playground Cover Grants FY 2004/2005 for a total of seven hundred ninety-eight thousand nine hundred nineteen dollars ($798,919) to the applicants in the amounts indicated in (List A) above, until allocated funds are exhausted.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 21

ITEM

Consideration Of Scope Of Work For Agreement With The California Highway Patrol To Conduct Enhanced Enforcement, Security Assistance, Education, Training, Investigative Assistance, And Surveillance For The Waste Tire Enforcement Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2004/2005)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item proposes that the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) approve the Scope of Work for an Agreement with the California Highway Patrol (CHP), Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005. Under this contract, Board staff will continue to work with and expand the assistance the CHP will provide. Those areas of assistance will include enhanced enforcement, security assistance, education, training, investigative assistance, and surveillance (ground and aerial) to ensure compliance by waste tire haulers. This contract is important for the continued success of locating illegal tire piles and ensuring compliance by waste tire haulers through education and enforcement. Board staff has reviewed information and activities from past agreements with the CHP, and after taking input from the Board Staff, CHP, Grantees, and stakeholders, have developed the agreement that is being presented in this Agenda Item.

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board approved the Revised *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program (2nd Edition)* (Five-Year Plan) at its May 2003 meeting. The Revised Five-Year Plan allocated $400,000 from the Tire Recycling Management Fund to support the CHP in providing aerial surveillance operations and ground based enforcement support related to waste tire management activities.

In FY 1997/1998 the Board entered into an agreement with the CHP to create a training video on the waste tire hauler regulations, which was used to conduct training of law enforcement officers statewide. In addition to the training video, CHP and Board staff created a pamphlet listing requirements for hauling waste tires and procedures for becoming registered as a waste tire hauler. In FY 1998/1999, the scope of the agreement was expanded to include aerial surveillance to identify illegal tire disposal sites. As part of the current agreement, which was approved by the Board at the May 2002 Board meeting, the CHP began working in cooperation with Board staff conducting enhanced roadside vehicle checkpoints throughout the state. The aerial surveillance program and enhanced roadside vehicle checkpoint activities have continued during FY 2004/2005. Board staff, working with the CHP, has developed a Waste Tire Information Reference

Card that is currently being distributed to CHP and Local Enforcement Officers, Board Staff, and Waste Tire Grantees.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve Resolution Number 2005-99 and the proposed Scope of Work for the Enhanced Enforcement, Aerial Surveillance Waste Tire Compliance Program Contract, Attachment 1.
2. Approve the Scope of Work with specified changes and approve Resolution Number 2005-99.
3. Direct staff to make changes to the proposed Scope of Work and return to the Board at a later date for further consideration.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1: Approve Resolution Number 2005-99 and the proposed Scope of Work for the Enhanced Enforcement, Aerial Surveillance Waste Tire Compliance Program Contract, Attachment 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

This proposed agreement is an important part of the Board's integrated efforts to control the illegal disposal of waste tires and to conduct surveillance, enforcement, investigative, and training and education activities related to the generation and transportation of waste tires throughout the state. In the past, the CHP has provided assistance to the Board in enforcing the tire hauler requirements and in locating illegal tire piles through aerial surveillance. Through the implementation of this Agreement, the CHP will continue to conduct enhanced vehicle checkpoints to ensure compliance by waste tire haulers, as well as provide ground and aerial surveillance operations. Additionally, the CHP will be used to conduct legal process service, assist Board staff in investigations, provide assistance as needed for training and training development, and perform other enforcement-related activities for the Board.

B. Environmental Issues

This Agreement will result in the implementation of activities which will assist the Board in identifying unregistered waste tire haulers as well as locating illegal tire piles throughout the state. Through these activities Board staff will be able to take appropriate enforcement action against unregistered tire haulers and the operators of illegal tire piles.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Enforcement activities conducted by the CHP and Board staff will lead to increased compliance by the waste tire regulated community. With these efforts, a decrease in illegal activity related to the transportation and disposal of waste tires would be

expected. This Agreement will also allow the CHP to assist the Board in locating illegal tire piles on an as needed basis.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Based on the available information, staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

As part of the Enforcement component of the Five-Year Plan, the Board approved $400,000 for CHP Enforcement under *The Waste and Used Tire Hauler Program and Manifest System*.

F. Legal Issues

Staff is aware of no legal issues regarding this item.

G. Environmental Justice

The enforcement of the statute and regulations pertaining to waste tire management are equally and uniformly applied to all applicable parties throughout the State of California regardless of income, population density, race, or ethnic origin.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item directly relates to the following goals and objectives of the Board's 2001 Strategic Plan:

Goal 4 – To manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promote integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts.

Objective 1: Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with federal and state waste management laws and regulations.

Objective 4: Intensify efforts to prevent illegal dumping and, where necessary, clean up illegally disposed waste and waste tire sites.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Tire Recycling Management Fund	$ 400,000	$400,000	$ 0	Consulting & Professional Services

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Scope of Work
2. Resolution Number 2005-99

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Darryl L. Petker **Phone:** (916) 341-6704
B. Legal Staff: Holly Armstrong **Phone:** (916) 341-6060
C. Administration Staff: Carol Baker **Phone**: (916) 341-6105

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

SCOPE OF WORK
California Highway Patrol

I. INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES

In Fiscal Year (FY) 1997/1998 the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) entered into an Agreement with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to create a training video on the waste tire hauler regulations which was used to conduct training of law enforcement officers statewide. In addition to the training video, CHP and Board staff created a pamphlet listing requirements for hauling waste tires and procedures for becoming registered as a waste tire hauler. In FY 1998/1999, the scope of the Agreement was expanded to include aerial surveillance to identify illegal tire disposal sites. As part of the current Agreement, which was approved by the Board at the May 2002 Board meeting, the CHP began working in cooperation with Board staff to conduct enhanced vehicle checkpoints throughout the state. The aerial surveillance program and the enhanced vehicle checkpoint activities have continued during FY 2003/2004. In 2003, the Board, in cooperation with the CHP, created and are still distributing a Waste Tire Information Reference Card, sized for use by law enforcement personnel, clearly summarizing pertinent citable and reference sections of the California Vehicle Code and Penal Code.

Through this Scope of Work (SOW) the CHP will continue most activities that have been done over the last three years under the current Agreement, and will add some new activities. These activities will include enhanced roadside tire hauler checkpoints throughout the state to ensure compliance by waste tire haulers, aerial surveillance operations, and investigative support. Additionally, the CHP will assist in conducting legal process service, assist Board staff in investigations, develop and implement training activities on the waste tire hauler regulations, and perform and support other enforcement related activities for the Board as needed. It is understood that the need for CHP assistance may change during the time of this agreement and may require additional activities not specifically mentioned in this agreement. With that realization in mind, there will be a contingency fund built into this agreement to cover unforeseen needs. The goal of this SOW is to continue to increase the compliance rates of waste tire haulers and eliminate illegal disposal of waste tires through education and enforcement activities.

The Board works closely with local enforcement personnel and agencies (Grantees) to help ensure that waste tire regulations are complied with by the use of both training and enforcement on local levels. Grantees are those legal organizations which the Board has authorized and provided funds to assist in compliance with used and waste tire issues.

II. WORK TO BE PERFORM

The Contractor Shall:

Part A

1. Conduct roadside compliance checks with Board Staff or designated waste tire enforcement personnel at selected locations, which includes, but is not limited to: landfills, transfer stations, and waste tire facilities throughout the state. These roadside compliance checks can be done on a random basis or as part of an organized Board/CHP Roadside Vehicle Checkpoint Strategy.
2. Conduct waste tire hauler vehicle stops of incoming and outgoing loads at major waste tire processing facilities with Board staff, grantees, or designated waste tire enforcement personnel. These roadside compliance checks can be done on a random basis or as part of an organized CHP Roadside Vehicle Checkpoint Strategy.
3. Assist Board staff, Grantees, or designated waste tire enforcement personnel in training, surveillance, and enforcement activities involving registered and unregistered tire haulers with a history of non-compliance.
4. Conduct increased road patrol in areas identified as having a high incidence of illegal waste tire hauling and illegal dumping.
5. Assist the Board in development and implementation of training and training materials for Board staff, Grantees, CHP staff, and Local Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Tire Enforcement Activities.

Part B

1. At Board staff's request, conduct aerial surveillance and photograph alleged illegal tire sites and activities statewide with emphasis on areas known to have a high incidence of waste tire dumping.
2. At Board staff's request, re-identify, through aerial photographs and other data, those sites that were previously referred to the Board but which staff has been unable to identify.
3. At Board staff's request, and when appropriate, fly Board staff or approved Grantees, or Local Law Enforcement Personnel over areas for surveillance, monitoring, and confirmation of waste tire disposal activities.
4. At Board staff's request, and when appropriate, provide education and training for Board and local waste tire staff on issues of safety and methods for successfully handling difficult and dangerous situations. This will include providing materials and resources necessary to develop, adjust, update, and implement training.
5. At Board staff's request, assist in the development, update, and implementation of presentations and training video(s) on waste tire hauler regulations, enforcement, surveillance, and investigation. Training video(s) will primarily be used to supplement a training session being developed by the Board and CHP staff for CHP and Local Law Enforcement Personnel. The waste tire training will emphasize many of the aspects that law enforcement personnel need to be familiar with to help enforce waste tire regulations. Those areas include, but are not limited to waste tire regulations, recognition of waste tire violations, evidence considerations, court room

preparation and testimony, and recognition of waste vs. used tires. Additional information will be provided to personnel about illegal dumping in rural and urban areas.

6. At the Request of the Board Contract Manager, and in agreement with the CHP contact, purchase equipment and supplies as necessary to fulfill the mission and purpose of this Agreement.
7. At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and in concurrence with the CHP, provide travel and per diem costs for Board Staff or Grantees when working on training and educational projects.

Part C

1. Whenever possible, services provided by the CHP for this contract will be on an overtime basis. Work on an overtime basis reduces the cost to the Board as benefits are not paid during overtime.
2. Funds in the amount of $25,000 will be set aside in this contract for contingency purposes. This amount will be used at the direction of the Board Contract Manager and with the concurrence of the CHP contact, to augment activities which may need additional resources that were unforeseen at the time this contract was created.

III. TASKS IDENTIFIED

Task 1:
At the request of, and based upon information provided by the Board, the CHP will initiate a proactive enforcement and training program for road patrol, commercial vehicle enforcement, and aerial operations with respect to waste tire hauling. CHP personnel will focus their efforts on enforcement of the California Tire Recycling Act, the California Vehicle Code Section 31560, and the California Penal Code Section 374.3 (e).

Task 2:
In cooperation with the Board, the CHP will implement a compliance and enforcement program, to be implemented at selected landfills, transfer stations, and waste tire facilities throughout the state. The program will consist of, but not be limited to: a roadside vehicle safety inspection element and appropriate records review. The vehicle safety element will be in accordance with appropriate CHP training and requirements of the California Vehicle Code and other statutes that are in force at the time of the activity. The records review will confirm that the waste tire hauler is currently registered with the Board to transport waste tires and is maintaining appropriate manifests and trip logs accompanying shipments of waste tires.

Task 3:
At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and agreement with CHP staff, conduct aerial operations throughout the state with emphasis on specific areas which have been identified by the Board as having a high incidence of illegal waste tire activity, such as stockpiling and dumping. These areas would include, but not be limited to the greater Los Angeles Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, rural areas, and the California/Mexico border areas. Sites viewed from the air would be photographed,

Global Position System (GPS) recorded and located by the nearest cross streets or other landmarks. GPS recordings should be provided to the Board in a Latitude and Longitude notation using 5-digit decimal. Photographs and location information will be related to each other by a date, time, GPS, and general location notation. This information would then be forwarded to the Board for appropriate follow-up.

Task 4:
At Board staff's request and when appropriate, fly Board staff or their designated local enforcement persons over areas for surveillance, confirmation of waste tire disposal activities, and security. As needed, meet with Board staff and review available information concerning previously photographed sites which the Board has been unable to identify. Aerial photographs and other information describing the Board efforts to locate these sites will be provided to the CHP, in an attempt to determine where the site is located.

Task 5:
At the request of the Board's Contract Manager, and upon agreement of CHP staff, assist in the development and implementation of training on used and waste tires. The training will be for both classroom and field presentations for and/or by the Board, Grantees, CHP Staff, and Local Law Enforcement Personnel. Training will include electronic presentations (Power Point and Videos) as well as handout materials. Development of training materials can be a costly and time consuming activity. This contract will allow the CHP to cover the cost of travel and per diem (as authorized by the State of California) for those approved by the Board Contract Manager and involved in the development and implementation of this training.

Task 6:
At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and in agreement with the CHP contract contact, the CHP will purchase or rent equipment and supplies as necessary to assist in the implementation of this agreement. That may include, but not be limited to: surveillance equipment, vehicles (rental), digital cameras, personnel services, and GPS equipment. Additionally, the CHP will assist Board staff in obtaining necessary encroachment permits as needed for implementation of this agreement.

IV. CONTRACT/TASK TIME FRAME

It is anticipated that work on this Interagency Agreement would begin on May 16th, 2005, and expire on June 30, 2006. Described tasks would be conducted throughout the contract period.

V. COPYRIGHT PROVISION

Contractor shall establish for the Board good title in all copyrightable and trademarkable materials developed as a result of this SOW. Such title shall include exclusive copyrights and trademarks in the name of the State of California, California Integrated Waste Management Board.

VI. CALIFORNIA WASTE TIRES

N/A

VII. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLED-CONTENT PRODUCT PROCUREMENT

In the performance of this Agreement, Contractor shall use recycled content, used or reusable products, and practice other waste reduction measures where feasible and appropriate.

Recycled Content Products: All products purchased and charged/billed to the Board to fulfill the requirements of this contract shall be Recycled Content Products (RCPs), or used (reused, remanufactured, refurbished) products. All RCPs purchased or charged/billed to the Board to fulfill the requirements of the contract shall have both the total recycled-content and the postconsumer content clearly identified on the products. Specific requirements for the aforementioned purchases and identification are discussed in the Terms and Conditions of the Contractual Agreement under Recycled-Content Product Purchasing and Certification.

The Contractor should, at a minimum, ensure that the following issues are addressed, as applicable to the services provided:

A. WRITTEN DOCUMENT PROVISION

All documents and/or reports drafted for publication by or for the Board in accordance with this contract shall adhere to the Board's *Guidelines For Preparing CIWMB Reports (available upon request)* and shall be reviewed by the Board's Contract Manager in consultation with one of the Board's editors.

In addition, these documents and/or reports shall be printed double-sided on recycled-content paper containing one hundred percent (100%) post-consumer fiber. Specific pages containing full color photographs or other ink-intensive graphics may be printed on photographic paper. The paper should identify the post-consumer recycled content of the paper (i.e., "printed on 100% post-consumer paper"). When applicable, the Contractor shall provide the Contract Manager with an electronic copy of the document and/or report for the Board's uses.

To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents.

B. CONFERENCING PROVISION

The Contractor shall take any and all steps necessary to make sure that the Event is a model for future recycling, waste prevention, diversion, buy recycled, and waste management events.

Paper Products: All paper products used to fulfill the requirements of this contract (nametags, badges, letters, envelopes, brochures, etc) must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content fiber.

Re-usable Cups, Plates & Utensils: To the greatest extent possible, use re-usable/washable utensils, dishes, tableware, etc. rather than single-use disposable products.

Leftover Food/Beverages: All leftover food and/or beverages associated with the event will be donated to an established food donation outlet. Arrangements for the donation must be made prior to the date of the event. Board staff will assist the Contractor in identifying these donation outlets, if needed.

Recycling/Composting: Arrangements must be made with the venue, sponsor, or by contract, to provide adequate collection bins for recyclables, organics (food waste) or biodegradable materials, and trash (non-recyclables). The bins should contain at least 30% post-consumer plastic. In addition, the Contractor shall work with the venue and/or sponsors to maximize diversion of the discarded materials.

Soy-based Printing Ink: To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents needed for the event.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

SCOPE OF WORK
California Highway Patrol

I. INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES

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Part A

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2. Conduct waste tire hauler vehicle stops of incoming and outgoing loads at major waste tire processing facilities with Board staff, grantees, or designated waste tire enforcement personnel. These roadside compliance checks can be done on a random basis or as part of an organized CHP Roadside Vehicle Checkpoint Strategy.
3. Assist Board staff, Grantees, or designated waste tire enforcement personnel in training, surveillance, and enforcement activities involving registered and unregistered tire haulers with a history of non-compliance.
4. Conduct increased road patrol in areas identified as having a high incidence of illegal waste tire hauling and illegal dumping.
5. Assist the Board in development and implementation of training and training materials for Board staff, Grantees, CHP staff, and Local Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Tire Enforcement Activities.

Part B

1. At Board staff's request, conduct aerial surveillance and photograph alleged illegal tire sites and activities statewide with emphasis on areas known to have a high incidence of waste tire dumping.
2. At Board staff's request, re-identify, through aerial photographs and other data, those sites that were previously referred to the Board but which staff has been unable to identify.
3. At Board staff's request, and when appropriate, fly Board staff or approved Grantees, or Local Law Enforcement Personnel over areas for surveillance, monitoring, and confirmation of waste tire disposal activities.
4. At Board staff's request, and when appropriate, provide education and training for Board and local waste tire staff on issues of safety and methods for successfully handling difficult and dangerous situations. This will include providing materials and resources necessary to develop, adjust, update, and implement training.
5. At Board staff's request, assist in the development, update, and implementation of presentations and training video(s) on waste tire hauler regulations, enforcement, surveillance, and investigation. Training video(s) will primarily be used to supplement a training session being developed by the Board and CHP staff for CHP and Local Law Enforcement Personnel. The waste tire training will emphasize many of the aspects that law enforcement personnel need to be familiar with to help enforce waste tire regulations. Those areas include, but are not limited to waste tire regulations, recognition of waste tire violations, evidence considerations, court room

preparation and testimony, and recognition of waste vs. used tires. Additional information will be provided to personnel about illegal dumping in rural and urban areas.

6. At the Request of the Board Contract Manager, and in agreement with the CHP contact, purchase equipment and supplies as necessary to fulfill the mission and purpose of this Agreement.
7. At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and in concurrence with the CHP, provide travel and per diem costs for Board Staff or Grantees when working on training and educational projects.

Part C

1. Whenever possible, services provided by the CHP for this contract will be on an overtime basis. Work on an overtime basis reduces the cost to the Board as benefits are not paid during overtime.
2. Funds in the amount of $25,000 will be set aside in this contract for contingency purposes. This amount will be used at the direction of the Board Contract Manager and with the concurrence of the CHP contact, to augment activities which may need additional resources that were unforeseen at the time this contract was created.

III. TASKS IDENTIFIED

Task 1:
At the request of, and based upon information provided by the Board, the CHP will initiate a proactive enforcement and training program for road patrol, commercial vehicle enforcement, and aerial operations with respect to waste tire hauling. CHP personnel will focus their efforts on enforcement of the California Tire Recycling Act, the California Vehicle Code Section 31560, and the California Penal Code Section 374.3 (e).

Task 2:
In cooperation with the Board, the CHP will implement a compliance and enforcement program, to be implemented at selected landfills, transfer stations, and waste tire facilities throughout the state. The program will consist of, but not be limited to: a roadside vehicle safety inspection element and appropriate records review. The vehicle safety element will be in accordance with appropriate CHP training and requirements of the California Vehicle Code and other statutes that are in force at the time of the activity. The records review will confirm that the waste tire hauler is currently registered with the Board to transport waste tires and is maintaining appropriate manifests and trip logs accompanying shipments of waste tires.

Task 3:
At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and agreement with CHP staff, conduct aerial operations throughout the state with emphasis on specific areas which have been identified by the Board as having a high incidence of illegal waste tire activity, such as stockpiling and dumping. These areas would include, but not be limited to the greater Los Angeles Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, rural areas, and the California/Mexico border areas. Sites viewed from the air would be photographed,

Global Position System (GPS) recorded and located by the nearest cross streets or other landmarks. GPS recordings should be provided to the Board in a Latitude and Longitude notation using 5-digit decimal. Photographs and location information will be related to each other by a date, time, GPS, and general location notation. This information would then be forwarded to the Board for appropriate follow-up.

Task 4:
At Board staff's request and when appropriate, fly Board staff or their designated local enforcement persons over areas for surveillance, confirmation of waste tire disposal activities, and security. As needed, meet with Board staff and review available information concerning previously photographed sites which the Board has been unable to identify. Aerial photographs and other information describing the Board efforts to locate these sites will be provided to the CHP, in an attempt to determine where the site is located.

Task 5:
At the request of the Board's Contract Manager, and upon agreement of CHP staff, assist in the development and implementation of training on used and waste tires. The training will be for both classroom and field presentations for and/or by the Board, Grantees, CHP Staff, and Local Law Enforcement Personnel. Training will include electronic presentations (Power Point and Videos) as well as handout materials. Development of training materials can be a costly and time consuming activity. This contract will allow the CHP to cover the cost of travel and per diem (as authorized by the State of California) for those approved by the Board Contract Manager and involved in the development and implementation of this training.

Task 6:
At the request of the Board Contract Manager, and in agreement with the CHP contract contact, the CHP will purchase or rent equipment and supplies as necessary to assist in the implementation of this agreement. That may include, but not be limited to: surveillance equipment, vehicles (rental), digital cameras, personnel services, and GPS equipment. Additionally, the CHP will assist Board staff in obtaining necessary encroachment permits as needed for implementation of this agreement.

IV. CONTRACT/TASK TIME FRAME

It is anticipated that work on this Interagency Agreement would begin on May 16th, 2005, and expire on June 30, 2006. Described tasks would be conducted throughout the contract period.

V. COPYRIGHT PROVISION

Contractor shall establish for the Board good title in all copyrightable and trademarkable materials developed as a result of this SOW. Such title shall include exclusive copyrights and trademarks in the name of the State of California, California Integrated Waste Management Board.

VI. CALIFORNIA WASTE TIRES

N/A

VII. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLED-CONTENT PRODUCT PROCUREMENT

In the performance of this Agreement, Contractor shall use recycled content, used or reusable products, and practice other waste reduction measures where feasible and appropriate.

Recycled Content Products: All products purchased and charged/billed to the Board to fulfill the requirements of this contract shall be Recycled Content Products (RCPs), or used (reused, remanufactured, refurbished) products. All RCPs purchased or charged/billed to the Board to fulfill the requirements of the contract shall have both the total recycled-content and the postconsumer content clearly identified on the products. Specific requirements for the aforementioned purchases and identification are discussed in the Terms and Conditions of the Contractual Agreement under Recycled-Content Product Purchasing and Certification.

The Contractor should, at a minimum, ensure that the following issues are addressed, as applicable to the services provided:

A. WRITTEN DOCUMENT PROVISION

All documents and/or reports drafted for publication by or for the Board in accordance with this contract shall adhere to the Board's *Guidelines For Preparing CIWMB Reports (available upon request)* and shall be reviewed by the Board's Contract Manager in consultation with one of the Board's editors.

In addition, these documents and/or reports shall be printed double-sided on recycled-content paper containing one hundred percent (100%) post-consumer fiber. Specific pages containing full color photographs or other ink-intensive graphics may be printed on photographic paper. The paper should identify the post-consumer recycled content of the paper (i.e., "printed on 100% post-consumer paper"). When applicable, the Contractor shall provide the Contract Manager with an electronic copy of the document and/or report for the Board's uses.

To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents.

B. CONFERENCING PROVISION

The Contractor shall take any and all steps necessary to make sure that the Event is a model for future recycling, waste prevention, diversion, buy recycled, and waste management events.

Paper Products: All paper products used to fulfill the requirements of this contract (nametags, badges, letters, envelopes, brochures, etc) must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content fiber.

Re-usable Cups, Plates & Utensils: To the greatest extent possible, use re-usable/washable utensils, dishes, tableware, etc. rather than single-use disposable products.

Leftover Food/Beverages: All leftover food and/or beverages associated with the event will be donated to an established food donation outlet. Arrangements for the donation must be made prior to the date of the event. Board staff will assist the Contractor in identifying these donation outlets, if needed.

Recycling/Composting: Arrangements must be made with the venue, sponsor, or by contract, to provide adequate collection bins for recyclables, organics (food waste) or biodegradable materials, and trash (non-recyclables). The bins should contain at least 30% post-consumer plastic. In addition, the Contractor shall work with the venue and/or sponsors to maximize diversion of the discarded materials.

Soy-based Printing Ink: To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents needed for the event.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-99

Consideration Of Scope Of Work For Agreement With The California Highway Patrol To Conduct Enhanced Enforcement, Security Assistance, Education, Training, Investigative Assistance And Surveillance For the Waste Tire Enforcement Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2004/2005)

WHEREAS, the State of California generates more than 31 million waste tires annually and 20 million of these tires are diverted from stockpiling or disposal in landfills; and

WHEREAS, Public Resource Code 42800 *et seq.* established the Waste Tire Program for the State of California and assigned responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board); and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 876 (Escutia, Statutes 2000, Chapter 838) is a comprehensive measure that extended and expanded California's regulatory program related to the management of waste and used tires and requires the adoption of a comprehensive Five-Year Plan for the allocation of tire program funds and the management of waste tires in California; and

WHEREAS, The *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program,* (*2nd Edition covering FYs 2003/04 through 2008/09)* adopted by the Board at its May 2002, meeting, allocates $400,000 for the Waste and Used Tire Hauler Program and Manifesting System.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the Scope of Work and Agreement with the California Highway Patrol for FY 2004/2005 in the amount of $400,000 and directs the Executive Director to enter into an Agreement with the California Highway Patrol.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 22

ITEM
Consideration Of Adoption Of Negative Declaration And Approval Of The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site Remediation Project

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) has assumed the role as lead agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site Remediation Project located in Sonoma County. The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site is one of a group of several waste tire sites located in the Sonoma area that the Board is pursuing remediation. This item is for the consideration of adoption of the Negative Declaration and approval of the remediation project by the Board.

II. ITEM HISTORY

At the February 18, 2004 Board Meeting staff updated the Board on the implementation of its direction in Resolution 2003-383 (Revised), approved at the July 15, 2003 meeting.

At the July 15, 2003 meeting considering remediation options for the Sonoma County waste tire sites, the Board directed staff to issue Cleanup and Abatement Orders to the five "Group 1" waste tire sites and negotiate with the landowners regarding a Board managed remediation limited to tire removal and cost recovery only.

Prior to the July 15, 2003 Board Meeting, the Special Waste Committee had conducted a workshop on September 19, 2002 in Sonoma County to get a status report and hear testimony from the landowners, Board staff, and other regulatory agencies on the Sonoma County waste tire sites. A similar presentation was also made to the Special Waste Committee on April 8, 2003.

There had also been discussion of the Sonoma tire sites by the Special Waste Committee and the Board during the Workshops and Board Meetings in response to testimony on the *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program*.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

As the lead agency for the CEQA, the Board has the authority to adopt the Negative Declaration. The Board also has discretionary authority to approve waste tire remediation projects.

The Board may:
1. Adopt the Negative Declaration and approve the remediation project;
2. Not adopt the Negative Declaration nor approve the remediation project;
3. Postpone action until a future Board meeting.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1 – Adoption of the Negative Declaration and approve the Remediation Project.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Site Description and History

The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site is located in Sonoma County at 4223 Adobe Road, Petaluma. The site topography consists of a ravine approximately 3,800 feet long in which approximately 500,000 tires are located.

The Board has been working on the Sonoma County Waste Tire Sites for about 10 years. The Beebe Family Ranch is among the seven "Group 1" waste tire sites that have been issued Cleanup and Abatement Orders and is eligible for a negotiated cost recovery with respect to the cost of the Board's removal of the tires at the site. Placement of tires on these sites was at the recommendation of the Southern Sonoma Soil Conservation District, which in essence considered the use of waste tires as erosion control a "beneficial reuse" of the tires. The Board conditioned any adjustment to the amount of cost recovery to be recouped from the landowners upon the following:

1. The landowners accept full responsibility for all projects undertaken at their properties, and they obtain all permits and/or other authorizations required by any other public agency including CEQA compliance;

2. The Board's involvement in any projects at the properties would be limited to waste tire removal only;

3. The landowners accept full responsibility for any mitigation measures required by any public agency as a result of the waste tire removal (including but not limited to erosion control, slope stability and/or wildlife protection). The Board's responsibilities terminate upon removal of the tires, and it will not be considered a party to any future issues associated with any mitigation measures;

4. The landowners provide documentation of any funds and resources that they have expended to date on tire removal, stabilization and/or abatement measures; and

5. The landowners agree to satisfy their negotiated cost recovery obligations.

With respect to the Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site, the landowners have agreed to the above conditions, and will be providing the Board with the aforementioned documentation of expenditures prior to the Board determining the amount of the adjustment to cost recovery for the Board's tire removal costs to be recouped from the landowners.

While often Board remediation work qualifies for a "categorical exemption" from the CEQA process (for example, where the removal of the tires involves no construction work and provides an environmental benefit without any reasonable possibility of significant environmental impacts), at the Beebe Family Ranch there are at least two factors which called for undergoing the CEQA process and preparing a Negative Declaration:

(1) The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) have advised that the tire removal may cause an increase in erosion and sedimentation load to the watershed where the tire piles are located, which could result in adverse impacts to fish and wildlife. Thus, a categorical exemption is not available for these sites; and

(2) Several federally-designated endangered species and their habitats have been identified at sites in Sonoma County, so it is necessary to consider the potential for endangered species at the Beebe Ranch site.

Compliance with the CEQA process is an integral part of this project and a Notice of Determination needs to be filed before several key permits may be issued. Without these permits the remediation project may not begin.

B. Environmental Issues

Both the Board-managed remediation and the erosion control projects carried out by the property owner, or by other public or private entities at the direction of the property owner, will need to comply with the requirements of the appropriate public agencies. The agencies who will likely oversee these activities include RWQCB, DFG, and the Army Corps of Engineers/Fish and Wildlife Service.

CEQA requirements for the remediation of the Beebe Family Ranch have been met through the Board's adoption of that certain "Initial Study/Negative Declaration, Beebe Family Ranch LLC Tire Removal Project, Petaluma California, November 2004". The Board as lead agency is responsible for assuring CEQA compliance.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site poses a significant threat to public health and safety and the environment (e.g., tire fires and diseases transmitted by mosquitoes including the West Nile Virus).

D. Stakeholder Impacts

The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site owners are not opposed to the remediation of the illegal tire piles on their sites and anticipate negotiating remediation costs with the Board.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Funding for the remediation of the waste tires has been identified under Short-Term Remediation Projects section in the Five-Year Plan.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Remediation efforts on these sites should not adversely impact the Board's environmental justice efforts and will eliminate a significant threat to public health and safety and the environment as well as discourage future illegal dumping in this area.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4, which is to manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment and promote integrated and consistent permitting, inspection, and enforcement efforts and achieve Objective 4, which is to intensify efforts to prevent illegal dumping and where necessary, cleanup illegal disposed waste and waste tire sites.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

The remediation of these projects would be funded through the Short Term Remediation Projects. The Board's *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program* identifies funding for Short-Term Remediation Projects.

The new short-term remediation contract was approved by the Board in February 2005 for an amount not to exceed $3 million, and is currently funded at $1.5 million. The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Remediation Project is estimated at approximately $1.2 million.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution Number 2005-100

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Albert Johnson/Bob Fujii **Phone:** (916) 341-6687/6419
B. Legal Staff: Steve Levine/Michael Bledsoe **Phone:** (916) 341-6064/6058
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:** N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-100

Consideration Of Adoption Of Negative Declaration And Approval Of The Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site Remediation Project.

WHEREAS, the Beebe Family Ranch is an illegal waste tire site located in Sonoma County at 4223 Adobe Road in a rural area of Petaluma; and

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 42826 authorizes the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to expend money from the California Tire Recycling Management Fund to perform any cleanup, abatement, or remedial work required to prevent substantial pollution, nuisance, or injury to the public health or safety at waste tire sites where responsible parties failed to take appropriate action as ordered by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the subject waste tire site poses a significant threat to public health and safety and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Board approved the report *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program (2nd Edition Covering Fiscal Years 2003/2004-2007/2008)*, which included a $1,500,000 allocation in Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005 and a $1,500,000 allocation in FY 2005/2006 for Short-Term Remediation Projects; and

WHEREAS, on July 15, 2003, the Board approved the Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site as eligible for a negotiated cost recovery with respect to the cost of the Board's removal of the tires at the site, subject to the landowners fulfilling certain conditions; and

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2003, the Board issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 2003-010562-CAO to the Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site; and

WHEREAS, the owners/operators of the subject waste tire site have agreed to the conditions set by the Board to be eligible for a negotiated cost recovery with respect to the cost of the Board's removal of the tires at the site; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has caused to be completed an environmental analysis and caused to be prepared an initial study for the proposed Beebe Family Ranch, LLC Tire Removal Project, Petaluma, California, and has determined that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment, provided the requirements set forth in the proposed Negative Declaration are complied with; and

WHEREAS, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) [PRC Sections 21000, et. seq.], and State CEQA Guidelines [Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15074(b)] require that, prior to approval of a proposed project, the Board, as Lead Agency, shall consider the proposed Negative Declaration for the proposed project, together with any comments received

during the public review period. The Board shall adopt the Negative Declaration if it finds, on the basis of the whole record, including the Initial Study and any comments received, that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the Negative Declaration reflects the Board's independent judgment and analysis; and

WHEREAS, the Board has caused to be circulated the proposed Negative Declaration to public agencies through the State Clearinghouse, and has made the document available to the public at the Petaluma Public Library and the Sonoma County Clerk's Office, and announced the availability of the proposed Negative Declaration in a newspaper of general circulation, the Argus Courier, for the time period as required by the State CEQA Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the Board has caused to be reviewed and considered all comments received during the State agency and public review period;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, based on the information and analysis set forth in the Negative Declaration, the Board has determined that the project, as proposed, will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board finds the Negative Declaration was caused to be prepared by Board staff under the general direction of the Board's Executive Director and reflects the Board's independent judgment and analysis; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board adopts the Negative Declaration and approves the Beebe Family Ranch Waste Tire Site Remediation Project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs staff to cause to be prepared and submitted a Notice of Determination for the approved project to the State Clearinghouse for filing as required by the State CEQA Guidelines [Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 15075] and to file the record of the proceedings resulting in the adoption of this Negative Declaration in the Board's central files and to file the transcript of this hearing in the Board's library. The record shall be available for review and copying through the Board's custodian of records.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 23

ITEM

Consideration Of Adoption Of Proposed Emergency Regulations And Request For Direction To Formally Notice Amendments To The California Uniform Waste And Used Tire Manifest System

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

At the February 15, 2005 Board Meeting, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) approved revisions to the Waste Tire Manifest System (WTMS) described in Option 2, Comprehensive Trip Log, in Agenda Item 22 (Attachment 1). The Board also directed staff to prepare emergency regulations for approval as needed to implement the Option 2 revisions to the WTMS.

Option 2 entailed developing a Comprehensive Trip Log (CTL) form that would be completed and submitted by the hauler on behalf of the generator and the end-use facility, in place of the current manifest form and trip log. This option is based on a new form to be completed by haulers who are not participating in electronic data submittal. The form would provide trip log "receipts" which are given to the generator and the end use facility. The information required on the CTL could be submitted electronically, or via paper format for data input, based on the hauler's invoice.

Pursuant to the Board's direction, staff has prepared proposed emergency regulations (Attachment 2) that revise the current Waste and Used Tire Hauler Registration and Manifesting regulations to phase in the new CTL to replace the current Waste Tire Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log.

II. ITEM HISTORY

Board staff have summarized the lengthy history of the Board's efforts in the area of waste tire manifests in the November 2004 Agenda Item, which is referred to in the February 2005 Agenda Item (Attachment 1). More recently, Board action included:

- On August 19 and September 8, 2004, workshops were held in Sacramento and Diamond Bar to obtain stakeholder input on ways to improve the efficiency and simplify the process used in the Waste and Used Tire Manifest System. Remedies such as a simpler manifesting document and further expanding the use of Electronic Data Transfer and/or a Web-Based Data Entry for haulers to input their manifest information and minimize their reporting requirements were discussed.

- On January 24, 2005, another workshop was held in Sacramento to obtain input from stakeholders concerning the "Comprehensive Trip Log" and the "Quarterly Summary Report," and to demonstrate the ease of using the Web Based Data Entry option for haulers interested in using their own forms and submitting electronic reports to the Board. Both the CTL and Web Based Data Entry were well received by these stakeholders.
- At the February 15, 2005 Board Meeting, the Board approved revisions to the WTMS described in Option 2, CTL, in Agenda Item 22 (Attachment 1). The Board also directed staff to prepare emergency regulations for approval as needed to implement the Option 2 revisions to the WTMS.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

Board members may decide to:

1. Approve the proposed emergency regulations for adoption with no change; find the proposed emergency regulations exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process requirements, and direct staff to complete the rulemaking process with the Office of Administrative Law, and adopt Resolution Number 2005-101.
2. Approve the proposed emergency regulations for adoption with changes and direct staff to proceed as in Option No. 1.
3. Direct staff to take other actions consistent with the Board's direction.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the proposed emergency regulations and direct staff to submit the proposed regulation package to the Office of Administrative Law as presented in Option 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Attachment 1, the February 2005 Board Agenda Item on the WTMS provides a detailed discussion of the background, history, and critical issues considered during analysis of proposed changes to the WTMS, including the CTL alternative for which the Board directed staff to prepare emergency regulations. Attachment 1 also refers to the November 2004 Board Agenda Item on the WTMS, which provides a more thorough analysis of the CTL.

B. Environmental Issues

Compliance with the CEQA for this Rulemaking:

Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 19, Section 15308 - Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment, is the appropriate categorical exemption supporting the proposed amendments' exemption from CEQA.

"Class 8 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment."

If the Board determines the regulatory amendments are exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above noted exemption, staff will file a Notice of Exemption with the State Office of Planning and Research.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Please see the response to this heading in Agenda Item No. 22 (Attachment 1)

D. Stakeholder Impacts

The proposed CTL aligns the paper manifest process with the "only the hauler reports "EDT and Web-based data entry approaches. It provides for the collection and reporting of pertinent information on the pick up and delivery of tires. It identifies the generator, hauler and/or end user to each transaction. And while it does not provide "reconciliation" to each Hauler trip, it does provide specific information on the date, time, name and address, trucks and tire load amounts for the tracking and enforcement of waste tire haulers, generator and end users. The form as introduced to the stakeholders in the workshops both in Sacramento and Diamond Bar appeared to be acceptable to the community, as they liked its format and simplicity. The CTL form option will still provide an adequate enforcement and tracking ability while reducing the paper volume for stakeholders by up to 60 percent.

The CTL strikes a common sense compromise between the existing manifest system and tracking program needs for basic tire enforcement. It reduces business overhead for the hauler, generator, and end-use facility. For the Board, it reduces paper form printing, handling and processing.

It provides a common and uniform approach to Waste Tire data gathering by having both paper and electronic data processes whereby the hauler is the responsible reporting party, regardless of reporting options. And finally, it meets the intent of Senate Bill 876 for accountability of all parties in the tire transaction, while providing the information necessary for auditing enforcement of the State's growing tire problem.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Funding will be required to reconfigure the existing WTMS database and for the development of the CTL. Developmental costs to expand the use of WTMS to incorporate the CTL will include development of the form, and printing and processing costs. These costs are expected to be moderate, as the CTL process will be built upon the existing WTMS, and those developmental costs have already been incurred. The additional funds can be allocated from the current Tire Fund.

F. Legal Issues

See Item History for the legal authority to enact these regulations.

G. Environmental Justice

The "California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System" is equally and uniformly applied to all applicable parties throughout the State of California regardless of income, population density, race, or ethnic origin.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

With the implementation of the CTL, this item directly relates to the following goals and objectives of the Board's 2001 Strategic Plan:

- **Goal 1**—Increase participation in resource conservation, integrated waste management, waste prevention, and product stewardship to reduce waste and create a sustainable infrastructure:

  Objective 1: Promote environmentally sound and financially viable waste prevention and materials management practices among all actors in the life cycle of products and services.

- **Goal 3**—Educate the public to better understand and participate in resource conservation and integrated waste management strategies.

  Objective 1: Increase the level of environmental education and technical assistance support provided to all Californians about resource conservation and integrated waste management strategies.

- **Goal 5**—Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the California Integrated Waste Management Board in pursuit of its mission.

  Objective 3: Improve the exchange of and access to information internally and externally.

- **Goal 7**—Promote a "zero-waste California" where the public, industry, and government strive to reduce, reuse, or recycle all municipal solid waste materials back into nature or the marketplace in a manner that protects human health and the environment and honors the principles of California's Integrated Waste Management Act.

  Objective 1: Promote source reduction to minimize the amount of waste generated.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

The $1.1 million allocated in Table 10 of the Waste and Used Tire Hauler Program and Manifest System Budget of the Board-approved Five-Year Plan is adequate to accommodate the proposed program modifications to the WTMS.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. February 15-16, 2005 Board Agenda Item 22
2. Proposed Emergency Regulations
3. Resolution Number 2005-101

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff:	Tom Micka	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6420
	Keith Cambridge	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6422
B. Legal Staff:	Wendy Breckon	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6068
C. Administration Staff:	N/A	**Phone:**	N/A

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

February 15-16, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 22

ITEM

Consideration and Request for Direction on Proposed Revisions to the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

At Board Member direction, CIWMB staff developed and implemented the current automated California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System (WTMS) in 2003-04, in response to the requirements of SB 876. The WTMS is an integral part of the Board's overall tire enforcement program, as it provides a regulatory process under which all of the participants must report all tire transactions. The current WTMS has been in operation since July 1, 2003, and has encountered a number of challenges, including: lack of funding for additional CIWMB staff to support the WTMS; the addition of a newly regulated community of 10,000-12,000 tire dealers and generators who had to be identified and educated on WTMS requirements; and, a high volume of reporting forms generated by the entire regulated community of tire dealers, haulers and end use facility operators.

In early 2004, staff were directed to accelerate review of the tire manifest program and develop options for the Board to consider that would simplify the waste tire tracking and reporting process, improve the efficiency of the Waste Tire Manifest System and reduce the paperwork volumes. In November 2004, the Special Waste Committee directed staff to conduct a stakeholder workshop to obtain comments on proposed changes to the WTMS. The workshop was held on January 24, 2005, and the comments received are summarized in this agenda item.

The purpose of this item is for the Board to consider the WTMS as currently structured and to review proposed revisions that could improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the tracking system by reducing the amount of paperwork, while maintaining the ability of the Board to achieve the Waste Tire enforcement and market development objectives. These objectives are discussed in greater detail in November 2004 Board Agenda Item 3, which was presented to the Special Waste Committee in November 2004, and is included as Attachment 1. These proposals are:

1. Utilizing the existing WTMS, more fully implement electronic submittal of data, through Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) and a Web-based data entry site for waste tire haulers to enter their information via the Web. The EDT and Web-based data entry allow the hauler to report on behalf of the generator and the end-use facility, using their own CIWMB approved invoice. If a majority of haulers do not participate in EDT and Web-based data entry, the WTMS may remain primarily a paper-based system because generators and end-use facilities will have to continue to use paper reporting documents. As part of this proposal, staff could develop software that would maintain customer lists and print client

information on the manifest and/or trip logs to assist the generator, hauler and end-use facility with the paperwork burden.

2. Develop a Comprehensive Trip Log (CTL) form that would be completed and submitted by the hauler on behalf of the generator and the end-use facility, in place of the current manifest form and trip log. This option is based on a new form to be completed by haulers who are not participating in electronic data submittal. The form provides trip log "receipts" which are given to the generator and the end use facility. The information required on the CTL could be submitted electronically, or via paper format for data input, based on the hauler's invoice.Develop a summary reporting system that requires all waste tire haulers, generators and end use facilities to submit a quarterly report to the CIWMB summarizing the number of waste tires generated, hauled or put to an end use, by TPID number, in place of the current manifest form and trip log. This option is based on a hauler invoice, with all entities reporting. Quarterly reports could be submitted electronically, or via paper format for electronic scanning.

II. ITEM HISTORY

Board staff have summarized the lengthy history of the Board's efforts in the area of waste tire manifests in the attached November 2004 agenda item (Attachment 1). More recently, Board action included:

- On August 19 and September 8, 2004 workshops were held in Sacramento and Diamond Bar to obtain stakeholder input on ways to improve the efficiency and simplify the process used in the Waste and Used Tire Manifest System. Some suggested remedies included a simpler manifesting document, the "Comprehensive Trip Log," and further expanding the use of EDT and a Web-Based Data Entry for haulers to input their manifest information and minimize their reporting requirements.
- On January 24, 2005, another workshop was held in Sacramento to obtain input from stakeholders concerning the "Comprehensive Trip Log" and the "Quarterly Summary Report" and to demonstrate the ease of using the Web Based Data Entry option for haulers interested in using their own forms and submitting electronic reports to the Board. Both the Comprehensive Trip Log and Web Based Data Entry were well received by these stakeholders.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

Following are the actions the Board may take, based upon the proposed options below, to modify the Waste and Used Tire Manifest System (WTMS).

The Board may:

- Direct staff to implement any of the proposed options listed below;
- Modify and then direct staff to implement any of the proposed options listed below;
- Direct staff to provide additional information, and bring the proposed options back to a future meeting of the Board.

A. Proposed Modifications to the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System (WTMS) for Board Consideration

The following is a summary of three proposed options for Board consideration. Each option is described in more detail in Attachment 1, the November 2004 Board Agenda Item on the WTMS.

Option 1 – More fully implement electronic data submittal for the existing paper based Waste and Used Tire Manifest System.

Continue to implement the current paper-based WTMS that requires every generator, hauler and end-use facility to document each tire transaction and then to submit a copy of that transaction in the form of a completed manifest or trip log to the CIWMB for tracking and reconciliation. Implementation would continue with the suggested improvements detailed below:

- Continue the paper form process and expand the Pilot Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) project. The EDT module allows haulers to report on behalf of the generator and end-use facility, and to send data from their tire transactions to the Board electronically on a monthly schedule. The data is generated through software programmed to extract the data from the participating hauler's internal accounting system or operation. This project is based on use of the hauler's invoice, as approved by the CIWMB to ensure it captures all required information.
- Test and implement a new Web-based data entry option that has been developed by staff, which would allow the hauler to report on behalf of the generator and end-use facilities, using the hauler's own invoice form, once it is reviewed and approved by the CIWMB to ensure all required information is captured. The Web-based data entry allows anyone with an Internet connection to access the Board's Tire website where all tire transaction information can be entered, in lieu of submitting the paper forms.
- Develop a software package that would allow haulers who cannot or prefer not to utilize EDT or Web-based data entry to input their client base onto a trip log or similar document. The client information would be retained by the hauler and updated when needed. The software would simplify the process and make it easier to complete the forms.

Pros and Cons -- Option 1

The November 2004 agenda item (Attachment 1) provides a more detailed description and discussion of this option.

Pros:

- If EDT or Web-based data entry is selected, the hauler reports on behalf of the generator and the end-use facility, allowing staff efforts to focus only haulers, which staff believes is the most beneficial in terms of accuracy of data, compliance with requirements, and most effective use of resources.
- With EDT or Web-based data entry, the generator and end-use facility would not be required to submit forms or report directly to the CIWMB, but would still be part of the system by maintaining records for 3 years for audit and enforcement purposes.
- With EDT and Web-based data entry, reporting by the hauler would be based on their own Board approved invoice which simplifies reporting, and which should decrease completion errors, and increase data quality.
- This option captures all key information for enforcement purposes: pick up and delivery transactions and dates; quantities of tires exchanged; truck and decal information; specific information regarding the generator, hauler and end use facility by tying the TPID of generator, hauler and end use facility to specific pick up and deliveries; and driver information.
- Provides cross-referencing ability at the trip level between all three parties for enforcement purposes.

- Use of EDT and Web-based data entry would significantly reduce the number of forms required to be completed and submitted by all reporting parties and significantly reduce staff time expended mailing out forms and processing forms upon receipt.
- Although the hauler will be reporting on behalf of the end-use facility, these facilities would still be required to submit information on unregistered haulers to the CIWMB, ensuring that the Board can still follow up on this information.

Cons:

- EDT and Web-based data entry would place the majority of the responsibility on the hauler to submit information on behalf of the generator and end-use facility.
- EDT and Web based data entry will not be mandatory, so the Board may not obtain the full benefits that full participation would bring because many generators, haulers and end-use facilities will continue to use the paper-based forms.
- Generators, haulers and end-use facilities that use a hauler who is unwilling or unable to participate in EDT or Web-based data entry would still be required to submit the existing manifest and trip log forms.
- This option will be more time consuming for both the regulated community and for Board staff in terms of time to complete the forms, number of forms, and required reporting by all if not using EDT or Web-base data entry.
- It would not reduce the paperwork burden on the regulated community or simplify the process, or reduce the burden and cost to the Board.

Option 2 – Implement a Comprehensive Trip Log (CTL) based system in place of the existing manifest and trip log.

This option would eliminate the existing manifest and trip log forms, and instead would require completion of a single, paper Comprehensive Trip Log (new form) by the Hauler for transportation of waste or used tires. It builds from the "only the hauler reports" approach currently used with the EDT and Web-based reporting mechanisms. Like the above approach, it allows the hauler to report tire transactions on behalf of the generator and end-use facility using a single form.

Under this option, the hauler would 1) obtain and report all required information on tire transactions, including the identification of the generator and the end use facility, 2) provide the generator and end use facility with a Trip Log Receipt for each load; and 3) submit the CTL form to the CIWMB within 14 days of the tire transaction. The Trip Log receipts provided to the generator and end use facility would be maintained by them for 3 years at their facility location for enforcement purposes.

Reporting of the information collected under this option would be by electronic data submittal through EDT and Web-based data entry, as well as by the paper form.

Pros and Cons -- Option 2

The November 2004 agenda item (Attachment 1) provides a more detailed description and discussion of this option.

Pros:

- The hauler would report on behalf of the generator and the end-use facility, allowing staff efforts to focus only haulers, which staff believes is the most beneficial in terms of accuracy of data, compliance with requirements, and most effective use of resources.

- The generator and end-use facility would not be required to submit forms to the CIWMB, but would still be part of the system by maintaining records for 3 years for audit and enforcement purposes.
- Reporting by the hauler would be based on their own Board approved invoice if using EDT or Web-based data entry, which will lessen the burden, simplify the process, and increase data quality.
- Reporting using the new Comprehensive Trip Log will be simpler, which should decrease completion errors and increase data quality.
- For enforcement purposes captures all key information except trip information.
- Provides a level of cross referencing down to the load level.
- Would significantly reduce the number of forms required to be completed and submitted (75%); and significantly reduce staff time in mailing out forms and processing forms upon receipt.
- Would reduce costs for CIWMB from pre-paid postage and postage out-going as only haulers not participating in EDT or Web-based data entry will submit forms to the CIWMB (800 haulers only vs. 11-13,000 generators, haulers and end use facilities).
- Although the hauler will be reporting on their behalf, end-use facilities would still be required to submit information on unregistered haulers to the CIWMB, ensuring that the Board can still follow up on this information.

Cons:

- Would place the majority of the responsibility on the hauler to submit information on behalf of the generator and end-use facility.
- EDT and Web-based data entry will not be mandatory, so may not obtain the full benefits that full participation would bring.
- Will show individual pick up and delivery of tires, but does not associate a specific pickup or delivery to a specific trip. Therefore the Comprehensive Trip Log option tracks at the load level but not at the trip level.
- Will require regulatory changes.
- Information not captured by the CTL format: import; export; hauler exemption information categories; in transit load information; date on tire types and amounts; intended use; comments.

Option 3 – Implement a Summary Quarterly Reporting system for all generators, haulers, and end-use facilities

This option would eliminate the existing manifest and trip log forms, and instead would require **each** generator, hauler and end-use facility to submit to the CIWMB a quarterly summary report, in a reporting format developed by the Board.

The report would provide summary information only on the number of tires generated, the tire generator's location, the number of tires hauled by a registered hauler, and the number of tires processed by the end use facility, along with identifying information such as names, addresses, and TPID numbers.

Reporting of this information would be done by electronic data submittal through EDT and Web-based data entry, as well as the paper form.

Pros and Cons -- Option 3

The November 2004 agenda item (Attachment 1) provides a more detailed description and discussion of this option.

Pros:

- As currently described, the generator, hauler, and end-use facility would all be required to report, so they would all be a part of the system and would be required to maintain records for 3 years for audit and enforcement purposes.
- Would greatly simplify reporting for the generator, hauler and end-use facility because reporting would be based on invoices rather than multiple forms, and only one summary report per quarter would be required.
- It may be possible to allow the hauler to report on behalf of the generator and end-use facility, if using EDT or Web-based data entry.
- Would provide a summary of number of tires by quarter, by generator, hauler and end use facility and TPID number for enforcement and market development purposes.
- Provides cross-referencing ability between all three parties at a summary level.
- Would place less burden on the generator, hauler and end-use facility as transaction specific manifests and logs would not be required to be completed and would thus significantly reduce the number of forms required to be submitted by the generator, hauler, and end-use facility (between 40-45%).
- Would significantly reduce staff time in mailing out forms and processing forms upon receipt.
- Would reduce costs for CIWMB from pre-paid postage and postage out-going as only generators, haulers and end-use facilities not participating in EDT or We-based data entry will submit paper forms to the CIWMB.
- End-use facilities would still be required to submit information on unregistered haulers to the CIWMB, ensuring that the Board can still follow up on this information.

Cons:

- For enforcement purposes, will not provide load dates, load amounts, type, hauler registration or truck decal information. Invoices would have to be reviewed at the generator/hauler/end-use location for this information.
- Places more of a burden on the generator, hauler and end-use facility to maintain accurate record of tire usage for a 90-day period in order to prepare report, rather than capturing or recording information at time of each transaction, which could result in data accuracy problems.
- Could create a workload management issue, as staff will be receiving all quarterly reports at once versus receiving a constant flow of forms.
- Haulers that act in the multiple roles of generator, hauler and end-use facility will be required to complete more than one quarterly report.
- Will require statutory and regulatory changes.
- Implementation will require substantial data management system development, requiring a substantial staff and resource allocation.
- EDT and Web-based data entry will not be mandatory, so may not obtain the full benefits that full participation would bring.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board approve Option 2 and further asks the Board to direct staff to initiate emergency regulations to incorporate the "Comprehensive Trip Log" into existing regulations.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Attachment 1, the November 2004 Board agenda item on the WTMS provides a detailed discussion of the background, history and critical issues considered during analysis of proposed changes to the WTMS.

Special Waste Committee WTMS Workshop

As directed by the Special Waste Committee, staff conducted a workshop on January 24, 2005 in Sacramento in order to obtain comments from stakeholders regarding options for revising the Waste Tire Manifest System. Staff provided background and a description of the three options proposed in this agenda item. In summary, the majority of the participants expressed support for Option 2, the Comprehensive Trip Log, and particularly for the use of Electronic Data Submittal and Web-based Data Submittal. Concerns were expressed about accountability in any system that allows the hauler to report on behalf of the other parties to tire transactions; and how generators and end-use facilities can ensure that the information that is submitted on their behalf by the hauler is correct. Staff clarified that retreaders can continue to use the Retreader Trip Log that was recently implemented for them; and that end-use facilities will still be required to report unregistered haulers to the Board. In addition, it was suggested that the CIWMB consider an incentive program (bounty) for haulers submitting the Comprehensive Trip Log to the Board, to encourage compliance with the requirements.

A more detailed summary of questions and answers is included as part of this agenda item as Attachment 2.

B. Environmental Issues

If any revisions to the regulations are adopted by the Board, staff will conduct any environmental analysis required under CEQA and submit any required environmental documents to the Board for its consideration.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The Waste Tire Manifest System has been in production for just over one year. In that time the Board has received over 300,000 paper manifest/log forms and 130,000 electronic WTMS records. As noted previously, the WTMS paper process is staff intensive and is somewhat problematic in data quality and completeness. The EDT data, by contrast, is complete and is of generally higher accuracy. The current EDT process and proposed Web-based data entry have a significantly lower staff preparation time and are submitted on a set schedule established between the participants and the Board.

The Waste Tire program is considered foundational to the mission of this Board and to the state as a whole, as past Board actions reflect. If the Board is to continue to support a Waste Tire program, it must have some form of a Waste Tire Manifest System and an Enforcement program as components. The question is how to do this

given the current fiscal and staffing constraints. The regulated community associated with the waste tire program is large - 10,000 – 12,000 generators, 800 registered haulers, and 200 plus end-use facilities, and California is a large and populated state with many automobiles and a very large number of waste and used tires. These tires must be accounted for and dealt with in a systematic and efficient way that recognizes the needs of industry and the Board to work cooperatively to manage the environmental hazard that waste and used tires represent. Given the above options and the stated need for an effective manifest and tire enforcement program, EDT and Web-based data entry are sound and accessible alternatives that provide for lower data collection costs, higher data accuracy and more timely data submission. Using these two data entry options has the least impact on the participant's current business processes. Any option selected by the Board should include electronic data submittal as the principal method used by the regulated entities wherever possible.

To begin to achieve a more workable manifest system and to provide support to the Board's emerging Tire Enforcement program, it is critical that the Board seek, with appropriate oversight and criteria, the ability to enable waste tire industry businesses to participate in the EDT and Web Based Data Entry programs. The Board can do this by providing technical assistance to those members of the regulated community who might best benefit and by leveraging the Board's own existing data resources. In addition the Board should seek to align any paper manifest processes that will be required with the EDT and Web based EDT approach where "only the hauler reports." This approach has proved workable and acceptable to the regulated community as evidenced in the three recent public hearings on various manifest options and as reviewed by the larger haulers in the State.

The objectives of SB 876 - tracking the movement of waste and used tires; identifying illegal haulers and disposal; an enhanced enforcement program; and reliable data for market development - all derive from accurate and complete data within the WTMS. An opportunity exists now to potentially lower the cost for that data collection by providing some level of assistance to the regulated community from whom the WTMS data is being generated.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Option 1 –Paper Manifests, Electronic Data Transmission and Web Based Data Entry under current WTMS

Staff anticipate that many generators, haulers and end-use facilities will continue to use the paper-based manifests and trip logs. A number of participants under the current WTMS process use an electronic process for reporting tire transaction data to the Board. Of the two, electronic data submittal is considered more accurate and convenient than the paper. Staff is hopeful that more haulers, both large and small, can utilize the EDT and Web-based data entry processes for the submission of their records. It is believed that once in production and available to the waste tire haulers, this process will be received well and widely used in lieu of the existing paper manifesting forms. Web-based data entry is a very viable approach that would broaden the use of EDT and allow participants to submit data easily and securely through the Internet to the Board's website.

Option 2 - Comprehensive Trip Log

The Comprehensive Trip Log option aligns the paper manifest process with the "only the hauler reports "EDT and Web-based data entry approaches. It provides for the collection and reporting of pertinent information on the pick up and delivery of tires. It identifies the generator, hauler and/or end user to each transaction. And while it does not provide "reconciliation" to each Hauler trip, it does provide specific information on the date, time, name and address, trucks and tire load amounts for the tracking and enforcement of waste tire haulers, generator and end users. The form as introduced to the stakeholders in the workshops both in Sacramento and Diamond Bar appeared to be acceptable to the community, as they liked its format and simplicity. If the Comprehensive Trip Log form option is selected it will still provide an adequate enforcement and tracking ability while reducing the paper volume for stakeholders by up to 60%.

This option strikes a common sense compromise between the existing manifest system and tracking program needs for basic tire enforcement. It reduces business overhead for the hauler, generator and end-use facility. For the Board, it reduces paper form printing, handling and processing.

It provides a common and uniform approach to Waste Tire data gathering by having both **paper and electronic data processes whereby the hauler is the responsible reporting party**, regardless of reporting options. And finally, it meets the intent of SB 876 for accountability of all parties in the tire transaction while providing the information necessary for auditing, enforcement of the State's growing tire problem.

Option 3- Quarterly Summary Reporting Proposal

This option will reduce the paperwork burden somewhat, but require a different type of reporting by all entities. In this option, each generator, hauler and end-use facility will be required to maintain records upon which to base a quarterly report summarizing their tire transaction activities. In contrast to Options 1 and 2, the hauler will not report on behalf of the over 10,000 generators, or the end-use facilities. As with the above, EDT and Web-based data entry are viable reporting means.

E. Fiscal Impacts

Option 1 - Electronic Data Transmission and Web Based Data Entry under current WTMS

Funding was approved in March 2004 for expanded uses of the EDT and Web-based processes and existing monies could be used to develop the software package in this option. Ongoing form processing costs for the current Manifest and Trip logs forms are estimated to be $300,000. These funds are being allocated from the current Tire Fund. Additional developmental costs for improvements to the system should be minimal, as the major costs have already been incurred.

Option 2 - Comprehensive Trip Log

Funding will be required to reconfigure the existing WTMS database and for the development of the Comprehensive Trip Log. Developmental costs to expand the use of WTMS to incorporate the Comprehensive Trip Log will include development of the form, and printing and processing costs. These costs are expected to be moderate, as the CTL process will be built upon the existing WTMS, and those developmental costs have already been incurred. The additional funds can be allocated from the current Tire Fund.

Option 3 – Quarterly Summary Report Proposal

Additional funding will be required to reconstruct the existing WTMS database to accommodate a Quarterly Summary Report and for the development of the Quarterly Summary Report form. Developmental costs for what will amount to a new system are anticipated to be major, as the system will have to be reconstructed, a process that will not be able to take advantage of the existing WTMS structure. These funds can be allocated from the current Tire Fund.

F. Legal Issues

It appears that Option 2, the Comprehensive Trip Log will require regulatory changes and Option 3, the **Quarterly Summary Report**, will require statutory changes prior to adopting regulations. For example, Public Resources Code section 42961.5 is currently very specific in its requirements concerning the definition of a manifest and the need to maintain manifests by generators, haulers, and end-users. A regulation that proposes less stringent requirements than the statute could be found to be invalid.

G. Environmental Justice

The "California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System." is equally and uniformly applied to all applicable parties throughout the state of California regardless of income, population density, race, or ethnic origin.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

With the implementation of these enhancement alternatives to assist in the EDT process, this item directly relates to the following goals and objectives of the Board's 2001 Strategic Plan:

- **Goal 1**—Increase participation in resource conservation, integrated waste management, waste prevention, and product stewardship to reduce waste and create a sustainable infrastructure:

  Objective 1: Promote environmentally sound and financially viable waste prevention and materials management practices among all actors in the life cycle of products and services.

- **Goal 3**—Educate the public to better understand and participate in resource conservation and integrated waste management strategies.

  Objective 1: Increase the level of environmental education and technical assistance support provided to all Californians about resource conservation and integrated waste management strategies.

- **Goal 5**—Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the California Integrated Waste Management Board in pursuit of its mission.

  Objective 3: Improve the exchange of and access to information internally and externally.

- **Goal 7**—Promote a "zero-waste California" where the public, industry, and government strive to reduce, reuse, or recycle all municipal solid waste materials

back into nature or the marketplace in a manner that protects human health and the environment and honors the principles of California's Integrated Waste Management Act.

Objective 1: Promote source reduction to minimize the amount of waste generated.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

The $1.1 million allocated in Table 10 of the Waste and Used Tire Hauler Program and Manifest System Budget of the Board-approved Five-Year Plan should be adequate to accommodate the proposed program modifications to the WTMS, including new forms, computer program modifications, and development of regulations.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Board Agenda Item 3 – November 9-10, 2004
2. Summary of Comments – January 24, 2005 Special Waste Committee Workshop on Waste Tire Manifest System
3. Resolution Number 2005-53

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

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IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

No letters of Support were submitted for these proposals

B. Opposition

One letter of Opposition to Option 3, the "Quarterly Summary Report" was submitted by a hauler who felt that a heavy burden would be placed upon them to report in this manner. In addition, one letter was sent not opposing any of the options, but to show concern for Option 2, the "Comprehensive Trip Log" as confidential information may be shown to competitors when the proprietor is required to initial the form. The hauler also felt that a quarterly/annual report was still warranted for the generator and end-use facility to ensure the "Comprehensive Trip Log" was submitted by the Hauler.

Two additional letters were received by the Board that requested the Board to look at a "Bounty Incentive" for each manifest form submitted by the hauler, as an incentive to ensure the forms were correctly and promptly sent in. This "Bounty Incentive" was also mentioned at the January 24th Manifest workshop.

Chapter 6. Permitting of Waste Tire Facilities and Waste Tire Hauler Registration and Tire Manifests

Article 8.5. Waste Tire Hauler Registration and Manifesting Requirements for Used and Waste Tire Haulers, Retreaders, ~~Tire Dealers,~~ Used and Waste Tire Generators, and Used and Waste Tire End-Use Facilities

18449. Scope.
(a) This Article specifies the procedures for waste tire hauler registration and tire manifest system requirements for waste tire haulers, retreaders~~, tire dealers~~, waste tire generators, and end-use facilities, including reporting and documentation requirements.
(b) In addition to the regulations in this article, statutory provisions contained in Sections 42950 through 42967 of the Public Resources Code govern the Waste Tire Hauler Registration Program.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42950 et seq., Public Resources Code.

18450. Definitions.
(a) For the purposes of this Article, the definitions found in: Public Resources Code Sections 42950-42967; and Chapter 3, Article 4.1, of this Division (commencing with Section 17225.701); and the following shall apply:

(1) "Board" means the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
(2) "Bond" means a surety bond issued by a California admitted insurance carrier.
(3) "Business Name" means the name of the operation registered with the local government of the State of California; the business license name.
(4) "Calendar Year" means January 1 through December 31 of any year.
(5) “CIWMB” means the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
(6) "Civil Penalty" means a fine assessed as a result of a violation of an applicable provision.
(7) "Collection Center" See Facility.
(8) "Commingled" means inextricably mixed together, in that the waste components cannot be economically or practically separated.
(9) “Comprehensive Trip Log” means the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System form developed by the Board pursuant to Public Resources Code, section 42961.5. The Comprehensive Trip Log is attached hereto as Appendix A (CIWMB_203, 03/05) and incorporated by reference herein.
(10)”Electronic report” means electronic submittal of manifest information to the CIWMB by means of Electronic Data Transfer or Web-based data entry in accordance with the requirements set forth in §18459.1.2.

~~(9)~~ (11) “EDT Form” means a paper reporting form, approved by the Board, that is used by the hauler or responsible party for reporting manifest information in lieu of the required Comprehensive Trip Log. The EDT Form will contain the information required on the Comprehensive Trip Log.

(12)“End-Use Facility” means the facility where used or waste tires are unloaded.

~~(10)~~(13) "Facility" means a waste tire facility, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 42808, a landfill authorized pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42866, a facility authorized to accept used or waste tires pursuant to a state or local agency permit, or a facility which lawfully accepts used or waste tires as authorized under Title 14, Section 18420.

~~(11)~~(14) "Incidental Revenue" means 10% or less of total annual revenue for purposes of Public Resources Code Section 42954 (a)(7).

~~(12)~~(15) Invoice means a document provided by a Retreader that contains the date of the transaction, the name of the customer and address, the Tire Program Identification Number of the generator or end use facility, the name of the retreader and address, the quantity of tire casings shipped.

~~(13)~~(16) “Load” means a single transaction (a pick up or delivery) of used or waste tires between the hauler and generator or the hauler and end-use facility. There may be one or more loads on a trip.

~~(14)~~(17) "Local Government" means a county, city, city and county, special district, joint powers agency or other political subdivision of the state.

~~(15)~~(18) "Manifest Form" means the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest Form developed by the Board that shall be completed by the waste tire hauler, ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or facility, which shall accompany each shipment of used or waste tires. The Manifest Form is attached hereto as Appendix A (Form #647, 01/03) and incorporated by reference herein.

~~(16)~~(19) New Tire Adjustment means return or replacement of a new tire that is defective or damaged.

(~~17~~) (20) "Person" includes an individual, sole proprietorship, co-partnership, Limited Liability Company, corporation, political subdivision, government agency, or municipality.

(21) "Place of Business" means the actual physical location where waste or used tires are picked up from, delivered to, or stored.

~~(18)~~(22) "Registered Vehicle Owner" means the person in whom title is vested and/or to whom the vehicle is registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles for any jurisdiction, domestic and foreign, in which the vehicle is registered.

~~(19)~~(23) “Retreader” means a business, person, entity, individual, sole proprietorship, co-partnership, Limited Liability Company, corporation, who is in the business of retreading~~, recasing,~~ or recapping tire casings for reuse. The Retreader shall have a Manufacturer 3-Digit Identification issued by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, § 574.5. A completed original form CIWMB 173 (4/04) "Retreader Self-Certification" which is attached hereto as Appendix A (CIWMB 173, 4/04) and incorporated by reference herein shall be completed by the Registered Waste Tire Hauler before being deemed by CIWMB to be a self-certified retreader.

Notwithstanding provisions of the manifesting requirements, the Retreader is a registered waste tire hauler and shall comply with all waste tire hauler requirements.

~~(20)~~(24) "Retreader Trip Log" means the California Retreader Trip Log developed by the Board that shall be completed by the Retreader and shall accompany the tire casings during shipment for inspection, retreading~~, recasing,~~ or recapping. For the purposes of the Retreader Trip Log, this form shall only be used during the shipment of tire casings from the generator to the Retreading facility and on the return trip back to the generator, and the ownership of the tire casing(s) shall not change during either shipment. The Retreader Trip log meets the intent of Public Resources Code, section 42961.5 and is attached hereto as Appendix A (CIWMB 180, 03/04) and incorporated by reference herein.

~~(21)~~(25) "Revenue" is annual net income earned.

~~(22)~~(26) Tire casing is the carcass of a reusable tire that after inspection can be retreaded~~, recased,~~ or recapped by a Retreader.

~~(23)~~(27) "Tire Trip Log" means the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Trip Log developed by the Board that shall be completed by the waste tire hauler and shall accompany the waste tire hauler for each shipment of used or waste tires. The Tire Trip log is attached hereto as Appendix A (Form #648, 01/03) and incorporated by reference herein.

~~(24)~~(28) "Trip" means the hauling of waste or used tires that begins with a waste tire hauler's first pick-up of used or waste tires from a generator and ends with the hauler's last delivery of used or waste tires to an end-use facility, but in no case shall a trip exceed five (5) consecutive days.

(29) "Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form" is the form to be completed by the generator and end use facility pursuant to the requirements set forth in §§ 18461 (b) and 18462 (c). The Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form is attached hereto as Appendix A (CIWMB 204, 03/05) and incorporated by reference herein.

~~(25)~~(30) "Used and Waste Tire Generator" means any person who provides used or waste tires to a waste tire hauler; including, but not limited to ~~tire dealers,~~ auto dismantlers~~,~~ and automotive fleet service centers.

~~(26)~~(31) "Vehicle Description" includes the year, the model, the make of the vehicle, Vehicle Identification Number as defined in California Vehicle Code Section 671, and Vehicle License Plate Number, including state of issuance, as defined in California Vehicle Code Section 4850(a).

~~(27)~~(32) "Waste Tire Hauler Decal" is a decal issued by the Board, printed on specially prepared paper with a unique number, for affixing to the lower right hand corner of the windshield.

~~(28)~~(33) "Waste Tire Hauler Registration" means the documents, including the decal and registration form, issued by the Board, which authorizes the holder of the documents to legally haul waste tires within California for the period of issuance.

~~(29)~~(34) "Waste Tire Manifest System" means the California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System which includes the Comprehensive Trip Log, Retreader Trip Log, Manifest, ~~Form~~ and ~~the~~ Tire Trip Log forms developed by the Board and all procedures and regulations applicable to the transportation of the used or waste tires from point of origin to final destination of the used or waste tires.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42954, 42955, 42956, 42958, and 42961.5, Public Resources Code.

18451. Applicability of these Regulations.
(a) Waste tire haulers, retreaders, ~~tire dealers,~~ waste tire generators, and end-use facilities shall comply with these regulations, unless exempted by Section 42954 of the Public Resources Code and applicable procedures set forth in Sections 18453-18453.2.
(b) The return of new tire adjustments to the wholesale distributor or manufacturer under "warranty consideration" is not considered used or waste tire hauling for the purposes, implementation, and enforcement of this Article. The person transporting the tires must have in the vehicle documentation substantiating that the tires are being returned for "warranty consideration." Lack of documentation or false information will subject the transporter to enforcement and penalties under this Article.
(c) “Tire Derived Product” being transported from the processing facility to the end-use facility is not considered used or waste tire hauling for the purposes, implementation, and enforcement of this Chapter. The hauler shall have a copy of the letter issued by the Board to the processing facility stating that the material is “Tire Derived Product” and a bill of lading accompanying the load. The letter and bill of lading shall be carried in the vehicle while transporting the “Tire Derived Product” from the processing facility to the end-use facility. Lack of documentation or false information will subject the transporter to enforcement and penalties under this Chapter.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42953, and 42954, Public Resources Code.

18453. Exemption Certification for Agricultural Purposes or Common Carrier Hauling Used or Waste Tires on a Return Trip.
(a) A person wishing to qualify for an exemption from waste tire hauler registration under Public Resources Code Section 42954 (a)(5) and 42954 (a)(6) shall certify in writing to the Board under penalty of perjury that they qualify for an exemption from registration as a waste tire hauler for agricultural purposes or under the common carrier exemption. This certification shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of the individual and/or business.
(2) The mailing address for the individual and/or business.
(3) The name of the contact person.

(4) The telephone number of the contact person.
(5) The number of vehicles used.
(6) The description of the business operation.
(7) A certification statement by the operator as follows: "The undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information provided herein is true and correct."
(8) The name and signature of the authorized agent on behalf of the business.
(9) The date of certification.

(b) Upon receipt of the certification letter, the Board will notify the applicant within 30 days if the certification for exemption is either:
(1) incomplete, and if so, what specific information is required.
(2) granted
(3) denied, and if so, the reason(s) for denial.

(c) If the agricultural purposes exemption or common carrier exemption is granted, the Board shall issue a non-transferable exemption document to be carried in the vehicle(s) used to transport the used or waste tires.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42954, Public Resources Code.

18453.1. Cost to Receive an Exemption from Waste Tire Hauler Registration.
No fee is to be paid to the Board to certify an exemption from waste tire hauler registration.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42954, Public Resources Code.

18453.2. Valid Exemption Period and Renewal.
(a) An exemption as described under Public Resources Code Section 42954 (a)(5) and 42954 (a)(6) shall be valid from the date of approval to January 1 of the following year provided that the information in the certification letter relied upon to qualify for the exemption remains unchanged.
(b) A person wishing to continue to qualify for an exemption from waste tire hauler registration under Section 42954 (a)(5) and ~~42954~~ (a)(6) of the Public Resources Code shall re-certify to the Board on an annual basis, and in accordance with the requirements in Section 18453.

(c) All exemption certifications must be submitted 45 days prior to the expiration date. Renewed exemptions are valid for one calendar year, January 1 to January 1 of the following year.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42954, Public Resources Code.

18454. Waste Tire Hauler Initial Registration.
(a) Any person hauling 10 or more used or waste tires shall apply for a waste tire hauler registration, unless exempt pursuant to Section 18451, by submitting to the Board a completed original form CIWMB 60 (9/02) "Waste Tire Hauler Registration Application," which is attached hereto as Appendix A (Form #60, (9/02) and incorporated by reference herein and form CIWMB 61 "Waste Tire Hauler Bond" (2/02), which is attached hereto as Appendix A (Form #61, 2/02) and incorporated by reference herein.

(1) For purposes of Public Resources Code Section 42960, it is presumed that any person transporting used or waste tires under a valid registration issued by the Board is an agent of the registered waste tire hauler.

(b) An application may be submitted at any time.
(c) The initial waste tire hauler registration is valid from the date of issuance to January 1 of the following year.
(d) The waste tire hauler is not authorized to haul used or waste tires after the January 1 expiration date unless the waste tire hauler has applied to renew the waste tire hauler registration prior to expiration and has received the Board issued renewal registration card(s) and vehicle decal(s).
(e) There is no fee paid to the Board to apply for an initial waste tire hauler registration.
(f) The registration card and/or decal issued to a specific vehicle shall not be used for any vehicle not listed by the registered hauler.
(g) A used and waste tire hauler registration is not transferable by the person to whom it was issued to any other person.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42954, 42955, 42956, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18455. Waste Tire Hauler Renewal Registration.
(a) Any person may apply for renewal of a waste tire hauler registration by submitting to the Board a new completed form CIWMB 60. If the waste tire hauler bond has expired or has been cancelled, a new bond must also be submitted with the renewal application.

(b) All renewed waste tire hauler registrations expire annually on January 1.
(c) All waste tire haulers who wish to continue to operate as waste tire haulers shall submit application for a renewed waste tire hauler registration to be received by the Board no later than 45 days prior to the January 1 expiration date.
(d) The waste tire hauler is not authorized to haul used or waste tires after the January 1 expiration date unless the waste tire hauler has applied to renew the waste tire hauler registration prior to expiration and has received Board issued renewal registration card(s) and vehicle decal(s).
(e) There is no fee paid to the Board to apply for a renewed waste tire hauler registration.
(f) The registration card and/or decal issued to a specific vehicle shall not be used for any vehicle not listed by the registered hauler.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42955, 42956, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18456. Waste Tire Hauler Registration Application and Retreader Self-Certification Form
(a) Copies of form CIWMB 60 and 61 and form CIWMB ~~180~~ 173 can be obtained by contacting the California Integrated Waste Management Board, Special Waste Division, Waste Tire Hauler Program, P.O. Box 4025, Sacramento, CA 95812 or accessing the California Integrated Waste Management Board website located at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Tires.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42954, 42955, 42956, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18456.1. Waste Tire Hauler Surety Bond Application Process.
(a) The initial application shall be accompanied by an original surety bond in the amount of $10,000 on behalf of the business owner in favor of the State of California ("surety bond"). The surety bond shall be completed by the insurance agent or bonding agent on form CIWMB 61 "Waste Tire Hauler Bond" (2/02), which is incorporated herein by reference. The surety bond shall be issued in the business name of the business owner as it appears on the application for registration as a waste tire hauler. The surety bond must be signed by a representative of the applicant.
(b) The surety bond shall remain in full force and effect during all registration periods. Failure to maintain an adequate bond pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42955(d), shall result in automatic cancellation of the waste tire hauler registration. The cancelled registration may be reinstated by the Board when a new surety bond is posted.

(c) The surety company shall be licensed by the California Department of Insurance to transact the business of surety bonding in the State of California as an admitted insurance carrier.
(d) If coverage is not available as specified in (c) above, the waste tire hauler may seek coverage by a surety which, at a minimum, shall be eligible to provide surety bonds as an excess or surplus lines surety in California.
(e) If coverage is obtained as described in Section (d), the surety shall be transacted by and through a surplus line broker currently licensed under the regulations of the California Department of Insurance and upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the California Insurance Code (CIC), Division 1, Part 2, Chapter 6.
(f) The Board or its designee may reasonably object to the use of any surety at anytime, whether before or after placement of coverage based on information obtained from, but not limited to, the Surplus Line Association of California, Best's Insurance Reports, and/or the Non-Admitted Insurers Quarterly List.
(g) The surety company shall become liable under the terms of the bond if the Board determines that the waste tire hauler has failed to comply with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 42950 et. seq. or these regulations. The registered waste tire hauler is jointly and severally liable for the bond amount and any penalties, clean-up costs, or judgments resulting from hauling activities in violation of the Public Resources Code that exceed the bond amount.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18456.2. Waste Tire Hauler Registration Process.
(a) The Board shall inform an applicant in writing within 30 days from date of receipt that the application is any of the following:

(1) incomplete and what specific information is required to complete the application;
(2) complete and approved with registration documents and vehicle decals;
(3) denied and the reason(s) for denial pursuant to the Public Resources Code Section 42960.

(b) Upon approval of the initial or renewal application, the Board will provide proof of registration in the form of decals and registration cards to the waste tire hauler. The Board will issue a waste tire hauler registration card and decal for each vehicle identified in the application. The registration card shall be carried in the corresponding vehicle. The decal shall be permanently affixed to the lower right hand corner of the windshield.
(c) Registration cards and decals are not transferable from vehicle to vehicle. They shall be present in the vehicle to which they were issued.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42958, and 42961, Public Resources Code.

18456.2.1 Retreader Self-Certification Process.
(a) The Board shall inform the applicant for retreader self-certification in writing within 30 days from date of receipt of the Retreader Self-Certification form of the following:

(1) Whether the Self-Certification Form is complete;

(2) If the Board determines that the Self-Certification Form is incomplete, the Board shall inform the applicant what specific information is required to complete the Certification Form.

(b) Upon a Board determination that the Retreader Self-Certification is valid and complete, the Board will provide proof of Retreader Self-Certification in the form of decals and specifically designed Retreader registration cards to the Retreader for those vehicles either owned or leased by the retreader. The Board will issue a specifically designed Retreader registration card and decal for each vehicle identified by the Retreader. The Retreader registration card shall be carried in the corresponding vehicle. The decal shall be permanently affixed to the lower right hand corner of the windshield.
(c) Registration cards and decals are not transferable from vehicle to vehicle. They shall be present in the vehicle to which they were issued.
(d) If the Board determines at any time that the information in the Self-Certification Form is false, then the Board will deem the Self-Certification Form to be invalid, and will notify the applicant. In addition, the Board will determine whether an enforcement action is necessary.
(e) Upon invalidation of the Retreader self-certification, the Retreader shall immediately return all unused Retreader Trip Logs and Retreader registration card(s) for each vehicle registered under the Retreader's Registration to the Board.

(f) If the Retreader Self-Certification is invalidated, the Retreader shall not transport any tire casings unless in possession of a <u>Comprehensive Trip Log (CIWMB 203) or</u> tire trip log (CIWMB 648) and accompanying manifest (CIWMB 647) in accordance with Section 18459 requirements set forth for the waste tire hauler.

(g) If the Self-Certification is deemed invalid, any hauling of tire casings not in accordance with Subsection (f) will be a cause for denial, suspension, or revocation of the Waste Tire Hauler Registration.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42958, 42960, and 42961, Public Resources Code.

18456.3. Changes In Information Provided or Lost Registration Documents.
(a) The waste tire hauler shall file a supplemental application to add or remove vehicle(s)

on form CIWMB 60. The application shall be filed and approved by the Board before a vehicle is allowed to haul used or waste tires.

(b) The Board shall inform the applicant in writing within 30 days that the application for an added vehicle is any of the following:

(1) incomplete and what specific information is required to complete the application;

(2) complete with registration document(s) and vehicle decal(s).

(3) denied and the reason(s) for denial.

(c) In the event of a change in ownership of the waste tire hauler business:

(1) The owner shall notify the Board in writing 45 days prior to the change in ownership.

(2) The new owner shall apply for and obtain a waste tire hauler registration in accordance with Section 18454.

(3) The new owner may begin hauling used or waste tires when he/she has received the registration documents and vehicle decal(s)from the Board.

(4) The Board will process the change in ownership in accordance with Section 18456.2.

(5) Registrations are nontransferable.

(d) Every registered waste tire hauler shall notify the Board in writing of any change in mailing address or phone number. Notice shall be given no more than ten (10) days after the change. The waste tire hauler shall inform the Board of the prior mailing address or phone number, the new mailing address and phone number, and the effective date of the change by mailing a letter to the California Integrated Waste Management Board, Special Waste Division, Waste Tire Hauler Program, P.O. Box 4025, Sacramento, CA 95812.

(e) The registered waste tire hauler shall submit a renewal application for any vehicle(s) for which decal(s) or registration(s) documents were lost. The Board will process the application as a renewal application under Section 18456.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42956, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18456.4. Temporary Registration of Alternate Vehicles

(a) Upon request, the Board may issue a single temporary registration certificate, specifically assigned to that registered waste tire hauler, once the Board has deemed a new waste tire hauler application complete or at the time of the yearly renewal. This certificate, for the use of a temporary vehicle, shall bear the hauler's company name, address, registration number, unique decal number, and the year the certificate is valid.

(b) The certificate shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in section 830.1 or 830.2 of the California Penal Code, or any local public officer designated by the Board.

(c) The registered waste tire hauler shall notify the Board in writing within two (2) calendar days of when the temporary registration certificate is used. Written notification shall contain the following information:

(1) Company name
(2) Inoperable vehicle license plate number, if applicable
(3) Inoperable vehicle assigned decal number, if applicable
(4) Period of time required for temporary registration
(5) Reason for temporary use
(6) Temporary vehicle license plate number
(7) Make/model of the temporary vehicle

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42956, and 42958, Public Resources Code.

18457. Waste Tire Hauler Registration Denial, Suspension, and Revocation.
(a) The Board may refuse to issue or renew a waste tire hauler registration for failure to maintain a surety bond as required by Section 18455, and for the reasons stated in Public Resources Code Section 42960.
(b) The Board may suspend or revoke a waste tire hauler registration pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42960.
(c) Upon suspension or revocation of the waste tire hauler registration, the waste tire hauler shall immediately return the decal(s) and registration card(s) to the Board.
(d) The waste tire hauler shall not transport used or waste tires, nor own, operate, or be an officer of a waste tire hauling business entity or corporation during the period of suspension or revocation. Any hauling of used and waste tires during the period of suspension or revocation will be a cause for denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration, and may subject the waste tire hauler to civil penalties pursuant to this chapter, and/or criminal penalties pursuant to the California Vehicle Code Section 31560.
(e) During the period of time for which a waste tire hauler's registration has been denied, suspended or revoked, neither the waste tire hauler, nor the waste tire hauler's vehicles, may be added to another waste tire hauler's registration. In addition, if the denial, suspension or revocation was the result of a particular driver'(s) actions, neither that driver, nor that driver's vehicles, may be added to another waste tire hauler's registration.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42960, and 42961, Public Resources Code.

18457.1. Repealed

18458. Request for Hearing of Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Waste Tire Hauler Registration.

(a) If the Board refuses to issue or renew (denies) a registration, or suspends, or revokes a waste tire hauler registration pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42960, the waste tire hauler may appeal that decision and request a hearing in accordance with Government Code Sections 11505 to 11519. The request for a hearing must be in writing and received by the CIWMB Legal Office at P.O. Box 4025, Sacramento, CA 95812, within 30 days after receipt of the denial, suspension, or revocation. The Board shall consider the original application, the reasons for denial and any additional relevant information presented by the applicant. This decision shall be the final decision by the Board.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42952, 42955, 42960, and 42961, Public Resources Code.

18459. Waste Tire Manifest System Requirements.

(a) The Board will provide blank forms:~~,~~ CIWMB 203, CIWMB 647, CIWMB 648, and CIWMB 180 at the time of initial or renewed waste tire hauler registration. These forms will be provided at no cost. CIWMB 180 shall only be completed by a Retreader. It shall be unlawful for a waste tire hauler, who is not a Retreader determined by the Board, to use a Retreader Trip Log.

(1)The Manifest Form (CIWMB 647) and Tire Trip Log (CIWMB 648) may be used in lieu of the Comprehensive Trip Log; however, the Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log shall not be used after December 31, 2005.

(2) In lieu of (a)(1), if approved on an individual basis by the Board pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42961.5, any person that is subject to the Comprehensive Trip Log, Retreader Trip Log, or Manifest and Tire Trip Log requirements of this section, may substitute their own form, once approved by the Board, in lieu of the Board required form and submit an electronic report within ninety (90) days of the load shipment to the Board. The hauler shall provide a copy of their Board approved form to the generator or end-use facility for every waste or used tire transaction.

(~~1~~)(3) Additional forms may be obtained from the Board by request.

(b) The Comprehensive Trip Log, Manifest Form, Tire Trip Log, and Retreader Trip Log shall be completed~~,~~ and signed under penalty of perjury by the appropriate representative, and accompany each shipment of used or waste tires from the point of origin to the facility~~, by the appropriate representative~~.

(c) The following persons and entities shall comply with the Waste Tire Manifest System:

(1) waste and used tire hauler
(2) used or waste tire generator

(3) Federal, State, and local governments
(4) person hauling used or waste tires for agricultural purposes
(5) exempted commercial carrier
(6) a facility
(7) any person not included in Section 18459 (c)(1) through (6) who gives, contracts, or arranges to have used or waste tires transported
(8) any person not included in Section 18459 (c)(1) through (6) who accepts used or waste tires
(9) Retreader

(d) For purposes of this section, "waste and used tire hauler" means any person engaged in the transportation of used or waste tires, including haulers that the Board approved as exempt from registration pursuant to Public Resources Section 42954.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, and 42962, Public Resources Code.

18459.1. Tire Program Identification Number.

(a) On or after July 1, 2003, every ~~tire dealer/~~waste tire generator shall apply for and obtain a CIWMB assigned Tire Program Identification Number for each location from which used or waste tires are generated and transported from. Each location shall be assigned a unique site specific Tire Program Identification Number.
(b) On or after July 1, 2003, every end-use facility shall apply for and obtain a CIWMB issued Tire Program Identification Number for each location where used or waste tires are accepted. Each location shall be assigned a unique site specific Tire Program Identification Number.
(c) Every waste tire hauler shall be assigned a CIWMB issued Tire Program Identification Number, if not already assigned, at the time of registration.
(d) Only one Tire Program Identification Number shall be assigned to any one business location. The Board shall issue a certificate with the Tire Program Identification Number for each location, which shall be posted by the operator in a conspicuous place**.**
(e) Every ~~tire dealer/~~waste tire generator, waste tire hauler, or waste tire end-use facility shall submit written notification to the CIWMB upon any change of business operator or owner, business name, or business address within 10 days of the change.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, 42962, Public Resources Code.

18459.1.2. Electronic Data Transfer and Web-Based Data Entry Requirements.

(a) Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42961.5, any person may submit electronic reports to the Board in lieu of the required Comprehensive Trip Log, Retreader Trip Log, or Manifest or Tire Trip Log forms requirements with the following provisions:

(1) The business entity shall complete and sign the application for the Electronic Data Transfer/Web Based Data Entry project.

(2) The business shall be in good standing with the CIWMB and have no final administrative, civil, or criminal actions taken by the CIWMB or its representatives for violations of Chapter 3, Article 5.5 or Chapter 6 of these regulations.

(3) The waste tire generator, waste tire hauler, Retreader, or end-use facility must demonstrate that they have sufficient technical competency to process and transmit the required information electronically.

(4) The Business entity may use their own form, once approved by the Board, in lieu of the Board required form.

(b) The CIWMB may at any time terminate the businesses' eligibility to use electronic reporting based on violations of (a) or (c).

(c) Any falsification, misrepresentation, or omission of a fact to the CIWMB, or its representative in the application for the Electronic Data Transfer/Web Based Data Entry project or the electronic transmission of manifest information may be cause to terminate the business' eligibility to participate in either the Electronic Data Transfer or Web-Based Data Entry programs.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, 42962, Public Resources Code.

18459.2. Repealed

18459.2.1. Submittal of the Comprehensive Trip Log, Manifest Form, Tire Trip Log, ~~and~~ Retreader Trip Log, and Electronic Reporting to the Board.

As provided in this section, the Comprehensive Trip Log, or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log, ~~and~~ or Retreader Trip Log shall be submitted to the CIWMB by the waste tire generator, waste tire hauler or Retreader as specified in (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(a)(1) If the waste tire hauler chooses to use the Manifest form, ~~T~~the waste tire generator ~~or tire dealer~~ shall submit the completed original Manifest Form to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment. The Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log shall be in the waste tire hauler's possession while transporting used or waste tires. The Manifest Form and the Tire Trip Log shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the California Penal Code, or any local public officer designated by the Board.

~~(1)~~(2) If the waste tire hauler chooses to use the Tire Trip Log, t~~T~~he waste tire hauler shall submit the completed original Tire Trip Log to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment.

~~(2)~~(3)The Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log shall not be used after December 31, 2005.

(b) On or before January 1, 2006, the waste tire hauler shall submit a copy of the completed Comprehensive Trip Log to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment. The Comprehensive Trip Log shall be in the waste tire hauler's possession while transporting used or waste tires. The Comprehensive Trip Log shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the California Penal Code, or any local public officer designated by the Board.

~~(b)~~(c) If the waste or used tire is a tire casing being shipped for inspection, retreading, ~~recasing,~~ or recapping and is being transported by a Retreader, the waste tire generator ~~or tire dealer~~ may substitute an invoice for the required manifest form provided by the Retreader. The invoice shall contain the date of the transaction, the name of the customer and address, the Tire Program Identification Number of the generator or end use facility, the name of the retreader and address, the quantity of tire casings shipped. A copy of the invoice and Retreader Trip Log shall be in the Retreader's possession while transporting the tire casings. The copy of the invoice and Retreader Trip Log shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the California Penal Code, or any local public officer designated by the Board.

(1) The Retreader shall submit the completed Retreader Trip Log to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment.

~~(c)~~(d) If approved by the Board pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42961.5, any person ~~waste tire hauler~~ that is subject to the requirements set forth in above (a), (b), or (c) ~~Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log requirements of this section~~, may substitute their own form, once approved by the Board, in lieu of the Board required form and submit an electronic report within ninety (90) days of the load shipment to the Board, in lieu of submitting the required form~~completed original copy of the Tire Trip Log, which is required~~. The electronic report shall include all information required to be on the Comprehensive Trip Log, Retreader Trip Log, or Manifest and Tire Trip Log forms~~, and any other information required by the Board~~.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, and 42962, Public Resources Code.

18459.3. Maintenance of Comprehensive Trip Logs, Retreader Trip Logs, Manifest Forms and Tire Trip Logs.

(a) The waste ~~tire dealer, waste~~ tire generator, and end-use facility ~~and waste tire hauler~~ shall retain a copy of the completed Manifest Form, ~~or~~ receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log, or Board approved EDT form at their place of business for a period of three (3) years. These records shall be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

(1) If the waste or used tire is a tire casing being shipped to or from a generator, ~~tire dealer,~~ or end use facility for inspection, retreading, ~~recasing,~~ or recapping by a Retreader, an invoice as required pursuant to 18459.2.1~~(b)~~(c) may be substituted for the Manifest form or receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log. This invoice shall be retained at the place of business for a period of three (3) years and be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

(b) The waste tire hauler shall retain a copy of the completed Board approved EDT form, Comprehensive Trip Log, or the Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log at their place of business for a period of three (3) years. These records shall be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

(1) The Retreader shall retain a copy of the completed Retreader Trip Log and corresponding invoices at their place of business for a period of three (3) years. These records shall be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

(c) Any person using Electronic reporting, including used and waste tire generators and end-users, must retain a ~~receipt~~ copy of the Board approved EDT form from the waste tire hauler or Retreader at their place of business for a period of three (3) years and be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, and 42962, Public Resources Code.

18460. Repealed

18460.1. Waste Tire Manifest System Requirements for Agricultural Uses Exemption.

(a) As provided in §18459(a)(1), ~~T~~the agricultural exempt waste tire hauler shall not transport 10 or more used or waste tires without having a copy of the Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log in the vehicle while transporting the used or waste tires. The Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the Penal Code, or any local public officer designated by the Board.

(b) The agricultural exempt waste tire hauler shall leave one copy of the Manifest Form or receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log with the ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility after the form has been completed with the required information.

(c) The agricultural exempt waste tire hauler shall submit the completed original Comprehensive Trip Log or ~~original of the~~ Tire Trip Log to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment. The Comprehensive Trip Log or Tire Trip Log shall contain the signature of the agricultural exempt waste tire hauler representative.

(d) The agricultural exempt waste tire hauler may destroy the "hauler" copy of the Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log upon reaching the end-use facility.
(e) The agricultural exempt waste tire hauler shall not haul used or waste tires to an end-use facility not legally authorized to accept used or waste tires.
(f) The agricultural exempt waste tire hauler shall contact the Board and provide the name of the company, name of the person, and phone number of a ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility who does not properly complete the manifest.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42954, and 42961.5, Public Resources Code.

18460.1.1. Waste Tire Manifest System Requirements for Common Carrier Exemption.
(a) As provided in §18459(a)(1), ~~T~~the common carrier approved for exemption pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 42954 shall not transport 10 or more used or waste tires without having a copy of the Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log in the vehicle while transporting the used or waste tires. The Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the Penal Code**,** or any local public officer designated by the Board.
(b) The exempt common carrier shall leave one copy of the Manifest Form or receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log with the ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility after the form has been completed with the required information.
(c) The common carrier shall keep one copy of the ~~fully~~ completed Comprehensive Trip Log or Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log.
(d) The common carrier shall submit the completed original Comprehensive Trip Log or ~~of the~~ Tire Trip Log to the Board within ninety (90) days of the load shipment. The Comprehensive Trip Log or Tire Trip Log shall contain the signature of the common carrier representative.
(e) If the used or waste tires are transported from a collection center, a new Manifest Form or receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log shall be used until the waste tires reach an end-use facility.
(f) The common carrier shall not haul used or waste tires to an end-use facility not legally authorized to accept used or waste tires.
(g) The common carrier shall contact the Board and provide the name of the company, name of the person, and phone number of a ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility who does not properly complete the manifest.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42954, and 42961.5, Public Resources Code.

18460.2. Waste Tire Manifest System Requirements for Waste Tire Haulers.
(a) The registered waste tire hauler shall show the ~~tire dealer or~~ waste tire generator the waste tire hauler registration for the vehicle being used to transport the used or waste tires.
(b) As provided in §18459(a)(1), t~~T~~he registered waste tire hauler shall complete a new Manifest Form or receipt from a Comprehensive Trip Log for each pick-up or delivery of any used or waste tires in accordance with the directions on the form. If a Manifest Form is used, ~~E~~each pick-up or delivery of used or waste tires shall also be entered on the Tire Trip Log in accordance with the directions on the form. The waste tire hauler shall not transport any used or waste tires without having a copy of the Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log or Comprehensive Trip Log in the vehicle transporting the used or waste tires.

(1) As provided in §18459(a)(2), the registered waste tire hauler may substitute their own form, once approved by the Board, in lieu of the Board required form and substitute an electronic report for the Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log or Comprehensive Trip Log.

(c) A vehicle may contain used or waste tires from different ~~tire dealers or~~ waste tire generators. Used or waste tires from each generator shall be accompanied by their own Manifest Form or receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log from point of origin.
(d) The waste tire hauler shall leave one copy of the Manifest Form or a completed receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log with the ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility after the form or receipt has been completed
(e) The waste tire hauler shall keep one copy of the ~~fully~~ completed Manifest Form or Comprehensive Trip Log.
(f) The waste tire hauler shall not haul used or waste tires to an end-use facility not legally authorized to accept used or waste tires.
(g) The waste tire hauler shall contact the Board and provide the name of the company, name of the person, and phone number of the ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility who does not ~~properly~~ provide the necessary information to the hauler in order to complete the manifest or Comprehensive Trip Log.
(h) The waste tire hauler shall not transport the used or waste tires without a properly completed Manifest Form and Tire Trip Log or Comprehensive Trip Log.
(i) Those waste and used tire haulers exempt from registration pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42954 shall be required to comply with the manifest requirements of Subsections (b) through (h) if they haul a load of 10 or more waste or used tires; however will not be allowed to participate in the electronic reporting as provided in (b)(1).

~~(1) For purposes of Amnesty Day Event or a One-time Exemption, when authorized by the Local Enforcement Agency in writing, unregistered waste tire haulers shall be required to comply with the manifest requirements of Subsections (b) through (h) if they haul a load of 20 or more waste or used tires.~~

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951, 42954, 42956, and 42961.5, Public Resources Code.

18460.2.1 Waste Tire Manifest System Requirements for Retreaders.
(a) A registered waste tire hauler meeting the requirements set forth in §18450(a)(19) shall complete, sign under penalty of perjury, and submit the Retreader Self-Certification Form (CIWMB 173) to the Board before the Board deems that registered waste tire hauler to be a Retreader.
(b)The Retreader shall show the ~~tire dealer or~~ waste tire generator the Retreader registration card for the vehicle being used to transport the tire casings.
(c) The Retreader shall complete an invoice in accordance with §§18459.2.1~~(b)~~(c) and 18461(a)(1) for each pick-up or delivery of tire casings. Notwithstanding §18459(d), e~~E~~ach pick-up or delivery of tire casings shall also be entered on the Retreader Trip Log in accordance with the directions on the form. The Retreader shall not transport any tire casings without having a copy of the invoice and Retreader Trip Log in the vehicle transporting the tire casings.
(d) A vehicle may contain tire casings from different ~~tire dealers or~~ waste tire generators. Tire casings from each generator shall be accompanied by their own invoice form from point of origin.
(e) The Retreader shall leave one copy of the invoice form with the ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, or end-use facility after the invoice form has been completed
(f) The Retreader shall keep one copy of the fully completed invoice form.
(g) The Retreader shall not haul tire casings to an end-use facility not legally authorized to accept used or waste tires.
(h) The Retreader shall not transport the tire casings without a properly completed invoice form and Retreader Trip Log.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, and 42962, Public Resources Code.

18461. Manifest System Requirements for Waste Tire End-Use Facilities.
The Waste Tire Manifest System requires specific actions on the part of end-use facilities including, but not limited to, the following:
(a) As provided in §18459.3.(a), a~~A~~n end-use facility shall ~~complete,~~ retain a copy~~, and forward the original~~ of the Manifest Form, Board approved EDT form, or the completed receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log provided by the registered hauler. ~~to the Board pursuant to Section 42961.5 of the Public Resources Code and the directions on the form when accepting used or waste tires from a waste tire hauler.~~

(1) If a tire casing is being shipped to an end use facility for inspection, retreading, ~~recasing,~~ or recapping by a Retreader, an invoice as required pursuant to 18459.2.1~~(b)~~(c) may be substituted for the Manifest form.

(b) The waste tire end-use facility may accept the used or waste tires from waste tire hauler(s) who are not registered with the Board and/or has no manifest as provided below:~~.~~

(1) If waste or used tires are received from a registered hauler that does not have a Comprehensive Trip Log, the end use facility shall complete the Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form (CIWMB 204) within 48 hours of the tire delivery and submit the form to the CIWMB within 90 days ~~to the Board~~.

~~(c)~~(2) The end-use facility shall complete the Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form (CIWMB 204) and submit it to the Board within 30 days of the acceptance of 10 or more waste or used tires from a person who is not registered as a waste tire hauler unless that person ~~both the end-use facility and tire hauler portions of the Manifest Form indicating receipt of 10 or more waste and used tires from unregistered waste tire haulers, unless the hauler~~ has written authorization by the Local Enforcement Agency for purposes of an Amnesty Day Event or a One Time Exemption and is transporting no more than 20 waste or used tires to the end-use facility. ~~The completed Manifest Form shall be submitted to the Board:~~

(3) If the person is hauling 20 or more waste or used tires under the written authorization of a Local Enforcement Agency for purposes of an Amnesty Day Event or a One Time Exemption, the end-use facility shall report this information on the Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form (CIWMB 204) and submit the form to the Board within 30 days of the acceptance of waste or used tires from that person.

~~(d)~~(c) End-use facility operators shall make available for review by the waste tire hauler any Board issued permit, ~~exclusion~~ exemption from waste tire facility permitting requirements, or any local permit or license allowing the storage of used or waste tires on the site.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42951 and 42961.5, Public Resources Code.

18462. Manifest System Requirements for ~~Tire Dealers or~~ Waste Tire Generators.

(a) A ~~tire dealer or~~ waste tire generator shall not give, contract, or arrange with another person to transport used or waste tires unless that person is a registered waste tire hauler or is exempt under Public Resources Code Section 42954.

(1) If a tire casing is being shipped from a generator for inspection, retreading, or recapping by a Retreader, an invoice as required pursuant to 18459.2.1(c) may be substituted for the Manifest form. This invoice shall be retained at the place of business for a period of three (3) years and be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.

(b) As provided in §18459.3.(a), a~~A tire dealer or~~ waste tire generator shall retain a Board approved EDT form, completed receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log provided by the hauler, or , retain a copy, and forward the original Manifest Form to the Board. ~~pursuant to Section 42961.5 of the Public Resources Code and the directions on the form when a used/waste tire hauler picks up used or waste tires.~~

~~(1) If a tire casing is being shipped from a generator or tire dealer for inspection, retreading, recasing, or recapping by a Retreader, an invoice as required pursuant to 18459.2.1(b) may be substituted for the Manifest form. This invoice shall be retained at the place of business for a period of three (3) years and be made available to any authorized representative of the Board upon request.~~

(c) If waste or used tires are removed from the generator's location by a registered waste tire hauler and a completed receipt from the Comprehensive Trip Log is not provided, the generator shall complete a Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form (CIWMB 204) within 48 hours of the tire removal and submit the form to the CIWMB within 90 days.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502, 42966, and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Sections 42950, 42951, 42952, 42953, 42961.5, and 42962, Public Resources Code.

18463. Civil Penalties.

Any ~~tire dealer,~~ waste tire generator, end-use facility, or waste tire hauler, or any party or person who commits any of the following acts shall be liable for a civil penalty:

(a) Intentionally, or negligently violates any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement pursuant to Chapter 19 of the Public Resources Code relating to the generation, transportation or disposal of used or waste tires.

(b) The aiding or abetting, or allowing of any violation, or noncompliance with any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement pursuant to Chapter 19 of the Public Resources Code relating to the generation, transportation or disposal~~s~~ of used or waste tires.

(c) Any violation of, or noncompliance with any order issued by the Board or by a hearing officer or a court relating to the generation, transportation or disposal of used or waste tires.

(d) Any false statement, misrepresentation, or omission of a significant fact or other required information in the application for a waste tire hauler registration, Comprehensive Trip Log, Retreader Trip Log, Manifest Form or Tire Trip Log ~~forms~~, or in information regarding these matters subsequently reported to the Board.

(e) In addition to liability for a civil penalty, the Board may:

(1) File a claim against any registered waste tire hauler surety bond for activities resulting from the illegal disposal of tires or injury.

(2) Deny, suspend, or revoke a waste tire hauler registration.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502 and 42962, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42962, Public Resources Code.

18464. Amount of Civil Penalties and Administrative Penalty Schedule
(a) Civil penalties may be imposed administratively in accordance with the following penalty tables:

1. For waste and used tire haulers, tire generators, and end-use facilities, using Penalty Table I~~,~~;
    A. Determine what violations have occurred.
    B. Determine the number of violations or offenses that have occurred.
    C. Add up the penalties to determine the applicable fine.
2. For unregistered waste and used tire haulers, using Penalty Table II~~.~~;
    A. Determine the number of violations or offenses.
    B. Find the number of tires hauled for each load.
    C. Determine whether any other violations listed in Table I have occurred and add that fine to the fine from Table II to determine the total fine.

Note:

Authority cite*d:*
Sections 40502 and 42962, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42962, Public Resources Code.

18465. Criteria to Impose a Civil Penalty.
In assessing the amount of civil penalty, factors to be considered shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
(1) The nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation.
(2) Evidence that the violation was willful or negligent.
(3) The good or bad faith exhibited by the party.
(4) History of violation of the same or similar nature.
(5) The extent to which the party has cooperated with the Board in remediating the violation.
(6) The extent that the party has mitigated or attempted to mitigate any damage or injury caused by his or her violation.
(7) Evidence of any financial gain resulting from the violation.
(8) Such other matters as justice may require.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 4050, 42962 and 43020, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42962, Public Resources Code.

18466. Procedure for Imposing Civil Penalties
(a) Civil Penalties may be administratively imposed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act Government Code Section ~~11370~~ 11500 et seq.
(b) Civil penalties may be imposed pursuant to the Public Resources Code Section 42962 in the discretion of the trier of fact in the civil proceeding.

Note:

Authority cited:
Sections 40502 and 42962, Public Resources Code.
Reference:
Section 42962, Public Resources Code.

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Penalty Tables for Chapter 6, Article 8.5, Section 18464

Penalty Table I: For Tire Haulers, Tire Generators, and End-Use Facilities

Violation	Description of Violation	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd ~~Offense~~ and Subsequent Offenses
PRC 42951(b)	Failure of tire haulers to transport waste or used tires to a facility that is permitted, excluded, exempted, or otherwise authorized by the board, by statute or regulation, to accept waste or used tires, or to a facility that lawfully accepts waste or used tires for reuse or disposal. (major, minor).	$1,000-$3,000	$2,000-$4,000	$3,000-$5,000
PRC 42952(b)	Falsely advertising or representing himself or herself as being in the business of a waste and used tire hauler without being registered as a waste or used tire hauler by the board.	$1,000-$2,000	$2,000-$4,000	$4,000-$5,000
PRC 42953	Any person who gives, contracts, or arranges with another person to transport waste or used tires and fails to utilize a tire hauler holding a valid waste and used tire hauler registration from the board (unless the tire hauler is exempted from registration requirements as specified in Public Resources Code Section 42954).	$500-$1,000	$1,000-$2,000	$2,000-$3,000
PRC 42956	Failure to carry waste or used tire hauler registration in vehicle; failure to permanently affix tire hauler decal to the lower right hand corner of the windshield.	$100-$500	$1,000-$3,000	$3,000-$5,000
PRC 42956(c)	Failure to present waste or used tire hauler registration upon the demand of an authorized representative of the board.	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,000-$1,750
PRC 42961.5	Comprehensive Trip Log, Manifest Violations, or Electronic reporting: including failure to submit the Comprehensive Trip Log, manifests, or Electronic reporting on a quarterly basis, missing information, incomplete information, and false information	$100-$500	$500-$1,000	$1,500-$2,500
14 CCR 18456.1(b)	Failure to maintain surety bond in full force and effect during all registration periods.	$500-$1,000	$1,000-$2,000	$2,000-$3,000
14 CCR 18456.3	Failure to notify board of changes in information provided on registration application form (CIWMB 60) as required by 14 CCR 18456.3.	$100-$300	$500-$1,000	$1,500-$2,000

Penalty Table II: ~~(~~Violation of PRC Section 42951(a)~~)~~

Violation	10-20 Tires Per Load	21-40 Tires Per Load	41-100 Tires Per Load	More Than ~~101~~ 100 Tires Per Load
Unregistered Hauler (1st Offense)	$100-$500	$500-$750	$500-$1,000	$1,000-$2,000
Unregistered Hauler (2nd Offense)	$500-$1,000	$750-$1,250	$1,000-$1,750	$2,000-$4,000
Unregistered Hauler (3rd Offense, etc)	$1,000-$1,750	$1,250-$2,000	$1,750-$2,750	$3,000-$5,000

CA Comprehensive Trip Log and Receipts

EXAMPLE 123

Blue or Black Ink Pen

State of California CIWMB 203 (04/05)

INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK DO NOT TAPE, STAPLE OR DUPLICATE

California Integrated Waste Management Board
P.O. Box 1259, Sacramento, CA 95812 – 125

Comprehensive Trip Number
1234567

By signing this CA Comprehensive Trip Log and Receipt, the signer(s) request that the information provided on this form will be considered confidential, proprietary and trade secret. In accordance with Title, 14 CCR, Section 17041 et seq., if a request is made for disclosure of this information, the CIWMB will contact the signer(s) of this form at the address and telephone number provided on this form or receipt.

Vehicle Information

Truck Decal Number

License Plate Number

State

Hauler Address
Business Name
Address
City, State and Zip

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of State of California that the information provided above is true and correct. In addition, that the falsification of this information may result in suspension, revocation, or denial of renewal of the Waste Tire Hauler Registration pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42960 and may result in civil penalties up to $ 25,000 per day, per violation or administrative penalties up to $5,000 per violation per day as described in Public Resources Code section 42962

Driver's Name (print) | Driver's Signature | Date

Customer Manifest Receipt

Comprehensive Trip Log Number: 1234567 -- C

Load Information: Pick Up / Delivery

Facility Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

Hauler Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

DATE

TYPE: Whole Tire Count / Weight in Lbs. / Volume Cubic Yds. / Weight in Tons

Facility Telephone Number

Facility Business Name/Address

Stamp or Label OK

Hauler Telephone Number

AMT

Whole Tires Only for Whole Tire Count

Initials

I CERTIFY THAT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Customer Manifest Receipt

Comprehensive Trip Log Number: 1234567 -- B

Load Information: Pick Up / Delivery

Facility Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

Hauler Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

DATE

TYPE: Whole Tire Count / Weight in Lbs. / Volume Cubic Yds. / Weight in Tons

Facility Telephone Number

Facility Business Name/Address

Stamp or Label OK

Hauler Telephone Number

AMT

Whole Tires Only for Whole Tire Count

Initials

I CERTIFY THAT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Customer Manifest Receipt

Comprehensive Trip Log Number: 1234567 -- A

Load Information: Pick Up / Delivery

Facility Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

Hauler Tire Program ID — Site Suffix

DATE

TYPE: Whole Tire Count / Weight in Lbs. / Volume Cubic Yds. / Weight in Tons

Facility Telephone Number

Facility Business Name/Address

Stamp or Label OK

Hauler Telephone Number

AMT

Whole Tires Only for Whole Tire Count

Initials

I CERTIFY THAT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

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Unregistered Hauler & Comprehensive Trip Log Substitution Form (CIWMB 204)

Name and Address of Facility: _____

TPID# ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ - ☐☐

Date & Name	License Plate & Decal Number (if applicable)	Hauler's Name/Address/Signature	Quantity & Type of Tires	Pick up/Delivery Status	Unregistered Tire Hauler or Exemption Status (if applicable)
/ / _____ Name of Reporting Party	_____ (License Plate) _____ (State) ____ - _____ Decal number (if applicable)	_____ (Hauler Name) _____ (Address) _____ (City) (State) (Zip Code) Signature: _____	Quantity of Tires: _____ Type of Load: ☐ Whole ☐ Cubic Yards ☐ Pounds ☐ Tons	Check One: ☐ Pick up ☐ Delivery	☐ Unregistered Tire hauler or Exemption (if applicable): ☐ LEA Exempt ☐ Government ☐ Commercial Carrier ☐ Agricultural
/ / _____ Name of Reporting Party	_____ (License Plate) _____ (State) ____ - _____ Decal number (if applicable)	_____ (Hauler Name) _____ (Address) _____ (City) (State) (Zip Code) Signature: _____	Quantity of Tires: _____ Type of Load: ☐ Whole ☐ Cubic Yards ☐ Pounds ☐ Tons	Check One: ☐ Pick up ☐ Delivery	☐ Unregistered Tire hauler or Exemption (if applicable): ☐ LEA Exempt ☐ Government ☐ Commercial Carrier ☐ Agricultural
/ / _____ Name of Reporting Party	_____ (License Plate) _____ (State) ____ - _____ Decal number	_____ (Hauler Name) _____ (Address) _____ (City) (State) (Zip Code)	Quantity of Tires: _____ Type of Load: ☐ Whole ☐ Cubic Yards ☐ Pounds ☐ Tons	Check One: ☐ Pick up ☐ Delivery	☐ Unregistered Tire hauler or Exemption (if applicable): ☐ LEA Exempt ☐ Government ☐ Commercial Carrier ☐ Agricultural

	(if applicable)	Signature: _____			
/ / _____ Name of Reporting Party	_____ (License Plate) _____ (State) ____ - _____ Decal number (if applicable)	_____ (Hauler Name) _____ (Address) _____ (City) (State) (Zip Code) Signature: _____	Quantity of Tires: _____ Type of Load: ☐ Whole ☐ Cubic Yards ☐ Pounds ☐ Tons	Check One: ☐ Pick up ☐ Delivery	☐ Unregistered Tire hauler or Exemption (if applicable): ☐ LEA Exempt ☐ Government ☐ Commercial Carrier ☐ Agricultural

Please submit this form to: **CIWMB, Waste Tire Hauler Program, P.O. Box 4025, MS-22, Sacramento, CA 95812**

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-101

Consideration Of Adoption Of Proposed Emergency Regulations And Request For Rulemaking Direction To Formally Notice Amendments To The California Uniform Waste And Used Tire Manifest System

WHEREAS, the Public Resources Code (PRC), commencing with Section 42950, vests the Board with the responsibility for the administration of waste tire hauler and manifesting programs; specifically, the Board must protect public health, safety and the environment by establishing technical standards and a registration program for waste tire haulers and technical standards for manifesting waste and used tires for the waste tire generator, tire dealer, waste tire hauler, and end use facility; and

WHEREAS, the Board adopted revisions to the Waste Tire Hauler Registration and Manifesting regulations amending Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 6, Article 8.5, which became effective July 1, 2003; and

WHEREAS, the current California Uniform Waste and Used Tire Manifest System (WTMS) is an integral part of the Board's overall tire enforcement program, as it provides a tool that allows the Board to track waste tires to ensure proper storage and disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Board has directed staff to revise the WTMS to simplify the waste tire tracking and reporting process, improve the efficiency of the system, and reduce the paperwork burden; and

WHEREAS, at the February 15, 2005, Board Meeting in Resolution 2005-53, the Board approved revisions to the WTMS and directed staff to prepare and submit emergency regulations for approval as needed to implement a new Comprehensive Trip Log; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the promulgation of emergency regulations is necessary for the immediate preservation of public health and safety and the environment, in order to specify waste tire manifesting requirements for the WTMS; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of these regulations is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, based on the Class 8 Exemption, entitled "Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment," found at Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15308;

(over)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby adopts the proposed emergency regulations to Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 6, Articles 8.5 as discussed at the Board's April 19-20, 2005 Board meeting, and directs staff to submit the regulations to the Office of Administrative Law for review, approval, and filing with the Secretary of State.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board finds these regulatory amendments to be exempt from California Environmental Quality Act as identified in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 19, Section 15308 – Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 24

ITEM

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program For FY 2004/2005 (Waste Tire Recycling Management Fund)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This Agenda Item presents staff recommendation to award grants for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005 Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program. In accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (Board) Grant Award Process, staff makes recommendation for funding grant applications based upon the Criteria and Evaluation process established by the Board. The Board approved a Non-Competitive Grant Process and Eligibility Criteria and Evaluation Process at the October 13-14, 2004 Board Meeting for the Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program. Staff applied these criteria in evaluating the thirty-eight (38) submitted applications. All thirty-eight (38) grants are being recommended for funding and can be viewed in Attachment 1.

II. ITEM HISTORY

Senate Bill (SB) 876 (Escutia, Statutes of 2000, Chapter 838) added Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 42889 (d), allowing the Board "to consider designating a city or county, or city and county as the enforcement authority of regulations relating to the storage of waste and used tires." This section also states that if the Board designates a local entity for this purpose, it shall provide sufficient, stable, and non-competitive funding to that entity, based on available resources.

- At its May 14, 2003 meeting, the Board adopted a revised Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program (Five-Year Plan) allocating $6,000,000 per fiscal year through FY 2007/2008 for Waste Tire Enforcement Grants. The Five-Year Plan was under revision at the time this agenda item was prepared.
- At its May 11-12, 2004, the Board approved FY 2003/2004 grant awards for thirty-six (36) jurisdictions for a total of $4,712,549.49.
- At its October 13-14, 2004 meeting, the Board approved a new Eligibility and Program Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program that provides for consistent inspection coverage throughout the state, established caps on eligible expenses and charges, defined procedures for allocating available funding when the program is over-subscribed while maintaining a stable source of funding, and provides ongoing program evaluation.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve the proposed awards and adopt Resolution Number 2005-98; or
2. Disapprove the proposed awards and Resolution Number 2005-98, and direct staff as to further action.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff recommend Option 1 and adoption of Resolution Number 2005-98.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

SB 876 added PRC Section 42889 (d) to allow the Board "to consider designating a city or county, or city and county as the enforcement authority of regulations relating to the storage of waste and used tires." This section also states that if the Board designates a local entity for this purpose, it shall provide sufficient, stable, and non-competitive funding to that entity, based on available resources, as provided in the Five-Year Plan.

In addition, the Board has the authority to allow local agencies to inspect waste tire hauler documents. PRC Section 42956-(c) provides that "the waste and used tire hauler registration shall be presented upon demand of an authorized representative of the Board." PRC Section 42961.5-(c) provides, in pertinent part, that "the manifest shall be shown upon demand to any representative of the Board or any local public officer designated by the Board."

SB 876 also authorizes the Board to allocate monies from the California Tire Recycling Fund (Tire Fund) in a manner consistent with the Five-Year Plan. The Board allocated $6,000,000 for FY 2004/2005 for the Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program.

Waste Tire Enforcement Grants are available to local enforcement agencies (LEA); environmental health agencies other than the LEA having 50 or more waste tire facilities in their jurisdiction and where there is not current LEA grantee; code enforcement agencies having 50 or more waste tire facilities in their jurisdiction, where there is no current LEA grantee, and existing Waste Tire Enforcement Grantees that were determined to be eligible under the eligibility requirements of previous grant cycles, received grant funding and demonstrated satisfactory performance as determined by Board staff. The Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program is non-competitive and is intended to fund grants up to three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) per jurisdiction annually. The funding pays personnel and equipment costs (surveillance equipment, computers, etc) associated with carrying out a local waste tire inspection and surveillance program for the Board.

The duties of local government entities include assistance in: 1) identifying illegal waste tire piles; 2) inspecting tire facilities, points of tire generation; 3) investigating referrals and complaints; 4) examining waste tire hauler registration and manifest

documents, and 5) providing training to industry (i.e. waste tire facilities, generators, and haulers). Grantees ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including storage standards, and use of registered tire haulers and the manifest system. Authorized local agencies can also issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) when violations are discovered. The Board assumes responsibility for any enforcement action after the NOV stage, including administrative and civil penalty actions. This will ensure uniformity of enforcement strategy, and will be more effective than requiring county counsels to gain expertise in tire law to prosecute these actions.

In November 2004, Board staff distributed the Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) to approximately 950 interested parties (city and county administrators) and made the NOFA, application, and Grant instructions available on the Board's grants web page. The last day to submit applications was January 14, 2005. The Board received thirty-eight (38) applications totaling $5,823,693.53 in requested funds. Staff recommends funding the thirty-eight (38) qualified grant applicants for a total of $5,249,334.77. With the Board's approval of this item, the proposed grantees would service approximately 71% of the population in California.

Application Review Process:
Because the FY 2004/2005 Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program is non-competitive, Board-approved criteria was applied. Applicants were evaluated using the approved criteria, and those meeting the eligibility, program and application requirements were considered for funding. To apply, each applicant was required to submit an application information sheet, a resolution from its governing body authorizing submittal of the application, a list of tire facilities and generators in its area, and a detailed budget for the program.

After the close of the application period, Grants Administration Unit (GAU) staff performed the initial data entry and a completeness review for each of the thirty-eight (38) applications. A review panel comprised of four staff members reviewed the grant applications to determine eligibility and carefully evaluated the proposed budgets to determine if they were accurate and reasonable based on the number of tire facilities and generators in their jurisdictions. Based on the panel's review, reductions were made to those budgets that were inaccurate, unsupported, did not conform to the application instructions, or contained ineligible costs. Affected applicants were notified of the reductions made to their budgets.

The applicants for the FY 2004/2005 Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program are shown in Attachment 1. The amount recommended for funding is $5,249,334.77 which is within the $6,000,000 allocated by the Board in the Five-Year Plan. Upon Board approval, the Grant Agreements will be written and processed using the Board's standard grant agreement procedures.

B. Environmental Issues

The Grantees will conduct activities to reduce illegal tire disposal, storage, and hauling in their jurisdictions, which should decrease the adverse effects of the unlawful disposal of waste tires.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

The program continues to grow since its inception in 1997. The number of applicants has increased over the years. In order to support this effort, staff is conducting Grantee training, offering on-going assistance, and continuing to market the program to new jurisdictions. Waste tire enforcement staff is and will continue to experience a significant increase in its workload and responsibilities. Additionally, there has been an increase on inspection of haulers, waste tire generators, and end-users and increased surveillance activities.

The potential demands on the Board's Legal staff continue to increase with the increased number of participating jurisdictions, inspections and enforcement actions.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

There were no applications disqualified. However, Staff reduced the funding of some applicants to conform with application requirements (minimal number of sites, etc.)

E. Fiscal Impacts

Funding Authority. Funds will be appropriated from the California Tire Recycling Management Fund.

Legislative. Senate Bill (SB) 876 (Escutia, Statutes of 2000, Chapter 838) authorized a fee of $1.00 on the purchase of a new tire until December 31, 2004. Assembly Bill (AB) 923 (Firebaugh, Statutes of 2004, Chapter 707) authorized a fee of $1.75 per tire beginning January 1, 2005. One dollar of this fee (less up to 1.5 percent retained by the retail purchaser as reimbursement for any costs associated with the collection of the fee) is deposited into the California Tire Recycling Management Fund (the fund), to support programs approved in the Five-Year Plan.

Waste Tire Enforcement Grants. Six million dollars (FY 2004/2005) has been allocated to support and expand the local government Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program.

F. Legal Issues

Refer to Analysis for the legal authority to issue Waste Tire Enforcement Grants to local agencies.

G. Environmental Justice

Waste tire facility standards, hauler registration, and manifest regulations enforced pursuant to this grant program are applied equally and uniformly to all parties throughout the State of California regardless of income, population density, race, or ethnic origin. Compliance with environmental justice principles is a grant program eligibility requirement and is a term and condition of the Grant Agreement.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

The Grant Program supports the goals and objectives of the Board's 2001 Strategic Plan:

- **Objective 1:** Through consistent and effective enforcement or other appropriate measures, ensure compliance with Federal and State waste management laws and regulations.
- **Objective 4:** Intensify efforts to prevent illegal dumping and, where necessary, clean up illegally disposed waste and waste tire sites.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Tire Fund	$6,000,000	$5,249,334.77	$750,665.23	Grants

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Applicants for the FY 2004/2005 Waste Tire Enforcement Grant
2. Resolution Number 2005-98

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff:	Amalia Fernandez	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6869
B. Legal Staff:	Wendy Breckon	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6068
	Holly B. Armstrong		(916) 341-6060
C. Administration Staff:	Roger Ikemoto	**Phone:**	(916) 341-6116

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was prepared.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was prepared.

Applicants for FY 2004/2005 Waste Tire Enforcement Grant

Number	Applicant	Recommended Amount
TEA11-04-30	San Bernardino County	299,953.00
TEA11-04-32	Kern County	299,410.50
TEA11-04-37	Contra Costa County	298,841.75
TEA11-04-8	Fresno County	277,494.00
TEA11-04-26	San Joaquin County	244,006.80
TEA11-04-39	City of Los Angeles *	236,875.00
TEA11-04-9	City of Fresno	213,240.00
TEA11-04-29	Santa Clara County	210,791.63
TEA11-04-38	Alameda County	189,352.00
TEA11-04-20	San Francisco City and County *	177,548.00
TEA11-04-10	Sacramento County	176,637.72
TEA11-04-33	City of Oakland	175,425.33
TEA11-04-21	City of San Diego	170,286.00
TEA11-04-2	Placer County	166,690.00
TEA11-04-13	Sonoma County	164,111.00
TEA11-04-35	City of Berkeley *	147,432.00
TEA11-04-28	Monterey County	141,446.38
TEA11-04-27	Lake County	135,573.00
TEA11-04-24	Marin County	134,820.00
TEA11-04-31	San Luis Obispo County	133,999.72
TEA11-04-16	Yuba-Sutter County	125,216.00
TEA11-04-14	Los Angeles County	116,854.00
TEA11-04-17	Humboldt County	108,132.00
TEA11-04-1	City of Chowchilla *	89,963.95
TEA11-04-22	Merced County *	87,197.44
TEA11-04-11	City of Modesto *	87,179.62
TEA11-04-7	Calaveras County	85,325.40
TEA11-04-5	Imperial County	81,922.82
TEA11-04-3	City of Victorville	79,659.80
TEA11-04-19	Yolo County	67,140.06
TEA11-04-6	Tulare County	60,880.24
TEA11-04-36	El Dorado County	59,690.00
TEA11-04-15	Napa County	49,416.40
TEA11-04-34	Tuolumne County	45,962.11
TEA11-04-4	City of Adelanto	37,523.61
TEA11-04-12	City of Sunnyvale	31,105.46
TEA11-04-25	City of Madera	26,102.03
TEA11-04-23	City of San Bernardino	16,130.00
	Total Funding	**5,249,334.77**

* Note New Grantees to the Program.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-98 (Revised)

Consideration Of The Grant Awards For The Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program For FY 2004/2005 (Waste Tire Recycling Management Fund)

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 42889 (d) requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to allocate funding from the California Tire Recycling Management Fund (Tire Fund) to reimburse for the costs associated with the development and enforcement of regulations relating to the storage of waste and used tires; and

WHEREAS, PRC Section 42872 authorizes the Board to issue grants to public entities involved in activities that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires and reduced illegal disposal or stockpiling of used whole tires; and

WHEREAS, on May 14, 2003 the Board allocated six million dollars ($6,000,000) for the Fiscal Years 2003/2004-2007/2008 for the Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program in its approval of the *Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program*; and

WHEREAS, on October 13-14, 2004 the Board approved a new eligibility and evaluation process for the Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program; and

WHEREAS, Board staff solicited applications from November 2004 to January 14, 2005; and

WHEREAS, Board staff received, reviewed and evaluated thirty-eight (38) applications based on the approved eligibility criteria and evaluation process and recommends grants be awarded to all thirty-eight (38) qualified applicants.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the award of each grant is conditioned upon the return by the proposed Grantee of a complete and executed Grant Agreement within ninety (90) days of the date of the mailing of the agreement package by the Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the award of each Grant is further conditioned upon full payment within ninety (90) days from the date of the Grant Award of any outstanding debt owed by the proposed Grantee to the Board; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board hereby approves the award of the Waste Tire Enforcement Grants to the following applicants in the amount indicated below:

(over)

Applicant	Recommended Amount
San Bernardino County	299,953.00
Kern County	299,410.50
Contra Costa County	298,841.75
Fresno County	277,494.00
San Joaquin County	244,006.80
City of Los Angeles	236,875.00
City of Fresno	213,240.00
Santa Clara County	210,791.63
Alameda County	189,352.00
San Francisco City and County	177,548.00
Sacramento County	176,637.72
City of Oakland	175,425.33
City of San Diego	170,286.00
Placer County	166,690.00
Sonoma County	164,111.00
City of Berkeley	147,432.00
Monterey County	141,446.38
Lake County	135,573.00
Marin County	134,820.00
San Luis Obispo County	133,999.72
Yuba-Sutter County	125,216.00
Los Angeles County	116,854.00
Humboldt County	108,132.00
~~City of Chowchilla~~ Madera County	89,963.95

Merced County	87,197.44
City of Modesto	87,179.62
Calaveras County	85,325.40
Imperial County	81,922.82
City of Victorville	79,659.80
Yolo County	67,140.06
Tulare County	60,880.24
El Dorado County	59,690.00
Napa County	49,416.40
Tuolumne County	45,962.11
City of Adelanto	37,523.61
City of Sunnyvale	31,105.46
City of Madera	26,102.03
City of San Bernardino	16,130.00
Total	5,249,334.77

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 25

ITEM

Consideration Of Updated List Of Delegations; Additional Delegations; And, Process For Streamlined Staff Consent Agenda Items

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

The purpose of this item is threefold:

First, staff is seeking to update the comprehensive list of existing delegations from the Board to the Executive Director. The last time that the comprehensive list of delegations was updated was in January 1995. Since that time, a number of duties have been approved for delegation in individual agenda items. Proposed Resolution #2005-54 collects those existing delegations into one document for clarity and ease of use.

Second, at its January workshop on Internal Process and Planning, the Board discussed whether or not to include additional tasks on this list of delegations and directed staff to come back with an item proposing new delegations for Board consideration.

Finally, at that workshop, the Board also directed staff to prepare an item to establish a streamlined procedure for a staff consent agenda process for items that typically would require little or no discussion at Committee and Board meetings, but which the Board did not deem appropriate for delegation.

II. ITEM HISTORY

On December 11, 1991, the Board approved Resolution 91-92, which listed a number of delegations from the Board to the Executive Director.

On November 17, 1993, the Board approved the addition of several items to the list of delegations and these were included with the previously approved delegations in Resolution 93-133.

Subsequent to November 1993, the Board approved a number of other delegations individually.

On January 23, 1995, Chairman Jesse Huff signed a new compilation of delegations which included additional delegations that had been approved by the Board since 1993.

On January 27, 2005, the Board directed staff to prepare an item for updating and revising the list of delegations, and to establish a staff consent agenda item process.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Delegations
   A. Approve the list of updated and new delegations in proposed Resolution 2005-54.
   B. Modify the proposed new delegations, and then approve Resolution 2005-54.
   C. Take no action.
2. Staff Consent Agenda Process
   A. Approve the staff consent agenda process in proposed Resolution 2005-55.
   B. Modify, and then approve the staff consent agenda process in proposed Resolution 2005-55.
   C. Take no action.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board choose options 1.A. and 2.A.: approve proposed Resolutions 2005-54 and 2005-55.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

The purpose of this item is threefold:

First, staff is seeking to update the comprehensive list of existing delegations from the Board to the Executive Director. The last time that the comprehensive list of delegations was updated was in January 1995. Since that time, a number of duties have been approved for delegation in individual agenda items. Proposed Resolution #2005-54 collects those existing delegations into one document for clarity and ease of use.

Second, at its January workshop on Internal Process and Planning, the Board discussed whether or not to include additional tasks on this list of delegations and directed staff to come back with an item proposing new delegations for Board consideration.

Finally, at that workshop, the Board also directed staff to prepare an item to establish a streamlined procedure for a staff consent agenda process for items that typically would require little or no discussion at Committee and Board meetings, but which the Board did not deem appropriate for delegation.

Background

<u>Authority for Delegation</u>

Public Resources Code Section 40430 provides in part, that:

> "The board may delegate any power, duty, purpose, function, and jurisdiction to the executive director which the board determines to be appropriate… The executive director

> may redelegate any of the powers, duties, purposes, functions, and jurisdiction which are delegated to him or her by the board to his or her subordinates."

Purpose of Delegation

In general, the purpose of delegating is to allow the Board to focus its attention and energy on the duties that it considers to be most significant by allowing minor and routine agreements and documents to be reviewed, approved and/or executed by staff. As noted in the most recent compilation of delegations (attachment 1):

> "…in order to carry out the responsibilities, commitment and administration of the Board, numerous minor and routine agreements and documents must be executed for and on behalf of the Board… the time for presentation to, and action by, the Board for each and every such matter is extensive for both the Board and staff, and often delays the Board's receipt of essential goods and services…"

Thus, the delegation provides that its purpose is to:

> "…authorize the Executive Director, on behalf of the Board, to render certain decisions and execute certain documents which are **administrative** in nature and which involve matters which are **not contested, controversial or have significant impact** on integrated waste management policy, or are necessary for the preservation of the public health and safety or the environment…" (emphasis added)

The delegation also notes later that one of the purposes of the delegation is "in order to achieve efficiency of operations."

In practice, the delegation has been used both for the smooth day-to-day operation of the Board's activities and for less frequent items that are administrative in nature which do not involve policy decisions. For example, the delegation is relied upon by the Department of General Services as it authorizes the Board to make purchases of office supplies and execute mandatory services contracts. Likewise, the delegation authorizes the Executive Director to complete all of the paperwork necessary to submit rulemaking files to the Office of Administrative Law, once the Board has approved a regulatory package.

It is important to keep in mind that even if a particular task is contained on the list of delegations, if there are circumstances regarding it which would make it controversial, contested, or otherwise significant, that task would not fit within the delegation and would still come before the Board.

Previous Board Delegations

On December 11, 1991, the Board approved Resolution 91-92, which listed a number of delegations from the Board to the Executive Director.

On November 17, 1993, the Board approved the addition of several items to the list of delegations and these were included with the previously approved delegations in Resolution 93-133.

Subsequent to November 1993, the Board approved a number of other delegations individually.

On January 23, 1995, Chairman Jesse Huff signed a new compilation of delegations which included additional delegations that had been approved by the Board since 1993.

On January 27, 2005, the Board directed staff to prepare an item for updating and revising the list of delegations, and to establish a staff consent agenda process.

Key Issues

►Updating Current Compilation

As noted above, the most recent compilation of delegations was signed on January 23, 1995 and is provided as attachment 1. After stating the general purpose of the delegation, it then provides a more specific list of delegations in several categories concerning:

- The procurement of goods, services and consultant services
- The approval of permits and related documents for solid waste facilities
- The initiation and undertaking of certain enforcement and compliance actions
- The Recycling Tax Credit
- Plastic beverage connectors
- The procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act
- Redelegation

Finally, the delegation reserves the Board's authority on any of the matters listed by providing that:

> "…the Board affirms its overall responsibility for the legally mandated duties of the organization, and approves the delegations of authority in order to achieve efficiency of operations and better serve the People of California by enabling the Board to provide the leadership and guidance necessary in achieving the ambitious goals of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended…."

Subsequent Delegations

Since the last time that all of the delegations were compiled in one list, a number of additional delegations have been individually approved by the Board.

The Administration and Finance Division has had three delegations approved:

- Acceptance of Used Oil Incentive Claim/Reports Submitted After the 45th day
- Award and execute contracts, amendment, change orders to expend funding received by

the Board from grants (federal)

- Proposed Finding for Unreliable Contractor List

The Division of Planning and Local Assistance has had two delegations approved:

- Approval of AB 75 plans
- Review of AB 75 annual reports

The Permitting and Enforcement Division has four delegations which were separately approved in connection with regulations:

- Emergency Waivers – Condition, limit, suspend, or terminate
- LEA Asbestos Program authorization
- Duties of the Board acting as the enforcement agency
- Stipulated Temporary Agreement - Condition, limit, suspend, or terminate

The Waste Prevention and Markets Division has had one delegation approved in connection with regulations:

- Assessment of penalties for late and non-filing of Newsprint Consumer Certification

The Special Waste Division has had two delegations approved:

- Disbursal of funds for used oil recycling block grant entitlement program
- Appeals for used oil block grant application deadline disputes

Obsolete Delegations

Since the last time that all of the delegations were compiled in one list, one of the delegations has become obsolete:

- The Plastic Beverage Container Connector law has been revised, moved, and the requirements relating to exemptions which were dealt with in the delegation have been repealed

Proposed Resolution #2005-54 collects all of the Board's existing delegations into one document, adds some clarifying language for some of the delegations that were not explicitly included in the earlier resolutions but which were clearly included in previous explicit delegations, and removes the obsolete delegation.

►Adding New Delegations

As noted above, at its January workshop on Internal Process and Planning, the Board discussed whether or not to include additional tasks on this list of delegations and directed staff to come back with an item proposing new delegations for Board consideration. During that discussion, the Board indicated its willingness to **include a number of additional duties within its delegation to the Executive Director where the matters were all or mostly administrative in nature, or they were the type of tasks that would involve little or no discretion or subjective evaluation**. These duties are noted and briefly discussed below and have been included in proposed Resolution #2005-54 under the heading "New Delegations."

It is important to keep in mind that, as with the existing delegations, even if a particular task from these additional delegations is contained on the list of delegations, if there are circumstances regarding it which would make it controversial, contested, or otherwise significant, that task would not fit within the delegation and would still come before the Board.

- Confirmation of fulfillment of contracts

  Individual Contract Managers are responsible for ensuring contract terms have been met for the purposes of concluding the contract and making the final payment. If a contract requires a report with policy recommendations, staff will use these recommendations, among other things, in preparing an agenda item to be presented to the Board for consideration.

- Conducting the required 45-day public hearing for regulations where the Board has not directed that it wants the hearing to occur at a committee or Board meeting

  This is a requirement of the Administrative Procedures Act, but the Board is not required to participate in this public hearing if it does not elect to. Board discussion and consideration would still occur during other parts of the rulemaking process.

- Approval RMDZ zone designations

  These approvals are administrative in nature given the objective criteria for being designated. The Board would still be provided with periodic updates.

- Approval of RMDZ Loan Committee Member additions

  These approvals are administrative in nature. The Board would still be provided with periodic updates.

- Approval of RMDZ zone expansions

  These approvals are administrative in nature given the objective criteria for expansions. The Board would still be provided with periodic updates.

- Approval of NDFE amendments

  These approvals involve little or no discretionary or subjective evaluation as the NDFE is designed to be descriptive in nature.

- Approval of Regional Agency formation

  These approvals involve little or no discretionary or subjective evaluation as statute provides the required provisions of the agreement.

- Acceptance of HHWE biennial review

  These approvals involve little or no discretionary or subjective evaluation, just a verification that selected programs are being implemented.

- Approval of Extensions for Newly Incorporated Cities to meet diversion requirements

  Statute allows newly incorporated cities up to 18 months from incorporation to submit a SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. Statute also allows the Board to grant these jurisdictions an extension of three years to meet the 50% diversion requirement. Without such an extension, the jurisdiction must be at 50% upon Board approval of the SRRE. This leaves the jurisdiction little or no time to implement its programs once its plans have been developed. In the past, the Board has recognized the difficult situation that these statutory timelines place on newly incorporated cities and has routinely granted these extension requests when recommended by staff.

- Publishing of Inventory of solid waste facilities which violate state minimum standards

  Including facilities on the inventory is not discretionary. The Inventory will be available "live" on Web site, so there is no need for Board to have a consideration item just to "publish" the list. The Board would still be provided with 6 month written updates.

- Probationary Period for Improved LEA performance

  One of the types of action that the Board can take in addressing inadequate LEA performance is to establish a schedule and probationary period for improved performance. Currently, use of this tool would require a Board agenda item. This tool, which merely puts the LEA on notice, could be used in a more streamlined and effective way at a less formal level. Since this option does not remove any authority or responsibility from the LEA, staff is recommending that it be delegated.

- Approval of RPPC Stipulated Agreements

  These are mainly administrative in nature. Negotiations would have already occurred between staff and companies to draft the stipulated agreements, which could involve up to $100,000 per year. This would allow for the timely execution of these agreements and

collection of fines. A summary of agreements reached and fines collected could be included in a quarterly enforcement report.

- Approval of List of Companies Subject to RPPC Audits

  Historically, this has been non-controversial and administrative in nature. The audits are used to verify compliance claims and the results may be a basis for pursuing a Stipulated Agreement, Public Hearing or referral to the Attorney General. A summary of the audits could be included in an annual enforcement report.

- Approval of Trash bag compliant/non-compliant manufacturers lists

  Inclusion on the list is mandatory for manufacturers that do not comply with statutory or regulatory requirements.

- Approval of Trash bag compliant/non-compliant wholesalers lists

  Inclusion on the list is mandatory for wholesalers that do not comply with statutory or regulatory requirements.

- Approval of List of Companies Subject to Trash Bag Audits

  Historically, this has been non-controversial and administrative in nature. With the Board adopting a report to the Legislature on Plastic Film and Trash Bags that recommends that the Legislature grant the Board the authority to suspend this law and ultimately repeal it, but in the interest of completeness it makes sense to include it at this time.

- Approval of List of Companies Subject to Newsprint audits

  Historically, this has been non-controversial and administrative in nature.

- Approval of Litigation/Enforcement settlements ≤$25,000 (with quarterly Enforcement Report)

  Cases involving small dollar amounts are typically non-controversial, do not have broad policy implications, and do not rise to the level of needing a full discussion with the Board in closed session to resolve them.

►Staff Consent Agenda Process

As noted above, the Board also directed staff to prepare an item to establish a streamlined procedure for a staff consent agenda process for items that typically would require little or no discussion at Committee and Board meetings, but which the Board did not deem appropriate for delegation.

Eligible Types of Items

The categories of items that the Board directed staff to include in an item for its consideration for this process are noted and briefly discussed below and have been included in proposed Resolution #2005-55.

It is important to keep in mind that, as with the delegations discussed above, even if a particular task is contained on the list of which is eligible for the staff consent agenda item, if there are circumstances regarding it which would make it controversial, contested, or otherwise significant, that task would not fit within this process and would still come before the Board in a regular agenda item.

- Approval of Contract Scopes of Work

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature since the Board sets the parameters of the proposed contracts as part of its allocation, reallocation, or Five Year Tire Plan agenda items. However, on occasion, it is sometimes necessary for the Board to provide clarification regarding the original parameters as they are set forth in the scope of work. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to verify that the scope of work is consistent with its direction without expending additional resources for the vast majority of scopes of work that need no additional revisions.

- Approval of Contract Awards

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature since the actual award is based upon objective criteria (lowest bid, etc.). Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about how its contract dollars are being encumbered without expending additional resources for contract awards that are following the prescribed process.

- Approval of Grant Awards

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature and non-discretionary, as grant awards are based on score determined by panel, utilizing scoring criteria approved by Board. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about how its grant dollars are being awarded without expending additional resources for grant awards that are following the prescribed process.

- Approval of 2136 and Farm and Ranch Grant Awards

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature and non-discretionary, as grant awards are based on grant criteria approved by Board. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about how its grant dollars are being awarded without expending additional resources for grant awards that are following the prescribed process.

- RMDZ Loan Approvals

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature as they are based on completion of loan documents, cross-divisional review of proposed project, and Loan Committee recommendation of financial aspects of the loan. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about how its loan dollars are being spent without expending additional resources for loans that are following the prescribed process and meet the appropriate financial standards.

- Approval of NBY/Gen Studies (if no dispute, well above 50% diversion rate)

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature as they are based upon staff verification of calculations and documentation provided. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about diversion rates and programs in various jurisdictions throughout the state, without expending additional resources for the majority of submitted New Base Years that meet the appropriate standards.

- Approval of 5 Year Reviews

  These approvals are primarily administrative in nature as they are based upon staff verification review of the jurisdictions submitted report which has already gone through a local review and approval process. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about diversion rates and programs in various jurisdictions throughout the state, without expending additional resources for the majority of submitted Five Year Reviews that have no outstanding issues.

- Acceptance of Biennial Review findings for good programs and above 50% diversion rate (if no dispute, and rates are not declining)

  These agenda items are primarily administrative in nature as they are based upon staff verification of diversion rates and program implementation the jurisdictions. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about diversion rates and programs in various jurisdictions throughout the state, without expending additional resources for the majority of Biennial Reviews that have no outstanding issues.

- Acceptance of Biennial Review findings for good programs and Good Faith Effort Finding (if no dispute and rates are not declining)

  These agenda items are primarily administrative in nature as they are based upon staff verification of diversion rates and program implementation the jurisdictions. Including these matters as part of a staff consent agenda item would allow the Board to remain informed about diversion rates and programs in various jurisdictions throughout the state, without expending additional resources for the majority of Biennial Reviews that have no outstanding issues.

- Approval of Planning Elements (SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE) for Newly Incorporated Cities

  Most planning elements submitted by newly incorporated cities rely heavily on Board-developed model elements and technical assistance provided by Board staff. These documents have been routinely approved by the Board and the agenda items primarily serve to provide information to the Board and the public about the new city's programs, a function that would still be served through inclusion in the consent agenda item.

Proposed Process

Staff is proposing that the process be set up as follows:

Program staff would still perform the underlying work involved in the items listed below (reviewing plans, loan applications, grant applications, etc.) and sending their analysis through the normal internal review process (including supervisory, legal, and contract review as appropriate). If the item is one that fits within one of the above categories, once it is ready for Board approval, a title for the item would still be placed into BAWDS in the same manner that any other title would be added (however, with an additional notation that it is a streamlined staff consent agenda item). The item that would be prepared would use a streamlined staff consent agenda item format which would be reviewed and then entered into BAWDS in the same manner that regular agenda items would be entered. This abbreviated item would provide only the basic facts of the item, but would include the relevant attachments which would contain additional details. (An example of a streamlined format is in attachment 2). The streamlined item and attachments would be provided to the public through links on the Board's agenda notice as with any other agenda item.

The committee agenda notice would have a standing item for consideration of the streamlined staff consent agenda similar to the current Board agenda notice has an entry for the consent agenda. (See example in attachment 3). When this item came up, the Committee Chair would note which items were being considered for approval as part of the staff consent agenda. This item would be handled as a consent item at the committee meeting (no presentation or discussion prior to vote). If a committee member wished to discuss any of the matters contained in any of the items on the streamlined consent agenda, or wanted additional information, that item could be "pulled off" of this consent agenda and discussed. In some cases, depending upon the nature and complexity of the issues involved, an item pulled off of this consent item might need to be postponed to the full Board Meeting or to the next month's regular agenda process. The items that are approved as part of the committee consent agenda would then go forward for a vote by the full Board along with the items that are recommended by the Committee for the "regular" consent agenda.

(The Board could have two separate consent agendas for the Board meeting – one for streamlined consent items and one for those items recommended for Board consent after Committee discussion. At this point, staff is recommending that all of these items be included in one consent agenda vote at the Board meeting for simplicity. The Board and the public will know which items have made it onto the consent agenda through the streamlined process without having to vote on them separately because that fact will be part be noted as part of the item title).

This process should ensure that relevant information is provided to the Board and the public, but eliminate the necessity for additional staff and Board time to handle the vast majority of these types of items which could be approved with little or no discussion. In addition, this process minimizes the need for any new procedures and formats by generally following the existing process as far as preparation, review and entry into the system, but using an abbreviated format and no presentation to limit the staff and Board time that normally is spent on preparing, presenting and discussing these items.

B. Environmental Issues

Not applicable as this item relates to internal procedures.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Staff and the Board will be able to more efficiently devote their time and resources to items that require discussion at Committee and Board meetings.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Stakeholder issues can be handled more efficiently when the need to attend Board meetings is limited or eliminated for those items that do not require discussion at Committee and Board meetings.

E. Fiscal Impacts

While no specific savings have been quantified, staff and the Board will be able to more efficiently devote their time and resources to items that require discussion at Committee and Board meetings.

F. Legal Issues

None in addition to those discussed above.

G. Environmental Justice

Not applicable as this item relates to internal procedures.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports strategic plan Goal 5 by ensuring that staff and Board resources can be more efficiently devoted to items that require discussion at Committee and Board meetings.

Goal 5—Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the California Integrated Waste Management Board in pursuit of its mission.

This goal is focused on the Board's improvement of its internal processes, and on providing staff with all of the tools needed to achieve the Board's mission and goals.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

N/A

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. January 1995 Delegation
2. Draft Staff Consent Agenda Item Format
3. Draft Staff Consent Agenda Notice Format for Committees
4. Resolution # 2005-54
5. Resolution # 2005-55

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** 341-6080
B. Legal Staff: Marie Carter **Phone:** 341-6062
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

None at the time this item was prepared.

B. Opposition

None at the time this item was prepared.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Delegation of Authority

Whereas, the California Integrated Waste Management Board was created with the enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and,

Whereas, the major responsibility of the Board is to develop and implement new Integrated Waste Management policy for the State of California; and,

Whereas, in order to carry out the responsibilities, commitment and administration of the Board, numerous minor and routine agreements and documents must be executed for and on behalf of the Board; and,

Whereas, the time for presentation to, and action by, the Board for each and every such matter is extensive for both the Board and staff, and often delays the Board's receipt of essential goods and services; and,

Whereas, the Board desires to focus its energies and efforts on the responsibilities with which it alone has been charged by the Governor and the Legislature, namely the deliberation, adoption and implementation of statewide policy and standards for Integrated Waste Management; and

Whereas, Public Resources Code (PRC) § 40430 requires the Board to appoint an Executive Director to administer the functions of the Board and to prescribe the his or her duties; and,

Whereas, PRC § 40430 allows the Board to delegate any power, duty, purpose, function and jurisdiction which it deems appropriate to the Executive Director;

Now, therefore, Be it Resolved, that the Board authorizes the Executive Director, on behalf of the Board, to render certain decisions and execute certain documents which are administrative in nature and which involve matters which are not contested, controversial or have significant impact on integrated waste management policy, or are necessary for the preservation of the public health and safety or the environment, as follows:

Be it Further Resolved, concerning the procurement of goods, services and consultant services, the Executive Director may:

1. For expenditures from the budget line for Consultant and Professional Services from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all contracts and written change orders or amendments thereto, of

$50,000.00 or less, where the concepts therefor have been approved by the Board; except that, where such contracts and written change orders or amendments thereto are for the administration of the functions of the Board as identified by the Executive Director or are related to direct legislative mandates as identified by the Board, prior concept approval by the Board shall not be required;

2. For expenditures from the budget line item for Consultant and Professional Services from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all interagency agreements and written changes orders or amendments thereto, the concepts therefor have been approved by the Board; except that, where such interagency agreements and written change orders or amendments thereto are for the administration of the functions of the Board, as identified by the Executive Director, or are related to direct legislative mandates as identified by the Board, prior concept approval by the Board shall not be required.

3. For all other expenditures from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all contracts, and interagency agreements and leases, and written change orders or amendments thereto;

4. Prepare, conduct and evaluate all solicitations, bids, requests for proposals for procurement of goods and services, the concepts therefor have been approved by the Board consistent with the approvals required in paragraphs 1 and 2, above;

5. Execute contracts and amendments thereto, related to the Board's grant, loan, and loan guarantee programs, following procedures and guidelines which have been approved by the Board.

Be it Further Resolved, concerning the approval of permits and related documents for solid waste facilities, the Executive Director may:

1. Approve non—significant modifications to solid waste facilities permits. A modification is used to make administrative and editing changes in order

to clarify and update a permit. A modification is used where a revision to a solid waste facilities permit is not necessary. A revision is made to a permit where a substantial and significant change to the operation or design of a solid waste facility is proposed. The Board retains the authority to determine that a change in a permit is significant, and is, therefor, a revision, hence, subject to the review and approval of the Permitting and Enforcement Committee and the Board.

2. Approve closure and postclosure maintenance plans, including financial assurance mechanisms, pursuant to law and regulations adopted by the Board.

3. Approve requests related to release of funds from approved financial, assurance mechanisms for the purpose of undertaking closure or postclosure maintenance activities at a solid waste landfill.

4. Approve implementation of alternatives specified and allowed under the Subtitle D Regulations with the exception of extension of closure dates for facilities that cannot make the required demonstrations regarding location restrictions.

Be it Further Resolved, that in order to act expeditiously where the public health, safety and the environment are concerned, the Executive Director may initiate and undertake certain enforcement and compliance actions. The Executive Director will report to the Board at its next meeting on actions taken pursuant to this paragraph. The Executive Director may:

1. Authorize, sign and issue Administrative Notices and Orders, corrective action orders, and other enforcement and compliance administrative actions, such as the deployment of Board staff to conduct investigations and monitoring.

2. Commence and conduct enforcement through litigation, or respond to litigation where the Board is sued, by consultation and/or referral to the Attorney General;

Be it Further Resolved, concerning the Recycling Tax Credit program, that the Executive Director may approve and execute the required Certifications that the property upon which the application for the tax credit is based qualifies under Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 17052.14 and 23612.5.

Be it Further Resolved, that the Executive Director may classify plastic beverage connectors as degradable, or find the connector exempt, based on demonstration of the connector's conformance with Health and Safety Code Section 24384.5, and other requirements set forth in law.

Be it Further Resolved, that the Executive Director may conduct the development of regulatory language, the drafting and release of Notices and other activities undertaken in compliance with the procedural requirements of the California Administrative Procedure Act for submission of rulemaking files to the Office of Administrative Law, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

Be it Further Resolved, that the Board authorizes the Executive Director to redelegate to subordinates the powers and duties specified above, as deemed necessary and appropriate.

Be it Further Resolved, that the Board affirms its overall responsibility for the legally mandated duties of the organization, and approves the delegations of authority in order to achieve efficiency of operations and better serve the People of California by enabling the Board to provide the leadership and guidance necessary in achieving the ambitious goals of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended.

Be it Further Resolved, that this delegation of authority, approved by the Board, upon signature by the Chairman of the Board, is effective (date), and supersedes Resolution 93—133.

1·23·95

Huff DATE

CERTIFICATION

The Chairman of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on November 17, 1993.

Draft streamlined item - example

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Board Meeting
February 15-16, 2005
Streamlined Consent Agenda Item –Sustainability and Markets Committee

Staff is recommending Board approval of the identified resolutions for the items listed below. These items are eligible for the streamlined staff consent agenda because they fit within the categories of items that the Board has indicated could be approved in this manner and are not otherwise contested, controversial, or involve significant policy decisions (See Board Resolution No. 2005-55).

1. **Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2002 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Lincoln**

   City requested diversion rate for new base year:
   Staff recommended diversion rate for new base year:
   Additional diversion from (biomass/transformation/sludge):

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions:

Diversion Rate Data (Percent)						***Key Jurisdiction Conditions***		
						Waste Stream Data		
Base Year	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002**	*Pounds waste generated per person per day (ppd)***	*Population*	*Non-Residential Waste Stream Percentage*	*Residential Waste Stream Percentage*
2002	***ND****	***ND***	***ND***	***73%***	***16.84***	***17,750***	***79%***	***21%***

* These values are based on the City's proposed (2002) base year correction, discussed in the "Base Year Change" section below. ND means "not determined." ** (Note: The pounds of waste generated by per person per day are higher than the statewide average due to the high percentage of construction and demolition diversion. Additionally, the non-residential generation percentage is significantly higher than the residential generation percentage.)

Base Year Analysis

The City of Lincoln	**Disposal**	**Diversion**	**Generation**
Old Base Year Tons (1990)	8,087	782	8,869
Jurisdiction New Base-Year Tons (2002)	14,458	43,488	57,946
Board Staff Recommended New (2002) Base-Year Tons	14,858	39,689	54,547

2002 Diversion Rate using 1990 Base Year	**Jurisdiction Claimed Diversion Rate for 2002**	**Board Staff Recommended Diversion Rate for 2002**
25%	75%	73%

Attachments

- Program Listing for the City of Lincoln
- Base Year Modification Request Certification for the City of Lincoln
- Board staff Recommended Base-Year Modification Request Certification
- Table A: Site Visit Verification Findings for the City of Lincoln
- Resolution Number 2005-42

Draft Committee Notice

California Environmental Protection Agency
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Michael Paparian, Committee Chair
Rosario Marin, Member
Rosalie Mulé, Member

Sustainability and Market Development Committee

Thursday, February 10, 2005 1:00 pm

Joe Serna Jr., CalEPA Building
Coastal Hearing Room
1001 I Street, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

AGENDA

Transcript not yet available

Agenda Items and Attachments are posted on the February 15-16, 2005 Board Meeting Agenda at View the Agenda.

Roll And Declaration Of Quorum

A. Waste Prevention And Market Development Deputy Director's Report

B. Streamlined Staff Committee Agenda Items

C. Consideration Of Applications To Renew The Following Recycling Market Development Zone Designations: (1) Fresno County; (2) Madera County; and (3) Placer County -- (February Board Item 12)

D. Consideration Of The Scoring Criteria And Evaluation Process For The Sustainable Building Tire Grant Program Fiscal Year 2004/2005 (California Tire Recycling Management Fund -- (February Board Item 13)

E. Consideration Of A Report To The Legislature: Plastic Trash Bag Program And A Comprehensive Approach To Film Plastic Diversion (Public Resources Code Section 42293 (b)) -- (February Board Item 14)

F. Diversion, Planning And Local Assistance Deputy Director's Report

G. Consideration Of A Request To Change The Base Year To 2002 For The Previously Approved Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Lincoln (Streamlined Staff Committee Agenda Item) (February Board Item 14)

H. Presentation On Waste Characterization Data And Its Potential For Identifying Opportunities For Additional Diversion -- (February Board Item 15)

I. Consideration of the Amended Nondisposal Facility Element for the Unincorporated Area of Los Angeles County -- (February Board Item 16)

J. Consideration Of A Second SB1066 Time Extension Application By The Following Jurisdictions: El Dorado County Unincorporated And The City Of South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County -- (February Board Item 17)

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-54 (Revised)

Consideration Of Updated List Of Delegations And Additional Delegations

WHEREAS, the California Integrated Waste Management Board was created with the enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and,

WHEREAS, the major responsibility of the Board is to develop and implement new Integrated Waste Management policy for the State of California; and,

WHEREAS, in order to carry out the responsibilities, commitment and administration of the Board, numerous minor and routine agreements and documents must be executed for and on behalf of the Board; and,

WHEREAS, the time for presentation to, and action by, the Board for each and every such matter is extensive for both the Board and staff, and often delays the Board's receipt of essential goods and services; and,

WHEREAS, the Board desires to focus its energies and efforts on the responsibilities with which it alone has been charged by the Governor and the Legislature, namely the deliberation, adoption and implementation of statewide policy and standards for Integrated Waste Management; and

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code (PRC) § 40430 requires the Board to appoint an Executive Director to administer the functions of the Board and to prescribe the his or her duties; and,

WHEREAS, PRC § 40430 allows the Board to delegate any power, duty, purpose, function and jurisdiction which it deems appropriate to the Executive Director; and,

WHEREAS, since the last time that the Board prepared a compilation of delegations in 1995, certain of those delegations have become obsolete, and the Board has also added a number of delegations in individual agenda items, such that it would be appropriate to update the compilation of delegations; and,

WHEREAS, the Board has also determined that it would be appropriate to include additional delegations to this compilation; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board authorizes the Executive Director, on behalf of the Board, to render certain decisions and execute certain documents which are administrative in nature and which involve matters which are not contested, controversial or have significant impact on integrated waste management policy, or are necessary for the preservation of the public health and safety or the environment, as follows:

(over)

Pre-1995 Delegations

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, concerning the procurement of goods, services and consultant services, the Executive Director may:

1. For expenditures from the budget line for Consultant and Professional Services from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all contracts and written change orders or amendments thereto, of $50,000.00 or less, where the concepts/allocations therefore have been approved by the Board; except that, where such contracts and written change orders or amendments thereto are for the administration of the functions of the Board as identified by the Executive Director or are related to direct legislative mandates as identified by the Board, prior concept/allocation approval by the Board shall not be required;

2. For expenditures from the budget line item for Consultant and Professional Services from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all interagency agreements and written changes orders or amendments thereto, the concepts/allocations therefore have been approved by the Board; except that, where such interagency agreements and written change orders or amendments thereto are for the administration of the functions of the Board, as identified by the Executive Director, or are related to direct legislative mandates as identified by the Board, prior concept/allocation approval by the Board shall not be required.

3. For all other expenditures from the Operating Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all contracts, interagency agreements and leases, written change orders or amendments thereto, and disburse funding for claims related to direct legislative mandates;

4. Prepare, conduct and evaluate all solicitations, bids, requests for proposals for procurement of goods and services, the concepts/allocations thereof have been approved by the Board consistent with the approvals required in paragraphs 1 and 2, above;

5. Execute contracts and amendments thereto, related to the Board's grant, loan, and loan guarantee programs, following procedures and guidelines which have been approved by the Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, concerning the approval of permits and related documents for solid waste facilities, the Executive Director may:

1. Approve non-significant modifications to solid waste facilities permits. A modification is used to make administrative and editing changes in order to clarify and update a permit. A modification is used where a revision to a solid waste facilities permit is not necessary. A revision is made to a permit where a substantial and significant change to the operation or design of a solid waste facility is proposed. The Board retains the authority to determine that a change in a permit is significant, and is, therefore, a revision, hence, subject to the review and approval of the Permitting and Enforcement Committee and the Board.

(Next Page)

2. Approve closure and postclosure maintenance plans, including Post-Closure Land Use Proposals (except final cover impacts) and financial assurance mechanisms (including operating liability mechanisms), pursuant to law and regulations adopted by the Board.

3. Approve requests related to release of funds from approved financial, assurance mechanisms for the purpose of undertaking closure or postclosure maintenance activities at a solid waste landfill.

4. Approve implementation of alternatives specified and allowed under the Subtitle D Regulations (including landfill daily cover waivers) with the exception of extension of closure dates for facilities that cannot make the required demonstrations regarding location restrictions.

5. Approve alternative daily cover demonstration projects and final reports.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order to act expeditiously where the public health, safety and the environment are concerned, the Executive Director may initiate and undertake certain enforcement and compliance actions. The Executive Director will report to the Board at its next meeting on actions taken pursuant to this paragraph. The Executive Director may:

1. Authorize, sign and issue Administrative Notices and Orders, corrective action orders, and other enforcement and compliance administrative actions, such as the deployment of Board staff to conduct investigations and monitoring.

2. Commence and conduct enforcement through litigation, or respond to litigation where the Board is sued, by consultation and/or referral to the Attorney General;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, concerning the Recycling Tax Credit program, that the Executive Director may approve and execute the required Certifications that the property upon which the application for the tax credit is based qualifies under Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 17052.14 and 23612.5.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director may conduct the development of regulatory language, the drafting and release of Notices and other activities undertaken in compliance with the procedural requirements of the California Administrative Procedure Act for submission of rulemaking files to the Office of Administrative Law, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

<u>Delegations Approved between 1995 and 2005</u>

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that concerning the acceptance of Used Oil Incentive Claim/Reports, the Executive Director may accept Used Oil Incentive Claim/Reports submitted after the 45th day, and to reduce, eliminate, or approve the amount of incentive fee paid due to late submission of the claim.

(over)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board hereby delegates authority to the Executive Director for expenditures for Consulting and Professional Services which are the result of previously approved external reimbursable funding sources. Thus, the Executive Director may:

For all expenditures from Consulting and Professional Services budget line item from the Operating and Expense and Equipment category in the Governor's Budget, award and execute all contracts, interagency agreements and amendments thereto which are the result of previously approved external funding sources. Prior concept approval by the Board shall not be required for these external reimbursable expenditures.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director be delegated the authority to approve those State Agency and Large State Facility Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP) not specifically requested to be considered at a regularly scheduled Board meeting. The Board is to receive reasonable notice which plans the Executive Director will approve and will notify the Executive Director which IWMPs it would like to consider at a regularly scheduled Board meeting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director is delegated the authority authorize LEA Asbestos Containing Waste Programs which meet the requirements of 14 CCR 17897.25.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board delegates to the Executive Director, the duties of the Board acting as the enforcement agency, as delineated in PRC, Division 30, Parts 4 and 5, and the power to make any approval associated with those duties with the exception of 1) final approval of agreements with local governing bodies required by PRC sections 43212.1 and 43310.1, and 2) administration of the hearing panel required by PRC section 43309.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board has separately delegated authority to the Executive Director in several other areas through its adoption of regulations for Emergency Waivers of Standards, Stipulated Agreement Orders, The List of Unreliable Contractors, and Late and Non-filing of Newsprint Consumer Certifications. Those delegations are noted below in order to make this list of delegations complete.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that concerning Emergency Waivers of Standards granted pursuant to 14 CCR 17210 et seq., the Executive Director is delegated the authority to review all EA waiver approvals and:

1. The Executive Director may condition, limit, suspend, or terminate an operator's use of a waiver, if it is determined that use of the waiver would cause harm to public health and safety, or the environment.

2. The Executive Director may condition, limit suspend, or terminate an operator's use of a waiver if it is found that the operator has not utilized reasonably available waste diversion programs as identified in its waiver documentation.

(Next Page)

3. The Executive Director shall report to the Board at a regularly scheduled meeting or in writing prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting, any granting of a waiver, and all determinations made concerning the waiver.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that concerning an Enforcement Agency's issuance of a Stipulated Agreement Order in accordance with PRC 14 CCR 17211 et seq. the Executive Director of the Board shall review all EA approvals. The Executive Director may condition, limit, suspend, or terminate an operator's use of a stipulated agreement, if it is determined that the use of the agreement would cause harm to public health and safety, or the environment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that concerning the Board's List of Unreliable Contractors maintained in accordance with 14 CCR 17050 et seq., the Executive Director is delegated the authority to make a proposed finding of unreliability which will become final if not appealed in accordance with the procedures set forth in those regulations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that concerning the Newsprint Consumer Certification (Form 430) required pursuant to 14 CCR 17950 et seq., the Executive Director is authorized to assess civil penalties in accordance with the provisions of those regulations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board approves the Delegation of Authority to the Executive Director to disburse funding for the Used Oil Recycling Block Grant Entitlement Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, regarding Used Oil Block Grant applications that:

1. The Board hereafter will not entertain appeals from jurisdictions who fail to submit a Used Oil Block Grant application in a timely manner; and

2. The Executive Director shall strictly enforce the application deadline policy as set forth in the Board's December 2002 Resolution number 2002-773; and

3. The Board directs staff to bring future grant application-related deadline disputes to the Executive Director for resolution at his/her discretion; and

4. The Board will allow future Used Oil Block Grant applicants, who file a timely but incomplete application, a "grace" period designated by staff to correct any deficiencies or omissions in their applications.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director be delegated the authority to approve those State Agency and Large State Facility Integrated Waste Management Annual Reports (AB 75) not specifically requested to be considered at a regularly scheduled Board meeting. The Board is to receive reasonable notice which annual reports the Executive Director will approve and will notify the Executive Director which annual reports it would like to consider at a regularly scheduled Board meeting.

(over)

New Delegations

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board delegates to the Executive Director the following tasks:

Confirmation of fulfillment of contracts for the purposes of concluding the contract and making final payment; where the contract requires a report with policy recommendations, staff will use these recommendations, among other things, in preparing an agenda item to be presented to the Board for consideration;

Conducting the required 45-day public hearing for regulations where the Board has not directed that it wants the hearing to occur at a Committee or Board meeting;

Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) designations; staff will instead provide the Board with periodic updates;

RMDZ Loan Committee Member additions; staff will instead provide the Board with periodic updates;

RMDZ zone expansions; staff will instead provide the Board with periodic updates;

Approval of NDFE amendments;

Approval of Regional agency formation;

Acceptance of HHWE biennial review finding;

Approval of Extensions for Newly Incorporated Cities to meet diversion requirements;

Publishing the Inventory of Solid Waste Facilities which violate State Minimum Standards on the Board's website; staff will instead provide the Board with 6 month written updates;

Establish a schedule and probationary period for improved LEA performance (14 CCR 18086(c));

Approval of Rigid Plastic Packaging Container stipulated agreements;

Approval of List of Companies Subject to RPPC Audits;

Approval of Trash bag compliant/non-compliant manufacturers lists;

Approval of Trash bag compliant/non-compliant wholesalers lists;

Approval of List of Companies Subject to Trash Bag Audits;

(Next Page)

Approval of List of Companies Subject to Newsprint audits; and,

Approval of Litigation/Enforcement settlements less than or equal $25,000, while providing the Board with a quarterly Enforcement Report.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board authorizes the Executive Director to redelegate to subordinates the powers and duties specified above, as deemed necessary and appropriate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board affirms its overall responsibility for the legally mandated duties of the organization, and approves the delegations of authority in order to achieve efficiency of operations and better serve the People of California by enabling the Board to provide the leadership and guidance necessary in achieving the ambitious goals of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this compilation of various individual delegations of authority, approved by the Board, supersedes the last compilation of delegations in Resolution 93-133 as revised on January 23, 1995.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-55 (Revised)

Consideration Of Process For Streamlined Staff Consent Agenda Items

WHEREAS, the California Integrated Waste Management Board was created with the enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and,

WHEREAS, the major responsibility of the Board is to develop and implement new Integrated Waste Management policy for the State of California; and,

WHEREAS, in order to carry out the responsibilities, commitment and administration of the Board, numerous minor and routine agreements and documents must be executed for and on behalf of the Board; and,

WHEREAS, the time for presentation to, and action by, the Board for each and every such matter is extensive for both the Board and staff, and often delays the Board's receipt of essential goods and services; and,

WHEREAS, the Board desires to focus its energies and efforts on the responsibilities with which it alone has been charged by the Governor and the Legislature, namely the deliberation, adoption and implementation of statewide policy and standards for Integrated Waste Management; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to establish a streamlined procedure for a staff consent agenda for items that typically would require little or no discussion at Committee and Board meetings, but which the Board did not deem appropriate for fully delegating to its Executive Director;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the following categories of items shall be eligible for inclusion on a staff consent agenda at Committee and Board meetings, except if there are circumstances regarding it which would make it controversial, contested, or otherwise significant, that task would not fit within this process and would still come before the appropriate Committee and Board in a regular agenda item:

- Approval of Contract Scopes of Work
- Approval of Contract Awards
- Approval of Grant Awards
- Approval of 2136 and Farm and Ranch Grant Awards
- RMDZ Loan Approvals

(over)

- Approval of NBY/Gen Studies (if no dispute, well above 50% diversion rate)
- Approval of 5 Year Reviews
- Acceptance of Biennial Review findings for good programs and above 50% diversion rate (if no dispute, and rates are not declining)
- Acceptance of Biennial Review findings for good programs and Good Faith Effort Finding (if no dispute and rates are not declining)
- Approval of Planning Elements (SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE) for Newly Incorporated Cities

NOW, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the Board hereby adopts the process for a staff consent agenda as described in agenda item #~~33~~25 on its April 19-20 ~~March 15-16~~, 2005 meeting agenda.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20 ~~March 15-16~~, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Board Meeting

April 19 - 20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 26

Consideration of Priority Activities for Next Eighteen Months (Action Plans) - (Oral Presentation)

Available Closer To Meeting

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 27

ITEM

Consideration of Scope of Work for Recycled-Content Materials Marketing Contract (Integrated Waste Management Account and Tire Recycling Management Fund/Multi-Year Funding)

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item proposes that the California Integrated Waste Management (Board) approve a contract Scope of Work (SOW) for services to support the work of the Board's staff promoting the increased use of products derived from materials diverted from the California waste stream—primarily rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC) and other rubber-based civil engineering products, compost and mulch products, and recycled aggregate. Through this contract, the Board will hire a public affairs firm to develop and conduct a systematic marketing effort directed at State and local decision-makers with the influence to increase the use of these products within their jurisdiction. The selected contractor will be assisted by and coordinate the involvement of Board members, staff, and other board-managed resources (e.g., RAC technical expert contractor and the Northern and Southern RAC Technology Centers) that will be integral to the marketing effort.

This contract would be funded in the amount of $375,000 in the current fiscal year, with allocations of $200,000 from the Integrated Waste Management Account (IWMA) and $175,000 from the Tire Recycling Management Fund (TRMF). Staff proposes that additional funding in the amount of $600,000 ($300,000 from the TRMF and $300,000 from the IWMA) in each of the following two fiscal years (FY 2005/2006 and 2006/2007) would be allocated to this contract, for a total contract amount not to exceed $1,575,000.

II. ITEM HISTORY

At the Board's March 2004 meeting, staff presented this Scope of Work as a discussion item. Originally conceived and noticed for consideration on the March agenda as a SOW focused on the marketing of RAC and other tire-derived civil engineering products, the SOW was expanded to include other recycled-content products at the urging of the Board's Executive Marketing Committee. Following its discussion of the SOW at the March meeting, the Board authorized staff to proceed with the development and issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the proposed work, with the understanding that the SOW could be amended if necessary to reflect the Board's final consideration of the item in April.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Approve the proposed Scope of Work for the Recycled-Content Materials Marketing contract (Attachment 1) and adopt Resolution Number 2005-103.

2. Approve the Scope of Work with specified changes and adopt Resolution No. 2005-103.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board approve option one and adopt Resolution No. 2005-103.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

This contract is essential to achieving the California Integrated Waste Management Board's vision of a zero waste California, building on the waste diversion success of local jurisdictions under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. According to the recent update of the Board's waste characterization study, more than 50 percent of the California waste stream disposed in 2003 was either organics or construction and demolition materials. Consequently, improving market demand for products derived from these primary components of the waste stream remains a top priority of the Board.

Expanding the use of rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC) and other tire-derived engineering products promises the greatest potential for increasing recycling of waste tires in the state. Promoting the use of RAC has been a staple in the mix of strategies for using waste tires since the beginning of the tire-recycling program. The Board has spent or allocated more than $10 million for projects involving RAC. The range of projects the Board has supported includes the actual placement of RAC, technical research aimed at improving the performance of RAC and outreach and technical consulting to local governments.

Since June 1997, the Board has conducted its RAC program activities principally through the RAC Technology Centers. Sjoberg Evashenk Consulting (SEC) completed an evaluation of the RAC Technology Centers in March 2004 and presented its study findings at the April 2004 Board meeting. The SEC evaluation recommended, and staff concurred, that by revisiting the existing processes for RAC program delivery, the Board could improve the overall impact and results of the program. At the December 2004 meeting of the Special Waste Committee, staff recommended and the Committee concurred on a revamping of the delivery of the RAC program services to local governments via proposed contracts for technical assistance and direct marketing efforts. A Scope of Work for the RAC Engineering and Technical Assistance Contract was approved at the Board's February 2004 meeting.

A Scope of Work for the marketing effort was noticed for consideration on the Board's March 2005 agenda; however, subsequent to a discussion of the SOW by the Board's Executive Marketing Task Force (MTF), the SOW was expanded to include additional waste-derived construction and landscaping materials (e.g., recycled aggregate, compost, and mulch products) in the proposed marketing campaign. A

revised SOW incorporating the MTF's recommendation was and presented to the Board as a discussion item at the March meeting. The revised SOW is included as Attachment 1 to this item.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item. The lead State or local agency would conduct any required environmental analysis related to the use of recycled-content materials in any development or construction projects under their jurisdiction.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any program impacts related to this item except for the intended outcome of this contract, which is to assist the Board in increasing the use of recycled-content materials in State and local development and construction projects.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

This item will help to educate State and local decision makers on the benefits of incorporating recycled-content materials in programs and projects within their jurisdiction.

E. Fiscal Impacts

This contract would be funded in the amount of $375,000 in the current fiscal year, with allocations of $200,000 from the IWMA and $175,000 from the TRMF. Staff proposes that additional funding in the amount of $600,000 ($300,000 from the TRMF and $300,000 from the IWMA) in each of the following two fiscal years (FY 2005/2006 and 2006/2007) would be allocated to this contract, for a total contract amount not to exceed $1,575,000.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

The Recycled-Content Materials Marketing contract will support the following Goals and Objectives of the Board's 2001 *Strategic Plan*.

Goa1 1: Increase participation in resource conservation, integrated waste management, waste prevention, and product stewardship to reduce waste and create a sustainable infrastructure.

> ***Objective 1:*** Promote environmentally sound and financially viable waste prevention and materials management practices among all actors in the life cycle of products and services.

Goal 2: Assist in the creation and expansion of sustainable markets to support diversion efforts and ensure that diverted materials return to the economic mainstream.

Objective 2: Encourage the use of materials diverted from California landfills and the use of environmentally preferable practices, products, and technologies.

Objective 3: Support local jurisdictions' ability to reach and maintain California's waste diversion mandates.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Tire Recycling Management Fund	$175,000	$175,000	$ 0	C&P
Integrated Waste Management Account	$200,000	$200,000	$ 0	C&P

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. RAC and Civil Engineering Product Marketing Contract Scope of Work
2. Resolution Number 2005-103

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Chris Peck **Phone:** 341-6298
B. Legal Staff: Holly B. Armstrong **Phone:** 341-6060
C. Administration Staff: Bert Wenzel **Phone:** 341-6096

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support
Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition
Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

SCOPE OF WORK

Recycled-Content Materials Marketing

I. INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES

This contract is essential to achieving the California Integrated Waste Management Board's vision of a zero waste California, building on the waste diversion success of local jurisdictions under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Through this contract the Board will hire a public affairs firm to support the work of the Board's staff to promote products derived from materials diverted from the California waste stream—including, but not limited to, rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC), other rubber-based civil engineering products, compost and mulch products, and recycled aggregate—by developing and conducting a systematic marketing effort directed at State and local decision-makers with the influence to increase the use of these products within their jurisdiction.

II. WORK TO BE PERFORMED

1. Conduct research.
2. Develop marketing materials.
3. Research and inventory pending State and local projects where recycled-content materials could be used.
4. Direct implementation of the marketing campaign.
5. Track measurement indicators to judge the effectiveness of the marketing strategy.
6. Provide regular reports to the Board on the success of this effort.

III. TASKS IDENTIFIED

Conduct Research

Identify the receptivity of and likely motivators for local government to adopt green procurement practices. Research may include, but not be limited to, secondary research and focus groups with local elected officials and other decision-makers who could influence the increased use of recycled-content materials by local agencies.

Develop Marketing Materials

Develop marketing materials to support the outreach effort. The marketing materials will identify the environmental, economic, and social benefits of using specific recycled-content materials—including, but not limited to, RAC, other rubber-based civil

engineering products, compost and mulch products, and recycled aggregate —and demonstrate their successful use in California.

Inventory Potential Projects

Identify State and local projects—such as, but not limited to, paving, road construction, engineered fill, and park development and improvement—pending in FY 05/06 and 06/07 where recycled-content materials could be used. The inventory will include the following information for each project: jurisdiction, location, budget, anticipated start date, and estimated amount of specific recycled-content materials that could be incorporated into the project. Contractor will solicit the assistance of entities such as the League of California Cities, the California State Association of Counties, the American Public Works Association, the University of California and California State University system.

Identify Target Jurisdictions/Projects

With input from Board staff, develop a prioritized listing of target agencies, jurisdictions, and projects that will be the focus of the marketing effort.

Plan and Budget

Develop a marketing plan, schedule and budget for outreach activities to the target agencies and local jurisdictions. The plan will include recommended meetings with elected officials and other decision makers, presentations to City Councils and County Boards of Supervisors, and participation in regional and statewide meetings and expositions where local decision makers may be in attendance. The plan will consider and describe the role of all potential participants in the marketing effort, including Integrated Waste Management Board Members and staff, other Board-managed resources (e.g., RAC technical expert contractor and the Northern and Southern RAC Technology Centers), and local opinion leaders on recycled-content materials use.

Implementation

Serve as the project director, coordinating all participants' activities to ensure a cohesive program that makes efficient use of resources in the implementation of the marketing plan.

Measurement

Measure the success of the marketing effort by tracking the use of specific recycled-content materials in projects within targeted jurisdictions, and the development of State and local agency recycled-content materials use policies and requirements.

Reporting

Every three months, contractor shall provide a written report tracking project implementation and success.

Every six (6) months, contractor shall make a presentation to the Board summarizing project activities and developments.

A Final Report shall be provided at the completion of the project (24 months).

IV. FUND ACCOUNTING

To the extent possible, project tasks and deliverables shall be individually tracked to the appropriate funding source [e.g., activities and collaterals that are tire-only shall be budgeted to the Tire Recycling Management Fund (TRMF)]. Otherwise, expenditures shall be prorated to multiple funding sources (TRMF, Integrated Waste Management Account, or any other funding source that may be used for this contract).

V. CONTRACT/TASK TIME FRAME

It is anticipated that this contract will be awarded in June 2005 and expire in May 2007.

VI. COPYRIGHT PROVISION

The contractor shall establish for the Board good title in all copyrightable and trademarkable materials developed as a result of this Scope of Work. Such title shall include exclusive copyrights and trademarks in the name of the State of California, California Integrated Waste Management Board.

VII. CALIFORNIA WASTE TIRES

Unless otherwise provided for in this Scope of Work, in the event the contractor and/or subcontractor(s) purchases waste tires or waste-tire derived products for the performance of this Scope of Work, only California waste tires and California waste tire-derived products shall be used. As a condition of payment under the agreement, the contractor shall be required to provide documentation substantiating the source of the tire materials used during the performance of this Scope of Work to the contract manager.

VIII. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLED-CONTENT PRODUCT PROCUREMENT

In the performance of this Agreement, Contractor shall use recycled content, used or reusable products, and practice other waste reduction measures where feasible and appropriate.

Recycled Content Products: All products purchased and charged/billed to the CIWMB to fulfill the requirements of this contract shall be Recycled Content Products (RCPs), or used (reused, remanufactured, refurbished) products. All RCPs purchased or charged/billed to the CIWMB to fulfill the requirements of the contract shall have both the total recycled-content (TRC) and the postconsumer content (PC) clearly identified on the products. Specific requirements for the aforementioned purchases and identification are discussed in the Terms and Conditions of the Contractual Agreement under Recycled-Content Product Purchasing and Certification.

The Contractor should, at a minimum, ensure that the following issues are addressed, as applicable to the services provided:

A. WRITTEN DOCUMENT PROVISION

All documents and/or reports drafted for publication by or for the Board in accordance with this contract shall adhere to the Board's *Guidelines for Preparing CIWMB Reports (available upon request)* and shall be reviewed by the Board's Contract Manager in consultation with one of the Board's editors.

In addition, these documents and/or reports shall be printed double-sided on one hundred percent (100%) recycled-content paper (except for pages that contain full-color photographs or other ink-dense graphics, which may be printed on photographic paper). The paper should identify the postconsumer recycled content of the paper (i.e., "printed on 100% postconsumer paper"). When applicable, the contractor shall provide the contract manager with an electronic copy of the document and/or report for the Board's uses.

To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents.

B. CONFERENCING PROVISION

The contractor shall take any and all steps necessary to make sure that the event is a model for future recycling, waste prevention, diversion, buy recycled, and waste management events.

Paper Products: All paper products used to fulfill the requirements of this contract (nametags, badges, letters, envelopes, brochures, etc) must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content fiber.

Re-usable Cups, Plates & Utensils: To the greatest extent possible, use re-usable/washable utensils, dishes, tableware, etc., rather than single-use disposable products.

Leftover Food/Beverages: All leftover food and/or beverages associated with the event will be donated to an established food donation outlet. Arrangements for the donation must be made prior to the date of the event. CIWMB staff will assist the contractor in identifying these donation outlets, if needed.

Recycling/Composting: Arrangements must be made with the venue, sponsor, or by contract, to provide adequate collection bins for recyclables, organics (food waste) or biodegradable materials, and trash (non-recyclables). The bins should contain at least 30% post-consumer plastic. In addition, the contractor shall work with the venue and/or sponsors to maximize diversion of the discarded materials.

Soy-based Printing Ink: To the greatest extent possible, soy ink instead of petroleum-based inks should be used to print all documents needed for the event.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 28

ITEM

Reconsideration Of Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

Assembly Bill 2770 required the CIWMB to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and submit a report to the Legislature. AB 2770 required that the report must contain the following:

1. Specific and discrete definitions and descriptions of each conversion technology evaluated.
2. A description and evaluation of the lifecycle environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology in comparison to transformation and disposal of solid waste.
3. A description and evaluation of the technical performance characteristics, feedstocks, emissions, and residues for each conversion technology and identification of the cleanest, least polluting technology.
4. A description and evaluation of the impacts on recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology.
5. The report shall be subject to an external peer scientific peer review process pursuant to Section 67004 of the Health & Safety Code.

The CIWMB contracted with the University of California-Riverside's Bourne College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research & Technology, to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products. The CIWMB also contracted with RTI, International, to conduct life cycle and market impact analyses of conversion technologies. Their reports to the CIWMB served as the major source of information for the CIWMB *Conversion Technologies Report to the Legislature* (Report).

The Board adopted the Report at its March 15-16, 2005 meeting. Subsequent to the approval of the Report, the Board has received a considerable amount of stakeholder input about the Report and an assertion that is does not meet the strict requirements of AB 2770.

II. ITEM HISTORY

As it pertains to the implementation of AB 2770 the following agenda items were heard by the Board:

- At its January 14-15, 2003 meeting, the Board heard Agenda Item 56, "Consideration Of Scope Of Work For Conversion Technologies Life Cycle And Market Impact Assessment Contract (FY 2002-03 AB 2770 Appropriation)." That scope of work formed the basis for a Request For Proposal that was issued in late January 2003. At its April 23, 2003 meeting, the Board heard Agenda Item 27, "Consideration of Contractor For Conversion Technology Lifecycle and Market Impact Assessment Contract" and approved Research Triangle Institute as the contractor.

- At its February 11, 2003 meeting, the Board approved the scope of work and awarded a contract in the amount of $400,000 to the University of California Riverside, Center for Environmental Research & Technology (CE-CERT), for the evaluation of conversion technology processes and products. CE-CERT worked in cooperation with UC Davis in performing the tasks approved by the Board.

- At its September 21-22, 2004 meeting, Board staff and its contractors presented results of a conversion technology lifecycle/market impact study and a study on the evaluation of conversion technology processes and products. Stakeholders were provided an opportunity to discuss their opinions of the study findings.

- Board staff presented the draft Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature as a discussion item at the Board's January 11, 2005 Sustainability and Market Development Committee meeting and the January 18, 2005 meeting.

- At its March 15-16, 2005 meeting, Board staff presented an amended legislative report. The report was amended based on stakeholder comments to the January draft. The Board concurred with Option 1 and adopted the Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature with modifications to the agendized resolution (Resolution 2005-78).

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

The Board may choose to:

1. Reconsider the actions taken at the March 15-16, 2005 Board meeting, adopt Resolution Number 2005-114, and provide direction to staff regarding next.
2. Not reconsider the actions taken at the March 15-16, 2005 Board meeting.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Board staff recommends adoption of Option 1, and adoption of Resolution Number 2005-114.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Subsequent to the adoption of Resolution Number 2005-78 (Attachment 2), additional comments were received that brought into question the action taken at the March 2005 meeting. Specific comments questioned the public process regarding the passage of Resolution Number 2005-78, an assertion that that there was an incomplete evaluation of environmental and public health impacts, and a comment that the Report was not peer reviewed in accordance with Health & Safety Code section 40507.

Emissions data are provided in the Report, <u>but there were concerns that it was</u> primarily facility data. Board staff and the UC researchers continue to seek data and will, and to the extent possible, verify facility data by contacting regulatory officials in jurisdictions that these facilities are located. In addition, emissions testing at a pyrolysis facility in Riverside County was recently completed. A total of 50 tons of post-MRF municipal solid waste that would normally have been disposed of in a landfill was tested over a five day period using South Coast Air Quality Management District test methodologies. Sampling was conducted by a third-party laboratory and all data will be shared with the University of California researchers for an independent analysis of the data.

As part of the direction provided to staff, data verified by regulatory officials and from emissions testing could be included as part of a revised report. Additional amendments to the Report could include removing sections of the Report that are not specifically required by AB 2770 and conducting a peer review of the Report.

Attachment 4 of this item provides a comparative analysis of the requirements of AB 2770 and the contents of the Report.

B. Environmental Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item. However, information from the report could serve as the basis for future Board action regarding organic materials market development or oversight to protect the environment. Impacts could also result from actions taken by others in response to the report, including local government, the Legislature, other state entities, federal government, landfill owners/ operators, and the waste industry in general.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Impacts are dependent on the direction given by the Board and the subsequent action and activities undertaken.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Impacts are dependent on the direction given by the Board and the subsequent actions and activities undertaken. However, information from the report could serve as the basis for future Board action regarding market development activities which could result in future impacts to stakeholders.

E. Fiscal Impacts

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item. However, information from the report could serve as the basis for future Board action regarding market development which could result in future fiscal impacts.

F. Legal Issues

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any legal issues related to this item.

G. Environmental Justice

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental justice issues related to this item. However, information from the draft report could serve as the basis for future Board action regarding market development activities, as well as action by other entities, which could be related to environmental justice.

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports the following Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives:

- Goal 2, Objective 2, Strategy E – Facilitate research and information on new technologies
- Goal 2, Objective 3, Strategy F - Support local government efforts to use alternative means of diverting waste, including the use of conversion technology where residuals can be converted directly into electricity and actively managed to increase fuel and gas production.

- Goal 4, Objective 3, Strategy B - Foster and maintain partnerships to accelerate the development, evaluation, and implementation of innovative waste management technologies.
- Goal 7, Objective 3, Strategy A - Assemble a cross-media team to develop standards for evaluating new technologies that produce less waste and convert residuals to their highest and best use.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

N/A

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution Number 2005-114
2. Resolution Number 2005-78
3. Draft "Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature" – March 16, 2005 version
4. Comparative Analysis of AB 2770 requirements and draft Report contents

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Fernando Berton **Phone:** (916) 341-6607
B. Legal Staff: Elliot Block **Phone:** (916) 341-6080
C. Administration Staff: N/A **Phone:**

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff did not receive any written support for this agenda item prior to its being submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff did not receive any written opposition for this agenda item prior to its being submitted for publication.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-114

Reconsideration Of Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature

WHEREAS, on March 15, 2005, the Board adopted Resolution Number 2005-78, approving the Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature required by Assembly Bill 2770 (Matthews, Chapter 740, Statutes of 2001); and,

WHEREAS, since that approval, the Board has received a significant amount of additional input from interested parties about that report; and,

WHEREAS, the Board has always been, and remains, committed to providing opportunity for stakeholder input, public involvement in its processes, and transparent decision-making; and,

WHEREAS, the Board has adopted meeting procedures which provide that a Board decision about an agenda item may be reconsidered due to new information that has been received or changed circumstances; and,

WHEREAS, the Board has determined that the additional input from interested parties about the Conversion Technology Report indicates that the Board should reconsider its prior approval of the report so that this additional input may be considered.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby rescinds Resolution Number 2005-78 approving the Conversion Technology Report, so that it may engage in further discussion and consideration of the report.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-78 (REVISED)

Discussion And Consideration Of Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature

WHEREAS, the 2003-2004 Waste Composition Study indicates that approximately 40 million tons of waste is landfilled in California; and

WHEREAS, Zero Waste is a primary goal of the Board's strategic plan; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 2770, Chapter 740, Statutes of 2002, was signed by Governor Davis in September 2002 and required the CIWMB to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and submit a report to the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, The CIWMB contracted with the University of California to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products; and

WHEREAS, The CIWMB also contracted with RTI, International to conduct life cycle and market impact analyses of conversion technologies; and

WHEREAS, these peer reviewed reports served as the major source of information for the CIWMB Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature, <u>which support the following major findings:</u>

1. <u>Conversion technologies are distinct from landfills and incineration, and can result in substantial environmental benefits for California, including the production of renewable energy, reduced dependency on fossil fuels, and reduction of greenhouse gases.</u>

2. <u>Conversion technologies can enhance landfill diversion efforts and can be complementary to the existing recycling infrastructure. The Board requirements for diversion eligibility for such facilities require that conversion technology facilities complement the local infrastructure and that they maintain or enhance the environmental benefits and economic sustainability of the integrated waste management system.</u>

3. <u>Conversion technologies would be expected to meet federal, state, and local air emissions requirements. Local air districts in California are best equipped to review and condition conversion technology facilities.</u>

4. <u>Definitions of conversion technologies in current statute are scientifically inaccurate, and should be amended.</u>

WHEREAS, CIWMB staff conducted stakeholder workshops to discuss prior to preparation of the *Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature*; and

(over)

~~**WHEREAS,** CIWMB staff accepted written comments and held two stakeholder workshops to discuss the draft *Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature*; and~~

WHEREAS, CIWMB staff accepted written comments and has considered stakeholder comments and amended the Report based on the stakeholders comments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board adopts Option 1 and the *Conversion Technology Report To The Legislature*, including the following policy recommendations:

1. The definition of "conversion technology" approved by the Board in Resolution Number 2002-177 be promulgated in law, and that more specific definitions of various conversion technologies be developed during a regulatory process.

2. The existing definition of "gasification" is scientifically inaccurate and should be deleted.

3. The "transformation" definition be amended to mean the combustion or incineration of solid waste.

4. Conversion technologies are distinct from landfills and incineration.

5. The Legislature should consider some level of diversion credit for conversion technology facilities in accordance with the conditions set forth in Resolution 2002-177; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board directs staff to forward the Report through Cal/EPA and the Governor to the Legislature; and

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on March 15-16, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director

DRAFT—For Discussion Purposes Only. Do not cite or quote.

Conversion Technologies Report to the Legislature

March 2005

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Zero Waste—You Make It Happen!

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

Dr. Alan Lloyd
Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

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Board Member

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Executive Summary

Visualize millions of tons of yard trimmings and wood that cannot be composted, of low-value paper and plastic residuals from material recovery facilities (MRFs) for which there is no recycling market demand, and of agricultural residues that can no longer be burned in fields. All of these materials are either landfilled today or might be headed for landfills tomorrow. Now imagine a future where unwanted materials destined for landfills instead are converted into high-value products such as energy, ethanol and other fuels, and citric acid and other industrial products. That future could revolve around a new generation of "conversion" technologies that have potential to help solve vexing environmental problems and could help achieve California Environmental Protection Agency's Strategic Vision and goals, including continuous improvement and application of science and technology and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources. At the same time, they should be examined with the idea in mind that solving one environmental problem should not create other problems. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has been researching conversion technologies because, although California has achieved a 47 percent statewide diversion rate and has a current composting infrastructure that processes approximately 10 million tons annually, more than 39 million tons of material was disposed of in landfills in 2003. Of the amount disposed in landfills, nearly 80 percent is organic material (paper, wood, green waste, food waste, etc.).

Conversion technologies could be an alternative to landfilling and could also provide much needed electricity, ethanol, or other alternative fuels and avoid the extraction of non-renewable resources such as crude oil, coal, and natural gas. In addition, the pre-processing of the feedstock for these technologies may actually increase recycling by diverting recyclable materials away from conversion and towards recycling. However these technologies are viewed by some stakeholders with skepticism and fear that these technologies will discourage source reduction and recycling efforts even with CIWMB imposed policies and existing law.

A philosophical debate rages as to what is considered a "higher and better" use for materials. To address these issues, the CIWMB embarked on a research endeavor to determine what technologies would be best suited for materials that have traditionally been landfilled while at the same time ensuring that the public health and safety, as well as, the existing recycling and composting infrastructure is maintained.

Assembly Bill Chapter 740, Statutes of 2002, was signed by Governor Davis in September 2002. This bill required the CIWMB to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and submit a report to the Legislature. AB 2770 required that the report must contain the following:

1. Specific and discrete definitions and descriptions of each conversion technology evaluated.
2. A description and evaluation of the lifecycle environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology in comparison to those environmental and public health impacts from the transformation and disposal of solid waste.
3. A description and evaluation of the technical performance characteristics, feedstocks, emissions, and residues used by each conversion technology and identification of the cleanest, least polluting conversion technology.
4. A description and evaluation of the impacts on recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology.

The CIWMB contracted with the University of California, Riverside's Bourne College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research & Technology to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products. The CIWMB also contracted with RTI, International to conduct life cycle and market impact analyses of conversion technologies. Their reports to the CIWMB serve as the major source of information for the CIWMB Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature.

Thermochemical Conversion

Thermochemical conversion technologies, such as gasification and pyrolysis are technologies that use high heat that can treat nearly the entire organic fraction of municipal solid waste. These technologies can, in general, treat a wider array of material than biochemical conversion technologies, including high energy content plastics that have no market value.

Gasification is a process that uses air or oxygen and high heat, typically above 1300°F to convert feedstock into a synthetic gas or fuel gas. Gasification uses less air or oxygen than incineration processes. Pyrolysis is also a high heat technology but differs from gasification in that there is no oxygen employed in the process. Temperatures for pyrolysis processes range from 750°F to 1500°F. Pyrolysis and gasification applications for MSW have expanded considerably in the past five years, especially in Japan which has limited domestic resources and limited landfill space. Over 50 commercial facilities are operating in Japan and process a total capacity representing approximately eight percent of current disposal in California. Of the two methods, gasification is more technologically complex and offers the capability of producing a broader array of products such as electricity, alternative fuels such as ethanol and diesel, and chemical precursors.

In 1998, the Center for the Analysis & Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies (CADDET)[1] and the International Energy Agency (IEA) prepared a report on the current status of "Advanced Thermal Conversion Technologies for Energy from Solid Waste." Advanced thermal technologies referred to pyrolysis and gasification of municipal solid waste. CADDET concluded the following:

- Advanced thermal conversion technologies would be able to meet current emission standards as they apply to waste combustion and could meet tighter limits.
- Gasification and pyrolysis have the potential to produce less ash than waste combustion.
- Presence of recycling programs may improve economics by reducing the need for sorting and size reduction of the feedstock prior to conversion.
- Advanced thermal conversion technologies have several potential benefits over waste incineration including lower environmental impacts, higher electrical conversion efficiencies, and greater compatibility with recycling.
- Advanced conversion technologies will be most appropriate where these advantages are policy requirements.

The report from CADDET points out that prior to 1990, several facilities using unsorted MSW were abandoned due to technical problems. This proved that advanced technologies require a more homogeneous feedstock and sorting and size reduction prior to conversion. Sorting and size

[1] The CADDET program was established in 1998 with an agreement with IEA to promote the international exchange of information on energy-efficient technologies. The program is supported by 10 counties including the United States.

reduction prior to conversion provides an opportunity to remove additional recyclables from the feedstock. The report from CADDET did not have any data on air emissions, particularly dioxins and furans, nor any data regarding solid and liquids residuals.

Biochemical Conversion

Biochemical technologies such as anaerobic digestion and fermentation operate at lower temperatures than thermochemical technologies.

Anaerobic digestion is the bacterial breakdown of organic material in the absence of oxygen and can occur over a wide temperature range from 50° to 160^oF. The temperature of the reaction has a very strong influence on the anaerobic activity, but there are two optimal temperature ranges in which microbial activity and biogas production rate are highest, mesophilic and thermophilic temperature ranges. Mesophilic systems operate at temperatures around 95ºF and the thermophilic systems operate at a temperature around 130ºF. Operation at thermophilic temperature allows for shorter retention time and a higher biogas production rate, however, maintaining the high temperature generally requires an outside heat source because anaerobic bacteria do not generate sufficient heat. These biological processes produces a gas principally composed of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) but also has impurities such as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S).

Fermentation is also an anaerobic process and is used to produce alcohols and other chemicals. Feedstocks containing cellulose, a long-chain molecule made up of linked glucose sugar, need a treatment step called hydrolysis to break up the larger chain of sugars into basic sugars so yeasts and bacteria can process the sugars to make an alcohol such as ethanol. Cellulose and hemicellulose (a 5-carbon sugar) can be hydrolyzed using acids, enzymes, or a hydrothermal method called steam explosion.

The use of alternative biochemical technologies for processing fractions of the MSW stream, particularly anaerobic digestion, has also increased significantly during the past five years. Biochemical technologies are more limited in their application since they can only process biodegradable feedstocks. Most of the growth in biochemical technologies has been in Europe and is due to a combination of high tipping fees, restrictions on landfilling untreated waste, and high prices for renewable energy products. Currently, the European capacity of anaerobic digestion for MSW components represents approximately seven percent of current disposal in California. Biochemical technologies could also be used in combination with alternative thermochemical or other processes to provide broader reduction of landfilled material.

Current Status of Technologies

Much of the development and deployment of conversion technologies has occurred in Japan and Europe. There are over 50 thermochemical facilities that use MSW feedstock operating in Japan and Europe and over 80 anaerobic digestion facilities in Europe.

The use of pyrolysis and gasification for MSW has occurred mostly in Japan where landfill space and resources are limited. In examining the three largest suppliers in Japan, the capacities of their plants represent more than two million tons of material each year, with additional plants being planned. Much of this capacity has been installed in the past five years. Japan is currently the leader in the use of pyrolysis systems for MSW.

The installed capacity of anaerobic digestion facilities in Europe process more than 3000 TPY using mandatory pre-sorted feedstock composed of at least 10 percent from municipal or commercial organic waste. Many of these facilities co-digest with animal wastes and municipal wastewater sludges. In Spain, 13 large capacity plants, averaging 70,000 TPY, are projected to be anaerobically treating nearly 7 percent of Spain's biodegradable MSW by the end of 2004.

For all of Europe, the installed capacity has grown from 1.1 million TPY in 2000 and is projected to be 2.8 million TPY in 2004, an increase of more than 250 percent in four years.

Fermentation of biomass into ethanol is fully commercial for sugar and starch based feedstocks. It is not yet commercial for cellulosic biomass because of technical difficulties and cost, but this remains an active area of research and development.

Several jurisdictions, universities, and utility districts in California have embarked on studies, have solicited information from vendors, or are in the process of constructing facilities.

City of Alameda:

The City of Alameda Power & Telecom conducted a two-year study of municipal gasification for the production of electricity. The City's Public Utilities Board voted unanimously to reject gasification as an alternative means to generate electricity in spite of the contractor's recommendations to .

Kings County Waste Management Authority:

The Kings County Waste Management Authority was working with Plastic Energy LLC to site and construct a catalytic cracking facility adjacent to the Authority's MRF. The catalytic cracking facility would use plastic resins #4 though #7 to produce a low-sulfur diesel. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District issued permit to commence construction of the facility. Permits for construction were subsequently rescinded after questions regarding emissions were asked. The project proponent, Plastic Energy LLC, is working with the air pollution control district regarding emissions data and will likely seek new construction permits. In addition, the project proponent will be initiating outreach efforts to the local citizens.

County of Santa Barbara:

The County of Santa Barbara has undertaken a very thorough analysis of conversion technologies. The County issued a Request for Information from a large number of companies and subsequently developed a short-list of seven vendors. This list consists of one gasification vendor, three anaerobic digestion vendors, one hydrolysis/fermentation vendor and one Refuse Derived Fuel vendor. A letter was sent to the seven vendors which states they must provide air quality data that meets certain requirements which are currently being developed by the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD). If the data is not available, the vendors will be required to conduct source tests that a) use MSW from Santa Barbara in one of their

comparable facilities; b) follow testing protocol to be established by the APCD; and c) are overseen by and conducted at the direction of the APCD.

County of Los Angeles:

The County of Los Angeles Integrated Waste Management Task Force formed an Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee consisting of representatives from local government, CIWMB, facility operators, consultants, and experts in the field of alternative technologies. The County contracted with URS Corporation to identify suitable vendors for the siting and construction of at least one 100 ton per day pilot conversion facility. Tours of area MRFs and transfer stations are also being conducted. URS is also developing a public information program that would be used to inform County residents regarding conversion technologies.

City of Los Angeles:

The City of Los Angeles contracted with URS Corporation to conduct an in-depth report on alternative technologies to landfills. The report will be completed in March 2005.

In addition there are several in-vessel anaerobic digestion projects proposed including a commercial scale facility for California State University – Channel Islands in Ventura County and a demonstration pilot scale facility currently under construction at the University of California, Davis, both using a design developed at UC Davis. Recent announcements indicate that Los Angeles and the City of Lancaster are investigating anaerobic digestion projects with Bioconverter LLC. The Coachella Valley Association of Governments, Riverside County and Waste Management Incorporated issued a solicitation for a conversion technology facility that would be co-located adjacent to a transfer station that will be constructed at the closed Edom Hill Landfill near Palm Springs, CA. The finalist selected was an anaerobic digestion vendor.**City of Los Angeles:**

The City of Los Angeles contracted with URS Corporation to conduct an in-depth report on alternative technologies to landfills. The report will be completed in early March 2005.

University of California Davis and California State University Fresno:

These universities will be constructing anaerobic digestion facilities that will utilize food waste, animal bedding, and agricultural residues to produce a biogas. The biogas will be the fuel source for an engine/generator set to produce electricity.

Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD):

SMUD is contemplating the construction of an anaerobic digestion facility that will be located adjacent to a MRF in Sacramento County. The project would utilize the organic fraction of the MRF residuals to produce a biogas. The biogas will be the fuel source for an engine/generator set to produce electricity.

Feedstocks

Thermochemical processes can convert potentially all the organic portion of the waste stream that is currently going to landfill into heat and other useful products. Biochemical processes can convert only biodegradable material such as green waste, food waste, or the biogenic fraction of MSW. Metals, glass, mineral matter, and most of the current plastic stream will not be converted by biochemical processes. Higher-moisture feedstocks such as green waste or food waste are better suited for biochemical processes, partly because extra energy is required for drying before use in most thermochemical processes.

Table ES-1. Feedstocks and Residues

Conversion Technology	Feedstocks Processed	Solid Residues
Complete gasification	All organics low moisture	Ash, metals, recycle, or landfill
Incomplete gasification (See pyrolysis)	All organics low moisture	Char, ash, metals, recycle
Indirectly fired pyrolysis & gasifier	All organics low moisture	Char, ash, metals, recycle or landfill
Anaerobic Digestion	Biodegradable Components	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass
Fermentation	Biodegradable Components	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass

The CIWMB has jurisdiction over entities that handle solid waste, including setting forth standards for and permitting them. Under the current statutory scheme a conversion facility would be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit, comply with the standards for handling solid waste established for transfer/processing facilities, and would be subjected to periodic inspections by the CIWMB and/or local enforcement agency. The solid waste facility permit and standards would set forth requirements for feedstock handling and potentially residue management but not the conversion process itself. Air quality and water quality issues related to the actual conversion process would be within the jurisdiction and the responsibility of the local air quality management district and regional water quality control board. The CIWMB does not have the authority to establish standards for or regulate issues related to air and water quality (see Public Resources Code section 42020, 43021, and 43101).

Some stakeholders believe that conversion facilities should not be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit, or be subject to CIWMB standards and would seek to be exempted from solid waste facility permit requirements. The foundation for this belief is that conversion facilities are manufacturing or recycling facilities where products are being made and the feedstock processed is not being disposed of to land.

However, statute and regulation already provide a process whereby the Board can assess whether or not an individual facility is handling solid waste and therefore falls within the CIWMB's regulatory jurisdiction. Public Resources Code section 40200(b)(2) provides that a "transfer/processing facility" (subject to CIWMB regulation) does not include: "A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already

been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal." The CIWMB has provided an objective method for determining if this exception to its jurisdiction applies through a three-part test set forth in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 17405.2(d) for the definition of a recycling facility.

The three parts to this test are:

1. The material is source separated for reuse or source separated.
2. There is less than ten percent residual solid waste after the facility has "processed" the incoming material.
3. The amount of putrescible waste handled is less than one percent of the material handled and the putrescible waste does not cause a nuisance.

If the facility meets this test, the operator does not have to obtain a solid waste facility permit, and is not subject to CIWMB regulation as a solid waste facility. Under the three-part test facilities that are truly manufacturers or recyclers that are not handling solid waste would not be required to obtain a solid waste facilities permit and would not be regulated by the CIWMB as such. However, facilities that are handling solid waste as part of their operation, which could potentially impact the public health and safety and the environment, would still be subject to regulation and permitting for that aspect of their operation. This exception enables the CIWMB and the local enforcement agency to assess a project on a case-by-case basis to determine whether or not a particular facility is handling waste and should be regulated regardless of what label it applies to itself and ensures that waste handling is not exempted from regulation simply because one aspect of the facilities produces a product.

One of the primary concerns of the CIWMB is that the health and safety of the public is maintained and that solid waste is properly managed in accordance with state minimum standards. The CIWMB utilizes a tiered permitting structure that provides the appropriate level of regulatory oversight commensurate with the risk posed by a facility. Under this structure, smaller volume conversion operations will not be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit but must still comply with state minimum standards and would still be subject to inspections by the local enforcement agency and the CIWMB.

Products

Products from conversion technologies will differ based on the technology used and the feedstock that is converted. Generally speaking, products consist of the following:

Gasification:

- Fuel gases (CO, CH_4, H_2) or synthesis gas.
- Heat that can be transferred to the process to displace a fuel.
- Tars and other condensable substances, if present after gasification process.
- Char and Ash.

Pyrolysis:

- Fuel gases (CO_2, CO, CH_4, H_2) containing less chemical energy than equivalent product gases for gasification of the same feedstock.
- Ash and char (fixed carbon not pyrolyzed) containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.
- Pyrolytic tars and other high molecular mass hydrocarbons, also containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.
- Pyrolytic oils and/or other condensable substances, containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.

Biochemical processes can yield:

- Biogas (a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide). Biogas contains less chemical energy than the equivalent products from gasification of the same feedstock.
- Ethanol.
- Solvents, organic acids and other bio-based chemicals for refining to end products.

Table ES-2 below describes primary and secondary products from various types of conversion technologies.

Table ES-2. Products of Conversion Technologies

Conversion Technology	Primary Product	Secondary Products	Solid Residues	Value of secondary products	Feedstocks Processed
Complete gasification	Synthesis gas	Fuels, chemicals and electricity	Ash metals recycle or landfill	Very high and flexible	All organics low moisture
Incomplete gasification (See pyrolysis)	Fuel and synthesis gas	Electricity, some marketable fuels	Char ash metals recycle	Moderate may need refining at additional expense	All organics low moisture
Indirectly fired pyrolysis with drier & gasifier	Fuel and synthesis gas	Electricity, some marketable fuels	Char ash metals recycle or landfill	Moderate may need refining at additional expense	All organics low moisture
Anaerobic Digestion	Fuel Gas (CH_4 and CO_2)	Heat, Power, Fuels, Chemicals, Soil Amendment	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass	Moderate to High	Biodegradable Components

Conversion Technology	Primary Product	Secondary Products	Solid Residues	Value of secondary products	Feedstocks Processed
Fermentation	Ethanol	Ethanol, Chemicals, Heat, Soil Amendment	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass	Moderate to High	Biodegradable Components

Environmental and Public Health Impacts

Emissions from thermochemical and biochemical systems include such things as oxides of nitrogen and sulfur (NOx and SOx), hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM), heavy metals, greenhouse gas emissions such as CO_2, and dioxins/furans. In addition, there can be fugitive gas and dust emissions that depend on control strategies, operational practices, and level of maintenance at a particular facility (e.g., enclosed receiving buildings with may have exhaust air treatment to minimize VOC and dust emissions from unloading and feedstock storage). Conversion processes, particularly thermochemical conversion, may employ air pollution control at the reactor outlet as well as the exhaust gas outlet.

Dioxins and furans are of particular concern in terms of potential environmental consequences. These compounds are formed under high temperatures when chlorine and complex mixtures containing carbon are present, and can be found in the gas and liquid phases. However, existing data from facilities in Japan and Europe indicate that thermochemical conversion technologies can operate within constraints established by their local regulatory agencies. There has also been considerable technological progress in emissions controls over the past decade that can be directly applied to conversion technologies. This is corroborated by data from the U.S. EPA showing over a 99 percent reduction in the release of dioxins and over 90 percent reduction in the release of heavy metals such as lead and mercury from MSW incinerators (See Table 5). Although this data is from MSW incinerators, these factors indicate that it is very likely that conversion technologies with the most advanced environmental controls would be able to meet regulatory requirements in California.

There are concerns from some stakeholders regarding thermochemical technologies resulting from their perception that pyrolysis and gasification processes are variations of incineration because the resultant product is subsequently combusted. The corollary could be extended to energy production from landfill gas and biogas from anaerobic digestion, however, the CIWMB does not consider landfilling and anaerobic digestion as variations of incineration. Some commentors have stated that federal law includes gasification and pyrolysis as part of the definition of incineration. Title 40, Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, Subpart E—Standards of Performance for Incinerators defines "*Incinerator*" as "…any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter." The federal definition does not include the term gasification or pyrolysis.

Biochemical technologies operate at lower temperatures than thermochemical technologies so the potential for production of dioxins/furans is eliminated. However, if biogas is produced from biochemical technologies and subsequently used in a generator or internal combustion engine for electricity production, there is a potential for dioxin formation. Biochemical technologies can also produce volatile organic compounds and ammonia which may be cause for concern for some local air districts.

Essentially all conversion technologies will produce a solid residue because all components of the solid waste stream contain inorganic material or ash and are not converted into a gas or liquid. More volatile heavy metals, such as mercury, will enter the gas phase in thermal conversion and must be managed or captured before exhaust to atmosphere. Conversion technologies do not generate heavy metals in ash but do concentrate heavy metals already present in the feedstock that would otherwise be landfilled. With proper management, the concentrated heavy metals can be treated and disposed of in a controlled manner that poses no greater environmental threat than landfilling.

Conversion technologies will also generate liquid residues that must be managed appropriately. As with the solids residue, the amount of liquid residue is dependent on the specific conversion process and feedstock. There are well-defined mechanisms already in place for dealing with these waste streams.

Although most of the data that was provided by vendors to the UC Researchers and RTI was not subjected to a third-party analysis, it is important to remember that facility operators typically do not have laboratory facilities to test air and ash samples. Testing is usually conducted by certified laboratories using specified testing methodologies and certain criteria pollutants are monitored using continuous emissions monitoring systems. The data that has been obtained shows promise; however, data on other hazardous air pollutants and metal species, using known methodologies, is needed before a definitive conclusion can be made about thermochemical conversion technologies.

The CIWMB entered into an interagency agreement with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to review the *Lifecycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Conversion Technologies* to determine if the information it contains would be adequate for an assessment of risks to humans that may result from conversion technologies. The primary goal of a human health risk assessment is to determine if the risk to human health posed by pollution released from a facility is unacceptable and requires regulatory intervention. The Lifecycle Report is not a human health risk assessment and data provided by the UC Researchers and RTI was not of the type sufficient for OEHHA to fully assess the public health impacts of conversion technologies.

The lifecycle assessments analyzed the impacts of one particular hypothetical scenario for the development of conversion technologies in California. There are currently no operating conversion facilities that use municipal solid waste as a feedstock which presented a problem for data acquisition. RTI relied upon data provided by vendors but some stakeholder groups have expressed concern over the use of emissions data provided by vendors and question the accuracy of the reported data. Prior to initiating the analyses, detailed methodologies were developed and were discussed at a focus group meeting hosted by the CIWMB. The methodologies were also subjected to a third-party peer review.

Lifecycle Impacts

Life cycle inventory results were developed for the hypothetical scenario in the assumed geographic locations of the San Francisco Bay Area and the Los Angeles Area. The conversion technologies modeled for the lifecycle study would be handling waste material that would otherwise be disposed of in landfills.

Based on the results of the peer reviewed lifecycle analyses, conversion technologies have many advantages over landfilling, composting, transformation, and recycling such as:

- Greater potential for energy production.

- Fewer emissions of NOx.
- Fewer carbon emissions which is important from a global warming perspective.

With respect to SOx, conversion technologies produce fewer emissions of SOx when compared to landfilling but transformation produces fewer emissions of SOx when compared to conversion technologies.

The main advantage that conversion technologies have over landfilling is the reduction of material that is landfilled and converted into a product that has a higher and better use such as electricity or alternative fuels. Life cycle studies conducted in Korea and Europe have shown that anaerobic digestion processes have fewer environmental impacts when compared to landfilling. Another potential advantage with conversion technologies is the reduction of post-closure landfill maintenance and long-term liability.

Market Impact Assessment

The methodology for conducting the market impact assessment involved determining baseline projections for waste management practices and recycling in each study region, adjusting these baseline projections by overlaying the hypothetical conversion technology scenario described earlier, and then analyzing the likely impacts.

Additionally, the contractor evaluated how these findings would change if the State adopted certain adjustments to State policy on allowing diversion credit for waste sent to conversion technology facilities. The study findings are based on the assumption that private sector decision-makers act to maximize profit, and that public sector decision-makers act to minimize cost with the additional responsibility of achieving Integrated Waste Management Act (IWMA) diversion mandates and operating environmentally sound solid waste management systems.

It should also be noted that prior to commencing any analysis, the methodology used to conduct the market impact assessment was peer reviewed by the University of California and the California Air Resources Board Research Division. The peer reviewers all stated that the proposed methodology was sound.

Exports of paper and plastics, particularly to China, have increased over the past five years. This trend may change dramatically as China's internal recycling infrastructure matures. If that is the case then California's recycling infrastructure may not be able to adequately recover and we will not be able to handle the increase in feedstock should the export market collapse. It is prudent for California to look at keeping its resources within California and developing internal infrastructure and markets to sustain them.

The CIWMB adopted a policy allowing diversion credit if the following findings were made: (1) the jurisdiction continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element or its modified annual report; (2) the facility complements the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure and is converting solid waste that was previously disposed; (3) the facility maintains or enhances environmental benefits; and (4) the facility maintains or enhances the economic sustainability of the integrated waste management system." The policy also stated that jurisdictions that meet all of the above will be eligible for ten percent diversion credit. The policy also required the CIWMB to annually evaluate the amount of diversion credit that can be claimed by a jurisdiction, on a case-by-case basis, that sends materials to that facility. Although this policy was passed by the CIWMB, there is no statutory authority given to the CIWMB for implementing this policy.

To assess the market impact of this policy, a market analysis was conducted using the CIWMB-adopted policies. The following scenarios were developed for the diversion credit impact analysis:

1. Full diversion credit, diversion programs maintained.
2. Ten percent diversion credit cap, diversion programs maintained.
3. Full diversion credit, diversion programs discontinued.
4. Full diversion credit, recycling programs continued, and green waste programs discontinued.

Under Scenario 1 and 2 of the diversion credit analysis, there would be no negative impact on existing recycling and compost markets and it may actually have a positive impact. Both scenarios would provide increased recycling market revenue, jobs, and tonnage. However, landfill revenue, tonnage, and jobs would decrease under both scenarios.

There may be a negative impact on recycling and composting if diversion credit was granted and local jurisdictions discontinued their traditional diversion programs as described in Scenario 3 and 4. If the CIWMB is given statutory authority to implement its policy regarding diversion credit, diversion programs will not be discontinued if local jurisdictions want diversion credit for material sent to conversion technology facilities.

Overall, conversion technologies will have a positive impact on recycling because of the potential for additional recyclables such as glass, metals, and some plastics entering the market stream from pre-processing of the feedstock. Future recycling growth could be negatively impacted in the following way if recyclables were redirected to conversion technology facilities:

- If source-separated recyclables or green waste flowed to conversion technology facilities rather than recycling facilities.
- If waste streams that are currently untapped for recycling became unavailable to new recycling efforts in the future.
- If local jurisdictions eliminated recycling and green waste collection programs and redirected mixed waste to conversion technology facilities; however, this scenario seems unlikely given the enormous capital investment made by local jurisdictions and waste management companies.

This scenario is not likely to occur because of existing statutory requirements for local jurisdictions to achieve a 50 percent recycling goal and to maintain or expand their existing recycling programs. In addition, if the CIWMB is given authority to grant diversion credit, by its own policy, it would only do so if a jurisdiction or regional agency continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's Source Reduction Recycling Element or annual report.

Conversion technologies may have the largest market and economic impact on the landfills given that potential tipping fees for conversion technologies may be competitive with current landfill prices.

Conclusions

Based on the peer reviewed information from the *Evaluation of Conversion Technology Processes and Product* report prepared by UC Riverside, the *Life Cycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Waste Conversion Technologies* prepared by RTI International and

reports from other organizations, alternative thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies may be technically viable options for the conversion of post-recycled MSW and offer betters solutions to landfilling and transformation. Thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies possess unique characteristics which have varying potentials to reduce the amount of material that is ultimately landfilled.

Based on input from a number of stakeholders, it is concluded that existing statutory definitions should be amended. For example, the definition in "gasification" in Public Resources Code Section 40117 is scientifically inaccurate. Transformation" is defined Public Resources Code Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting, gasification, or biomass conversion." This definition includes distillation and biological conversion which are low heat technologies. Distillation is a purification step for products such as alcohols and is carried out at temperatures dramatically below those for thermochemical technologies and transformation.

Anaerobic digestion can be considered both a biological conversion technology and a composting technology because the digestate is a compostable residue. As a biological conversion technology material sent to an anaerobic digestion facility would not qualify for diversion credit, however, as a composting technology material would qualify for diversion credit. The CIWMB considers anaerobic digestion as a form of anaerobic composting; however, current statutory language is ambiguous. For purposes of clarity, biological technologies should be removed from the transformation definition and the Legislature must clarify the issue of anaerobic digestion.

Data gaps do exist and it would be beneficial to conduct source testing where possible. The CIWMB should work with other Cal/EPA boards and departments to develop a research agenda for conversion technologies. AB 2770 provided an appropriation of $1.5 million however the bulk of the funds were used for the lifecycle assessment, market impact assessment, and technology identification and assessment. Thorough testing of air emissions, solid, and liquid residues could not be done with the balance of the appropriation. These data gaps preclude the CIWMB from determining the public health impacts that each conversion technology would have. Some stakeholders have also expressed their desire for additional data before there is widespread support for certain types of conversion technologies. However it is difficult to acquire data without any operating conversion technology facilities in California.

While no one technology is suitable for all waste streams, no single waste management practice, be it landfilling, recycling, composting, or conversion can handle the full array of waste sources. Each can form part of an integrated waste management system which is based on the idea of an overall approach for the management of waste streams, recyclable streams, treatment technologies, and markets.

When the waste management hierarchy was developed in 1989, conversion technologies using solid waste were still being analyzed and had not reached the mature state that exists today. Some stakeholders have suggested that the hierarchy be revised to incorporate conversion technologies as part of an integrated waste management approach and evolve into an integrated *resource* management approach. The waste hierarchy in the European Union (EU) is similar to that in California. The EU Hierarchy was established by Directive 75/442/EEC as follows: prevention, recycling, energy recovery and safe disposal . The European hierarchy differs in that

'recovery' includes re-use, recycling and extraction of materials and energy from solid waste. Article 3 of the Council Directive 75/442/EEC[2] states the following:

"Article 3
1. Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and possibly of energy there from and any other process for the re-use of waste."

The CIWMB believes that discussions of revising the hierarchy are outside the scope of AB 2770. Furthermore the lifecycle and market impact analyses did not consider revisions of the hierarchy.

Cleanest, Least Polluting Technologies

AB 2770 requires the CIWMB to identify the cleanest, least polluting technologies. Biological technologies and thermal technologies may each have advantages and disadvantages when compared to each other. However, based on the studies, there is no scientific basis to classify one technology class as less favorable based solely on temperature ranges or the fact that the resultant product is subsequently combusted. If these were the sole criteria then secondary smelting of aluminum and glass recycling would be looked at less favorably because of their high temperatures which lead to dioxin formation. In addition, electricity production from biogas derived from anaerobic digestion or methane from landfills would also be looked at less favorably because the gas is combusted.

Thermochemical technologies can process a wider variety of feedstocks and can have a greater effect on landfill reduction. Thermochemical technologies can also produce a larger variety of products which can displace the need for non-renewable petroleum resources. Although for some stakeholders there are greater concerns with emissions from this family of technologies, the limited data that was acquired all indicate that emissions levels are below the regulatory limits placed upon them.

Biochemical technologies such as anaerobic digestion are viewed more favorably because they operate at lower temperatures and reduce the potential for the production of dioxin/furans and heavy metal content in ash or air emissions. However, the subsequent use of biogas or alternative fuel may result in the formation of dioxins and furans. Anaerobic digestion technologies are also viewed more favorably since the process extracts some of the intrinsic heat value from the feedstock and the residue from the process may have some nutritive value and can be composted. The disadvantage of biochemical technologies is that these technologies may produce volatile organic compounds and ammonia and can only process biodegradeable materials.

In summary, because of all the factors listed above, the CIWMB has concluded that no single technology is suitable for all feedstocks and no single technology is the cleanest and least polluting.

Recommendations

Based on the analysis provided by the University of California, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, RTI, comments received on the draft report from interested parties, and the

[2] Directive (75/442/EEC) http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=en&type_doc=Directive&an_doc=1975&nu_doc=442

CIWMB's analysis, the following are recommendations for further action related to conversion technologies related to the findings noted above. The purpose of these recommendations is to identify areas within the statutory structure that apply to conversion technologies which need to be corrected, require further adjustment, or clarification, as well as identify potential requirements that should apply to conversion technologies to provide the appropriate level of protection to the environment, ensure that the existing marketing and diversion infrastructure are not harmed, and allow the development of conversion facilities in an efficient and timely manner.

1. Change and clarify statutory definitions:

a. Gasification

The existing definition for "gasification" in Public Resources Code Section 40117 should be amended as follows to be more scientifically accurate. One potential definition which could accomplish this is as follows:

"Gasification" means the conversion of solid or liquid carbon-based materials by direct or indirect heating. For direct heating, partial oxidation occurs where the gasification medium is steam and air or oxygen. Indirect heating uses an external heat source such as a hot circulating medium and steam as the gasification medium. Gasification produces a fuel gas (synthesis gas, producer gas), which is principally carbon monoxide, hydrogen, methane, and lighter hydrocarbons in association with carbon dioxide and nitrogen depending on the process used.

This definition is more of a description of gasification processes. Reference to prohibiting discharges of air contaminants or emissions would be more appropriately included as conditions in an air permit. Likewise provisions relating to pre-processing and implementation of local source reduction and recycling programs would be more appropriately placed in the sections of the Integrated Waste Management Act that relate to what jurisdictions may include within their diversion totals. Without this type of a change, a particular facility may or may not qualify as a gasification facility depending upon a jurisdiction's actions, rather than based on the processes that it uses. In addition, the existing definition makes it possible for a facility to be defined as a gasification facility at one point in time and then no longer meet the definition later, if a jurisdiction (not the facility) fails to implement programs.

b. Transformation

Modify the definition of "Transformation" in Public Resources Code 40201 to distinguish between these processes and conversion technology processes.

Transformation typically is used to mean incineration; however, there are certain terms contained in the current statutory definition such as distillation, biological conversion, and pyrolysis that do not involve incineration. The current statute treats some conversion technologies as if they were incineration, but others as if they were not. This creates inequities in how these facilities would be regulated and treated as far as they are used to address the waste stream. One potential revision to this definition could be as follows:

> "Transformation" means the thermal destruction, in an oxygen-rich environment, of solid waste for the generation of heat and subsequent energy production.

c. Conversion

There is no statutory definition of "conversion technology." Some of the processes included within the common meaning of "conversion technology" are not mentioned in CIWMB statute. For example, Public Resources Code Section 40201 defines "transformation" as including incineration, pyrolysis, distillation and biological conversion other than composting. However, catalytic cracking and hydrolysis are not included in this statutory definition, while gasification is explicitly excluded. Thus, in order to provide clarity as to how each of these processes would be regulated, it is necessary for statute to define "conversion technology" and/or any other terms that need to be used to set forth how these various processes which are either currently defined in statute as transformation (for example, pyrolysis and distillation), or a process explicitly excluded from definition as transformation (for example, gasification), or processes not defined as transformation (i.e., catalytic cracking and hydrolysis) should be treated.

One potential solution would be to include all of the non-incineration technologies in the following general definition of conversion technology so that they could all be treated similarly under the Board's statutes and regulations:

> "Conversion" means the processing, through noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes, other than composting, of residual solid waste from which recyclable materials have been substantially diverted and/or removed to produce electricity, alternative fuels, chemicals, or other products that meet quality standards for use in the marketplace, with a minimum amount of residuals remaining after processing. Conversion does not include anaerobic digestion, biomass conversion, composting (aerobic or anaerobic) or incineration.

However, stakeholders have noted that including these various processes within one definition is not satisfactory since while they all "convert" waste, they are different in how they accomplish that conversion. While this is true, the Board believes that additional distinctions that may be appropriate regarding permitting and other requirements could be developed through the regulatory process once the statute was clarified as to what would be included, or not, within the umbrella term "conversion technology."

d. Biomass Conversion

Public Resources Code Section 40106 defines "biomass conversion" as a combustion process for producing electricity from specified materials, including agricultural crop residues, garden clippings, wood waste, and other materials. Biomass conversion facilities are not within the CIWMB's jurisdiction to regulate. This means that biomass conversion facilities can mass burn these materials without CIWMB oversight, but conversion technologies converting these same materials might be subject to CIWMB requirements. The intent of the Legislature concerning the use of conversion technologies to process these same types of materials is unknown. This may result in confusion as to which facilities are regulated and which are not, and this may create an unlevel playing field for those facilities using biomass as feedstock, and appears to be contrary to the Legislative intent to limit the burning of waste derived materials as opposed to some other method of processing. Thus, the statute should be amended to clarify whether biomass conversion, which is exempt from Board regulation (although it can count for up to 10% of a jurisdiction's diversion rate) is also intended to include all conversion technologies that use biomass, or just incineration of biomass.

e. Anaerobic Digestion

The CIWMB considers anaerobic digestion as very similar to in-vessel anaerobic composting. However, the statute does not specifically address anaerobic digestion because there is no definition or description. From a policy perspective, it is difficult to distinguish anaerobic digestion from composting, which is not included within conversion technology, but is not necessarily the same as composting (which is subject to Board regulation and permitting, but is treated as a diversion activity). However, a facility that uses pretreatment processes such as hydrolysis is typically thought of as a conversion technology, even though it might also be difficult to distinguish hydrolysis from anaerobic digestion.

Without further clarity from the Legislature regarding anaerobic digestion, the CIWMB will continue to consider anaerobic digestion technologies as a form of composting.

f. Recycling Exemption

Existing law must clarify the applicability of the "recycling exception" to Conversion Technology and clarify what constitutes a manufacturer. Public Resources Code section 40200 provides that:

40200. (a) "Transfer or processing station" or "station" includes those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller tolarger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation.

(b) "Transfer or processing station" or "station" does not include any of the following:

(1) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, separate, convert, or otherwise process in accordance with state minimum standards, manure.

(2) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal.

(3) The operations premises of a duly licensed solid waste handling operator who receives, stores, transfers, or otherwise processes wastes as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 43309. (Emphasis added).

The language of subsection (b)(2) leads some stakeholders to argue that conversion technologies that only convert materials that are separated for reuse (or source separated) are not subject to Board regulation at all. The above "exception" applies to transformation as well. On the other hand, this exception does not apply to the gasification definition. Finally, the applicability of the exception to those types of conversion technologies that are not listed in either definition is unclear.

Similarly, some stakeholders believe that many conversion technologies could be classified as manufacturers, since they are manufacturing a product of some kind (albeit with waste-derived or separated material) and should thus be outside of the Board's jurisdiction (and also count as diversion through not being waste facilities). However, doing so could essentially take all conversion technologies outside of the CIWMB's jurisdiction.

Thus, clarity is need from the Legislature regarding whether or not, and if so, how, either the "recycling exception" or a definition of "manufacturer" should be applied to conversion technologies.

g. Pre-processing Requirements.

Statutes must clarify the pre-processing requirements that might be applied to conversion technologies. Some stakeholders indicated that removal of "food waste" should be required prior to the conversion process. Others argue that the flow of materials should not be regulated as it would negatively impact conversion technology operations. However, other stakeholders believe that a more effective mechanism is needed to ensure that conversion technology operations do not negatively impact composting operations. PRC 40117 requires that a gasification facility meets the following criteria:

"(e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted."

This requirement is only applied to gasification under current statute, although some stakeholders believe that it should be applied to all conversion technologies. Unfortunately, the issue of pre-processing is difficult to address due to the diverse ways in which it impacts different types of conversion and how to define the term "maximum extent feasible." For example, catalytic cracking only uses plastic so removing compostable material is consistent with its normal operation, but other types of conversion processes require some amount of organic material to help their processes work.

Thus, legislative guidance is needed regarding whether or not to require removal of all recyclable materials from the solid waste stream prior to any conversion process or only some of them; and on how strictly the term "maximum extent feasible" defined and enforced.

h. Conformance Findings

Conversion technologies could be treated similarly to disposal in that waste sent to them would be counted as disposal, consistent with the way statute treats gasification. However, conversion technology could also be treated similar to transfer/processing, consistent with the way that statute treats transformation as a subset of transfer/processing (Public Resources Code 40200).

In the context of conformance findings (Public Resources Code section 50001), this ambivalence creates a difficult issue. If conversion technology is treated as disposal, a new facility would need to be contained in the Countywide Siting Element (CSE). Amending a CSE involves obtaining approval of the incorporated county and a majority of cities in with a majority of the population of the incorporated county (majority/majority approval). This process takes a significant amount of time and resources. On the other hand, if conversion technology is treated as transfer/processing, a new facility would need to be contained in the Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE). Amending an NDFE only requires approval of one jurisdiction and is significantly easier to accomplish. This issue is not addressed in statute, thus, additional clarification from the Legislature is necessary.

2. Data Collection

Additional data should be collected on emissions from thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. The CIWMB should work with other Cal/EPA boards and departments to establish a research agenda for conversion technologies. In particular, the CIWMB should work with the California Air Resources Board regarding emission control improvements and maximum/best available control technologies. The emissions studies

should be conducted by an independent third-party and could include facilities at locations throughout the world. The emissions studies should include measurement of metals, dioxins and furans, other hazardous compounds, and fugitive gas and particulate matter emissions, in addition to criteria pollutants.

3. Diversion Credit

Some stakeholders believe that conversion technologies should receive diversion credit for materials, especially "non-recyclable" solid wastes, diverted from landfills. These stakeholders believe conversion technologies have been inappropriately categorized with transformation and landfill disposal rather than recycling and composting in the solid waste hierarchy (PRC 40051). Others don't want these conversion technology operations to receive any diversion credit. In addition, some stakeholders question why conversion technology operations should be required to remove recyclables and green materials while other waste management processes such as landfills are not required to do so. Currently statute is less than clear on this issue. Transformation is defined as disposal, but specific conversion technology processes such as gasification, hydrolysis and catalytic cracking are either not included in the definition of "transformation" or are explicitly excluded. PRC 40192 states, in part:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), "solid waste disposal" or "disposal" means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.

(b) Except as provided in Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), for purposes of Part 2 (commencing with section 40900), **"disposal" means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation** at a permitted solid waste facility.

PRC 40201 states: "Transformation" means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. "Transformation" does not include composting, gasification, or biomass conversion. Therefore, materials diverted to some conversion technology facilities would not seem to count toward diversion (i.e., pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting) while others would (for example, gasification and hydrolysis). However, in a letter to Linda Moulton-Patterson, dated May 29, 2003, Assembly members Hannah-Beth Jackson and Barbara Matthews, and Senator Byron Sher, indicated that both the AB 2770 legislative history and statute reinforce their intent that no diversion credit be granted for the use of gasification. In addition, the letter notes that the Legislature would look at the issue of diversion credit for conversion technologies after it receives the CIWMB's report, thus indicating that there was no legislative intent to allow conversion technologies to count as diversion until that time.

As the analysis indicates, feedstock preparation at most types of conversion technology facilities will result in additional recyclable materials being removed from the feed stream. Recyclable materials such as aluminum and glass are considered contaminants for many conversion processes and would reduce the efficiency of these processes. Since nothing in the analysis suggests that the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure would be harmed by development of conversion technologies, and because recovery of recyclable materials may be enhanced by their development, the Legislature might consider some level of diversion credit for conversion technologies. In considering diversion credit, certain conditions could be placed upon conversion operators and jurisdictions to further ensure that

the diversion infrastructure is maintained. Examples of conditions the Legislature could consider include but are not limited to:

- The jurisdiction or regional agency continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element or its modified annual report.
- The facility complements the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure by conducting up-front recycling and is converting solid waste that was previously disposed.
- The facility maintains or enhances environmental benefits, as evidenced by relevant testing of emissions and residues.
- The facility does not harm the economic sustainability of the integrated waste management system.

4. In considering diversion credit for conversion facilities, statutory provisions should be included to assure that materials flowing to conversion facilities can be accounted for within the AB 939 accounting structure and not intentionally result in higher diversion rates than the limit established by the Legislature. Corresponding changes in statutory provisions for permitting would also need to be adjusted accordingly. **Market Research**

Conduct research on materials flow in California to document California's recycling infrastructure. Mapping the flow of materials will aid in maintaining the integrity of the existing recycling infrastructure while helping to determine infrastructure needs for conversion technologies. Ultimately this will help ensure that all facilities and operations behave as an integrated system.

5. Interagency Task Force

An Interagency Conversion Technologies Task Force should be established for the purpose of coordinating state agency activities related to the research and development of conversion technologies in an environmentally beneficial manner for the production of energy, alternative fuels, chemicals, and other products. The task force shall have all of the following goals:

- Develop a research agenda to facilitate the acquisition of additional data
- Encouraging and supporting the diversion of agricultural, municipal, and forestry biomass residuals to environmentally beneficial and productive uses such as energy, alternative fuels, and other products.
- Assess the environmental benefits of conversion technologies.
- Increasing market—based options for the use of biomass and post—recycled solid waste.
- Provide technical review of potential conversion projects.

The task force shall be comprised of one representative from each of the following state entities:

- California Environmental Protection Agency

- Resources Agency
- CIWMB
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- State Air Resources Board
- State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- Department of Food and Agriculture
- Local Government representative
- Environmental organization representative

Acknowledgements

The California Integrated Waste Management Board contracted with RTI International to conduct a lifecycle and market impact analysis of conversion technologies. The CIWMB also contracted with the University of California, Riverside's Bourne College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research & Technology to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products.

The CIWMB would also like to acknowledge the contributions of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Hilton Farnkopf & Hobson, Boisson & Associates, and the University of California, Davis for their important contributions in this research endeavor.

Unless otherwise noted, the source documents for this report were the *Evaluation of Conversion Technology Processes and Product* report prepared by UC Riverside and the *Life Cycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Waste Conversion Technologies* prepared by RTI International. Sections of those two reports have been excerpted into this report.

Introduction

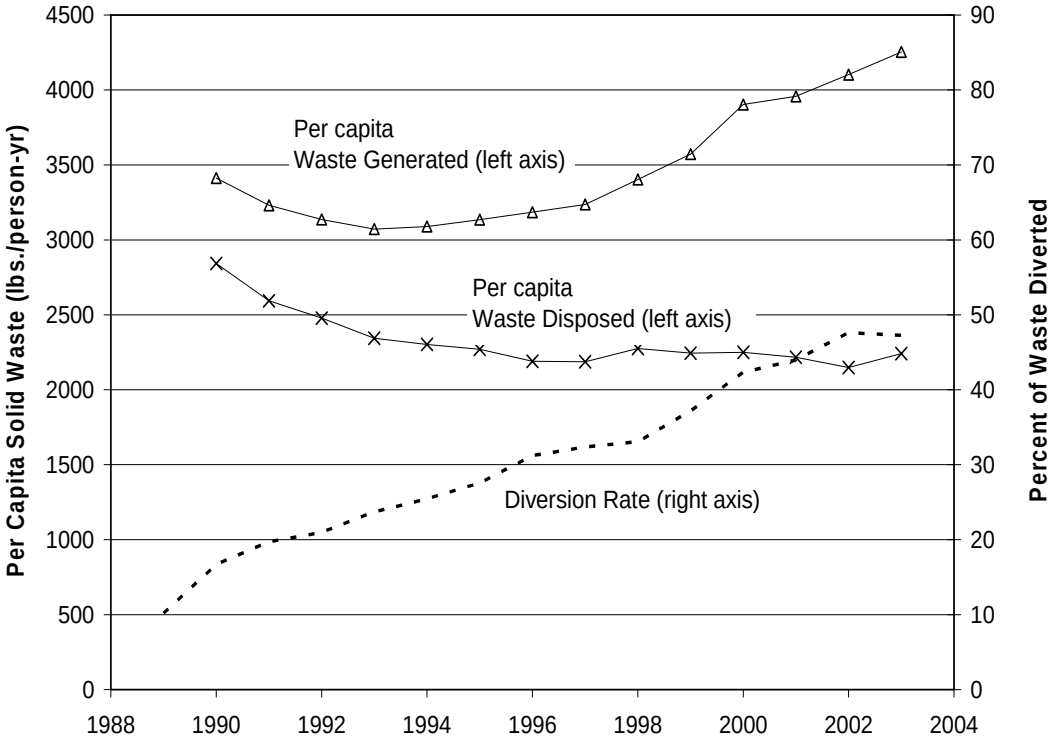
The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989, as amended) requires local jurisdictions and the CIWMB to cooperatively reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills by promoting the reduction, recycling, and reuse of solid waste. A 2003 survey of California's composting infrastructure shows that there are 170 permitted composting facilities that process 10 million tons of organic materials annually. Of the 8 million tons processed, 46 percent is used as alternative daily cover. In addition, California has achieved a statewide diversion rate of 47 percent. In spite of all these efforts, more than 39 million tons of material was disposed of in landfills in 2003. Of the amount disposed in landfills, nearly 80 percent is organic material (paper, wood, green waste, food waste, etc.).

Population has increased from 29.4 million residents in 1989 to 35.6 million residents in 2003. This equates to an average annual increase of 1.3 percent and is expected to continue increasing reaching 45.5 million by 2020 and 58.7 million by 2040. This increase will continue to burden the infrastructure in California, including the solid waste management system. Figure 1 illustrates a trend of increasing per capita waste generation from a low of 3000 pounds per person per year in 1993 to 4250 pounds per person per year in 2003. Figure 1 also shows that the increasing diversion rate has paralleled the increasing per capita waste generation which results in the per capita disposal amount remaining fairly constant at 2200 pounds per person per year since 1995.

If a continued reduction in disposal of solid waste is to be realized, recycling efforts must increase and waste prevention efforts that involve changing the way goods are produced and packaged must continue to expand. Another option to reduce the amount of material disposed of in landfills is to convert this valuable resource into energy, fuels, and other products. This can be accomplished by using non-combustion thermochemical, biochemical, or physicochemical methods. For example, the 31 million tons of organic materials currently landfilled annually contains the equivalent energy of more than 60 million barrels of crude oil or could support 2500 MW of electrical power

As directed by the Legislature, the CIWMB embarked on a research endeavor to determine what technologies would be best suited for materials that have traditionally been landfilled while at the same time ensuring that the existing recycling and composting infrastructure is maintained

Figure 1 – Per capita waste generation, diversion, and disposal in California



Legislative Requirement

Assembly Bill 2770, Chapter 740, Statutes of 2002, was signed by Governor Davis in September 2002. This bill required the CIWMB to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and submit a report to the Legislature.

AB 2770 required that the report must contain the following:

1. Specific and discrete definitions and descriptions of each conversion technology evaluated.
2. A description and evaluation of the lifecycle environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology in comparison to those environmental and public health impacts from the transformation and disposal of solid waste.
3. A description and evaluation of the technical performance characteristics, feedstocks, emissions, and residues used by each conversion technology and identification of the cleanest, least polluting conversion technology.
4. A description and evaluation of the impacts on recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology.

The CIWMB contracted with the University of California, Riverside's Bourne College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research & Technology to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products. The CIWMB also contracted with RTI, International to conduct life cycle and market impact analyses of conversion technologies. Their reports to the CIWMB serve as the major source of information for the CIWMB Conversion Technology Report to the Legislature.

Conversion Pathways

Conversion of organic material can be accomplished by utilizing thermochemical and biochemical pathways. These pathways are described below.

Thermochemical Conversion

Thermochemical conversion processes utilize higher temperatures and have higher conversion rates when compared to other conversion pathways. Thermochemical conversion pathways include processes such as pyrolysis, gasification, and combustion. Each process can operate within a specific temperature range and operating pressure. Pyrolysis and gasification technologies are not new technologies, having been used for coal since the early 20th Century. While the application of these technologies to solid waste feedstocks is new and emerging in California, these are not unproven technologies in other parts of the world such as Japan and Europe.

Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis is a process that produces pyrolytic oils and fuel gases that can be used directly as boiler fuel or refined for higher quality uses such as engine fuels, chemicals, adhesives, and other products. Solid residues from pyrolysis contain most of the inorganic portion of the feedstock as well as large amounts of solid carbon or char. Pyrolysis typically occurs at temperatures in the range of 750 – 1500° F and thermochemically degrades the feedstock without the addition of air or oxygen. Because air or oxygen is not intentionally introduced or used in the reaction, pyrolysis requires thermal energy which is typically applied indirectly by thermal conduction through the walls of the containment reactor. The reactor is usually filled with an inert gas to aid in heat transfer from the reactor walls and to provide a transport medium for removal of the gaseous products.

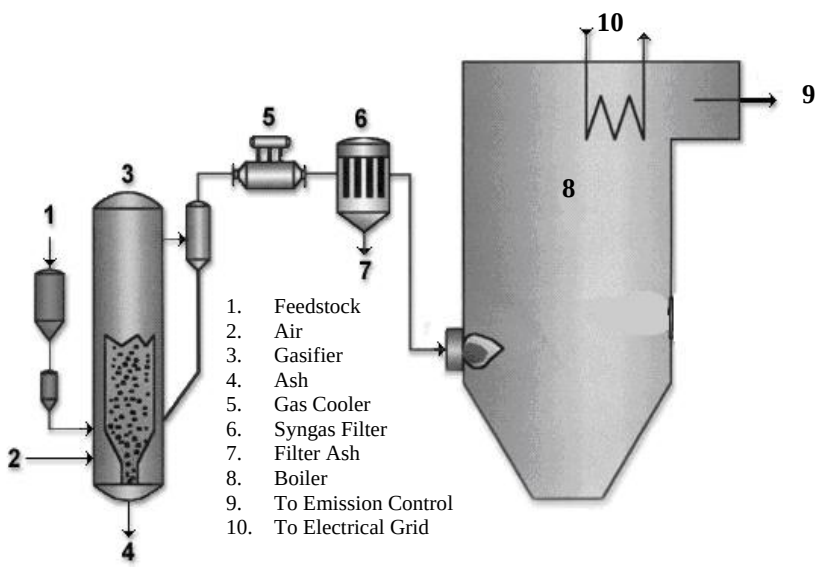
The composition of the pyrolytic product can be changed by the temperature, speed of process, and rate of heat transfer. Lower pyrolysis temperatures usually produce more liquid products and higher temperatures produce more gases. Slow pyrolysis can be used to maximize the yield of solid char and is commonly used to make charcoal from wood feedstock. Fast or "flash" pyrolysis is a process that uses a shorter exposure time to temperatures of approximately 930°F. Typical exposure times for fast pyrolysis are less than one second. Rapid quenching of pyrolytic decomposition products is used to "freeze" the decomposition products and condense the liquids before they become low molecular weight gaseous products. This process results in a product that is up to 80 percent liquid by weight.

Gases produced during the pyrolysis reaction can be utilized in a separate reaction chamber to produce thermal energy. The thermal energy can be used to produce steam for electricity production, can be used to heat the pyrolytic reaction chamber, or dry the feedstock entering the reaction chamber. If pyrolytic gases are combusted to produce electricity, emission control equipment will be needed to meet regulatory standards.

Gasification

Gasification typically refers to the conversion of feedstock materials by either direct or indirect heating, depending on the specific configuration of the gasification system. While gasification processes vary considerably, typical gasifiers operate from 1300°F and higher and from atmospheric pressure to five atmospheres or higher. The process is optimized to produce fuel gases (methane and lighter hydrocarbons) and synthetic gases (carbon monoxide, hydrogen), hence the term gasification. The product fuel gases can be used in internal and external combustion engines and fuel cells. Synthetic gases can be used to produce methanol, ethanol, and other fuel liquids and chemicals. Figure 2 is a diagram of a typical gasification system.

Figure 2. Gasification Diagram



An important aspect of gasification is that the chemical reactions can be controlled for the production of different products. The gases produced by gasification can be cleaned to remove any unwanted particulates and compounds and then used as fuel in internal or external combustion engines or fuel cells.

Assembly Bill 2770 included the following definition for gasification in the Public Resources Code:

40117. "Gasification" means a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity, and that, at minimum, meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control.

(b) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases, as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 42801.1 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) The technology produces no discharges to surface or ground waters of the state.

(d) The technology produces no hazardous waste.

(e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted.

(f) The facility where the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.

(g) The facility certifies to the board that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility is in compliance with this division and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and the board makes a finding that the local agency has diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting.

The University of California researchers and other external stakeholders have identified technical inaccuracies with this definition. For example, gasification technologies do use air or oxygen in its process. Under the existing definition for gasification, processes that gasify waste to produce clean burning fuels or chemicals for uses other than for electricity production would not be considered gasification and would still be considered "transformation." The provision that only allows the use of ambient air for temperature control precludes the use of heated air on the feedstock. The use of heated air is a common method in combined heat and power systems to improve the overall energy conversion efficiency. Furthermore, this definition does not guarantee superior environmental performance and may lead to less efficient energy conversion systems.

Plasma Arc

Plasma arc technology is a heating method that can be used in both pyrolysis and gasification systems. This technology was developed for the metals industry in the late 19th century. Plasma arc technology uses very high temperatures to break down the feedstock into elemental byproducts.

Plasma is a collection of free-moving electrons and ions that is typically formed by applying a large voltage across a gas volume at reduced or atmospheric pressure. When the voltage is high enough, and the gas pressure low enough, electrons in the gas molecules break away and flow towards the positive side of the applied voltage. The gas molecules (losing one or more electrons) become positively charged ions that are capable of transporting an electric current and generating heat when the electrons drop to a stable state and release energy. This is the same phenomenon that creates lightning.

Plasma arc devices or 'plasma torches' can be one of two types, 1) the transferred torch and 2) the non-transferred torch. The transferred torch creates an electric field between an electrode (the tip of the torch) and the reactor wall or conducting slag bath. When the field strength is sufficiently high, an electric arc is created between the electrode and reactor (much like an automotive spark-plug). The non-transferred torch creates the electric arc internal to the torch and sends a process gas (such as air, or nitrogen) through the arc where it is heated and then leaves the torch as a hot gas.

Very high temperatures are created in the ionized plasma (the plasma can reach temperatures of 7000º F and above; the non-ionized gases in the reactor chamber can reach 1700-2200º F; and the molten slag is typically around 3000º F). For applications in processing MSW, the intense heat

actually breaks up the molecular structure of the organic material to produce simpler gaseous molecules such as carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H_2), and carbon dioxide (CO_2). The inorganic material is vitrified to form a glassy residue. A main disadvantage of the plasma arc systems used in power generation is that a large fraction of the generated electricity is required to operate the plasma torches, which reduces net electrical output of the facility.

Catalytic Cracking

Catalytic cracking is a thermochemical conversion process that uses catalysts to accelerate the breakdown of polymers such as plastics into its basic unit called a monomer. The monomers can then be processed using typical cracking methods, often used in oil refinery operations, to produce fuels such as low-sulfur diesel and gasoline.

Combustion

Combustion is the thermal destruction, in an oxygen-rich environment, of solid waste for the generation of heat and subsequent energy production. Combustion and incineration differ in the sense that the goal of combustion is the production of heat and energy. The goal of incineration is simple volume reduction of the waste without recovery of useful energy. Flame temperatures for combustion and incineration range from 1500 to 3000°F.

Biochemical Conversion

Biochemical conversion processes such as anaerobic digestion and fermentation occur at lower temperatures and have lower reaction rates than thermochemical technologies. Higher moisture feedstocks are generally better candidates for biochemical processes. Non-biodegradable feedstocks such as plastics and metals are not suitable feedstocks for biochemical conversion and are not converted. Applying biochemical processes to MSW as a pre-treatment step before it is landfilled can reduce both the volume of material being landfilled and the production of leachate while at the same time extracting the embodied energy value from the feedstock prior to landfilling.

There are a large number of anaerobic digestion facilities operating in Europe and Canada that utilize unsorted MSW as a feedstock. As a result, there is more experience and information available from anaerobic digestion processes. Fermentation processes for the production of ethanol from MSW have not matured to the extent that anaerobic digestion has and available information is only theoretical in nature.

Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic digestion is the bacterial breakdown of biodegradeable organic material in the absence of oxygen and can occur over a wide temperature range from 50° to 160°F. The temperature of the reaction has a very strong influence on the anaerobic activity, but there are two optimal temperature ranges in which microbial activity and biogas production rates are highest, mesophilic and thermophilic temperature ranges. Mesophilic systems operate at temperatures around 95°F and the thermophilic systems operate at a temperature around 130°F. Operation at thermophilic temperature allows for shorter retention time and a higher biogas production rate, however, maintaining the high temperature generally requires an outside heat source because anaerobic bacteria do not generate sufficient heat. These biological processes produces a gas principally composed of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) but also has impurities such as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). This gas is produced from feedstocks such as sewage sludge, livestock manure, and other wet organic materials.

The process of anaerobic digestion typically consists of three steps and are shown in Figure 3:

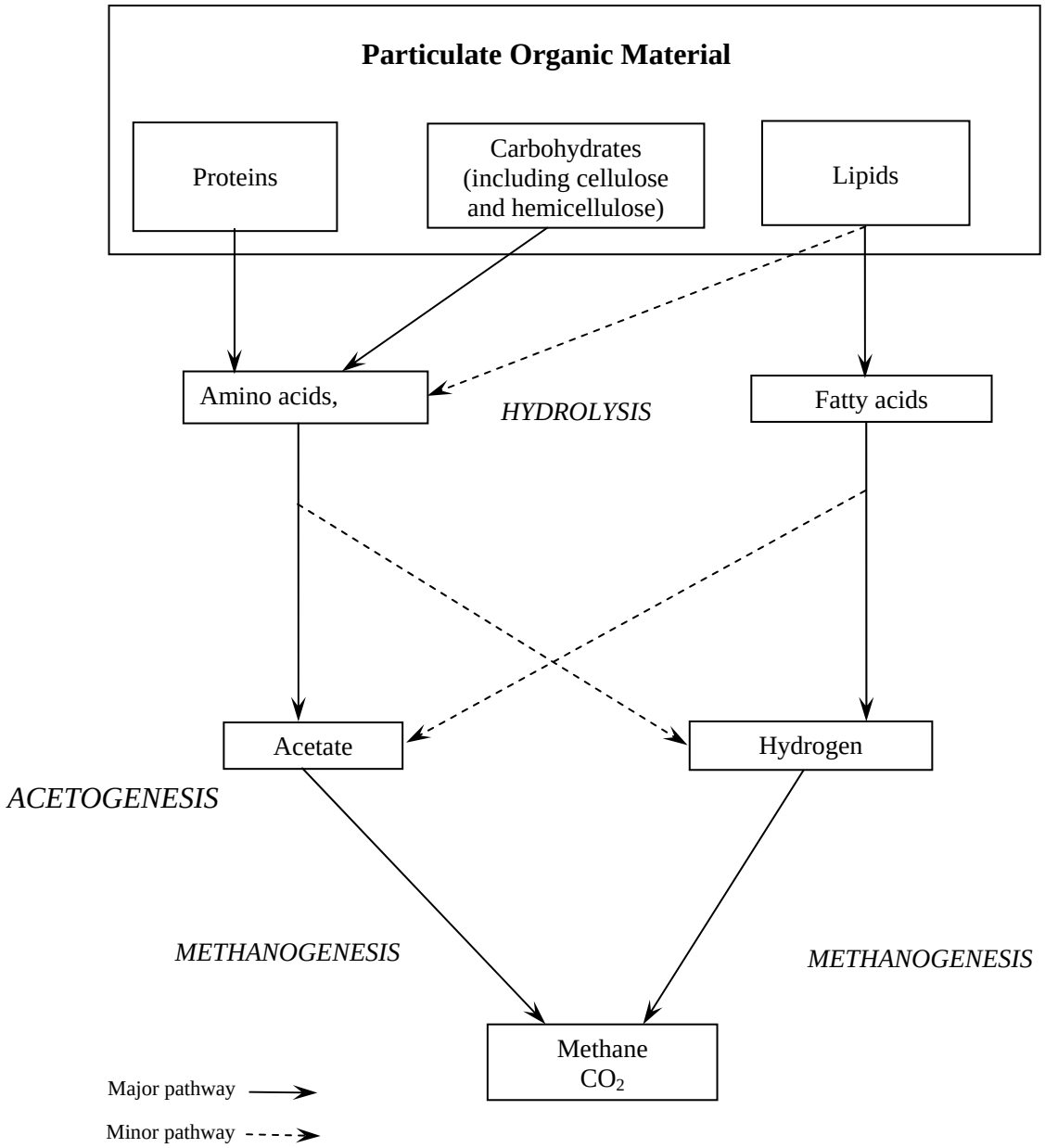
1. Decomposition of plant or animal matter by bacteria into molecules such as sugar (hydrolysis)
2. Conversion of decomposed matter to organic acids (acetogenesis)
3. Organic acid conversion to methane gas (methanogenesis)

The molecular structure of the biodegradable portion of the waste that contains proteins and carbohydrates is first broken down through hydrolysis. The lipids are converted to volatile fatty acids and amino acids. Carbohydrates and proteins are hydrolyzed to sugars and amino acids. In acetogenesis, acid forming bacteria use these byproducts to generate intermediary products such as propionate and butyrate. Further microbial action results in the degradation of these intermediary products into hydrogen and acetate. Methanogenic bacteria consume the hydrogen and acetate to produce methane and carbon dioxide.

Anaerobic processes can occur naturally or in a controlled environment such as a biogas plant. In controlled environments, organic materials such as sewage sludge and other relatively wet organic materials, along with various types of bacteria, are put in an airtight container called a digester where the process occurs. Depending on the waste feedstock and the system design, biogas is typically 55 to 75 percent pure methane, although state-of-the-art systems report producing biogas that is more than 95 percent pure methane. Biogas can be used as fuel for engines, gas turbines, fuel cells, boilers, industrial heaters, other processes, and the manufacturing of chemicals (with emissions and impacts commensurate with those from natural gas feedstocks).

Anaerobic digester systems can be categorized according to whether the system uses a single reactor stage or multiple reactors. In single stage systems, the essential reactions occur simultaneously in a single vessel. With two-stage or multi-stage reactors, the reactions take place sequentially in at least two reactors.

Figure 3. Anaerobic Digestion Pathways

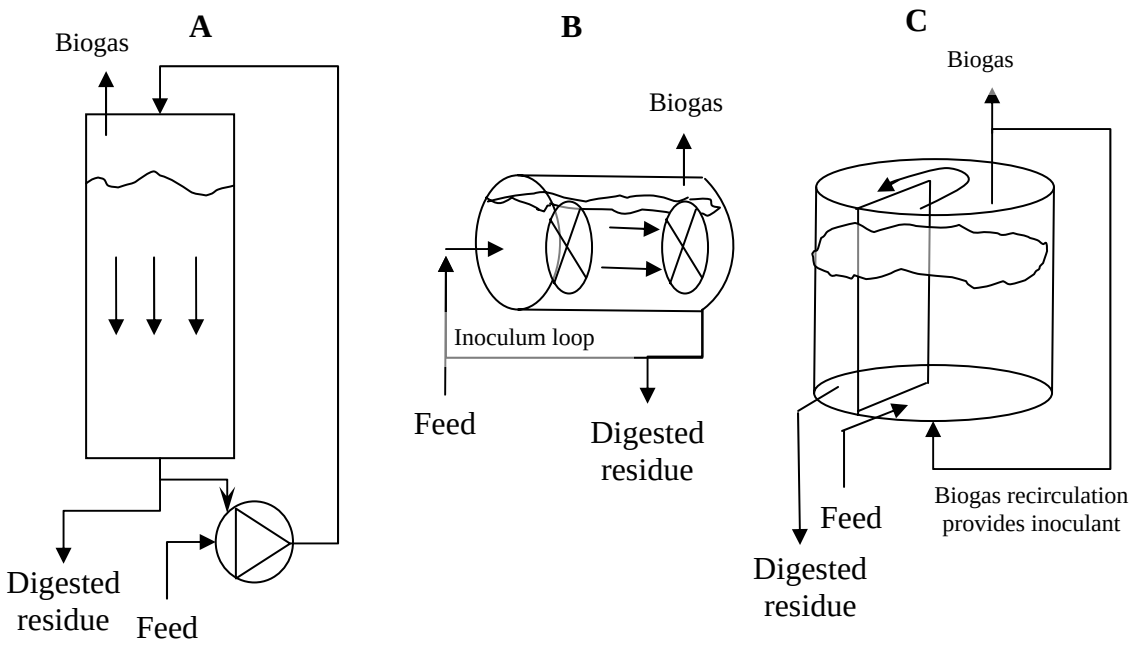


Single Stage Anaerobic Digestion

Single stage systems, as shown in Figure 4, are generally simpler to operate, have fewer components for maintenance or failure, and have smaller capital costs. Single-stage systems can be further classified into low-solids or high-solids systems. Feedstock material for single-stage low solids systems are usually pulped and slurried to a consistency of less than 15 percent total solids (TS). Though conceptually simple, there are certain drawbacks to single stage wet systems

including extensive pretreatment, higher water consumption and potentially high energy requirements to operate the system. A single-stage high solids system has a TS ranging from 20 to 40 percent. The high-solids system has several advantages of a low-solids system including being more robust and flexible regarding acceptance of rocks, glass, metals, plastics, and wood pieces in the reactor. These materials are not biodegradable and won't contribute to biogas production but they generally can pass through the reactor without affecting conversion of the biomass components. The only pretreatment required is removal of the larger pieces (greater than 2 inches) and minimal dilution with water to keep solids content in the desired range.

Figure 4. High Solids Single Stage Digester Designs (A – Dranco, B – Kompogas, C-Valorga) Adapted from Mata-Alvarez, J. (2003)



<u>Two-Stage Anaerobic Digestion</u>

Two-stage reactors, as shown in Figure 5, separate the hydrolysis stage from the acetogenesis and methanogenesis stages and have the potential to increase the rate of methane production and the amount of overall biodegradation of the feedstock by separating and optimizing the different steps of the biochemical process.

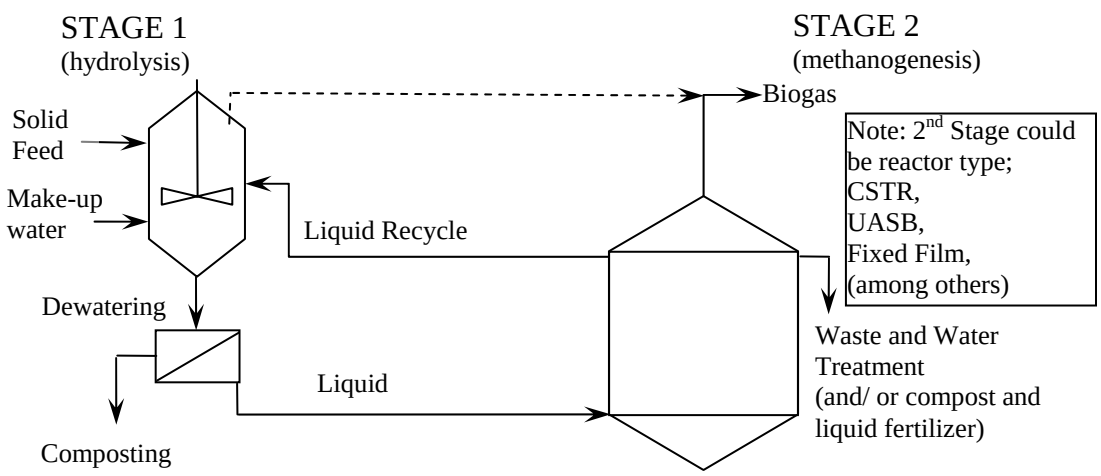
The purpose for separating the biochemical process is because the different stages have different optimal conditions. Typically two-stage processes attempt to optimize the hydrolysis reactions in the first stage where the rate is limited by hydrolysis of cellulose. The second stage is optimized for acetogenesis and methanogenesis where the rate in this stage is limited by microbial growth rate. With multi-staging, it is possible to increase the hydrolysis rate by applying a microaerophilic process. This process uses minimal air to allow some aerobic organisms to break down some of the lignin which makes more cellulose available for hydrolysis. The air would inhibit the methanogenic organisms if they were present as they would be in a single stage reactor.

One unique example of a two-stage digestion system that uses a watery system for separation and biological treatment of waste is Arrow Ecology's ArrowBio Process. The system uses an Upflow

Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) method of digestion which produces biogas, digester culture (solids to be used as soil conditioners) and source separated non-degradable substances for further recycling.

Where this system differs from conventional two-stage anaerobic digestion systems lies in its ability to use the inherent moisture content from MSW to aid in mechanical separation of non-degradable solids and to produce the slurry necessary to further process the organic residuals. Contrary to conventional systems, no water or energy inputs are needed which creates a more efficient closed loop system for biogas and digestate production.

Figure 5. Two-Stage Anaerobic Digestion System (high solids 1st stage, low solids 2nd stage) Adapted from Mata-Alvarez, J. (2003)



Anaerobic digestion technologies are considered in-vessel composting systems and would be technologies that are eligible for diversion credit. Anaerobic digestion systems have the added advantage of extracting intrinsic heat value, in the form of biogas for energy production, from the feedstock while also producing a valuable commodity for improvement of soil health.

Fermentation

Fermentation is an anaerobic process and is used to produce fuel liquids such as ethanol and other chemicals. Although fermentation and anaerobic digestion are commonly classified separately, both are fermentation methods designed to produce different products. Cellulosic feedstocks, including the majority of the organic fraction of MSW, need pretreatment (acid, enzymatic, or hydrothermal hydrolysis) to depolymerize cellulose and hemicellulose to monomers used by the yeast and bacteria for the fermentation process. This is similar to the process to produce beer and wine.

Cellulosic ethanol processes can be differentiated primarily by the hydrolysis pre-treatment method. Methods that have been investigated the most are acid processes, enzymatic hydrolysis, and steam explosion. Acid hydrolysis, and subsequent fermentation, is technologically mature but there are no operating facilities in the U.S and are essentially commercially unproven technologies. Enzymatic processes are projected to have a significant cost advantage once improved but are also commercially unproven. Steam explosion requires less initial size reduction

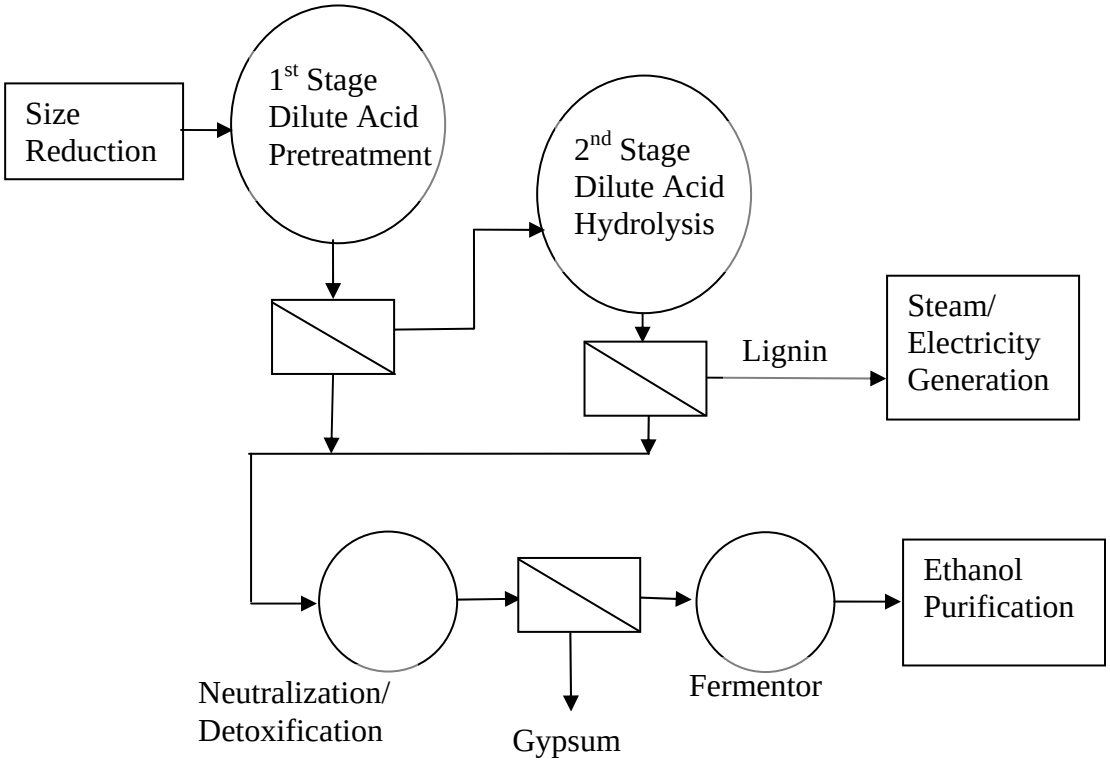
of the feedstock, but yields less pentose, which are sugars that contain five carbon atoms, and releases more material that can inhibit the fermentation process.

The ideal pretreatment process would have these attributes:

- Produce reactive fiber
- Yield pentoses in non-degraded form
- Yield no fermentation inhibitors
- Require little or no size reduction
- Require moderate size and cost reactors
- Produce no solid residues
- Simple process
- Effective with low moisture feedstocks

In dilute-acid hydrolysis, biomass that has been chopped or pulverized is treated in a dilute acid medium. Most current dilute acid hydrolysis processes utilize two stages (Figure 6), one optimized for the hemicellulose component and the other a more severe stage for the cellulose. Cellulose is more difficult to hydrolyze because much of it is bound up in a structural matrix that includes lignin and cellulose. Process temperatures are typically near 464°F which by itself is a form of hydrothermal hydrolysis. The use of dilute acid hydrolysis is the oldest technology for converting biomass into its component sugars for subsequent fermentation to ethanol.

Figure 6. Typical two-stage dilute acid hydrolysis fermentation.



Concentrated-acid hydrolysis (Figure 7) uses concentrated sulfuric acid to decrystallize the cellulose followed by dilute acid hydrolysis. Critical operations include separation of sugar from acid and acid recovery with re-concentration. The concentrated acid process includes a step to separate the acid-sugar stream through a separation column that yields a 25 percent concentrated acid stream and a 12 to 15 percent concentrated sugar stream. The sugar recovery can be up to 95 percent, whereas the acid recovery is typically about 98 percent. The recovered acid is concentrated and reused. The sugar stream, which contains no more than 1 percent acid, can then be fermented. Concentrated acid hydrolysis releases more compounds that inhibit fermentation.

Figure 7. Concentrated acid hydrolysis fermentation. (Adapted from http://www.ott.doe.gov/biofuels/concentrated.html)

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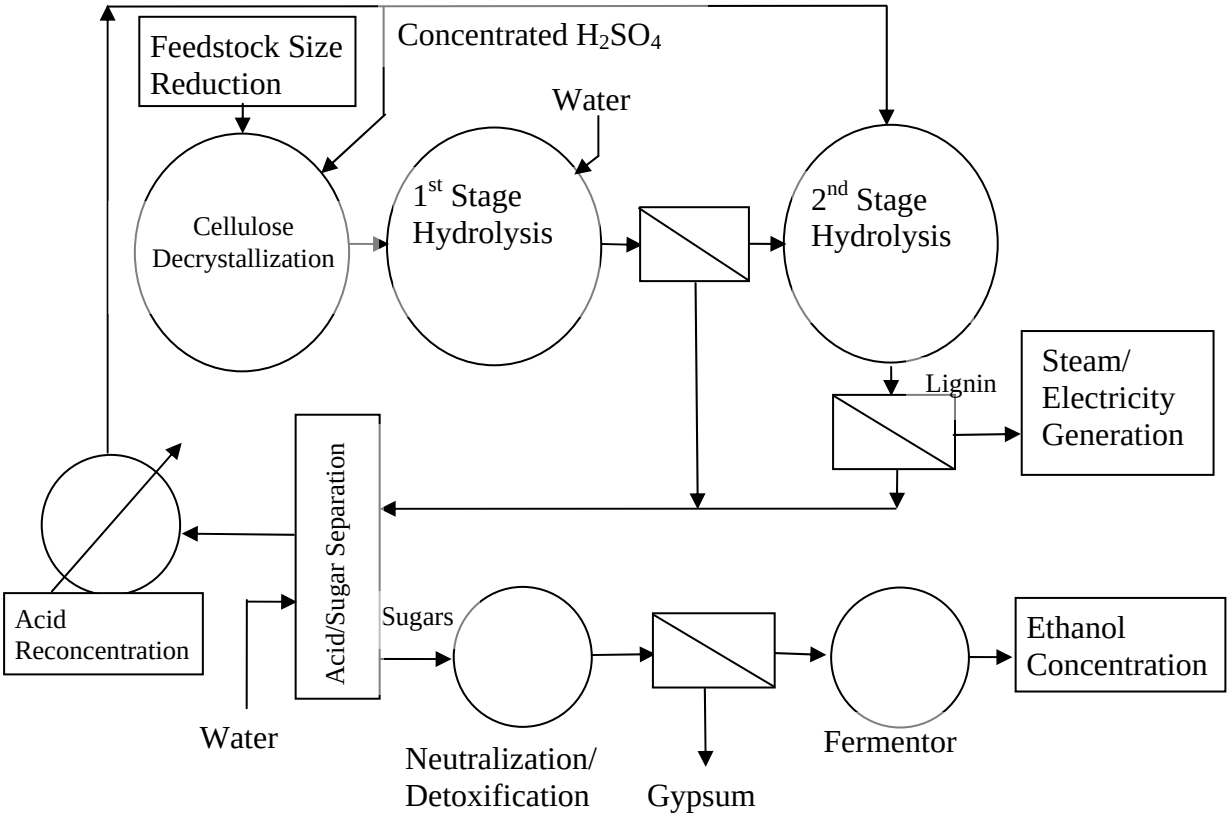


Ethanol production using enzymatic hydrolysis uses enzymes derived from common fungi. Research has been directed at improving cost and performance of cellulase (a substance used to breakdown cellulose) and is ongoing worldwide at both public and private research institutions such as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, a subcontractor for the CIWMB's Lifecycle and Market Impact Study. Improvements in enzymatic hydrolysis are expected which will make ethanol production from cellulosic biomass competitive with that produced by the starch/sugar platform.

Hydrothermal hydrolysis processes include the relatively simple hot-compressed water (HCW), as well as steam explosion and supercritical water techniques. The ionic properties of water change with the temperature, and reach the maximum value at around 480°F. Therefore, HCW conducted at around 480°F is considered optimal for this method of hydrolysis. Steam explosion involves pressurizing the biomass with steam for a period followed by rapid depressurization. The result is a lignocellulosic mulch with much more of the cellulose exposed and more accessible to hydrolysis in neutral and/or acidic or alkali solvents.

Fermentation of biomass material into ethanol is fully commercial for sugar and starch based feedstocks such as corn and sugar cane but it is not yet commercial for cellulosic biomass because of the high expense or low sugar yields from the hydrolysis process and is the subject of intense research. The biodegradable fraction of most MSW streams contains significant amounts of cellulosic biomass (for example, paper, woody residues, yard wastes, and some food waste) that are more difficult than starch and sugars to convert to ethanol. Systems that propose to use post-recycled MSW for fermentation feedstock rely on the expectation that the feed material has a tipping fee associated with it.

Fermentation by yeast to ethanol is well established for sugar and starch based feedstocks such as sugar cane and corn. Cellulosic feedstock material must be hydrolyzed to break the cellulose and hemicellulose polymers into simple sugars which are fermentable by yeasts. As with anaerobic digestion to biogas, lignin cannot be hydrolyzed or fermented but may be a good feedstock for thermochemical processes or typical biomass to energy processes.

Once the cellulose has been hydrolyzed, and conditions made favorable (e.g., pH and temperature adjusted), ethanol is produced from microbial fermentation. A variety of microorganisms, generally bacteria, yeast, or fungi, ferment carbohydrates to ethanol under anaerobic conditions. Ethanol inhibits microbial growth, essentially halting the process when ethanol concentration is near 12 percent. Ethanol must be separated from the fermentation broth and concentrated by conventional distillation technology and dehydrated to yield fuel grade ethanol. The remaining liquid broth is recycled or sent to a wastewater treatment facility for appropriate management.

Current Status

Much of the development and deployment of conversion technologies has occurred in Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom with over 50 thermochemical facilities and over 80 anaerobic digestion facilities that use MSW as a feedstock.

Thermochemical Conversion

A large number of gasification and pyrolysis technologies have been developed and demonstrated on levels from laboratory scale through pilot and fully commercial scale. Coal remains the predominant feedstock that is gasified, but the commercialization of gasification for waste is growing. In general, most of the commercially identified pyrolysis and gasification facilities are operational at levels between 100 and 500 tons per day (TPD) capacity. Over 50 pyrolysis or

gasification facilities commercially processing MSW were identified. The four largest facilities alone represent processing capacities of more than 2.5 million tons of MSW each year. Table 1 lists all the commercially active pyrolysis facilities that use MSW as a feedstock. Table 2 lists all commercially active gasification facilities using MSW as a feedstock.

The use of pyrolysis and gasification for MSW has occurred mostly in Japan where landfill space and resources are limited. In examining the three largest suppliers in Japan, the capacities of their plants represent more than two million tons of material each year, with additional plants being planned. Much of this capacity has been installed in the past five years. Japan is currently the leader in the use of pyrolysis systems for MSW.

Table 1. Commercially Active Pyrolysis Facilities using MSW

Location	Company	Began Operation	MSW Capacity
Toyohashi City, Japan Aichi Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	March 2002	2 x 220 TPD 77 TPD bulky waste facility
Hamm, Germany	Techtrade	2002	353 TPD
Koga Seibu, Japan Fukuoka Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	January 2003	2 x 143 TPD No bulky waste facility
Yame Seibu, Japan Fukuoka Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	March 2000	2 x 121TPD 55 TPD bulky waste facility
Izumo, Japan	Thidde/Hitachi	2003	70,000 TPY
Nishi Iburi, Japan Hokkaido Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	March 2003	2 x 115 TPD 63 TPD bulky waste facility
Kokubu, Japan	Takuma	2003	2 x 89 TPD
Kyouhoku, Japan Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	January 2003	2 x 88 TPD No bulky waste facility
Ebetsu City, Japan Hokkaido Prefecture	Mitsui Babcock	November 2002	2 x 77 TPD 38 TPD bulky waste facility
Oshima, Hokkaido Is., Japan	Takuma		2 x 66 TPD
Burgau, Germany	Technip/Waste Gen	1987	40,000 TPY
Itoigawa, Japan	Thidde/Hitachi	2002	25,000 TPY

Table 2. Commercially Active Gasification Facilities using MSW

Location	Company	Began Operation	MSW Capacity
SVZ, Germany	Envirotherm	2001	275,000 tpy
Karlsuhe, Germany	Thermoselect/JFE	2001	792 tpd
Ibaraki, Japan	Nippon Steel	1980	500 tpd
Aomori, Japan	Ebara	2001	500 tpd (ASR)
Kawaguchi, Japan	Ebara	2002	475 tpd
Akita, Japan	Nippon Steel	2002	440 tpd

Location	Company	Began Operation	MSW Capacity
Oita, Japan	Nippon Steel	2003	428 tpd
Chiba, Japan	Thermoselect/JFE	2001	330 tpd
Ibaraki #2, Japan	Nippon Steel	1996	332 tpd
Utashinai City, Japan	Hitachi Metals		300 tpd
Kagawa, Japan	Hitachi Zosen	2004	300 tpd
Nagareyama, Japan	Ebara	2004	229 tpd
Narashino City, Japan	Nippon Steel	2002	222 tpd
Itoshima-Kumiai, Jp	Nippon Steel	2000	220 tpd
Kazusa, Japan	Nippon Steel	2002	220 tpd
Ube City, Japan	Ebara	2002	218 tpd
Sakata, Japan	Ebara	2002	217 tpd
Kagawatobu-Kumiai,Jp	Nippon Steel	1997	216 tpd
Lizuka City, Japan	Nippon Steel	1998	198 tpd
Tajimi City, Japan	Nippon Steel	2003	188 tpd
Chuno Union, Japan	Ebara	2003	186 tpd
Genkai Envir. Union, Jp	Nippon Steel	2003	176 tpd
Iabarki #3, Japan	Nippon Steel	1999	166 tpd
Ishikawa, Japan	Hitachi-Zosen	2003	160 tpd
Kocki West Envir., Jp	Nippon Steel	2002	154 tpd
Nara, Japan	Hitachi-Zosen	2001	150 tpd
Toyokama Union, Jp	Nippon Steel	2003	144 tpd
Mutsu, Japan	Thermoselect/JFE	2003	140 tpd
Minami-Shinshu, Japan	Ebara	2003	155 tpd
Iryu-Kumiai, Japan	Nippon Steel	1997	132 tpd
Maki-machi-kumiai,Jp	Nippon Steel	2002	132 tpd
Kamaishi, Japan	Nippon Steel	1979	110 tpd
Takizawa, Japan	Nippon Steel	2002	110 tpd
Seino Waste, Japan	Nippon Steel	2004	99 tpd
Kameyama, Japan	Nippon Steel	2000	88 tpd
Nagasaki, Japan	Hitachi Zosen	2003	58 tpd
Aalen, Germany	PKA	2001	27,000 tpy
Gifu, Japan	Hitachi Zosen	1998	33 tpd
Bristol, UK	Compact Power	2002	9,000 tpy

Some stakeholders have characterized gasification and pyrolysis as unproven technologies, however, Table 1 and Table 2 provides evidence to the contrary. Given the potentially large market size and the rapid progress toward commercialization during the past five years, especially

in Japan, the technology appears to be well on its way to technological maturity in terms of efficiency, reliability, and environmental performance.

Several thermochemical conversion facilities have experienced technical or financial problems during the course of operation or commissioning. A facility in Furth, Germany experienced considerable problems that culminated in a serious accident at the site. The accident was reportedly due to a plug of waste that formed in the pyrolysis chamber that resulted in an overpressure and escape of pyrolysis gas. European sources indicate that the problem was the result of processing full size mattresses, an issue that has been resolved in newer versions of the technology by addition of an up-front shredder. A facility in Karlsruhe, Germany, had problems that led to considerable delays in commissioning. The 792 TPD facility was finally commissioned in 2001 and appears to have operated since then.

A facility built by Brightstar Environmental in Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia has had problems with the char gasification component of the process and corresponding financial problems with the plant.

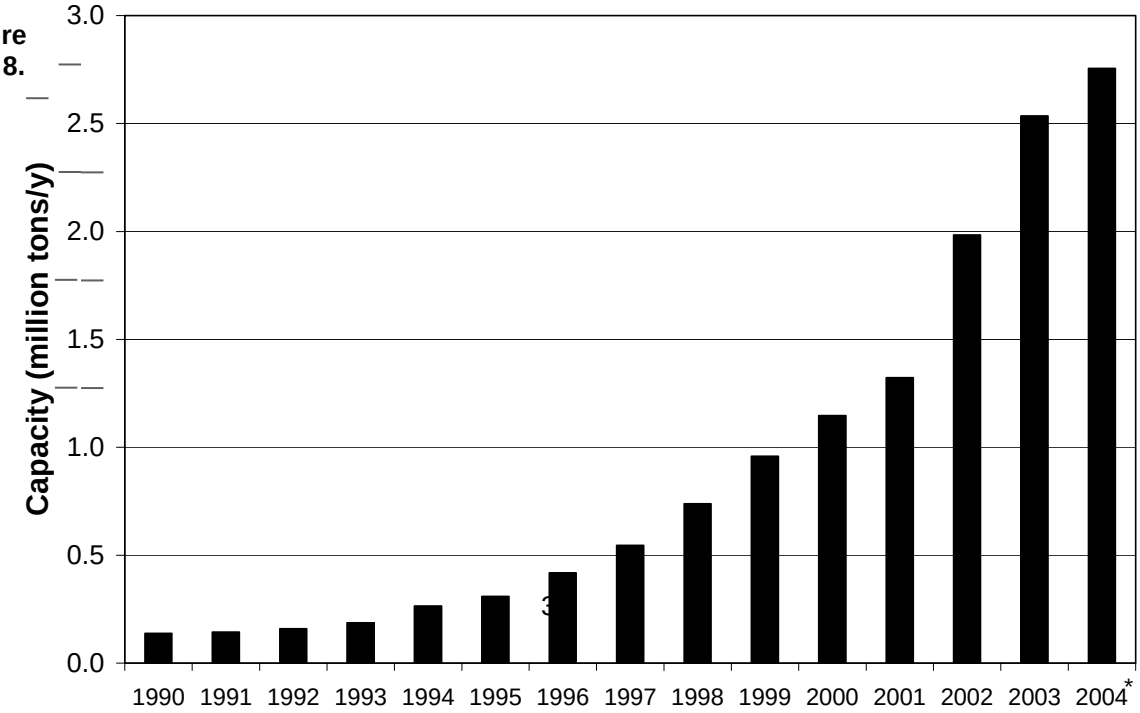
Technological risks remain when using alternative thermochemical conversion technologies to process heterogeneous and highly variable feedstocks such as post-recycled MSW. For this reason, the importance of feedstock preparation and pre-processing is vital to the successful deployment of thermochemical technologies.

Biochemical Conversion

The installed capacity of anaerobic digestion facilities in Europe process more than 3000 TPY using mandatory pre-sorted feedstock composed of at least 10 percent from municipal or commercial organic waste. Many of these facilities co-digest with animal wastes and municipal wastewater sludges. In Spain, 13 large capacity plants, averaging 70,000 TPY, are projected to be anaerobically treating nearly 7 percent of Spain's biodegradable MSW by the end of 2004.

For all of Europe, the installed capacity has grown from 1.1 million TPY in 2000 and is projected to be 2.8 million TPY in 2004, an increase of more than 250 percent in four years. Figure 8 shows development of installed capacity of MSW anaerobic digestion facilities in Europe between 1990 and 2004. The annual capacity growth rate is above 20 percent. Single-stage anaerobic digesters account for approximately 92 percent of this installed AD capacity.

Figure 8.



Anaerobic Digester Capacity Growth in Europe.

There are several in-vessel digester projects proposed including a commercial scale facility for California State University – Fresno and a demonstration pilot scale facility currently under construction at the University of California, Davis, both using a design developed at UC Davis. Recent announcements indicate that Los Angeles and the City of Lancaster are investigating anaerobic digestion projects with Bioconverter LLC. The Coachella Valley Association of Governments, Riverside County and Waste Management Incorporated issued a solicitation for a conversion technology facility that would be co-located adjacent to a transfer station that will be constructed at the closed Edom Hill Landfill near Palm Springs, CA. The finalist selected was an anaerobic digestion vendor. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District is also exploring the construction of an anaerobic digestion facility to be located next to a materials recovery facility in Sacramento County. The facility would process post-MRF material for the production of electricity.

Fermentation of biomass into ethanol is fully commercial for sugar and starch based feedstocks. It is not yet commercial for cellulosic biomass because of technical difficulties and cost, but this remains an active area of research and development. There are several facilities that are being commissioned. The Masada OxyNol process is permitted and expected to begin construction soon in Middletown, NY. This facility is permitted for 230,000 TPY of MSW and 71,000 bone dry TPY of biosolids with an expected annual output of 8.5 million gallons of ethanol. A facility is also planned by Genahol Inc. in Grove City, OH. The facility will be designed for a 275,000 TPY capacity and will process cellulosic and other biomass components of MSW. The annual yield is expected to be ten million gallons of ethanol. Other examples of cellulosic biomass to ethanol commercialization efforts include Iogen in Canada, BCI in Louisiana, and Arkenol with a plant in Japan. Initially, feedstocks in these ventures are intended to be agricultural and wood based residues, not the cellulosic fraction of MSW.

Other California Jurisdiction Efforts

In addition to those agencies listed above, a number of other jurisdictions have undertaken efforts regarding conversion technologies. The following is a list of those jurisdictions and their current efforts:

City of Alameda:

The City of Alameda Power & Telecom conducted a two-year study of municipal gasification for the production of electricity. The City's Public Utilities Board voted unanimously to reject gasification as an alternative means to generate electricity in spite of the contractor's recommendations to .

Kings County Waste Management Authority:

The Kings County Waste Management Authority was working with Plastic Energy LLC to site and construct a catalytic cracking facility adjacent to the Authority's MRF. The catalytic cracking facility would use plastic resins #4 though #7 to produce a low-sulfur diesel. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District issued permit to commence construction of the facility. Permits for construction were subsequently rescinded after questions regarding emissions were asked. The project proponent, Plastic Energy LLC, is working with the air pollution control district regarding emissions data and will likely seek new construction permits. In addition, the project proponent will be initiating outreach efforts to the local citizens.

County of Santa Barbara:

The County of Santa Barbara has undertaken a very thorough analysis of conversion technologies. The County issued a Request for Information from a large number of companies and subsequently developed a short-list of seven vendors. This list consists of one gasification vendor, three anaerobic digestion vendors, one hydrolysis/fermentation vendor and one Refuse Derived Fuel vendor. A letter was sent to the seven vendors which states they must provide air quality data that meets certain requirements which are currently being developed by the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD). If the data is not available, the vendors will be required to conduct source tests that a) use MSW from Santa Barbara in one of their comparable facilities; b) follow testing protocol to be established by the APCD; and c) are overseen by and conducted at the direction of the APCD.

County of Los Angeles:

The County of Los Angeles Integrated Waste Management Task Force formed an Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee consisting of representatives from local government, CIWMB, facility operators, consultants, and experts in the field of alternative technologies. The County contracted with URS Corporation to identify suitable vendors for the siting and construction of at least one 100 ton per day pilot conversion facility. Tours of area MRFs and transfer stations are also being conducted. URS is also developing a public information program that would be used to inform County residents regarding conversion technologies.

City of Los Angeles:

The City of Los Angeles contracted with URS Corporation to conduct an in-depth report on alternative technologies to landfills. The report will be completed in March 2005.

Feedstocks

According to the 2003 waste characterization study conducted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board organic materials make up just over 30% of the waste stream in California. Although this is slightly less than what was reported from the 1999 waste characterization, organics materials are still the largest category of material being landfilled. Organic materials such as paper, cardboard, plastic, food waste, and green waste may be excellent feedstock for use

in conversion processes such as gasification, pyrolysis, fermentation, and anaerobic digestion. Some commentors have stated that there should be increased efforts to remove the organic fraction from the waste stream and recycle or compost the material. This is a desirable option but the material may be too contaminated to be effectively recycled or composted. This may be especially true for composting and the subsequent quality of the compost product. The CIWMB has funded a study to characterize the materials leaving a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and bound for a landfill. Information from this study can be used to evaluate the quality of the post-MRF material for recycling or composting. Information from this study will be available in early 2006.

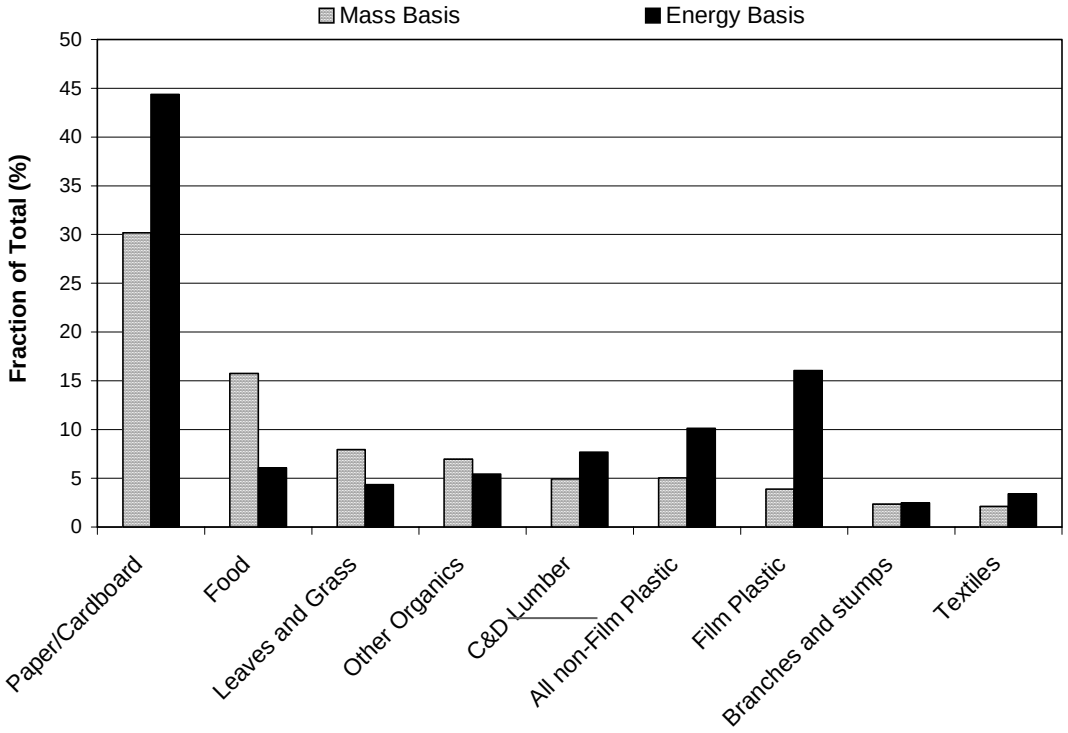
Thermochemical processes can potentially convert all the organic portion of the waste stream that is currently going to landfill into heat and other useful products. Furthermore, because most thermochemical processes operate at elevated temperatures, the fate of trace inorganic elements, such as metals that may be present in MSW, needs to be considered in the process design. Further sorting and/or processing of post-MRF MSW would normally be conducted prior to thermal conversion to extract recyclable materials, reduce particle sizes to those compatible with the process, and dry the material if needed. Another element of the sorting process would be to remove, to the extent possible, materials such as PVC, batteries, or feedstocks with copper (Cu) that can contribute to the formation of toxic emissions. Metals, glass, and ash do not contribute substantially to energy value in thermochemical processing but may be substantially transformed due to the high temperatures involved. Unrecyclable plastics such as plastic resins 4 through 7 may also be converted by thermochemical processing.

Biochemical processes can convert only the biodegradable fraction of feedstocks. Metals, glass, mineral matter, and most of the current plastic stream will not be converted. Some of the newer plastics include biodegradable fractions or are fully biodegradable. The fraction of these plastics in the waste stream is currently very small but may increase over time. Higher-moisture feedstocks such as green waste or food waste are better suited for biochemical processes, partly because extra energy is required for drying before use in most thermochemical processes. Biochemical conversion technologies prefer source-separated green or food waste, or the biogenic fraction of mixed MSW after sorting. Some biochemical systems can accept unsorted MSW (shredded or crushed to appropriate size) in the reactor, though this is not optimal from the standpoint of material handling, reactor volume utilization and disposal or use of residuals.

The 2003 waste characterization information was not available at the time the contractor studies were being conducted. As a result, all the numbers, tables, and graphs in this report are based on 1999 waste characterization information. Paper and cardboard is the largest category of materials currently landfilled (on both a mass and energy basis) that could be processed by conversion technologies. Paper and cardboard material comprise 11 million tons or 30 percent of the materials currently landfilled. On an energy basis, however, paper/cardboard represents nearly half (44 percent) of the potential chemical energy in the waste stream. Although recycling of old corrugated containers (OCC) and old newspaper (ONP) materials is a well developed industry in California, the recycling rates for these components are still only 52 and 58 percent, respectively. The collection of materials is one issue with recycling of OCC and ONP, including the problem of capturing OCC from small businesses. Mixed paper is also recycled, though the value of mixed paper as a commodity has been historically relatively low. More recently, the export market, particularly to China, has resulted in significantly higher prices paid for mixed paper grades. Overall, the paper and cardboard recycling rate in California is only slightly higher than 30 percent, or 4.5 million tons of material. Increase in demand for paper for recycling will depend upon new efforts by government and the private sector to utilize products made with a higher percentage of recycled paper content.

From an energy standpoint, plastics and other organic components of fossil origin in MSW are the second-largest component of the waste stream, representing some 30 percent of the chemical energy. On a weight basis, plastics and textiles represent 11 percent or 4.2 million tons of material landfilled. On a volumetric basis, however, plastic materials occupy as much as 22 percent of the space in a landfill due to their comparatively lower density. Plastic materials present in the waste stream in the highest amounts include high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), film plastics, and other durable plastics. Although some plastic recycling markets are well developed, the overall recovery fraction of plastics is only about 5 percent. PET bottles have the highest recycling rate at approximately 35 percent. HDPE containers are the next-highest category of recycled plastics with a rate of 13 percent. A primary issue that impedes plastics recycling is that the cost of collecting and processing typically exceeds the value of the material. The number of new containers has also increased in recent years, resulting in corresponding decreases in the overall recycling rate even though the total amount recycled has increased. Figure 9 presents graphically the fractions of the energetic components of the landfilled stream (displayed both by mass and energy bases). Note that while paper and cardboard account for about 30 percent of the disposed stream by mass, the category contains nearly 45 percent of the total stream primary chemical energy. Plastics weigh in at about 9 percent of the disposed stream and more than 25 percent of the MSW primary chemical energy, due to their significantly higher chemical energy content per unit mass when compared with biomass organic materials.

Figure 9. Fractions of Total Mass and Energy of Waste Stream Components.



With a high percentage of the total available chemical energy in mixed MSW, non-recycled plastics could be attractive materials for alternative conversion processes. Thermochemical processes currently represent the only means for plastics conversion. With the appropriate thermochemical processes, gasoline, diesel, and other fuels could be produced as could petroleum-like base products such as ethylene for new plastics production. These technologies have the potential to save valuable natural resources by avoiding the extraction of non-renewable crude oil, coal, and natural gas. Thermochemical techniques have previously been developed for plastics recycling. These conversion technologies could also be applied to the growing problem areas of electronic components, consumer appliances, and plastic packaging materials. Since chlorine is a precursor to dioxin formation, the chlorinated plastics components (PVC) would either have to be separated from the feed stream or include appropriate remediation technology in the process.

Primary feedstocks for biochemical processes would be green and food wastes, although other biomass could also be used. Lignin is largely undegraded in most fermentation systems, including anaerobic digestion and hence remains as a residue of the process. Lignin represents approximately 28 percent of typical softwood, up to 50 percent for nut shells, with lower percentages for grasses, straws, and other herbaceous materials. Paper is primarily cellulose but may be coated or otherwise treated and include other constituents such as clay and heavy metals from pigments. Sludge products may have value as fertilizer or soil additives if heavy metal concentrations can be kept sufficiently low. The lower temperatures of biochemical treatment have some advantages in terms of reducing the potential formation of pollutant and hazardous species compared with higher temperature thermal processes, but cannot process the full waste stream and would have larger amount of residue that would need to be managed properly.

Overall, the amount of energy that is derived for different processes is a function of both the feedstock and the method used to produce the energy. Feedstocks with high heat values, such as plastics, tires or rubber, can produce generally higher energy outputs. On a per mass basis, the greater the preprocessing, particularly with respect to removal of inorganic material such as metals and glass, the greater the potential energy output.

Feedstock vs. Waste

The CIWMB has jurisdiction over entities that handle solid waste, including setting forth standards for and permitting them. Under the current statutory scheme a conversion facility would be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit, comply with the standards for handling solid waste established for transfer/processing facilities, and would be subjected to periodic inspections by the CIWMB and/or local enforcement agency. The solid waste facility permit and standards would set forth requirements for feedstock handling and potentially residue management but not the conversion process itself. Air quality and water quality issues related to the actual conversion process would be within the jurisdiction and the responsibility of the local air quality management district and regional water quality control board. The CIWMB does not have the authority to establish standards for or regulate issues related to air and water quality (see Public Resources Code section 42020, 43021, and 43101)

Some stakeholders believe that conversion facilities should not be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit, or be subject to CIWMB standards and would seek to be exempted from solid waste facility permit requirements. The foundation for this belief is that conversion facilities are manufacturing or recycling facilities where products are being made and the feedstock processed is not being disposed of to land.

However, statute and regulation already provide a process whereby the Board can assess whether or not an individual facility is handling solid waste and therefore falls within the CIWMB's

regulatory jurisdiction. Public Resources Code section 40200(b)(2) provides that a "transfer/processing facility" (subject to CIWMB regulation) does not include: "A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal." The CIWMB has provided an objective method for determining if this exception to its jurisdiction applies through a three-part test set forth in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 17405.2(d) for the definition of a recycling facility.

The three parts to this test are:

1. The material is source separated for reuse or source separated.
2. There is less than ten percent residual solid waste after the facility has "processed" the incoming material.
3. The amount of putrescible waste handled is less than one percent of the material handled and the putrescible waste does not cause a nuisance.

If the facility meets this test, the operator does not have to obtain a solid waste facility permit, and is not subject to CIWMB regulation as a solid waste facility. Under the three-part test facilities that are truly manufacturers or recyclers that are not handling solid waste would not be required to obtain a solid waste facilities permit and would not be regulated by the CIWMB as such. However, facilities that are handling solid waste as part of their operation, which could potentially impact the public health and safety and the environment, would still be subject to regulation and permitting for that aspect of their operation. This exception enables the CIWMB and the local enforcement agency to assess a project on a case-by-case basis to determine whether or not a particular facility is handling waste and should be regulated regardless of what label it applies to itself and ensures that waste handling is not exempted from regulation simply because one aspect of the facilities produces a product.

One of the primary concerns of the CIWMB is that the health and safety of the public is maintained and that solid waste is properly managed in accordance with state minimum standards. The CIWMB utilizes a tiered permitting structure that provides the appropriate level of regulatory oversight commensurate with the risk posed by a facility. Under this structure, smaller volume conversion operations will not be required to obtain a solid waste facility permit but must still comply with state minimum standards and would still be subject to inspections by the local enforcement agency and the CIWMB.

Products

Products from conversion technologies will differ based on the technology used and the feedstock that is converted. Generally speaking, products consist of the following:

Gasification:

- Fuel gases (CO, CH_4, H_2) or synthesis gas.
- Heat that can be transferred to the process to displace a fuel.
- Tars and other condensable substances, if present after gasification process.
- Char and Ash.

Pyrolysis:

- Fuel gases (CO_2, CO, CH_4, H_2) containing less chemical energy than equivalent product gases for gasification of the same feedstock.
- Ash and char (fixed carbon not pyrolyzed) containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.
- Pyrolytic tars and other high molecular mass hydrocarbons, also containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.
- Pyrolytic oils and/or other condensable substances, containing significant quantities of feedstock chemical energy.

Biochemical processes can yield:

- Biogas (a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide). Biogas contains less chemical energy than the equivalent products from gasification of the same feedstock.
- Ethanol.
- Solvents, organic acids and other bio-based chemicals for refining to end products.
- Residues that can be used for compost/soil amendment/fertilizer if permitted by local regulations or a feedstock for thermochemical conversion.

Fuels and chemicals can be produced from the synthesis gas derived from gasification and pyrolysis of the feedstocks. Storable gas, liquid, and chemicals can be produced by conversion technologies. The secondary processing of synthesis gas can be used to produce a range of liquid fuels and chemicals including methanol, dimethyl ether (DME), Fischer-Tropsch diesel fuel, hydrogen, ethanol, ethylene, or substitute natural gas. For the production of these fuels or synthetic chemicals, the synthesis gases from gasification processes generally require less additional processing to produce valuable products than any other form of conversion technology other than the methane-rich biogas produced through anaerobic digestion. Interestingly enough, film plastic is produced from ethylene gas, which is derived from non-renewable natural gas. Gasification technologies exist that can use film plastic as a feedstock to make ethylene gas which, in turn, can be used to produce more film plastic. Some stakeholders have commented that this type of process could serve as a disincentive to reduce the amount of plastic produced. However, others have stated that this type of process could serve as a recycling technology for a feedstock that historically could not be recycled.

Products of biochemical processes include biogas, ethanol, and other alcohols for use as fuels or as chemical feedstocks. Biochemical processes can also be used to produce higher value chemical products. Biogas can also be upgraded to natural gas pipeline quality and compressed for use as a transportation fuel much like compressed natural gas (CNG). Ethanol is produced from a fermentation process, distilled and dehydrated to yield fuel-grade ethanol.

Digestate from digestion processes including lignin and other non-degraded components of the feedstock can be processed for fertilizer and soil conditioning applications. Alternatively, the material can be used in compost or dried and used as a boiler fuel for heat and power or converted to fuels through thermochemical means. Biomass can be hydrolyzed to create fermentable sugars for producing ethanol. Sugars can also be converted to levulinic acid and citric acid. Levulinic acid is a versatile chemical that is a precursor to other specialty chemicals, fuels and fuels additives, herbicides, and pesticides. The largest application for citric acid is in the beverage industry, which accounts for about 45% of the market for this product. Citric acid is also used in a

wide variety of candies, frozen foods, and processed cheeses and as a preservative in canned goods, meats, jellies, and preserves.

Products derived from conversion technologies could have a large economic impact. For example, the production of electricity by conversion of the waste stream could provide up to 8 percent of California's current electrical needs. Products that can be created from conversion technologies are listed below in Table 3.

Table 3. Products of Conversion Technologies

Conversion Technology	Primary Product	Secondary Products	Solid Residues	Value of secondary products	Feedstocks Processed
Complete gasification	Synthesis gas	Fuels, chemicals and electricity	Ash metals recycle or landfill	Very high and flexible	All organics low moisture
Incomplete gasification (See pyrolysis)	Fuel and synthesis gas	Electricity, some marketable fuels	Char ash metals recycle	Moderate may need refining at additional expense	All organics low moisture
Indirectly fired pyrolysis with drier & gasifier	Fuel and synthesis gas	Electricity, some marketable fuels	Char ash metals recycle or landfill	Moderate may need refining at additional expense	All organics low moisture
Anaerobic Digestion	Fuel Gas (CH_4 and CO_2)	Heat, Power, Fuels, Chemicals, Soil Amendment	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass	Moderate to High	Biodegradable Components
Fermentation	Ethanol	Ethanol, Chemicals, Heat, Soil Amendment	Inorganics, metals, glass, undegraded biomass	Moderate to High	Biodegradable Components

From an environmental perspective, the production of fuels and chemicals from materials that would otherwise be landfilled can provide environmental benefits by displacing the extraction of non-renewable petroleum resources such as crude oil and natural gas.

Environmental and Public Health Impacts

AB 2770 required the CIWMB to assess the environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology in comparison to those environmental and public health impacts from the transformation and disposal of solid waste.

Environmental Impacts

There are a number of environmental factors to take into consideration when assessing the impacts that conversion technologies may have. These impacts include:

- Air emissions, particularly dioxin, furans, heavy metals, and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Management of ash, char, and other solid residues.
- Management of any liquid residues.

While a number of studies have characterized emissions from individual waste conversion processes, there is a lack of consistent comprehensive data for use in comparative analyses to make broad conclusions within and among technology classes. This is due to the wide variety of process configurations, feedstock processed, and control strategies that are uniquely applied to individual facilities and to the general immaturity of conversion technologies as applied to MSW.

Air Emissions

Emissions from thermochemical and biochemical systems include such things as NOx, SOx, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM), heavy metals, greenhouse gas emissions such as CO_2, and dioxins/furans. In addition, there can be fugitive gas and dust emissions that depend on control strategies, operational practices, and level of maintenance at a particular facility (e.g., enclosed receiving buildings with may have exhaust air treatment to minimize VOC and dust emissions from unloading and feedstock storage). Conversion processes, particularly thermochemical conversion, may use air pollution control devices at the reactor outlet as well as the exhaust gas outlet thus allowing for redundant control and monitoring. Table 4 lists typical air pollution control technology that may be used for emission control.

Table 4. Air Pollution Control Technologies

Contaminant	Control Technology
Particulate Matter (PM) and aerosols	Inertial separation, Baghouse, Scrubbers, Electrostatic precipitators (ESP)
Volatile metals (vapor state)	Carbon filters (or condense to PM or aerosols and use PM separation techniques)
Dioxin/furans	Limit chlorine mass input in feedstock, Cold-quenching and/or catalytic/thermal combustion
Carbon monoxide (CO) and Hydrocarbon (HC) gases	Process design, Catalytic/thermal combustion, Re-burning, Carbon filters
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	Flame temperature control, Low NOx combustors, Fuel nitrogen management, Selective catalytic reduction Water injection Re-burning
Oxides of sulfur (SOx)	Limit sulfur mass input Scrubber

Contaminant	Control Technology
Acid gases	Scrubber

While biochemical processes have gained widespread acceptance for treating various feedstocks, thermochemical processes have met with resistance from the environmental community and the public. Some of this resistance has stemmed from the perception that pyrolysis and gasification processes are variations of incineration because the resultant product is subsequently combusted. The corollary could be extended to energy production from landfill gas and biogas from anaerobic digestion, however, the CIWMB does not consider landfilling and anaerobic digestion as variations of incineration. Some commentors have stated that federal law includes gasification and pyrolysis as part of the definition of incineration. Title 40, Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, Subpart E—Standards of Performance for Incinerators defines "*Incinerator*" as "…any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter." The federal definition does not include the term gasification or pyrolysis. Although the European Union considers gasification and pyrolysis as forms of incineration, draft guidelines on best available control technologies for persistent organic pollutants state that *"…both pyrolysis and gasification differ from incineration in that they may be used for recovering the chemical value from the waste (rather than its energetic value). The chemical products derived may in some cases then be used as feedstock for other processes or for energy recovery.*"[i] In addition, these guidelines also describe gasification and pyrolysis as alternative thermal treatment technologies that restrict the amount of combustion air to convert waste into process gas, increase the amount of recyclable inorganics, and reduce the amount of flue gas cleaning.[ii]

The University of California researchers have also stated that thermochemical conversion technologies differ dramatically from incineration in several key respects:

- The volume of output gases from a pyrolysis reactor or gasifier is much smaller per ton of feedstock processed than an equivalent incineration process. While these output gases may be eventually combusted, the alternative processes provide an intermediate step where gas cleanup can occur. Mass burn incineration is limited by application of air pollution control equipment to the fully combusted exhaust only.
- Output gases from pyrolysis reactors or gasifiers are typically in a reducing environment, and can be treated with different technologies compared with a fully combusted (oxidative) exhaust. Reactant media can also be hydrogen or steam.
- Gasification and pyrolysis produce intermediate synthesis gases composed of lower molecular weight species such as natural gas, which are cleaner to combust than raw MSW
- Pyrolysis and gasification processes use very little air/oxygen or none at all.

Dioxins and furans are of particular concern in terms of potential environmental consequences. These compounds are formed under high temperatures when chlorine and complex mixtures containing carbon are present, and can be found in the gas and liquid phases. Dioxins and furans are typically formed downstream of the combustion process as the flue gases cool in a temperature range of 400-1290° F, with a maximum formation rate at approximately 600° F. Combustion conditions that enhance the downstream formation of dioxins and furans include poor gas-phase mixing during combustion, low combustion temperatures, incomplete combustion of carbon species, and high PM loading. It should be noted that dioxins and furans are also formed during paper pulp production[iii] and the secondary processing of aluminum[iv].

In the late 1980s, combustion of MSW was listed as the leading source of dioxin emissions in the country (approximately 60 percent of total). Maximum available control technology (MACT) regulations promulgated by the U.S EPA in 1995 forced the industry to retrofit with better emission control technologies where possible and close facilities that could not be improved. Baseline emissions testing was conducted at all 167 large MSW incinerator facilities in the United States in 1990. Consistent with Section 129 of the Clean Air Act, large MSW incinerators were required to retrofit their facilities with MACT by December, 2000. Subsequent emissions testing at all facilities was conducted to verify performance. Table 5 illustrates the dramatic improvement in emissions control following the retrofits.

Table 5. Emissions from Large MSW Incinerators

Pollutant	1990 Emissions	2000 Emissions	Percent Reduction
Dioxins/furans, total mass basis	218,000 g/yr	679 g/yr	99+
Dioxins/furans, Toxic equivalent quantity basis	4,260 g/yr	12.0 g/yr	99+
Mercury	45.2 tpy	2.20 tpy	95.1
Cadmium	4.75 tpy	0.333 tpy	93.0
Lead	52.1 tpy	4.76 tpy	90.9
Particulate matter	6,930 tpy	707 tpy	89.8
Hydrochloric acid	46,900 tpy	2,672 tpy	94.3
SO_2	30,700 tpy	4,076 tpy	86.7
NO_x	56,400 tpy	46,500 tpy	17.6

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency Memorandum, "Emission from Large MWC Units at MACT Compliance," June 20, 2002.

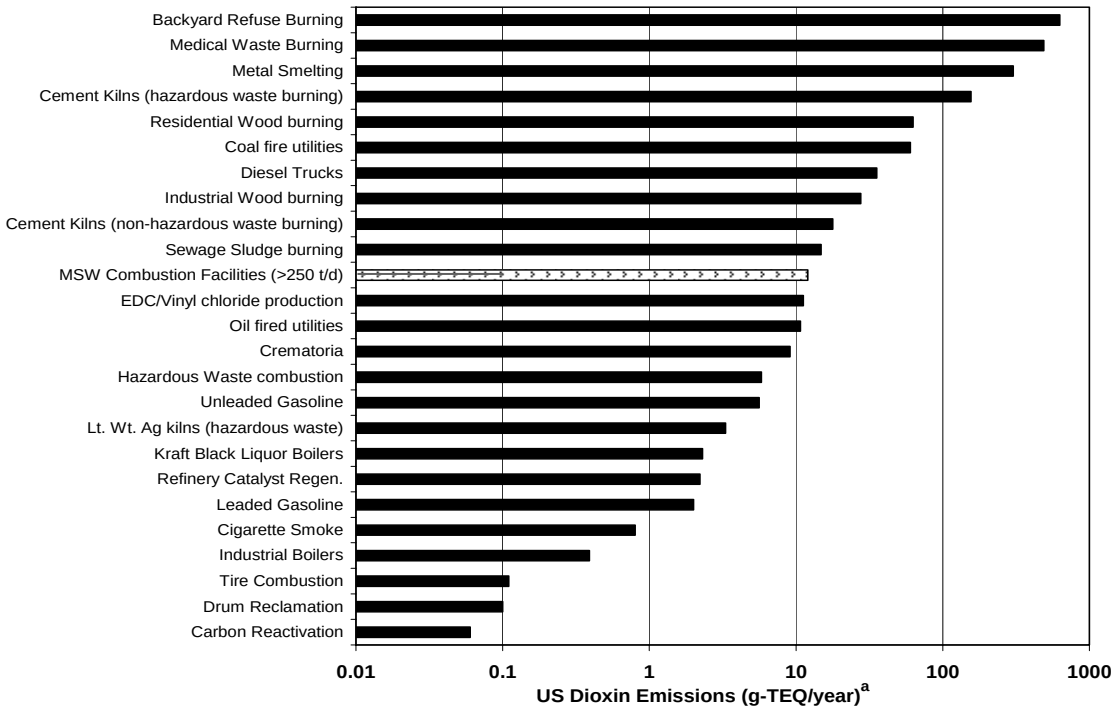
These emission reductions were achieved via a combination of sophisticated process control and technology improvements and are indicative of the maturation of air pollution control equipment over the years. The same air pollution control technologies used in large MSW incinerators that resulted in the dramatic emissions reductions could also be used on thermochemical conversion facilities and could result in much lower emissions if proper feedstock preparation is utilized. Common exhaust gas cleanup technologies include spray dryers, fabric filters, carbon injection, selective non-catalytic reduction, electrostatic precipitation, and duct sorbent injection.

Proper design of thermochemical conversion processes and pollution control equipment is critical to addressing the risks associated with dioxins and furans. An operator can limit the amounts of chlorine and copper in the feedstock to minimize potential formation. In cases where this is not feasible, a process called cold-quenching and/or high-temperature incineration of intermediate products is recommended to prevent release to the atmosphere. In cold-quenching, intermediate gases are quickly cooled in a caustic scrubber solution in order to prevent the re-formation of dioxins and furans. Alternatively, or in addition to cold-quenching, high-temperature combustion of intermediate gases can prevent the re-formation and destroy dioxins/furans already present.

Today, the level of dioxin air emissions from combustion of MSW in the U.S. has decreased from 8900 g-TEQ per year in 1987 to 12 g-TEQ per year by 2000, a decrease of 99.9 percent. The MSW combustion industry represents less than 1 percent of the national dioxin/furan air emission burden.

During this period, the number of operating facilities increased and the amount of waste burned doubled from 15 million to 32 million TPY. Figure 10 illustrates the total inventory of dioxin emissions in the U.S. by source type. Data for MSW combustion is for 2000 (US EPA, 2002, Docket A-90-45, VIII. B.11). All other emissions are from 1995 US EPA Inventory and can be found at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=20797

Figure 10. US Dioxin Emissions Inventory by Source Type.



Comments were received regarding the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (May 2001), which the U.S. has signed. This Convention has established a goal of reducing or eliminating the creation of persistent organic pollutants such as dioxins and furans. The Convention lists waste incineration as a source of anthropogenic dioxins/furans. Also listed as sources are pulp production using chlorine, secondary smelting of aluminum, copper, and zinc (technologies for metal recycling), and fossil-fuel fired power plants. The Convention also provides guidance for best available techniques for achieving specific goals of the Convention. These techniques include use of cold-quenching, improved flue-gas cleaning such as thermal or catalytic oxidation, dust precipitation, or adsorption. Other techniques mentioned in the Convention include treatment of residuals, wastewater, wastes and sewage sludge by thermal treatment; and modification of process designs to improve combustion and prevent formation of the chemicals through the control of parameters such as incineration temperature or residence time.

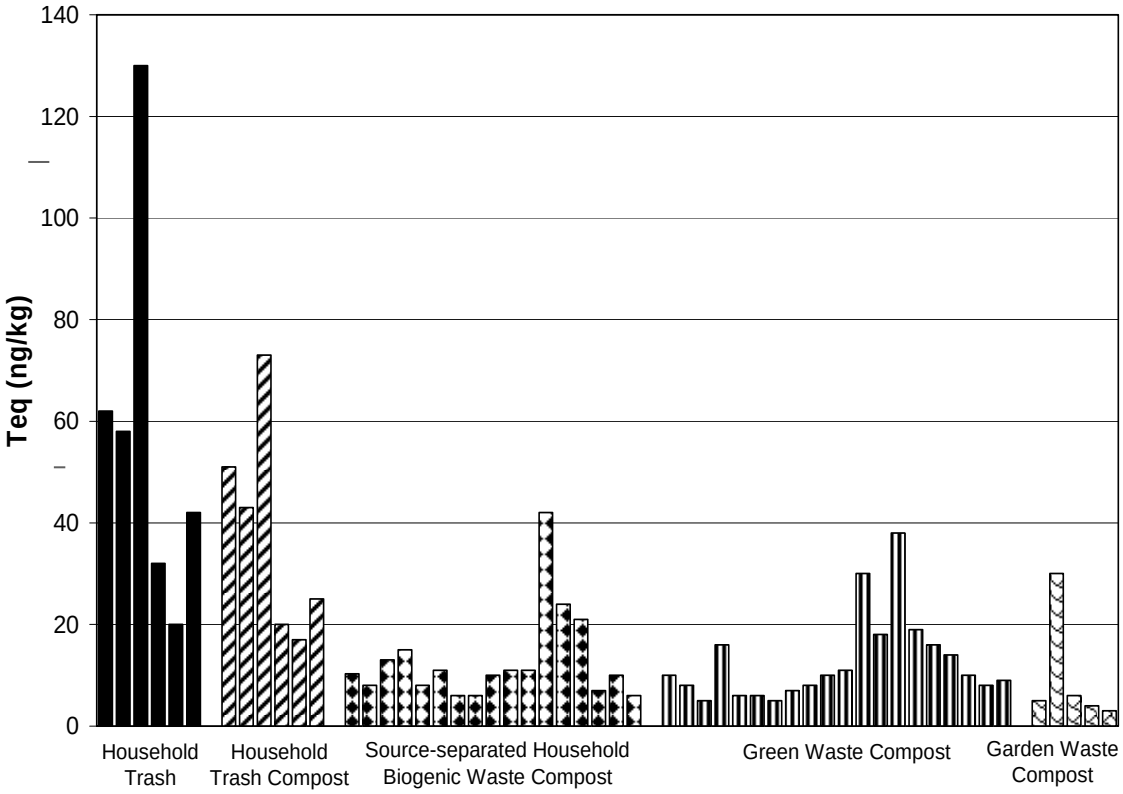
These are techniques utilized by MSW combustion facilities to reduce dioxin/furan production by 99.9 percent between 1995 and 2000 and could be baseline emissions control technologies used by thermal conversion facilities.

Although the Convention includes guidelines for pollution control technologies, the primary goal of the Convention is the prevention of pollutant formation. Convention guidelines state that priority should be given to *"…activities to minimize the generation of waste, including resource recovery, reuse, recycling, waste separation, and promoting products that generate less waste. Priority should also be given to approaches to prevent the formation and release of persistent organic pollutants.*"[v]

There are instances where the amount of dioxin present in the effluent stream (air, solid and liquid) of the combustion facility is less than that present in the feedstock. This may suggest that high-temperature conversion technologies, such as gasification, could serve as a method to destroy dioxins and help achieve the goal of the Stockholm Convention.

A study in Germany provides data from dioxin analysis of several types of compost and raw household solid waste from Germany. Averages from several samples of each category showed dioxins/furans in raw household mixed waste was present in the amount of 57 ng/kg TEQ. Composted mixed MSW had dioxin/furan levels of 38 ng/kg TEQ , followed by compost of source separated household waste with 14 ng/kg TEQ and about 10 ng/kg TEQ in green and garden waste compost. The study did not indicate whether the composted mixed household waste was from the same source as the raw mixed household waste or why the PCDD/F concentration was lower in the composted mixed house waste. Figure 11 shows results of the analyses. Each column in the table represents an individual sample.

Figure 11. Dioxin/furan content of raw household wastes and several compost types. (Source Kraus and Grammel (1992) as reported in Brinton (2000))[vi]



The bacterial decomposition of landfilled material produces significant quantities of landfill gas. The methane emissions from landfills are particularly important, since methane is 21 times more potent as a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide and since landfills represent the second largest source of anthropogenic methane emissions behind the energy industry.

Many stakeholders have commented that composting of green waste, food waste, and other types of potentially compostable material is a "higher and better use" of these types of feedstocks. While composting does have many benefits, it is not without its challenges. One study has shown that open air composting emits volatile organic compounds and ammonia. Smet et al.[vii] compared VOC and ammonia emissions from two different methods for biochemical treatment of biodegradable wastes. Source separated household and garden wastes (70% garden, 20% kitchen and 10% paper wastes) were treated by (a) standard aerobic composting with upflow aeration and (b) a combination of anaerobic digestion followed by aerobic stabilization of digestate. VOC and ammonia emissions were measured from each process. Table 6 shows the results of testing conducting by Smet. Assuming the biogas produced by anaerobic digestion treatment method (b) is flared or combusted in an engine, then the total volatile emissions for treatment (b) would come only from the aerobic stabilization portion of the treatment or 6% of those from treatment method (a) (for example, 44 mg/ton from treatment (b) versus 742 mg/ton from treatment (a). Most of the volatile emission from treatment (b) was composed of ammonia (NH_3) requiring ammonia scrubbing if the gas is to be passed through a biofilter prior to exhaust.

Table 6. Emissions for Different Treatment Methods.

Emission Compound	Treatment (a)- Aerobic Composting	Treatment (b)	
		Anaerobic Digestion	Aerobic Stabilization
	Emission (g/ton)	Emission (g/ton)	Emission (g/ton)
Total VOC	590	217	3
NH_3	152	1.8	41
H_2S	Nd	17	nd
Total Volatiles	742	236	44

Another issue is greenhouse gas emissions, including CO_2 emissions. One important method in reducing equivalent greenhouse gas emissions is through the use of renewable resources for energy production. In response to the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union is implementing European Community Directive 2001/77/EC (27 September 2001). The EC directive states that the "biodegradeable fraction of industrial and municipal waste" is considered renewable. Facilities generating electricity using both renewable and non-renewable energy sources are provided credit for only the portion of the feedstock that is renewable.

Solid Residues

Essentially all conversion technologies will produce a solid residue because all components of the solid waste stream contain inorganic material, or ash. The amount of ash varies with the material and how it is handled before it becomes a feedstock. Depending on markets and hazardous content of solid residue it may find commercial use or may need to be disposed in non-hazardous or hazardous waste landfills.

Thermochemical

All organic matter including biomass and waste contains trace quantities of heavy metals. Whether the feedstock is landfilled, composted, gasified, or incinerated, the heavy metal quantity remains identical; the only difference is that thermal decomposition processes retain most of the heavy metals in their residue/ash in a concentrated form. More volatile heavy metals, such as mercury, will enter the gas phase in thermal conversion and must be managed or captured before exhausted to the atmosphere. Conversion technologies do not generate heavy metals in ash but do concentrate heavy metals already present in the feedstock that would otherwise be landfilled. With proper management, the concentrated heavy metals can be treated and disposed of in a controlled manner that poses no greater environmental threat than landfilling. In some cases, metals may even be reclaimed from the solid residue. Leachability testing is done by using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). The limits established by the U.S. EPA are shown in Table 7. Normally these residues are classified as "Non-Hazardous" and "Non-Specialist" under regulations in the United Kingdom, European Union, and the U.S.

Table 7. EPA Leachability Limits for Non-hazardous Waste

METAL (*)	U.S. EPA TCLP Test Limit (mg/L)
Mercury (Hg)	0.2
Cadmium (Cd)	1.0
Arsenic (As)	5.0
Lead (Pb)	5.0
Chromium (Cr)	5.0
Copper (Cu)	Not Applicable
Nickel (Ni)	Not Applicable
Zinc (Zn)	Not Applicable
Barium	100.0
Selenium	1.0

In many processes, the ash is vitrified by heating above the melting point or fusion temperature of the ash. This material is a hard glassy substance that has little if any leachability. The bottom ash and slag may also be used in different construction and other applications. A small amount of residue is generated by baghouse filters and scrubber solids, which must be periodically cleaned. Table 8 shows results of ash leaching tests from various thermochemical vendors. It is not known if the data provided by the vendors was independently verified by a third party, however, testing is typically conducted by a certified, independent laboratory. Regardless, the data shows that results of leaching tests are below the standards established by the U.S. EPA.

Table 8. Leaching Data from Pyrolysis/Gasification Facilities

	Units	As	Ba	Cd	Cr	Pb	Hg
BalPac	mg/l	0.05	0.37	0.1	0.01	0.58	-
Compact Power	m/kg	-	-	4	-	-	0.1
Ebara/Alstom (glass granulate)	mg/l	-	-	<0.001	<0.005	0.013	<0.0005
GEM	ppm	<100	-	<100	1330	<100	<100
Nexus	mg/kg	<1	-	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05
PKA	mg/l	0.002	-	<0.001	<0.01	-	<0.002

Notes: As=Arsenic, Ba=Barium, Cd = Cadmium, Chromium, Pb=Lead, Hg=Mercury

Regardless of the management process used, the amount of heavy metals contained in the feedstock itself primarily determines the metals concentration in the emissions. For any given technology, removing the main source of heavy metals is the most effective method for minimizing the level of trace heavy metals.

Any claim by suppliers that a particular management process can eliminate or produce fewer trace heavy metals is not factual, though residues from varying processes can have different leachability levels and trace metals partitioning to air, solid, or liquid residues may vary.

Biochemical

In general, biochemical conversion processes have the potential for much more solid residue than that from thermochemical processes. Biochemical conversion requires more residence time compared with thermochemical methods so practical systems are not large enough to convert all biodegradable components. This combined with the lignin components of biomass, which are not biodegradable in practical systems, plus the ash in the material results in substantial solid residue that may or may not have commercial use.

Liquid Residue

Conversion technologies will also generate liquid residues that must be managed appropriately. As with the solids residue, the amount of liquid residue is dependent on the specific conversion process and feedstock. There are well-defined mechanisms already in place for dealing with these waste streams. Generally, these waste streams are subjected to conventional chemical treatment processes. Products from the gas cleaning and water recovery processes include industrial-grade salts and a separate precipitate containing the heavy metals from the feedstock stream. In some cases, this precipitate may be rich enough in zinc and lead to warrant recovery in a smelter operation.

Thermochemical

Pyrolytic oil can contain toxic substances including acids, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, heterocyclic derivatives and phenols. Most of these compounds are used in current industrial operations. Although these pyrolysis oils must be handled using appropriate precautions, they should pose no greater hazard than other industries where toxic substances are commonly used.

When feedstocks containing elevated levels of chlorine are used, chlorinated hydrocarbon species can be expected to be found in the pyrolysis products, unless a strongly reducing high-pressure hydrogen atmosphere is used to prevent their formation. A study published in the technical journal Chemosphere ("Formation Characteristics of PCDD and PCDF during Pyrolysis Process")[viii] found that the pyrolysis of the residue from shredding industrial light bulbs and refrigerators resulted in the formation of dioxins/furans on the order of 1,500 to 10,000 ng/g in the pyrolysis oil.

Spent scrubber solutions from air pollution control equipment or boiler blow-down water must also be managed appropriately.

Biochemical

The liquid wastes generated by conversion processes include spent acid solutions from acid hydrolysis and liquid digestate from biochemical systems. Surplus water is usually generated from anaerobic digestion systems. Water quantity depends on the digestion technology as well as the substrate. In many instances, the liquid has a value as a fertilizer for agriculture application. Some compost operations can accept the liquid for compost moistening.

Nuisance Factors

The nuisance factors associated with conversion technologies include noise, odors, fugitive emissions, dust, litter and debris, increased local traffic, aesthetics, and animal and insect pests. In general these impacts would not be expected to increase and may be reduced compared with what is experienced in existing solid waste facilities. The use of engines, turbines, and generators to produce electricity may result in increased noise but this is commonly mitigated by enclosing the generating equipment. Conversion processes generally occur in an enclosed vessel so odors, fugitive dust, and litter are not typically associated with the reactor component of the system. Co-location of conversion facilities at existing solid waste facilities could minimize any increased traffic because the existing transportation infrastructure can be used and material can be transported via conveyor belts. However, there may be some minor traffic impacts associated with offsite transportation of commercial products and byproducts for marketing and disposal.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. anthropogenic methane burden from waste management operations or landfills range from 29 percent to 37 percent. The range is due to different methane emission inventories maintained by the DOE and U.S. EPA. For thermochemical and biochemical conversion processes, especially anaerobic digestion, the prospect of reducing methane emissions and leachate from landfills is probably the most significant environmental benefit. Treatment or conversion of the waste stream and utilization of the products of conversion may be more efficient than attempting to capture and use landfill gas.

Data Acquisition and Other Studies

Acquiring data from operating facilities has been difficult because there are no operating conversion technology facilities that use most-MRF MSW residuals in California or the U.S. To address this data gap, the University of California researchers conducted a survey of known conversion technology vendors. The survey asked for information such as commercial status, types of feedstock processed, process design and description, and emissions data (Table 9). The University researchers did receive some emissions data from vendors; however, the data were not independently verified nor test the test methodology known. Although data may come from vendors, the actual testing of samples is conducted by certified laboratories and not the vendors themselves. In addition, in many cases there is continuous emissions monitoring of criteria pollutants such as NOx and CO with simultaneous monitoring available to local air pollution control districts.

Table 9. Emission Results for Various Pyrolysis/Gasification Facilities (mg/Nm^3 unless noted)

	PM	NO_x	CO	VOC	SO_2	Dioxins/ furan (ng/Nm^3)	HCl	HF	Cd	Pb	Hg
US EPA limits	18.4	219.8	89.2	-	61.2	-	29.1	-	0.01533	0.1533	0.0613
German limits	10	200	50	-	50	0.10	10	-	0.03	0.50	0.03
Brightstar	1.6-10	40-96	440-625	0.05	<0.1	0.0331	<1.0	0.59	<0.0002	0.0051	-
Compact Power	0.11	26.49	7.13	0.49	3.37		0.17	-	-	-	-
GEM	3	262	8	6	79	0.02	4	ND	ND	-	ND
Mitsui Babcock	-	75 ppm	5 ppm	-	8 ppm	0.016	9 ppm	-	-	-	-

Mitsui Babcock	-	<35 ppm	-	-	<10ppm	<0.005	<31 ppm	-	-	-	-
PKA	2.3	54	38	-	7.7	0.02	2.3	0.15	0.002	-	0.002
Pyromex	1	135	38	-	20	0.005	1	0.03	-	-	
Serpac	4.2-5.2	61-189	0.5-2.5	-	0.0-5.6	0.002	1.7-5	<0.1	-	-	0.05
Technip	3	180	10	-	5	0.001	5	ND	0.02		0.02
Thermoselect	0.84	21.76	2.95	-	0.16	0.0007-0.0011			0.001	0.013	0.0018
Thide-Eddith	-	470	50	-	<200		30	<1	-	-	-
Thide	<3	-	<20	-	<4	<0.01	<10		-	-	-
TPS	3-7	200-300	2.5-5	-	5-15	0.013	0.6-2	<0.1	<0.004	0.005	0.008-0.05

Notes: PM = particulate matter VOC=volatile organic carbon, Cd = Cadmium, Pb=Lead, Hg=Mercury, ND=not detect.

Many existing conversion technologies in Europe and Japan must meet stringent regulatory standards. These standards are based on stringent policies adopted by the European Union and Japan. There are a number of studies that provide emissions data from processes that employ similar pollution control strategies to those used in alternative technologies. Some of this data is useful in predicting potential environmental impacts of California-based alternative waste conversion facilities. University researchers reviewed scientific literature and journals for available data and found the following:

MSW Gasification Study

A July 2004 technical report published by JFE Group describes the results of a 1999 study in which MSW was processed at a gasification facility in Chiba City, Japan. The facility processed approximately 15,000 tons of MSW over a continuous period of 93 days and a total of 130 days. The facility is designed to process 300 tons per day of material. The synthesis gas was held at 2192°F for 2 seconds or longer followed by a cold-water quench to approximately 158°F in an oxygen-free environment to suppress the production of dioxins to an absolute minimum. The concentration of dioxins in the synthetic gas was 0.00039 ng-TEQ/Nm^3 or approximately 1000 times less than the 0.1 ng-TEQ/Nm^3 standard set by Japan's Ministry of the Environment. The slag that was produced also satisfied the leaching standard established by the Japan's "Guideline for Recycling of Melted Solids of Municipal Solid Waste." The main metal component was iron. However, since the average copper content was as high at 17.5%, it was recovered as a material for copper smelting. Sulfur was recovered as a material for the production of sulfuric acid, and metal hydroxides were used as material for zinc smelting. The total release of dioxins from the synthetic gas, slag, sulfur, metal hydroxides, and recovered water was 0.00069 μg-TEQ/Nm^3 (micrograms-TEQ/Nm^3) which is below Japan's future target of 5μg-TEQ/Nm^3.

The authors of the paper assumed that the feedstock used for testing had a dioxin content of 10 μg-TEQ/Nm^3 and concluded that the gasification process used for testing proved it performance in the decomposition of dioxins. Similar tests were conducted using industrial waste which consisted of waste plastics, sludge, wood chips, and waste paper. Table 10 and Table 11 show the results of the testing.

Table 10. Total Dioxin Emitted – Chiba Recycling Center (MSW)

Product	Dioxin Content	Recovered Material	Dioxin Output (μg-TEQ/t-waste)
Synthesis gas	0.00039 ng-TEQ/Nm^3	722 Nm^3/ton	0.000 28
Slag	0.0007 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	65 kg/ton	0.000 04
Sulfur	0.35 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	0.52 kg/ton	0.000 18
Metal Hydroxide	0.29 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	0.63 kg/ton	0.000 18
Recovered Water	0.00001 ng-TEQ/liter	680 liter/ton	0.000 01
Total Dioxins emitted			0.000 69
Japan future target			5

Table11. Total Dioxin Emitted – Chiba Recycling Center (Industrial Waste)

Product	Dioxin Content	Recovered Material	Dioxin Output (μg-TEQ/t-waste)
Synthesis gas	0.00030 ng-TEQ/Nm^3	826 Nm^3/ton	0.000 248
Slag	0.00049 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	109 kg/ton	0.000 053
Metal	0.00013 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	24.1 kg/ton	0.000 003
Sulfur	0.0022 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	2.23 kg/ton	0.000 005
Metal Hydroxide	0.00068 ng-TEQ/kg-dry	2.29 kg/ton	0.000 002
Recovered Water	0.00006 ng-TEQ/liter	899 liter/ton	0
Total Dioxins emitted			0.000 31
Japan future target			5

There was no data presented on other hazardous air pollutants or metal species. Regardless, based on the results of the testing, the Japan Waste Management Association issued a summary of technical verification and confirmation. At present, there are gasification projects under construction in Japan that will utilize the same process as was tested in Chiba City. These projects range in size from 120 tons/day to 555 tons/day.

Plastics Gasification Study

A separate report was commissioned by the Environmental Plastics Industry Council of Canada (EPIC). The report provides data from the gasification of two types of plastic residue. The testing project utilized a fluidized bed gasification process owned by ENERKEM Technologies Inc. which is affiliated with an advanced research laboratory at the University of Sherbrooke in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. An average of 195 pounds per hour was processed for the tests. The sampled feedstock was identified as EPIC 1 (polyethylene film) and EPIC 2 (#1 through #7 plastics). Arthur Gordon Environmental Evaluators Ltd., an independent testing contractor, was retained by ENERKEM to conduct the testing and assess the environmental performance of ENERKEM's gasification process.

Table 12 summarizes air emissions data and includes regulatory limits for the province of Ontario.

Table 12. Air Emissions Summary[3]

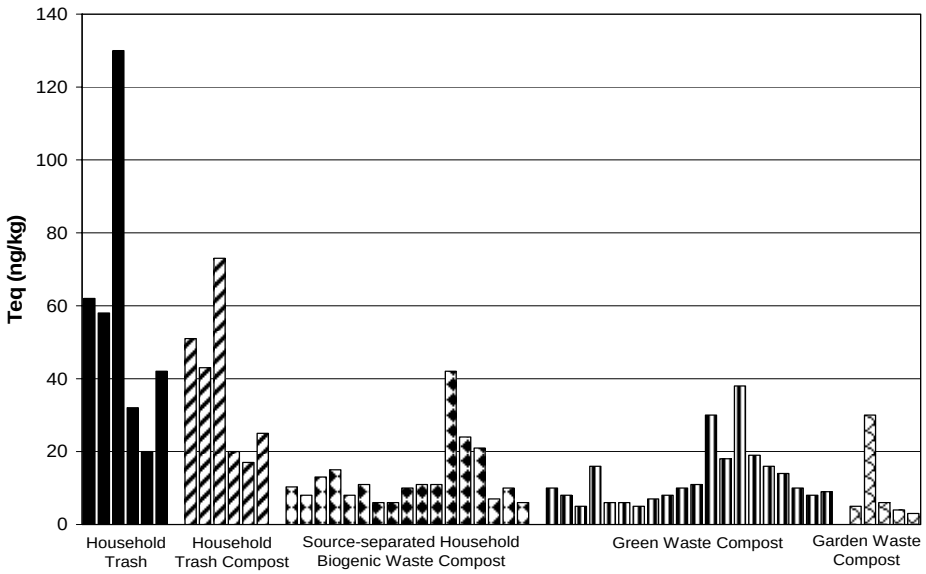
Species	EPIC 1	EPIC 2	Ontario Limit	Units
O_2	11	11	-	%
CO_2	8.68	7.94	-	%
CO	0.9	1.3	50	mg/Rm^3
SO_2	1	1	56	mg/Rm^3
NO_x	48.6	47.1	110	PPMV
THC	15	10	100	mg/Rm_3
Dioxin/Furans	0.005	0.03	0.08	$ng\text{-}TEQ/Rm_3$
Particulates	4.5	4.4	17	mg/Rm^3
HCl	2.3	1.5	27	mg/Rm^3
Chromium	20.08	7.73	-	$\mu g/Rm^3$
Cadmium	1	7.46	14	
Mercury	0.62	3.82	20	
Lead	35.27	44.19	142	
PCB	0.1	0.11	-	
CP	0.64	0.33	-	
CB	0.51	0.55	-	

Dioxin in Trash and Compost

Data from a dioxin analysis of compost and trash was conducted in 1992 and discussed in a detailed report by Brinton (2000).[ix] The results of this study show averages from several samples of each category showed the presence of dioxins/furans in household mixed waste was present in the amount of 57 ng/kg TEQ. Composted mixed MSW had dioxin/furan levels of 38 ng/kg TEQ , followed by compost of source separated household waste with 14 ng/kg TEQ and about 10 ng/kg TEQ in green and garden waste compost. Brinton (2000) did not indicate whether the composted mixed household waste was from the same source as the raw mixed household waste or why the PCDD/F concentration was lower in the composted mixed house waste. Figure 12 shows results of sample testing.

Figure 12. Dioxins/Furans in raw household wastes and several compost types. (Source Kraus and Grammel (1992) as reported in Brinton (2000))

[3] The units of measure use the symbol R. R stands for the reference conditions of 25°C at 1 atmosphere.



Acquisition of data from existing facilities in Europe and Japan has been very difficult and there are questions regarding whether test methodologies are similar to those used in California, how emissions limits in other countries compare to emissions limits in California, under what conditions were data acquired, and whether data has been verified by a third-party. Until a conversion facility is constructed in California, these questions will always remain.

Public Health Impacts

The CIWMB entered into an interagency agreement with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to review the *Lifecycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Conversion Technologies* to determine if the information it contains would be adequate for an assessment of risks to humans that may result from conversion technologies. The primary goal of a human health risk assessment is to determine if the risk to human health posed by pollution released from a facility is unacceptable and requires regulatory intervention. Risk assessment guidance published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identifies information required for risk assessments. This includes site-specific information, activities of potentially-exposed persons, information that is adequate for identifying chemicals of potential concern and detailed information on the rates of release for these chemicals at the site.

In addition, release or leak rates and distance to the facility property boundary are factors that must be determined at a specific facility or at least represent worst-case scenarios. The Lifecycle Report is not a human health risk assessment and data provided by the UC Researchers and RTI was not of the type sufficient for OEHHA to fully assess the public health impacts of conversion technologies. Without additional information, OEHHA was not able to use the emission rate estimates to calculate concentrations of chemicals at locations where humans are exposed.

Lifecycle Assessment

Assembly Bill 2770 required the CIWMB to prepare a report on noncombustion conversion technologies describing and evaluating their potential market and life cycle environmental impacts. The CIWMB awarded a contract to an RTI International (RTI) team to perform this work. RTI managed the project and was the lead on the life cycle assessment.

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory prepared a materials and energy balance for selected conversion technologies and assisted RTI with the life cycle assessment. Hilton, Farnkopf & Hobson (HFH) was the lead on the market impact assessment. Boisson & Associates coordinated public input and provided advice and assistance related to study design and presentation.

The goal of the lifecycle and market impact assessment was to address two primary questions:

1. What are the life cycle environmental impacts of conversion technologies and how do these compare to those of existing MSW management practices?
2. What are the economic, financial, and institutional impacts of conversion technologies on recycling and composting markets?

There are currently no operating conversion facilities that use municipal solid waste as a feedstock which presented a problem for data acquisition. RTI relied upon data provided by vendors but some stakeholder groups have expressed concern over the use of emissions data provided by vendors and question the accuracy of the reported data. Prior to beginning research, detailed technical memoranda were prepared describing the study methodologies. The draft methodologies were discussed at a focus group meeting hosted by the CIWMB in Sacramento on August 11, 2003, and circulated to a peer review group. The proposed methodologies were subsequently revised based on input received from the meeting participants and peer reviewers. Analysis was conducted using the peer reviewed methodologies. Preliminary findings from the life cycle assessment and the market impact assessment were circulated to peer reviewers and were also discussed at a public workshop on April 15, 2004. Further revisions and analysis were conducted after this review.

The lifecycle study analyzed the impacts of one particular hypothetical scenario for the development of conversion technologies in California. This scenario includes the siting of 12 facilities using three specific technologies in two regions over a period of seven years.

Selected Conversion Technologies

Three conversion technologies were selected for study. The selected technologies were concentrated acid hydrolysis, gasification, and catalytic cracking. They were chosen because municipalities in California have shown particular interest in them, as evidenced by requests for information. The technologies are commercial-ready based on research conducted prior to the start of this project, and data describing the technologies were relatively available.

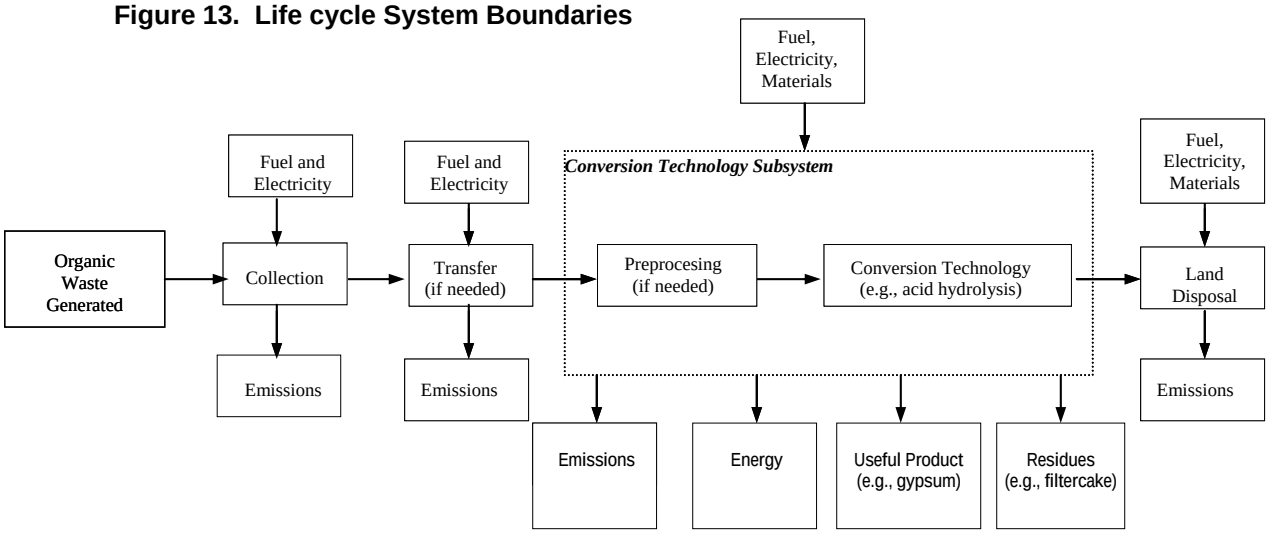
Approach

The term “life cycle assessment” describes a type of systems analysis that accounts for the complete set of upstream and downstream energy and environmental impacts associated with production systems. A life cycle assessment was conducted to assess the environmental performance of hypothetical conversion technology growth scenarios when compared to several alternative management scenarios involving landfill disposal, recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy. The contractors approached the study by the following steps:

1. Define the scope, boundaries, and specific process steps for the acid hydrolysis, gasification, and catalytic cracking technologies.
2. Collect data and develop materials and energy balance models for each conversion technology.
3. Construct life cycle inventory modules for each conversion technology by adding life cycle burdens and benefits to the materials and energy balance models.
4. Apply RTI's Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool (MSW DST) to inventory the full life cycle impacts of the conversion technologies scenarios (from the collection of waste to its ultimate disposition), as well as for several alternative management practices involving recycling, composting, waste-to-energy, and landfill disposal.

Figure 13 illustrates the overall life cycle system boundaries for a conversion technology system. In the figure, the boundaries include not only the conversion technology and other MSW management operations, but also the processes that supply inputs to those operations, such as fuels, electricity, and materials production. Likewise, any useful energy or products produced from the conversion technology system are included in the study boundaries as offsets. An offset is the displacement of energy or materials produced from primary (virgin) resources that results from using secondary (recycled) energy or materials.

Figure 13. Life cycle System Boundaries



Assumed Geographic Locations and Development Rate

The San Francisco Bay Area and the Greater Los Angeles Area were selected for study because a large percentage of California's MSW is generated and processed within them. For purposes of this study, it was assumed that the Greater Los Angeles region includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

2003 (Base Year)

- Three 500 dry tpd acid hydrolysis facilities in each region (1,500 dry tpd total).
- Four 500 dry tpd gasification facilities in each region (2,000 dry tpd total).
- One stand-alone, 50 dry tpd catalytic cracking facility in each region.

Years 2004 to 2010

- One additional 500 dry tpd gasification plant built in each region in the year 2005.
- Two additional 500 dry tpd acid hydrolysis plants built in each region in 2007.
- One additional 500 dry tpd gasification plant built in each region in 2010.

The conversion technology facilities were assumed to begin operating in both regions at varying capacities from the base year of 2003 to 2010, as summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Facility Configurations, 2003 to 2010, dry tons per day

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Acid Hydrolysis	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Gasification	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
Catalytic Cracking	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	3,550	3,550	4,050	4,050	5,050	5,050	5,050	5,550

Life Cycle Inventory Scenarios Analyzed

RTI generated inventory results for the hypothetical conversion technology growth scenario outlined in Table 13, as well as for several alternative management scenarios. The LCI results were generated for the Greater Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay Regions for the conversion technology scenarios when compared to scenarios using existing MSW management practices from 2003 to 2010. The complete set of scenarios analyzed consists of the following:

1. Landfill with no gas collection (worst landfill case).
2. Landfill with gas collection and flaring (average landfill case).
3. Landfill with gas collection and energy recovery (best landfill case).
4. WTE combustion with ferrous recovery and disposal of combustion ash.
5. Organics composting (inorganic wastes are landfilled).
6. Mixed waste recycling (with 35percent separation efficiency at the MRF).
7. Mixed waste recycling (with 55 percent separation efficiency at the MRF).
8. Mixed waste recycling (with 75 percent separation efficiency at the MRF).

Conversion Technology Feedstock Assumptions

The conversion technologies modeled for this study would be handling waste material that would otherwise be disposed in landfills. Because each conversion technology facility can only accept certain materials in its process, the scenarios included up-front material separation activities similar to those found in a mixed-waste MRF and would be consistent with policy recommendations adopted by the CIWMB at its April 2002 meeting.

Table 14 summarizes the assumed annual capacities and incoming waste needs based on the composition (see Table 15) of waste landfilled in the Greater Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay regions

Landfills operate as material is brought in and are typically shut down on Sundays and holidays. Conversion technology facilities will not operate in the same manner, because it is time-consuming and economically prohibitive to shut down and bring an operating plant back on-line unless absolutely necessary. Therefore, to accommodate for this, there are a couple of days worth of storage for the waste that is brought to the plant to ensure continuous operation. It was assumed that the facilities operate 90 percent of the time, with limited downtime assumed for machine maintenance and service disruptions. Based on 90 percent operating capacity or operating 329 out of 365 days per year, the feedstock tonnage demands that are listed in Table 6 was assumed.

Table 14. Assumed Annual Capacities and Incoming Waste Needs

Technology	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wet Tons Per Year (based on 329 operating days per year)								
Acid Hydrolysis	493,500	493,500	493,500	493,500	822,500	822,500	822,500	822,500
Gasification	658,000	658,000	822,500	822,500	822,500	822,500	822,500	987,000
Catalytic Cracking	16,450	16,450	16,450	16,450	16,450	16,450	16,450	16,450
Total	1,167,950	1,167,950	1,332,450	1,332,450	1,661,450	1,661,450	1,661,450	1,825,950
Required Incoming Tonnage (Wet) Before Sorting—Greater Los Angeles Region								
Acid Hydrolysis	630,176	629,260	629,260	629,260	1,048,766	1,048,766	1,048,766	1,048,766
Gasification	737,681	734,863	918,579	918,579	918,579	918,579	918,579	1,102,294
Catalytic Cracking	1,092,230	1,092,230	1,064,427	1,064,427	1,064,427	1,064,427	1,064,427	1,064,427
Total	1,367,857	1,364,123	1,547,839	1,547,839	1,967,345	1,967,345	1,967,345	2,151,060
Required Incoming Tonnage (Wet) Before Sorting—San Francisco Bay Region								
Acid Hydrolysis	641,780	643,525	643,525	643,525	1,072,542	1,072,542	1,072,542	1,072,542
Gasification	754,643	754,475	943,093	943,093	943,093	943,093	943,093	1,131,712
Catalytic Cracking	1,078,636	1,078,636	1,118,529	1,118,529	1,118,529	1,118,529	1,118,529	1,118,529
Total	1,396,423	1,398,000	1,586,618	1,586,618	2,015,635	2,015,635	2,015,635	2,204,254

Table 15. Assumed Percent Composition of Waste Sent to Conversion Technology Facilities[a]

Component	Los Angeles		San Francisco	
	2003	2004–2010	2003	2004–2010
Paper	32.5	31.5	32.2	31.6
Plastic	11.5	11.7	10.8	11.1
Metals	7.6	7.3	9.6	9.6
Glass	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Organics	42.8	43.9	41.6	41.9
Miscellaneous	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9

[a] Construction and demolition, industrial, and hazardous waste are assumed not sent to conversion technology facilities.
Note: Values may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

The conversion technologies and alternative scenarios were evaluated consistently on an "apples to apples" basis. RTI assumed that each of the nine scenarios manages the same quantity and composition of waste from each region for each year. For example, the same quantity and composition of MSW from the Greater Los Angeles region is sent to the conversion technology scenario, as well as to the other eight alternative scenarios. Therefore, for each region and study year, the results across the nine scenarios can be directly compared.

Study Limitations

This is the first study to attempt to comprehensively analyze environmental and market impacts of conversion technologies that utilize post-MRF MSW as a feedstock. The technologies analyzed do not operate at commercial scale in the United States so acquisition of primary data was very difficult. The study approach is based on reasonable and conservative assumptions of conversion technologies. Data that was acquired was from conversion technology vendors and was not independently verified by a third-party.

Lifecycle Results

The results for selected life cycle parameters for the hypothetical conversion technology scenarios are shown relative to comparable alternative management scenarios in Figures 14 through 21. These parameters were identified as being the most important and include net annual energy consumption, sulfur oxides (SO_x) emissions, NO_x emissions, and carbon equivalents.

Net Energy Consumption

Energy is consumed by all waste management activities as well as by the processes to produce energy and material inputs that are included in the life cycle inventory. Energy offsets can result from the production of fuels or electrical energy and from the recycling of materials. Energy is an important parameter in life cycle studies, because it often drives the results of the study due to the significant amounts of air and water emissions associated with energy production.

As shown in Figures 14 and 15, the hypothetical conversion technology scenarios for the Greater Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay regions result in a large net energy savings. As compared to the alternative management scenarios, the conversion technology scenario ranges from about 2 times lower in net energy consumption when compared to the WTE scenario (the next best energy performer), and about 11 times lower that the landfill without energy recovery scenarios

(the highest energy consumer). The recycling scenarios also resulted in net energy savings, although the levels were lower than the levels achieved by the conversion technology scenario and the WTE scenario.

Figure 14. Greater Los Angeles Region, Annual Net Energy Consumption

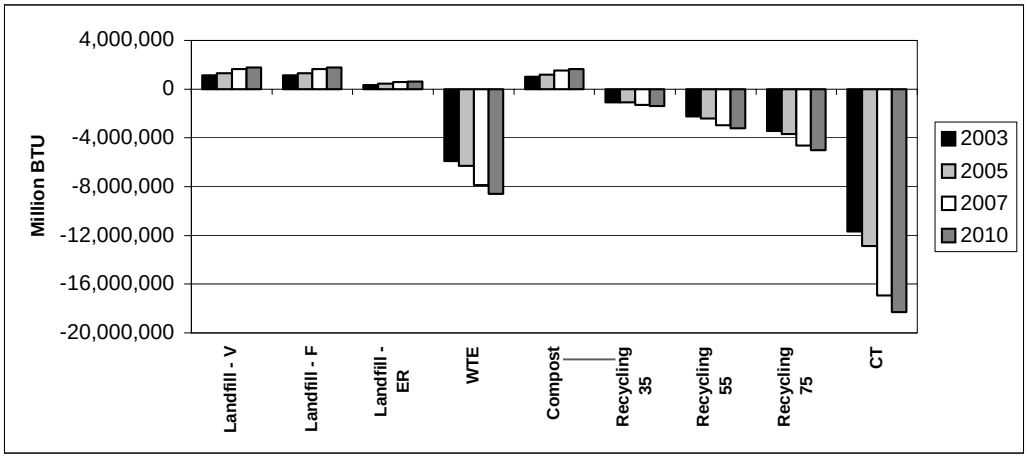
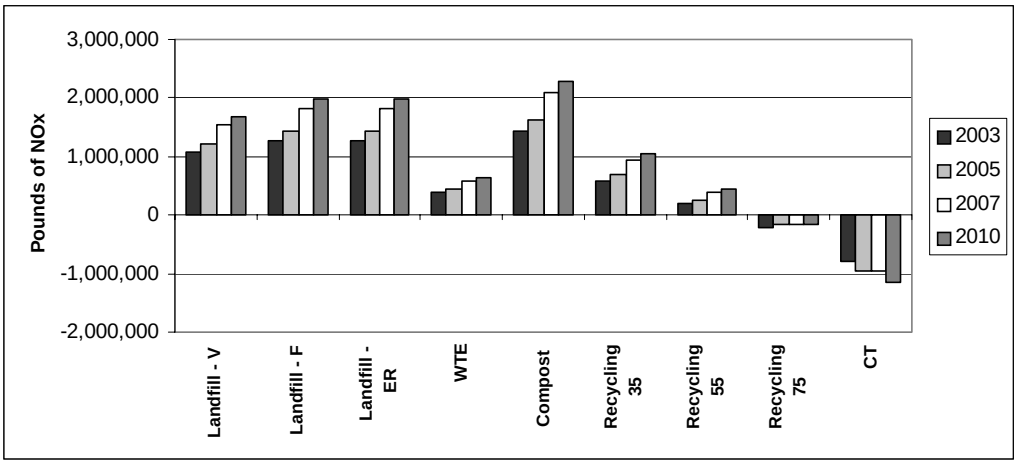


Figure 15. San Francisco Bay Region, Annual Net Energy Consumption



The net energy savings attributed to the hypothetical conversion technology scenario results from the following aspects:

- Electrical energy produced by gasification and acid hydrolysis technologies, which offsets electrical energy produced in the utility sector.
- Fuels produced by acid hydrolysis and catalytic cracking, which offset the production of fuels from fossil sources.
- Materials recovered from the gasification and acid hydrolysis preprocessing steps and sent for recycling, which offsets the extraction of virgin resources and production of virgin materials.

One interesting finding was that the energy savings potential resulting from the additional materials recycling is a significant side benefit of the gasification and acid hydrolysis technologies and contributes approximately 10 to 20 percent of the total net energy savings.

The landfill scenarios without gas collection and utilization had the highest net energy consumption. Even the best-case landfill scenario (with gas collection and energy recovery) was significantly higher in energy consumption than the conversion technology scenario. The compost scenario consumed slightly less energy than the landfill scenarios without energy recovery and was higher in energy consumption when compared to the landfill scenario with gas collection and energy recovery. (Note: No offset was assumed for the compost product. Including an offset would likely drop the energy consumption to near zero and may even result in a net energy savings.)

The factors that led to the WTE scenario's high net energy savings include the electricity production offset and some steel-recycling offsets. Although the WTE scenario utilizes more MSW as feedstock than the conversion technologies, the energy offset is not as large as the offset shown by the conversion technology scenario. This is due to the greater efficiency of the conversion technologies in converting waste to energy (that is, more energy is produced per ton of waste input).

The recycling scenarios also were net energy savers, although the savings were not as large as that seen in the conversion technology and WTE scenarios. The reason for this is because even with high separation efficiencies (75 percent) at the MRF, a large portion (up to 50 percent or more) of the MSW is non-recyclable material that must be landfilled, such as food waste and non-recyclable material. Therefore, although recycling generates significant energy savings, a significant energy burden is associated with landfill disposal of the non-recyclable portion of the waste.

Nitrogen Oxide Emissions

NO_x emissions can lead to such environmental impacts as smog production, acid deposition, and decreased visibility. NO_x emissions are largely the result of fuel combustion processes. Likewise, NO_x emission offsets can result from the displacement of combustion activities, mainly fuels and electrical energy production.

As shown in Figure 16 and Figure 17, the hypothetical conversion technology scenario showed the lowest net levels of NO_x emissions and resulted in a significant net NO_x emissions avoidance. Although the conversion technologies produce NO_x emissions, the net avoidance is a result of significant offsets of NO_x emissions associated with the production of energy and recovery and the recycling of materials, coupled with the low amount of NOx emissions from the gasification plants.

The only other scenario to show a net NO_x emissions avoidance was the high recycling scenario. All of the other alternative management scenarios are net NO_x producers. The landfill and compost scenarios showed the highest levels of NO_x emissions. The WTE and low- and mid-level recycling scenarios showed about one-half to one-third of the NO_x emissions levels returned by the landfill and compost scenarios. The NO_x associated with the landfill and compost scenario largely results from the collection of waste and fuel combusted by landfill and compost equipment such as graders, compactors, grinders, shredders, and windrow turners.

Figure 16. Greater Los Angeles Region, Annual Net NOx Emissions

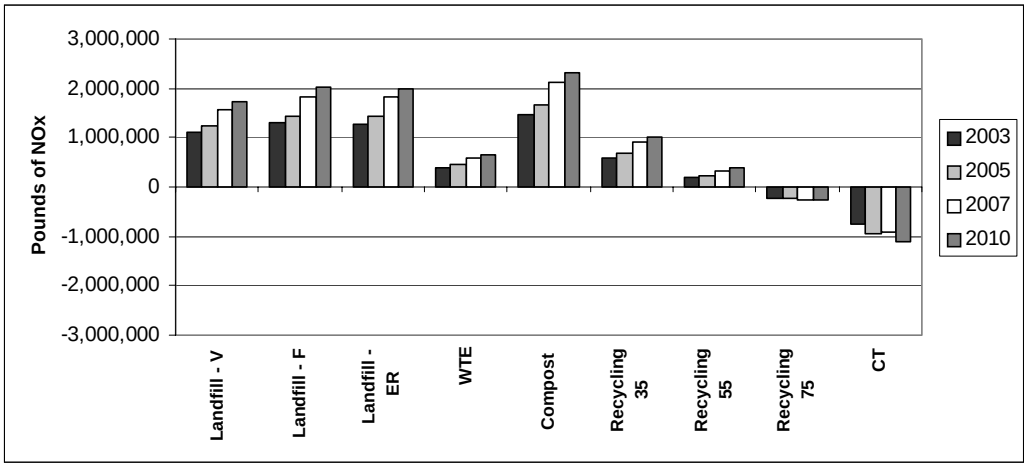
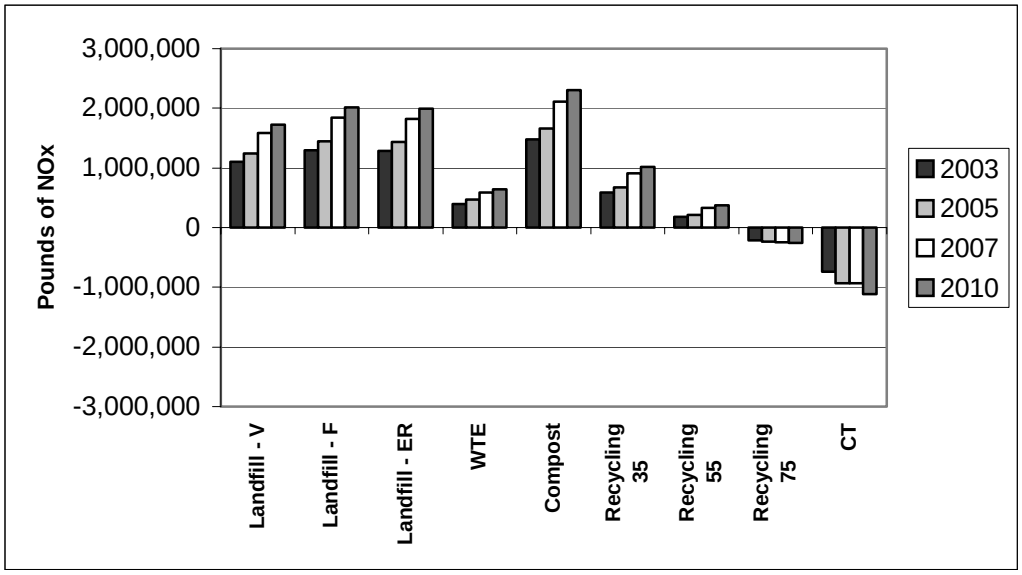


Figure 17. San Francisco Bay Region, Annual Net NOx Emissions



For the recycling scenarios, the low-separation efficiency (35 percent) system generated NO_x at levels comparable to those from the WTE scenario. Moving from the low- to mid- to high-separation efficiency MRF scenarios, NO_x emissions were greatly reduced, largely as a result of NO_x avoidance associated with the offset of virgin materials production.

Sulfur Oxide Emissions

SO_x emissions can lead to environmental impacts such as acid deposition, corrosion, and decreased visibility. Similar to NO_x, SO_x emissions are largely the result of fuel combustion processes. Likewise, SO_x emission offsets can result from the displacement of combustion activities, mainly fuels and electrical energy production, as well as the use of lower sulfur-containing fuels.

As shown in Figures 18 and 19, the WTE scenario resulted in the lowest levels of SO_x emissions and a significant net avoidance of SO_x emissions results for electrical energy production and

ferrous metal recovery and recycling. The hypothetical conversion technology scenario resulted in the next lowest levels of SO_x emissions and also a net avoidance of SO_x emissions. The level of savings is approximately on par with that achieved through the 75 percent recycling scenario. The gasification system resulted in a significant SO_x savings from electrical energy offsets, whereas the catalytic cracking and acid hydrolysis technologies resulted in positive SO_x emissions. The main source of SOx emissions for the acid hydrolysis system came from the production of sulfuric acid, which is a required input for the ethanol production plant. Although catalytic cracking generated a SO_x offset, production of diesel fuel from fossil petroleum is avoided. Because of this, the SO_x emissions from the MRF operations were slightly higher than the offset.

The up and down bar pattern in the conversion technology scenario graph was a result of the addition of acid hydrolysis capacity in 2007. Because there are significant SO_x emissions associated with sulfuric acid production, when two additional acid hydrolysis plants are put on line in 2007, the net SO_x emissions savings is decreased from 2005, where only a new gasification plant is added.

The landfill with gas collection and energy recovery scenarios and recycling scenarios also exhibited net SO_x emission savings. These savings were the result of the offsets of fossil fuel production and combustion in the utility sector for the landfill scenario, as well as the virgin materials offsets associated with the recycling scenarios.

Figure 18. Greater Los Angeles Region, Annual Net SOx Emissions

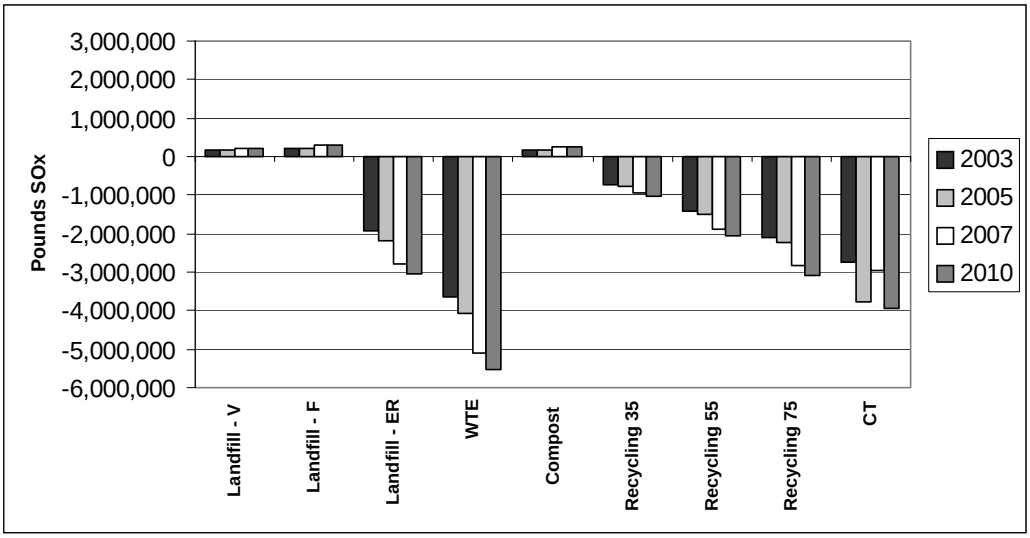
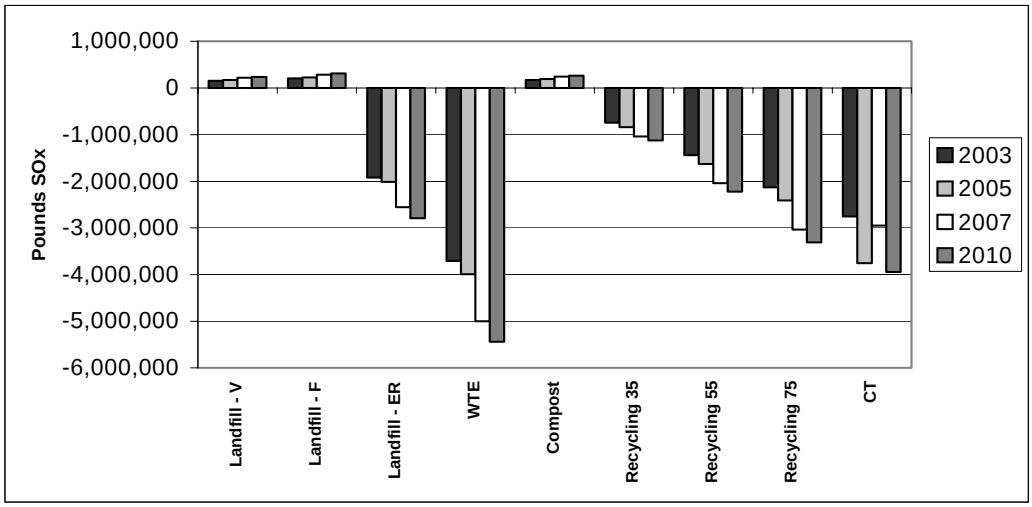


Figure 19. San Francisco Bay Region, Annual Net SO_x Emissions



Carbon Emissions

Carbon emissions contribute to the greenhouse effect; thus, these emissions can lead to climate change and its associated impacts. Carbon emissions can result from the combustion of fossil fuels and the biodegradation of organic materials (for example, methane gas from landfills). Offsets of carbon emissions can result from the displacement of fossil fuels, materials recycling, and the diversion of organic wastes from landfills.

As shown in Figures 20 and 21, both the WTE and hypothetical conversion technology scenarios resulted in a slight net carbon emission savings. As expected, the landfill with the gas venting scenario produced the highest levels of carbon emissions. The remaining scenarios (landfill with gas management, compost, and recycling) all produced comparable levels of carbon emissions.

Figure 20. Greater Los Angeles Region, Annual Net Carbon Emissions

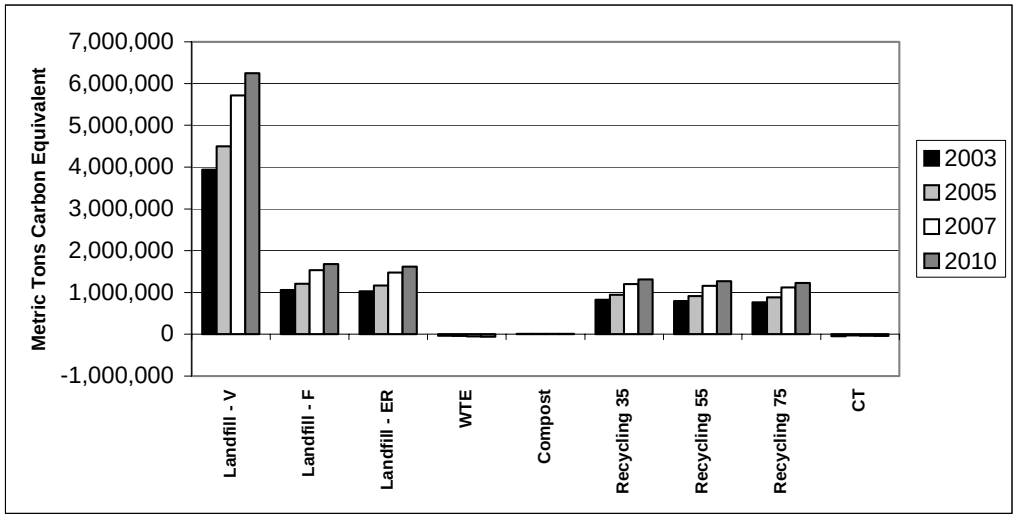
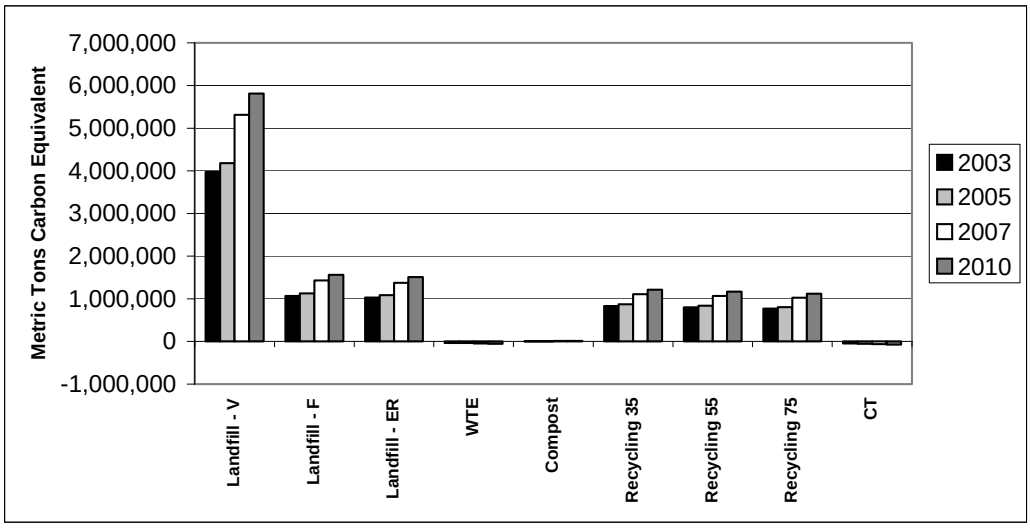


Figure 21. San Francisco Bay Region, Annual Net Carbon Emissions



Key Findings

Although the RTI Project Team used the best available information to characterize the life cycle and market impacts resulting from the hypothetical conversion technology scenarios, the conversion technologies do not exist in California or the U.S so a number of assumptions have been made about their design and operating characteristics. Until there are actual operating facilities where credible, primary data can be readily obtained, the following findings need to be considered as general directional conclusions rather than absolute conclusions.

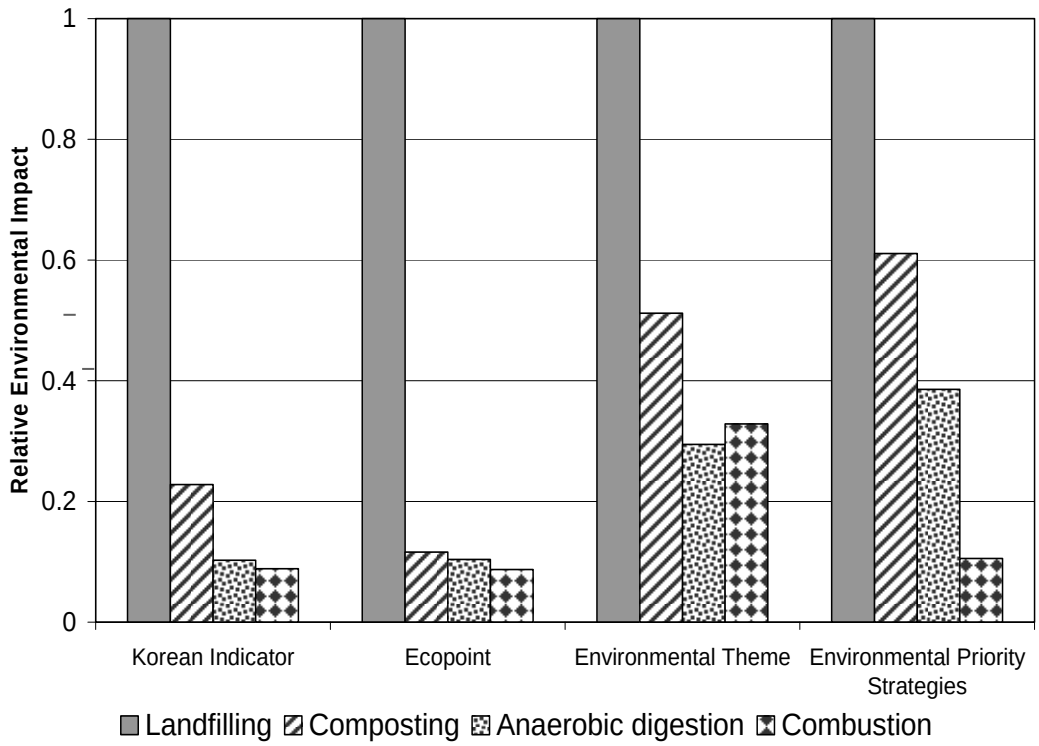
1. The amount of energy produced by the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is larger than the alternative management scenarios studied and creates large life cycle benefits.
2. For criteria air pollutants, the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is better when compared to the alternative management scenarios.
3. From a climate change perspective, the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is generally better than the alternative management scenarios.
4. There are not enough data to adequately assess the potential for the hypothetical conversion technology scenario to produce emissions of dioxins, furans, and other hazardous air pollutants.
5. The environmental benefits of the hypothetical conversion technology scenario are highly dependent upon their ability to achieve high conversion efficiencies and materials recycling rates.
6. Conversion technologies would decrease the amount of waste disposed of in landfills.
7. No conversion technology facilities exist in the United States for MSW. Therefore, there is a high level of uncertainty regarding their environmental performance.

Other Studies

Two papers discussing lifecycle results for solid waste management scenarios were recently released. One study compared results from four lifecycle analysis methods for Korean mixed solid waste and practices with landfilling being the business as usual case.[x] The other study compared several current European solid waste treatment practices using a single lifecycle methodology.[xi] The functional unit of waste in the Korean study was one ton of the complete mixed MSW stream whereas the European study used 10,000 tons of source separated household and yard waste (biogenic fraction of solid waste). The European study did not consider landfilling untreated biogenic solid waste in the lifecycle study because landfilling is banned in many countries of the EU and will likely be banned through out the EU in the future.

For the study in Korea, landfilling (with no landfill gas recovery) has the highest life-cycle environmental impact whereas combustion and anaerobic digestion (both with energy recovery) had the lowest (Figure 22). Open composting consistently ranked second highest in lifecycle impacts.

Figure 22. LCA Methodologies Results - Solid Waste Management Scenarios in Korea (adapted from Seo, et al. (2004)).



Impacts are based on equal amounts of "standard" Korean solid waste treated in one of four ways: (1) dry-tomb landfill with no collection of landfill gas, (2) composting with stabilized residue sent to landfill, (3) anaerobic digestion with energy recovery and stabilized residue sent to landfill, and (4) combustion with energy recovery and residue landfilled.

In each case, landfilling had the highest negative environmental impact due largely to global warming contribution and water quality. Averaging the results from the four lifecycle methods, landfilling had three times the negative environmental impact as open composting. Recovery of

landfill gas and energy production in the landfill scenario would reduce the negative impacts but would likely still be larger than the compost scenario.

In the Korean study, composting has high impacts due to the relatively large amount of energy required for the process, some emissions of VOCs and its effect on leachate after being landfilled. Using the compost in land application or soil amendment instead of putting in the landfill would likely reduce its overall impact.

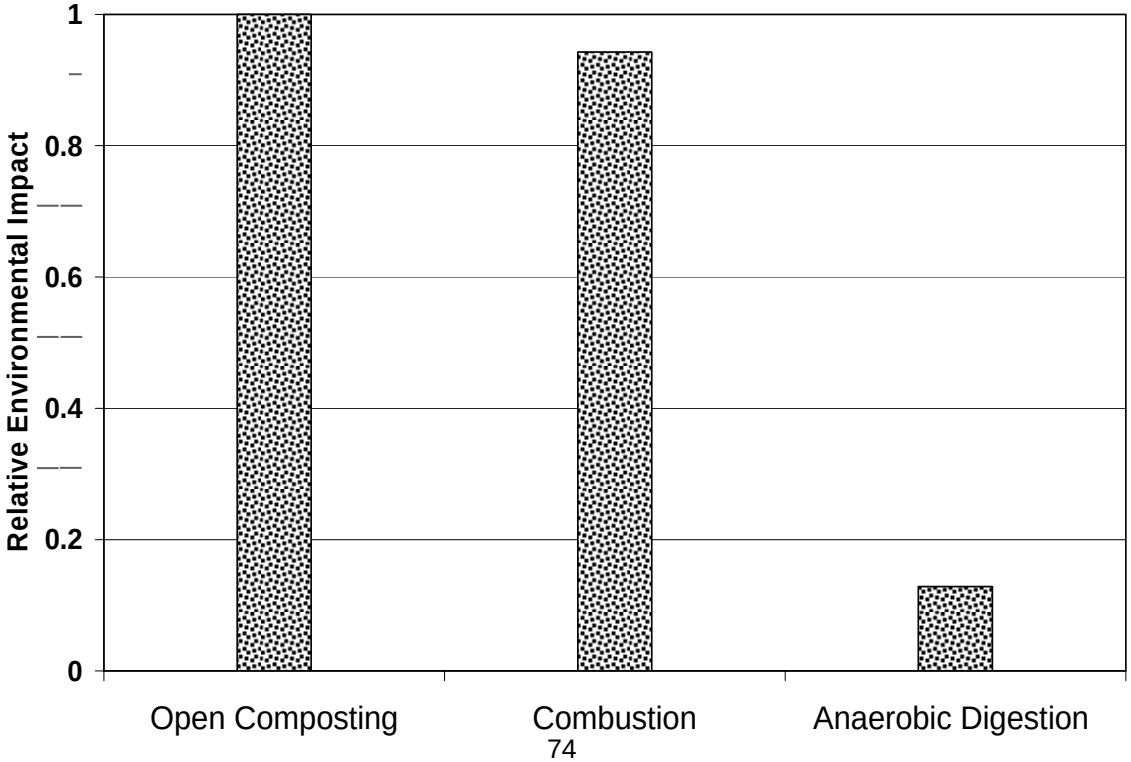
Combustion with energy recovery ranked lowest in environmental impact in three of the four methodologies. Anaerobic digestion with energy recovery and landfilling of the solid residue had very good overall environmental impacts in the study. It was ranked second lowest (in negative impacts) in three methods and lowest by one of the methods.

Caution should be used in generalizing these results for application in California. There are at least two important management practices that are likely to be used in California: landfill gas would be recovered and flared or converted to energy, and some or all composted material would not go to landfill.

The European study used operating data from full size commercial composting and anaerobic digestion facilities in Switzerland. The options evaluated included combustion with energy recovery, anaerobic digestion with energy recovery followed by aerobic stabilization of the digestate, and open composting with periodic windrow turning. The stabilized digestate and compost product were assumed to be land applied.

Figure 23 below shows the relative environmental impact of three treatment options for the biogenic portion of solid waste. Open composting and combustion were nearly equal in terms of environmental impact.

Figure 23. Relative Impact from Treatment Options for Biogenic Wastes for a Scenario in Europe



Landfilling untreated biogenic waste was not evaluated because it is generally no longer practiced in much of Europe.

Anaerobic digestion had the lowest life cycle impact. Because the stabilized solid residuals from the two biochemical treatment types (open composting and anaerobic digestion) were land applied, then the relative impacts of the three treatment methods in the European study are more applicable to comparing to California for source separated biogenic fraction of household and yard wastes.

In 1998, the Center for the Analysis & Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies (CADDET)[4] and the International Energy Agency (IEA) prepared a report on the current status of "Advanced Thermal Conversion Technologies for Energy from Solid Waste." Advanced thermal technologies referred to pyrolysis and gasification of municipal solid waste. CADDET concluded the following:

- Advanced thermal conversion technologies would be able to meet current emission standards as they apply to waste combustion and could meet tighter limits.
- Gasification and pyrolysis have the potential to produce less ash than waste combustion.
- Presence of recycling programs may improve economics by reducing pre-treatment requirements.
- Advanced thermal conversion technologies have several potential benefits over waste incineration including lower environmental impacts, higher electrical conversion efficiencies, and greater compatibility with recycling.
- Advanced conversion technologies will be most appropriate where these advantages are policy requirements.

The report from CADDET points out that prior to 1990, several facilities using unsorted MSW were abandoned due to technical problems. This proved that advanced technologies require a more homogeneous feedstock and a pre-treatment step (sorting and size reduction) prior to conversion. Pre-treatment provides an opportunity to remove additional recyclables from the feedstock.

Market Impact Assessment

AB 2770 requires the CIWMB's report on conversion technology to include "A description and evaluation of the impacts on the recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology." The general approach was to collect data regarding the current marketplace, including quantities and compositions of various waste and recycling streams; the entities that make decisions regarding disposition of these materials (for example, generators, jurisdictions, MRF operators, and haulers); the reasons for those decisions (for example, Integrated Waste Management Act regulatory mandates, political mandates, costs, and transportation distances); and the quality and quantity needs of paper and plastic recycling processors and exporters and the composting/mulch industry. The relationships of material movement through the system were then modeled and overlaid the conversion technology system configurations, quality,

[4] The CADDET program was established in 1998 with an agreement with IEA to promote the international exchange of information on energy-efficient technologies. The program is supported by 10 counties including the United States.

composition, and price of material needs in order to estimate what might occur to the recycling and composting industries if such conversion technology facilities were developed.

Methodology

The methodology for conducting the market impact assessment involved determining baseline projections for waste management practices and recycling in each study region, adjusting these baseline projections by overlaying the hypothetical conversion technology scenario described earlier, and then analyzing the likely impacts.

Additionally, the contractor evaluated how these findings would change if the State adopted certain adjustments to State policy on allowing diversion credit for waste sent to conversion technology facilities. The study findings are based on the assumption that private sector decision-makers act to maximize profit, and that public sector decision-makers act to minimize cost with the additional responsibility of achieving Integrated Waste Management Act (IWMA) diversion mandates and operating sound solid waste management systems.

The RTI project team identified, reviewed, and compiled a vast amount of data and information related to conversion technology facilities and California waste management practices and markets. Primary data sources included interviews with conversion technology developers, government solid waste and recycling officials, industry experts, and review of conversion technology bid and contractual documents.

Secondary data sources included the CIWMB and other State and federal agencies, industry trade associations, industry publications, previously prepared reports and Hilton, Farnkopf, & Hobson's in-house data and information. The data gathering effort was supplemented by a concurrent CIWMB-sponsored University of California study of conversion technologies, and by information and modeling conducted by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

The main data analysis steps included:

- Characterizing the market place for potential conversion technology feedstock types, including mixed municipal solid waste; residuals from materials recovery facilities; and recyclable paper, plastics, green waste, and other organic materials. This included analysis of the quantity projected to be available, export trends, demand trends, pricing trends, and the key factors influencing future trends. Recycling growth projections were based on municipally planned programs, average growth rates for each material, and consideration of factors affecting markets.
- Characterizing the composition of mixed waste and MRF residuals available to conversion technology facilities. This required developing baseline waste composition estimates based on statewide averages, and then adjusting them to reflect the population of each study region, recycling growth, and population increases.
- Estimating the specific feedstock needs of each type of conversion technology and developing assumptions for the types of sorting and other preparation required. This included estimating the amount of additional recycling likely to occur as a result of feedstock treatment at CT facilities.
- Characterizing the types of existing institutional arrangements, including contractual terms currently used by municipalities related to their solid waste and recycling objectives. This also included an analysis of California jurisdictions interested in conversion technology.
- Analyzing likely conversion technology pricing and contractual arrangements.

- Analyzing typical materials recovery facility and recycling collection economics.
- Analyzing typical jobs and revenue associated with recycling and conversion technology activities.

A financial model was developed to input and summarize data and to perform certain calculations. A more detailed description of the financial model is included in Appendix ZZZ.

It should also be noted that prior to commencing any analysis, the methodology used to conduct the market impact assessment was peer reviewed by the University of California and the California Air Resources Board Financial Modeling Section. The peer reviewers all stated that the proposed methodology was sound.

Markets for Feedstock

Potential Sources

This study looked at the possibility of using the following feedstocks for conversion technologies:

- Paper.
- Plastic.
- Organics and green waste.
- Material destined for landfilling, including materials recovery facilities' residuals.

The conversion technologies studied are anticipated to receive material normally destined for landfilling, not separated recyclables or green waste. The impact on recycling markets would be from the small amount of additional diversion recovered during presorting of feedstock to prepare it for conversion.

Research was conducted on each of the feedstock types listed above to determine current and past pricing, as well as current and historical levels of recovery. In addition, data was gathered regarding the historical exports of paper and plastics and experts' opinions regarding the future of export markets. Detailed information on historical and projected future prices, quantities, market forces affecting demand and pricing for the potential feedstocks, such as paper, plastic, organics, and material destined for landfilling can be found in Appendix AAA – Life Cycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Waste Conversion Technologies.

Paper

Paper is an acceptable feedstock for acid hydrolysis and gasification because of the cellulosic and calorific value of paper fiber. Once paper is recovered from the waste stream, it may be processed at a recycling facility, sold to a paper broker, and then sent to either an in-country recycler or an exporter. The total amount of paper recovered in the United States is tracked by the American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA); however, the origin of each collection or shipment of recovered paper is not recorded. In order to approximate the number of tons that are attributable to the San Francisco Bay and the Greater Los Angeles regions, HFH allocated tonnage based on each region's share of the U.S. population. As shown in Table 16, the Greater Los Angeles region accounted for 5.7 percent of the total national population in 2002, and the San Francisco Bay region accounted for 2.4 percent. Based on these percentages, it was estimated that the non-exported recovered paper tonnage was 2.1 million tons for the Greater Los Angeles region and 0.9 million tons for the San Francisco Bay region.

Table 22: Estimates of Paper Recovered in Two Regions for Domestic Use

Area	Population	% of Population	In-Country Tonnage
United States[a]	287,973,924	100	36,368,000
Greater Los Angeles Area[b]	16,469,900	5.73	2,084,000
San Francisco Bay Region[b]	6,994,500	2.43	884,000

[a]United States Census Bureau, July 1, 2002
[b] California Department of Finance, Jan. 1, 2003

Scrap Paper Exports

Paper Export Methodology

Because the exporting of scrap paper has been an increasingly more significant force, impacting prices and availability of scrap paper in California for the last several years, and because export issues were of great interest to the focus group on the technical memorandum, a significant portion of the market impact study efforts was devoted to scrap paper exports.

As presented in Table17, approximately 15.6 million tons of scrap paper was exported through the San Francisco port areas and Los Angeles port areas during the five-year period from 1998 to 2002. Of the 15.6 million total five-year tonnage, 71 percent originated from the Los Angeles port areas and 29 percent originated from the San Francisco port areas. In the 2002, the amount of scrap paper exported from the Los Angeles port areas was 2.6 million tons and 1.1 million tons from the San Francisco Port areas.

Table 17. Summary of Tons and Revenue from Export of Scrap Paper in the San Francisco Port Areas and Los Angeles Port Areas

Year	Tons (in 1,000)			Revenue (in $1,000)			Average Revenue/ Ton
	SFPA[a]	LAPA[b]	Total	SFPA	LAPA	Total	
1998	632	1,653	2,285	$54,761	$139,136	$193,897	$84.86
1999	729	1,887	2,616	63,147	168,090	231,237	$88.39
2000	1,016	2,368	3,384	91,298	245,721	337,019	$99.59
2001	1,062	2,552	3,614	71,840	187,786	259,626	$71.84
2002	1,060	2,612	3,672	75,998	212,368	288,366	$78.53
Total	4,499	11,072	15,571	$357,044	$953,101	$1,310,145	$84.14
1998–2002 % Growth	68%	58%	61%	39%	53%	49%	N/A
% of Total	29%	71%	100%	27%	73%	100%	N/A

[a]SFPA—San Francisco port areas
[b]LAPA—Los Angeles port areas

As shown in Table 18, mixed paper, corrugated containers, and newsprint accounted for 79 percent of total scrap paper exports from the San Francisco and Los Angeles port areas over the five-year period from 1998 to 2002. Export of mixed paper had increased by fourfold to 1.6 million tons in 2002, compared to 0.4 million tons in 1998. The growth in exported mixed paper accounted for the bulk of the total exported scrap paper growth of 1.4 million tons from 1998 to 2002.

Table 18. Summary of Exports from the San Francisco Port Area and Los Angeles Port Areas Combined, by Paper Grade

Year	Recycled Paper Grades (1,000 tons)						Total
	Chemical Pulp	Corrugated Containers	Deinking	Mechanical Pulp	Mixed Paper	Newsprint	
Total port areas							
1998	268	819	176	168	405	449	2,285

	Recycled Paper Grades (1,000 tons)						
1999	350	689	184	213	619	561	2,616
2000	332	961	209	213	1,089	580	3,384
2001	123	915	222	228	1,580	546	3,614
2002	134	1,045	106	251	1,618	518	3,672
Total	1,207	4,429	897	1,073	5,311	2,654	15,571
% of Total	8%	28%	6%	7%	34%	17%	100%
Growth	-51%	28%	-40%	49%	300%	15%	61%

Plastics

Export data for plastics was not available to the same level as export data for scrap paper. Similar to paper, regional plastics recycling tracking systems do not exist. Plastics recycling tonnage in the two study regions was estimated by using statewide data that had previously been compiled for the CIWMB, California's Bottle Bill data and information from R.W. Beck's *U.S. Recycling Economic Information Study* conducted in July 2001. The data from these sources suggest that 301,969 tons of plastics were recycled in 2003. Of that statewide amount, HFH estimated that 138,906 tons of plastics were recycled in the Los Angeles Basin study region and 60,394 tons of plastics were recycling in the San Francisco Bay Area study region.

According to the Plastics White Paper, *Optimizing Plastics Use, Recycling, and Disposal in California*, May 2003, the national production of plastics has grown at a rate of 4.9 percent per year since 1973. However, plastics recycling growth has lagged production growth. Any growth that has occurred can be attributed to the demand in China. According to *Waste News* in its March 15, 2004 issue, the amount of PET collected for recycling in the United States has held steady for several years at about 400,000 tons. However, exports, mainly to China, have risen from 45,000 tons in 1998 to 137,500 tons in 2002. The demand from China could vary tremendously and unpredictably. As with paper recycling, this export factor would have a far greater and less predictable or controllable effect on plastics recycling in California, compared to the conversion technologies proposed in this study.

Organics

According to the 2003 waste characterization study conducted by the CIWMB, approximately 30 percent of the material currently landfilled is organic in nature. In addition, the CIWMB commissioned the Second *Assessment of California's Compost- and Mulch-Producing Infrastructure*, published in May 2004. Overall, approximately 8 million tons of organic material was collected and processed statewide in 2003. A similar survey was conducted in 2001 which showed that 6 million tons statewide were processed. Table 19 shows survey results for 2001 and 2003

Table 19. Organics Collection Data

Year	Number of Facilities	Amount Processed
2001	160	6,000,000
2003	159	8,000,000

Although there has been some growth in the recovery and processing of organic materials, it has not shown the growth of other recyclable materials. A significant factor in the use of green waste for composting is its use as alternative daily cover (ADC). The use of ADC has grown by 46% from 2001 to 2003 and may be a larger market impact on compost facilities than would conversion facilities.

Another factor that may affect future markets for organics is the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 1133. This rule has been established by the SCAQMD and requires monitoring and reduction of volatile organic compounds from compost facilities. More stringent requirements may be imposed in the future and compliance with these more stringent requirements could be very costly to compost producers with the ultimate consequence of driving them out of business or to locations outside of the air district.

Key Findings

One of the primary study objectives was to estimate impacts that the development of conversion technologies would have on the existing recycling and composting industries. Pricing and availability of suitable feedstock materials (for conversion technologies, landfilling, recycling, and green waste) are the basis for most of the findings presented herein. The following findings assume that the conversion technologies would not receive diversion credit:

Finding #1: There is a projected net positive impact on glass, metal, and plastic recycling under the "base case" conversion technology scenarios in lifecycle/market impact study.

Using mixed solid waste as feedstock, preprocessing results in removal of 7 to 8 percent of feedstock for recycling at gasification facilities and 12 to 13 percent of feedstock for recycling at acid hydrolysis facilities. The new recycling is related to conversion technology preprocessing operations. Certain materials, such as glass and metals, can reduce the efficiency of conversion technology operations and can improve the economics of the system if they are recovered and sold. Because organics will not be removed through sorting, the base case results in no increases or decreases to compost markets.

In addition, plastics recycling will increase if acid hydrolysis facilities are built because plastics must be removed prior to processing. Currently, only those plastics with positive economic values are typically recycled. In contrast, feedstock preparation for acid hydrolysis would seek to remove all plastics.

The recycling of additional materials that otherwise would have gone to landfills may have positive economic effects on local recycling industries. The quantities recovered, however, would not be large enough to have a price impact on local recycling industries.

Finding #2: Implementation of any of the three selected technologies is not likely to increase or decrease the recycling of paper.

Although paper is an acceptable feedstock for acid hydrolysis and gasification, the recent values of baled paper make it unlikely that paper will be directed to a conversion technology facility. Paper markets have historically been very volatile, with high prices for a given year being twice that of low prices for that year.

Finding #3: In the cases where conversion technology facilities accept materials that currently have no recycling or composting markets, and there are no new recycling markets for those materials in the foreseeable future, conversion technology facilities will have no impact on recycling and composting markets.

For example, if catalytic cracking were to target mixed plastics, grades 4 through 7, it would likely have an insignificant impact on current recycling markets and no impact on composting markets. Many other materials currently have no viable markets, but they could technically undergo various conversion technology processes. The likelihood of this happening will depend on economics and local conditions.

Finding #4: The impact of recent Chinese demand is a far more dominant force on the paper and plastics markets than potential development of conversion technologies in California, even on the fairly large scale that was assumed for this study.

Exports of paper and plastics, particularly to China, have increased dramatically during the past five years. These exports are exerting upward pressure on prices in the paper and plastics markets and are providing an outlet for all of the paper and plastics that are collected. Paper exported from this country has grown significantly in recent years: by 77 percent from 1993 to 2002, or an average of 6.5 percent per year. Nationwide, 24 percent of the paper recovered in the United States is exported for recycling.

Finding #5: Future recycling growth could be negatively impacted in three primary ways if recyclables were redirected to conversion technology facilities.

Future recycling growth could be negatively impacted in the following way if recyclables were redirected to conversion technology facilities:

a) If source-separated recyclables or green waste flowed to conversion technology facilities rather than recycling facilities.

b) If waste streams that are currently untapped for recycling became unavailable to new recycling efforts in the future.

c) If local jurisdictions eliminated recycling and green waste collection programs and redirected mixed waste to conversion technology facilities, however, this scenario is unlikely given the enormous capital investment made by local jurisdictions and waste management companies and existing law in the IWMA that requires jurisdictions to maintain their diversion programs.

Finding #6: Source-separated recyclables (paper and plastics) are not likely to flow to conversion technology facilities, based on pricing differentials.

Source-separated paper and plastics currently are recycled for profit. If this were no longer true and recycling market prices declined dramatically, conversion technology processes would still likely be more expensive than recycling.

Finding #7: Conversion technology facilities may negatively impact the ability of municipalities and private companies to increase recycling from currently untapped waste streams and generators, but the net affect of this is projected to be minimal.

The minimal impact is projected because many municipalities are already planning recycling growth in order to comply with IWMA mandates.

Finding #8: Source-separated green waste could conceivably flow to conversion technology facilities under certain circumstances. However, assuming no diversion credit is allowed for conversion technologies, significant quantities of green waste that are currently delivered to composters or to landfills as ADC will probably not be redirected to conversion technology facilities.

Significant quantities of green waste currently delivered to composters or to landfills as ADC will probably not be redirected to conversion technology facilities for the following reasons:

1. Currently, jurisdictions that contract for source-separated collection of green waste will continue to require their contractors to deliver green waste to facilities that qualify for diversion credit.

2. Sufficient refuse tonnage is available to fully utilize the capacity of the assumed hypothetical conversion technology scenario that is more economic than separated green waste. As a result, conversion technology facilities, in order to maximize profit, are likely to charge tipping fees that are competitive with landfill costs. For 2003–04, a conversion technology tipping fee of $30 to $40 per ton in the Greater Los Angeles region and $40 to $50 per ton in the San Francisco Bay region should be able to attract sufficient refuse to be used as feedstock, and there would be no need to lower conversion technology prices to attract green waste.

The above assessment is contingent on a policy of not providing diversion credit for conversion technology facilities. CIWMB staff conducted an external stakeholder workshop on April 15, 2004 to discuss the draft findings of the lifecycle and market impact assessment. During the workshop many stakeholders believed that analysis on the effect diversion credits for conversion technologies would have on existing recycling and compost markets should be conducted. The following scenarios were developed for the diversion credit impact analysis:

1. Full diversion credit, diversion programs maintained.

2. Ten percent diversion credit cap, diversion programs maintained.

3. Full diversion credit, diversion programs discontinued.

4. Full diversion credit, recycling programs continued, green waste programs discontinued.

The CIWMB adopted a policy allowing diversion credit if the following findings were made: (1) the jurisdiction continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element or its modified annual report; (2) the facility complements the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure and is converting solid waste that was previously disposed; (3) the facility maintains or enhances environmental benefits; and (4) the facility maintains or enhances the economic sustainability of the integrated waste management system." The policy also stated that jurisdictions that meet all of the above will be eligible for 10 percent diversion credit. The policy also required the CIWMB to annually evaluate the amount of diversion credit that can be claimed by a jurisdiction, on a case-by-case basis, that sends materials to that facility. Although this policy was passed by the CIWMB, there is no statutory authority given to the CIWMB for implementing this policy.

Finding #9: There would be no negative impact on existing recycling and compost markets if diversion credit were given for conversion technologies.

Under Scenario 1 and 2 of the diversion credit analysis, there would be no negative impact on existing recycling and compost markets and may actually have a positive impact. Both scenarios would provide increased recycling market revenue, jobs, and tonnage. Increased revenue could be as high as $171 million to $400 million per region per year over the study term. Additional jobs could be from 1,500 to 3,600 per region over the study term. Additional recycling tonnage would be 70,000 to 153,000 per region per year over the study term. Landfill revenue, tonnage, and jobs would decrease under both scenarios.

With over 30 million tons of organic material still being landfilled there may be enough feedstock available for conversion technologies and for the future growth of recycling programs.

Finding #10: There will be a negative impact on recycling and composting if diversion credit was granted and local jurisdictions discontinued their traditional diversion programs.

This scenario assumes all residential material (refuse, recyclables, and green waste) is sent to conversion technology facilities. Jurisdictions could realize significant collection cost savings by collecting all materials with a single truck.

This scenario assumes the gasification and acid hydrolysis facilities operate at full capacity. Over 500,000 fewer tons in each region may be available to the recyclables and organics markets. The materials recovered would be plastic, metal, and glass. Paper and organics, which comprise the majority of the recyclable materials present in the feedstock, would not be recovered.

Far fewer tons of recyclables will be recovered through presorting than would be recovered if the recyclables and organics were separated and sent to other processing facilities.

This scenario is not likely to occur because of existing law in the IWMA that requires local jurisdictions to continue to implement diversion programs described in their Source Reduction Recycling Element (SRRE) or Annual Report submitted to the CIWMB. In addition, if the CIWMB is given the authority to grant diversion credit it would only do so if a jurisdiction or a regional agency continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's SRRE or its modified annual report.

Conclusions

Based on the peer reviewed information from the *Evaluation of Conversion Technology Processes and Product* report prepared by UC Riverside, the *Life Cycle and Market Impact Assessment of Noncombustion Waste Conversion Technologies* prepared by RTI International and reports from other organizations, alternative thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies may be technically viable options for the conversion of post-MRF MSW and offer betters solutions to landfilling and transformation. Thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies possess unique characteristics which have varying potentials to reduce the amount of material that is ultimately landfilled and produce electricity or alternative fuels without having to extract non-renewable crude oil, coal, and natural gas.

Based on input from a number of stakeholders, it is concluded that existing statutory definitions should be amended. For example, the definition in "gasification" in Public Resources Code Section 40117 is scientifically inaccurate. Transformation" is defined in Public Resources Code Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting, gasification, or biomass conversion." This definition includes distillation and biological conversion which are low heat technologies. Distillation is a purification step for products such as alcohols and is carried out at temperatures dramatically below those for thermochemical technologies and transformation. Biological conversion is undefined and could include hydrolysis/fermentation to produce alcohols. For purposes of clarity, biological technologies should be removed from the transformation definition.

Anaerobic digestion can be considered both a biological conversion technology and a composting technology because the digestate is a compostable residue. The CIWMB considers anaerobic digestion as a form of anaerobic composting and any material sent to an anaerobic digestion

facility would qualify for full diversion credit; however, current statutory language is ambiguous. As a biological conversion technology material sent to an anaerobic digestion facility would not qualify for diversion credit, however, as a composting technology material would qualify for diversion credit. For purposes of clarity, biological technologies should be removed from the transformation definition and the Legislature must clarify the issue of anaerobic digestion.

Data gaps do exist and it would be beneficial to conduct source testing where possible at facilities in California. The CIWMB should work with other Cal/EPA boards and departments as well as other appropriate state agencies to develop a research agenda and address cross-media issues for conversion technologies. This can be accomplished by establishing a conversion technology task force that includes representatives from all Cal/EPA board and departments and other relevent state agencies. The task force should also include a local government representative and a representative from an environmental organization.

AB 2770 provided an appropriation of $1.5 million however the bulk of the funds were used for the lifecycle assessment, market impact assessment, and technology identification and assessment. Thorough testing of air emissions, solid, and liquid residues could not be done with the balance of the appropriation. These data gaps preclude the CIWMB from determining the public health impacts that each conversion technology would have. Some stakeholders have also expressed their desire for additional data before there is widespread support for certain types of conversion technologies. However it is difficult to acquire data without any operating conversion technology facilities in California.

While no one technology is suitable for all waste streams, no single waste management practice, be it landfilling, recycling, composting, or conversion can handle the full array of waste sources. Each can form part of an integrated waste management system which is based on the idea of an overall approach for the management of waste streams, recyclable streams, treatment technologies, and markets.

When the waste management hierarchy was developed in 1989, conversion technologies using solid waste were still being analyzed and had not reached the mature state that exists today. Some stakeholders have suggested that the hierarchy be revised to incorporate conversion technologies as part of an integrated waste management approach and evolve into an integrated *resource* management approach. The waste hierarchy in the European Union (EU) is similar to that in California. The EU Hierarchy was established by Directive 75/442/EEC as follows: prevention, recycling, energy recovery and safe disposal The European hierarchy differs in that 'recovery' includes re-use, recycling and extraction of materials and energy from solid waste. Article 3 of the Council Directive 75/442/EEC[5] states the following:

"Article 3
1. Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and possibly of energy there from and any other process for the re-use of waste."

The CIWMB believes that discussions of revising the hierarchy are outside the scope of AB 2770. Furthermore the lifecycle and market impact analyses did not consider revisions of the hierarchy.

[5] Directive (75/442/EEC) http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=en&type_doc=Directive&an_doc=1975&nu_doc=442

Specific and Discrete Definitions

AB 2770 requires the CIWMB to include specific and discrete definitions of each conversion technology that was evaluated. The CIWMB has used a broad definition of conversion technology to refer to noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes, other than composting, that utilize residual solid waste to produce electricity, alternative fuels, chemical products, etc. A number of stakeholders have stated that the term "conversion technology" as currently defined is too broad and should be more specific. In addition, based on input from a number of stakeholders, it is concluded that existing statutory definitions should be amended. For example, the definition in gasification in Public Resources Code Section is scientifically inaccurate. Transformation" is defined Public Resources Code Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting, gasification, or biomass conversion." This definition includes processes such as distillation and biological conversion which are low heat technologies. Distillation is a purification step for products such as alcohols and is carried out at temperatures dramatically below those for thermochemical technologies and transformation.

Anaerobic digestion can be considered both a biological conversion technology and a composting technology because the digestate is a compostable residue. As a biological conversion technology material sent to an anaerobic digestion facility would not qualify for diversion credit, however, as a composting technology material would qualify for diversion credit. For purposes of clarity, biological technologies should be removed from the transformation definition.

Specific definitions and suggested revisions to existing definitions are provided in the Recommendations section below.

Lifecycle Impacts

The legislative report required by AB 2770 must include a description and evaluation of the lifecycle environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology in comparison to those environmental and public health impacts from the disposal and transformation of solid waste. Based on the results of the peer reviewed lifecycle analyses, conversion technologies have many advantages over landfilling, composting, transformation, and recycling such as:

- Greater potential for energy production.
- Fewer emissions of NOx.
- Fewer carbon emissions which is important from a global warming perspective.

With respect to SOx, conversion technologies produce fewer emissions of SOx when compared to landfilling but transformation produces fewer emissions of SOx when compared to conversion technologies.

The main advantage that conversion technologies have over landfilling is the reduction of material that is landfilled and converted into a product that has a higher and better use such as electricity or alternative fuels. Another potential advantage with conversion technologies is the reduction of post-closure landfill maintenance and long-term liability.

The environmental risk of conversion technology facilities appears to be comparable with other common industrial practices provided the facilities are properly designed. However, the actual impacts of specific facilities will need to be evaluated on a "case-by case" basis as part of the local permitting process.

Market Impacts

The legislative report must also include a description and evaluation of the impacts on recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology. Overall, conversion technologies will have a positive impact on recycling because of the potential for additional recyclables such as glass, metals, and some plastics entering the market stream from pre-processing of the feedstock. Future recycling growth could be negatively impacted in the following way if recyclables were redirected to conversion technology facilities:

- If source-separated recyclables or green waste flowed to conversion technology facilities rather than recycling facilities.
- If waste streams that are currently untapped for recycling became unavailable to new recycling efforts in the future.
- If local jurisdictions eliminated recycling and green waste collection programs and redirected mixed waste to conversion technology facilities. This scenario is unlikely given the enormous capital investment made by local jurisdictions and waste management companies and existing statutory requirements for local jurisdictions to achieve a 50 percent recycling goal and to maintain or expand their existing recycling programs. Additionally, if the CIWMB is given statutory authority to implement its policy regarding diversion credit, diversion programs will not be discontinued or curtailed if local jurisdictions want diversion credit for materials sent to conversion facilities.

Conversion technologies may have the largest impact on the landfill market given that potential tipping fees for conversion technologies may be competitive with current landfill prices.

Cleanest, Least Polluting Technologies

AB 2770 requires the CIWMB to identify the cleanest, least polluting technologies. Biological technologies and thermal technologies may each have advantages and disadvantages when compared to each other. However, based on the studies there is no scientific basis to classify one technology class as less favorable based solely on temperature ranges or the fact that the resultant product is subsequently combusted. If these were the sole criteria then secondary smelting of aluminum and glass recycling would be looked at less favorably because of their high temperatures which lead to dioxin formation. In addition, electricity production from biogas derived from anaerobic digestion or methane from landfills would also be looked at less favorably because the gas is combusted.

With limited data available it is difficult to identify the cleanest, least polluting technologies. Thermochemical technologies can process a wider variety of feedstocks and can have a greater effect on landfill reduction. Thermochemical technologies can also produce a larger variety of products which can displace the need for non-renewable petroleum resources. Although for some stakeholders there are greater concerns with emissions from this family of technologies, the limited data that was acquired all indicate that emissions levels are below the regulatory limits placed upon them.

Biochemical technologies such as anaerobic digestion are viewed more favorably because they operate at lower temperatures which reduce the potential for the production of dioxin/furans and heavy metal content in ash or air emissions. However, the subsequent use of biogas or alternative fuel may result in the formation of dioxins and furans. Anaerobic digestion technologies are also viewed more favorably since the process extracts some of the intrinsic heat value from the feedstock and the residue from the process may have some nutritive value and can be composted.

The disadvantage of biochemical technologies is that these technologies may produce volatile organic compounds and ammonia and can only process biodegradable materials.

Regardless of the technology, the need for additional pre-processing of the feedstock can have a positive impact on recycling.

As the analysis indicates, conversion facilities will have a positive impact on recycling due to the need for pre-processing requirements of the feedstock. In addition, the products from conversion facilities can displace the extraction of non-renewable fossil fuels and divert materials from landfill disposal. Furthermore, existing statutory requirements and policies adopted by the CIWMB would ensure that existing diversion programs would continue to be implemented. For these reasons, there are no compelling reasons to not allow some level of diversion credit to local jurisdictions that send materials to conversion facilities.

Recommendations

Based on the analysis provided by the University of California, Riverside, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, RTI, comments received on the draft report from interested parties, and CIWMB's analysis, the following are recommendations for further action related to conversion technologies related to the findings noted above. The purpose of these recommendations is to identify areas within the statutory structure that apply to conversion technologies which need to be corrected, require further adjustment, or clarification, as well as to identify potential requirements that should apply to conversion technologies to provide the appropriate level of protection to the environment, ensure that the existing marketing and diversion infrastructure are not harmed, and allow the development of conversion facilities in an efficient and timely manner.

1. **Change and clarify statutory definitions:**

   a. Gasification

   The existing definition for "gasification" in Public Resources Code Section 40117 should be amended as follows to be more scientifically accurate. One potential definition which could accomplish this is as follows:

   "Gasification" means the conversion of solid or liquid carbon-based materials by direct or indirect heating. For direct heating, partial oxidation occurs where the gasification medium is steam and air or oxygen. Indirect heating uses an external heat source such as a hot circulating medium and steam as the gasification medium. Gasification produces a fuel gas (synthesis gas, producer gas), which is principally carbon monoxide, hydrogen, methane, and lighter hydrocarbons in association with carbon dioxide and nitrogen depending on the process used.

   This definition is more of a description of gasification processes. Reference to prohibiting discharges of air contaminants or emissions would be more appropriately included as conditions in an air permit. Likewise provisions relating to pre-processing and implementation of local source reduction and recycling programs would be more appropriately placed in the sections of the Integrated Waste Management Act that relate to what jurisdictions may include within their diversion totals. Without this type of a change, a particular facility may or may not qualify as a gasification facility depending upon a jurisdiction's actions, rather than based on the processes that it uses. In addition, the existing definition makes it possible for a facility to be defined as a gasification facility at one point in

time and then no longer meet the definition later, if a jurisdiction (not the facility) fails to implement programs.

b. Transformation

Modify the definition of "Transformation" in Public Resources Code 40201 to distinguish between these processes and conversion technology processes.

Transformation typically is used to mean incineration; however, there are certain terms contained in the current statutory definition such as distillation, biological conversion, and pyrolysis that do not involve incineration. The current statute treats some conversion technologies as if they were incineration, but others as if they were not. This creates inequities in how these facilities would be regulated and treated as far as they are used to address the waste stream. One potential revision to this definition could be as follows:

> "Transformation" means the thermal destruction, in an oxygen-rich environment, of solid waste for the generation of heat and subsequent energy production.
>
> ~~"Combustion" means the thermal destruction, in an oxygen-rich environment, of solid waste for the generation of heat and subsequent energy production.~~

~~The current definition for transformation is intended to mean combustion; however, there are certain terms such distillation, biological conversion, and pyrolysis that are not combustion technologies. Combustion and incineration differ in the sense that the goal of combustion is the production of heat and energy. The goal of incineration is simple volume reduction of the feedstock. Corresponding changes would need to be made throughout the Public Resources Code.~~

c. Conversion

There is no statutory definition of "conversion technology." Some of the processes included within the common meaning of "conversion technology" are not mentioned in CIWMB statute. For example, Public Resources Code Section 40201 defines "transformation" as including incineration, pyrolysis, distillation and biological conversion other than composting. However, catalytic cracking and hydrolysis are not included in this statutory definition, while gasification is explicitly excluded. Thus, in order to provide clarity as to how each of these processes would be regulated, it is necessary for statute to define "conversion technology" and/or any other terms that need to be used to set forth how these various processes which are either currently defined in statute as transformation (for example, pyrolysis and distillation), or a process explicitly excluded from definition as transformation (for example, gasification), or processes not defined as transformation (i.e., catalytic cracking and hydrolysis) should be treated.

One potential solution would be to include all of the non-incineration technologies in the following general definition of conversion technology so that they could all be treated similarly under the Board's statutes and regulations:

> ~~Define "thermochemical conversion" and "biochemical conversion" in the Public Resources Code as follows:~~
>
> "Conversion" means the processing, through noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes, other than composting, of residual solid waste from which recyclable materials have been substantially diverted and/or removed to produce electricity, alternative fuels, chemicals, or other products that meet quality standards for

use in the marketplace, with a minimum amount of residuals remaining after processing. Conversion does not include anaerobic digestion, biomass conversion, composting (aerobic or anaerobic) or incineration.

However, stakeholders have noted that including these various processes within one definition is not satisfactory since while they all "convert" waste, they are different in how they accomplish that conversion. While this is true, the Board believes that additional distinctions that may be appropriate regarding permitting and other requirements could be developed through the regulatory process once the statute was clarified as to what would be included, or not, within the umbrella term "conversion technology."

~~"Thermochemical conversion" means the processing of solid waste using direct or indirect heating methods to produce fuel gases, synthetic gases, or liquid products as a primary product, and char, water and other condensibles as minor products.~~

~~"Biochemical conversion" means the processing of solid waste using microorganisms or chemicals for the production of biogas, alternative chemicals, or alcohols as primary products and undegraded biomass as a secondary product.~~

d. Biomass Conversion

Public Resources Code Section 40106 defines "biomass conversion" as a combustion process for producing electricity from specified materials, including agricultural crop residues, garden clippings, wood waste, and other materials. Biomass conversion facilities are not within the CIWMB's jurisdiction to regulate. This means that biomass conversion facilities can mass burn these materials without CIWMB oversight, but conversion technologies converting these same materials might be subject to CIWMB requirements. The intent of the Legislature concerning the use of conversion technologies to process these same types of materials is unknown. This may result in confusion as to which facilities are regulated and which are not, and this may create an unlevel playing field for those facilities using biomass as feedstock, and appears to be contrary to the Legislative intent to limit the burning of waste derived materials as opposed to some other method of processing. Thus, the statute should be amended to clarify whether biomass conversion, which is exempt from Board regulation (although it can count for up to 10% of a jurisdiction's diversion rate) is also intended to include all conversion technologies that use biomass, or just incineration of biomass.

e. Anaerobic Digestion

The CIWMB considers anaerobic digestion as very similar to in-vessel anaerobic composting. However, the statute does not specifically address anaerobic digestion because there is no definition or description. From a policy perspective, it is difficult to distinguish anaerobic digestion from composting, which is not included within conversion technology, but is not necessarily the same as composting (which is subject to Board regulation and permitting, but is treated as a diversion activity). However, a facility that uses pretreatment processes such as hydrolysis is typically thought of as a conversion technology, even though it might also be difficult to distinguish hydrolysis from anaerobic digestion.

Without further clarity from the Legislature regarding anaerobic digestion, the CIWMB will continue to consider anaerobic digestion technologies as a form of composting.

f. Recycling Exemption

Existing law must clarify the applicability of the "recycling exception" to Conversion Technology and clarify what constitutes a manufacturer. Public Resources Code section 40200 provides that:

40200. (a) "Transfer or processing station" or "station" includes those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller tolarger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation.

(b) "Transfer or processing station" or "station" does not include any of the following:

(1) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, separate, convert, or otherwise process in accordance with state minimum standards, manure.

(2) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal.

(3) The operations premises of a duly licensed solid waste handling operator who receives, stores, transfers, or otherwise processes wastes as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 43309. (Emphasis added).

The language of subsection (b)(2) leads some stakeholders to argue that conversion technologies that only convert materials that are separated for reuse (or source separated) are not subject to Board regulation at all. The above "exception" applies to transformation as well. On the other hand, this exception does not apply to the gasification definition. Finally, the applicability of the exception to those types of conversion technologies that are not listed in either definition is unclear.

Similarly, some stakeholders believe that many conversion technologies could be classified as manufacturers, since they are manufacturing a product of some kind (albeit with waste-derived or separated material) and should thus be outside of the Board's jurisdiction (and also count as diversion through not being waste facilities). However, doing so could essentially take all conversion technologies outside of the CIWMB's jurisdiction.

Thus, clarity is need from the Legislature regarding whether or not, and if so, how, either the "recycling exception" or a definition of "manufacturer" should be applied to conversion technologies.

g. Pre-processing Requirements.

Statutes must clarify the pre-processing requirements that might be applied to conversion technologies. Some stakeholders indicated that removal of "food waste" should be required prior to the conversion process. Others argue that the flow of materials should not be regulated as it would negatively impact conversion technology operations. However, other stakeholders believe that a more effective mechanism is needed to ensure that conversion technology operations do not negatively impact composting operations. PRC 40117 requires that a gasification facility meets the following criteria:

"(e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted."

This requirement is only applied to gasification under current statute, although some stakeholders believe that it should be applied to all conversion technologies. Unfortunately, the issue of pre-processing is difficult to address due to the diverse ways in which it impacts different types of conversion and how to define the term "maximum extent feasible." For example, catalytic cracking only uses plastic so removing compostable material is consistent with its normal operation, but other types of conversion processes require some amount of organic material to help their processes work.

Thus, legislative guidance is needed regarding whether or not to require removal of all recyclable materials from the solid waste stream prior to any conversion process or only some of them; and on how strictly the term "maximum extent feasible" defined and enforced.

i. Conformance Findings

Conversion technologies could be treated similarly to disposal in that waste sent to them would be counted as disposal, consistent with the way statute treats gasification. However, conversion technology could also be treated similar to transfer/processing, consistent with the way that statute treats transformation as a subset of transfer/processing (Public Resources Code 40200).

In the context of conformance findings (Public Resources Code section 50001), this ambivalence creates a difficult issue. If conversion technology is treated as disposal, a new facility would need to be contained in the Countywide Siting Element (CSE). Amending a CSE involves obtaining approval of the incorporated county and a majority of cities in with a majority of the population of the incorporated county (majority/majority approval). This process takes a significant amount of time and resources. On the other hand, if conversion technology is treated as transfer/processing, a new facility would need to be contained in the Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE). Amending an NDFE only requires approval of one jurisdiction and is significantly easier to accomplish. This issue is not addressed in statute, thus, additional clarification from the Legislature is necessary.

2. **Data Collection**

Additional data should be collected on emissions from thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. The CIWMB should work with other Cal/EPA boards and departments to establish a research agenda for conversion technologies. In particular, the CIWMB should work with the California Air Resources Board regarding emission control improvements and maximum/best available control technologies. The emissions studies should be conducted by an independent third-party and could include facilities at locations throughout the world. The emissions studies should include measurement of metals, dioxins and furans, other hazardous compounds, and fugitive gas and particulate matter emissions, in addition to criteria pollutants.

3. **Diversion Credit**

Some stakeholders believe that conversion technologies should receive diversion credit for materials, especially "non-recyclable" solid wastes, diverted from landfills. These stakeholders believe conversion technologies have been inappropriately categorized with transformation and landfill disposal rather than recycling and composting in the solid waste hierarchy (PRC 40051). Others do not want these conversion technology operations to receive any diversion credit. In addition, some stakeholders question why conversion technology operations should be required to remove recyclables and green materials while

other waste management processes such as landfills are not required to do so. Currently statute is less than clear on this issue. Transformation is defined as disposal, but specific conversion technology processes such as gasification, hydrolysis and catalytic cracking are either not included in the definition of "transformation" or are explicitly excluded. PRC 40192 states in part:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), "solid waste disposal" or "disposal" means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.

(b) Except as provided in Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), for purposes of Part 2 (commencing with section 40900), **"disposal" means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation** at a permitted solid waste facility.

PRC 40201 states: "Transformation" means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. "Transformation" does not include composting, gasification, or biomass conversion. Therefore, materials diverted to some conversion technology facilities would not seem to count toward diversion (i.e., pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting) while others would (for example, gasification and hydrolysis). However, in a letter to Linda Moulton-Patterson, dated May 29, 2003, Assembly members Hannah-Beth Jackson and Barbara Matthews, and Senator Byron Sher, indicated that both the AB 2770 legislative history and statute reinforce their intent that no diversion credit be granted for the use of gasification. In addition, the letter notes that the Legislature would look at the issue of diversion credit for conversion technologies after it receives the CIWMB's report, thus indicating that there was no legislative intent to allow conversion technologies to count as diversion until that time.

As the analysis indicates, feedstock preparation at most types of conversion technology facilities will result in additional recyclable materials being removed from the feed stream. Recyclable materials such as aluminum and glass are considered contaminants for many conversion processes and would reduce the efficiency of these processes. Since nothing in the analysis suggests that the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure would be harmed by development of conversion technologies, and because recovery of recyclable materials may be enhanced by their development, the Legislature might consider some level of diversion credit for conversion technologies. In considered diversion credit, certain conditions could be placed upon conversion operators and jurisdictions to further ensure that the diversion infrastructure is maintained. Examples of conditions the Legislature could consider include but are not limited to:

- The jurisdiction or regional agency continues to implement the recycling and diversion programs in the jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element or its modified annual report.
- The facility complements the existing recycling and diversion infrastructure by conducting up-front recycling and is converting solid waste that was previously disposed.
- The facility maintains or enhances environmental benefits, as evidenced by relevant testing of emissions and residues.
- The facility does not harm the economic sustainability of the integrated waste management system.

In considering diversion credit for conversion facilities, statutory provisions should be included to assure that materials flowing to conversion facilities can be accounted for within the AB 939 accounting structure and not intentionally result in higher diversion rates than the limit established by the Legislature. Corresponding changes in statutory provisions for permitting would also need to be adjusted accordingly.

4. **Market Research**

Conduct research on materials flow in California to document California's recycling infrastructure. Mapping the flow of materials will aid in maintaining the integrity of the existing recycling infrastructure while helping to determine infrastructure needs for conversion technologies. Ultimately this will help ensure that all facilities and operations behave as an integrated system.

5. **Interagency Task Force**

An Interagency Conversion Technologies Task Force should be established for the purpose of coordinating state agency activities related to the research and development of conversion technologies in an environmentally beneficial manner for the production of energy, alternative fuels, chemicals, and other products. The task force shall have all of the following goals:

- Develop a research agenda to facilitate the acquisition of additional data
- Encouraging and supporting the diversion of agricultural, municipal, and forestry biomass residuals to environmentally beneficial and productive uses such as energy, alternative fuels, and other products.
- Assess the environmental benefits of conversion technologies.
- Increasing market—based options for the use of biomass and post—recycled solid waste.
- Provide technical review of potential conversion projects.

The task force shall be comprised of one representative from each of the following state entities:

- California Environmental Protection Agency
- Resources Agency
- CIWMB
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- State Air Resources Board
- State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission

- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- Department of Food and Agriculture
- Local Government representative
- Environmental organization representative

Endnotes

[i] "Guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices relevant to Article 5 and Annex C of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants" December 2004 Draft, page 59.

[ii] Ibid. Page 66.

[iii] Ibid. Page 116.

[iv] Ibid. Page 148

[v] Ibid, page 58.

[vi] Brinton, W. F. (2000). "Compost quality standards & guidelines: An International View." New York State Association of Recyclers

[vii] Smet, E., Van Langenhove, H., and De Bo, I. (1999). "The emission of volatile compounds during the aerobic and the combined anaerobic/aerobic composting of biowaste." Atmospheric Environment, 33(8), 1295-1303.

[viii] Weber, R., Sakurai, T., "Formation Characteristics of PCDD and PCDF during Pyrolysis Process," Chemosphere, Vol. 45. 2001, pp 1111-1117

[ix] Brinton, W. F. (2000). "Compost quality standards & guidelines: An International View." New York State Association of Recyclers

[x] Seo, S., Aramaki, T., Hwang, Y. W., and Hanaki, K. (2004). "Environmental impact of solid waste treatment methods in Korea." Journal of Environmental Engineering-ASCE, 130(1), 81-89.

[xi] Edelmann, W., Baier, U., and Engeli, H. (2004). "Environmental aspects of the anaerobic digestion of the organic fraction of municipal solid wastes and of agricultural wastes." 10th World Congress on Anaerobic Digestion. Montreal, Canada.

Comparison of AB 2770 and Conversion Technology Report

Assembly Bill 2770 required the CIWMB to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and submit a report to the Legislature. The CIWMB contracted with the University of California-Riverside's Bourne College of Engineering, Center for Environmental Research & Technology, to conduct an analysis of conversion technology processes and products. The CIWMB also contracted with RTI, International, to conduct life cycle and market impact analyses of conversion technologies. Their reports to the CIWMB served as the major source of information for the CIWMB *Conversion Technologies Report to the Legislature* (CT Report).

The following is an analysis of the requirements in AB 2770 and how the contents of the draft Report met those requirements.

Requirement 1: "Specific and discrete definitions and descriptions of each conversion technology evaluated…"

University of California Researchers focused their efforts on noncombustion conversion technologies such as pyrolysis and gasification, chemical technologies such as acid hydrolysis/fermentation, and biological technologies such as anaerobic digestion. Distillation is not a conversion technology but a purification step after conversion and was therefore not evaluated.

The UC researchers provided specific and discrete definitions and descriptions for gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, and acid hydrolysis/fermentation. The researchers also pointed out technical inaccuracies with the existing statutory definition of gasification in Public Resources Code section 40117. The existing gasification definition describes pyrolysis rather than gasification. Gasification does use some amount of air or oxygen whereas pyrolysis operates in a zero-added oxygen environment.

The CT Report included descriptions for pyrolysis, gasification, plasma arc, catalytic cracking, anaerobic digestion, and acid hydrolysis/fermentation. These can be found in the Conversion Pathways section on Pages 23 through 33. The CT Report also included a recommendation to amend the existing definition of gasification in PRC section 40117 to be more scientifically accurate and a recommendation to modify the existing transformation definition in PRC section 40201. The recommendation to amend the transformation definition was included because some technologies contained within the definition of transformation can also be considered a non-combustion technology, specifically pyrolysis and biological conversion.

The CT Report also pointed out that there is no statutory definition for the term "conversion technology" which many of the non-combustion technologies that are the subject of AB 2770 are considered. The CT Report included a definition for conversion technology as an option to provide some clarity to an issue that is still unclear.

Definitions of different conversion technologies cannot be viewed in isolation and an analysis of how specific types of conversion technologies fall within the solid waste statutory structure must be conducted. The CT Report identified areas within the statutory structure that may apply to conversion technologies which need to be corrected, require further adjustment, or clarification. These included biomass conversion, anaerobic digestion, recycling exemption, pre-processing

requirements, and conformance findings. Although these areas may not pertain specifically to the requirements of AB 2770, the CT Report would be remiss in not pointing out areas that need clarification. For example, the gasification definition in PRC section 40117 requires a facility to meet the following pre-processing requirement:

"To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted."

The issue to grapple with would be whether or not to include a similar pre-processing requirement in definitions of other conversion technologies. It is for this reason alone that **Subsection g, Pre-processing Requirements** was included in the CT Report.

Another example is anaerobic digestion. There is no doubt that anaerobic digestion is a form of biological conversion. An unintended consequence is that biological conversion is considered transformation. Anaerobic digestion can also be considered a form of in-vessel composting; however, current statute does not specifically address anaerobic digestion because there is no definition or description. By removing biological conversion from transformation, there would be no doubt that anaerobic digestion is not considered transformation.

Comments Received:
Californians Against Waste (CAW) acknowledges that the Report does provide specific and discreet definitions and descriptions of conversion technologies evaluated but believes the Report undermines the clarity of this objective by going beyond this task by recommending a new definition for "transformation" to specifically exclude certain technologies (pyrolysis) that would be considered a conversion technology. CAW is also concerned that removing certain technologies from transformation would change the status of those technologies from disposal to diversion.

CAW recommends a parallel recommendation to the definition of solid waste disposal in Public Resources Code section 40192.

Response:
The comment from CAW provides a very good example as to why definitions cannot be developed in isolation. Board staff was remiss in not identifying that solid waste disposal is an area that needs legislative clarity if the transformation definition is amended. However, Board staff believes that the definition of transformation should be amended to remove pyrolysis, distillation, and biological conversion from the definition of transformation. As the CT Report pointed out in subsection b in the Recommendations section (Page 83), transformation is most commonly used to mean incineration or combustion. Incineration and combustion are defined in Webster's Dictionary as an act or instance of burning or reducing to ashes. Incineration is also defined in Title 40, Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, Subpart E—Standards of Performance for Incinerators defines "*Incinerator*" as "…any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter. Distillation and biological conversion are not incineration technologies and pyrolysis is referred to in AB 2770 as a non-combustion technology. Distillation is a purification process used for technologies such as acid hydrolysis/fermentation, which is also referred to in AB 2770 as a non-combustion chemical technology. The term biological conversion is self-explanatory as to what it means and could include enzymatic hydrolysis/fermentation (also referred to in AB 2770 as a non-combustion biological technology) or anaerobic digestion which uses bacteria to breakdown organic feedstock into biogas. Without some modification to the

transformation definition, there is confusion as to whether pyrolysis and biological conversion are considered transformation or a non-combustion conversion technology. Amending the transformation definition would clear up any confusion and would still fall within the requirements of AB 2770 because pyrolysis and biological conversion were required to be evaluated as part of AB 2770.

To address the concern raised by CAW, The CT Report can include a discussion of the potential ramifications of amending the transformation definition.

Requirement 2: "…description and evaluation of life-cycle environmental and public health impacts of each conversion technology…in comparison to…impacts from the transformation and disposal of solid waste."

Requirement 3: "description and evaluation of the technical performance characteristics, feedstocks, emissions, and residues…and identification of cleanest, least polluting conversion technologies."

Lifecycle analysis (LCA) describes a type of systems analysis that accounts for upstream and downstream energy and environmental impacts associated with a particular system. Lifecycle analysis was conducted by RTI, International and compared gasification, acid hydrolysis, and catalytic cracking to transformation and landfilling. These particular conversion technologies were chosen because municipalities in California had shown particular interest in them, as evidenced by Requests For Information from local jurisdictions such as Santa Barbara County, Los Angeles County, City of Los Angeles, Riverside County, and the City of Alameda.

The CT Report included a description and evaluation of one scenario that included the siting of 12 facilities in two regions (Los Angeles Basin and San Francisco Bay Area) over a period of seven years. The scenario compared gasification, acid hydrolysis, and catalytic cracking to the following:

1. Landfilling with no gas collection (worst case)
2. Landfilling with gas collection and flaring (average case)
3. Landfilling with gas collection and energy recovery (best case)
4. Waste-to-energy combustion (transformation) with ferrous recovery and disposal of combustion ash.

In order to do a fair assessment of conversion technologies to transformation and disposal of solid waste, the feedstock used for the modeling was post-MRF solid waste that would normally be landfilled. RTI used data from their internal database and also obtained data from specific operators. In addition the UC researchers shared all data with the RTI team of researchers. All obtained data was used to conduct the lifecycle analysis. The conclusions of the lifecycle report were included in the CT Report. Those findings were:

1. The amount of energy produced by the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is larger than the alternative management scenarios studied and creates large life cycle benefits.
2. For criteria air pollutants, the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is better when compared to the alternative management scenarios.
3. From a climate change perspective, the hypothetical conversion technology scenario is generally better than the alternative management scenarios.

4. There are not enough data to adequately assess the potential for the hypothetical conversion technology scenario to produce emissions of dioxins, furans, and other hazardous air pollutants.
5. The environmental benefits of the hypothetical conversion technology scenario are highly dependent upon their ability to achieve high conversion efficiencies and materials recycling rates.
6. Conversion technologies would decrease the amount of waste disposed of in landfills.
7. No conversion technology facilities exist in the United States for MSW. Therefore, there is a high level of uncertainty regarding their environmental performance.

Conducting a lifecycle assessment using actual facility data would have been preferable but was not possible since there are not operating conversion facilities that use post-MRF solid waste as a feedstock.

From a public health impact perspective, Board staff determined that the best way to determine the public health impact of conversion technologies was to ask the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to evaluate and characterize the potential health effects from exposure to estimated emissions (air, solid, and liquid) from conversion technologies. Data from the LCA and data gathered by UC researchers were given to Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) for analysis of public health impacts. OEHHA determined that the data was not of the type sufficient for OEHHA to fully assess the public health impacts. In order for OEHHA to conduct a risk assessment, facility specific data would be needed. This includes local meteorological data, identification of potentially-exposed nearby populations, release and leak rates of the facility, etc. This data is not available unless there are actually operating facilities.

Former Board Member Michael Paparian shared a document titled, “Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes, May 2004”. This report was prepared by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom (DEFRA). The document included a section on quantification of health consequences of emissions and effects from ten alternative methods for managing municipal solid waste including composting, mechanical biological treatment, anaerobic digestion, and pyrolysis/gasification. Board staff asked OEHHA to review this document to determine if the methodology and information in the DEFRA report was sound. OEHHA determined that methodologies in the DEFRA report are inconsistent with methodologies used in Cal/EPA and expressed concerns with not including specific toxic species in the assessment. These included dioxins/furans, benzene, vinyl chloride, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and chromium. OEHHA felt that these issues should be addressed before the information in the DEFRA report should be used as a basis for determining public health risks.

Comments Received:
CAW commented that evaluation of environmental and public health impacts is incomplete and suggested that a complete evaluation of public health and environmental impacts be completed. CAW also stated that CT Report fails to identify any technology as being cleaner or less polluting and the report fails to provide an adequate evaluation of emissions data. As a remedy, CAW suggests that the report should identify the cleanest least polluting technologies and provide an evaluation of emissions from each conversion technology.

In addition, comments were received from Alan Lowenthal and Sheila Kuehl and Assemblyperson Loni Hancock stating the CT Report fails to provide the Legislature the information on the public health and environmental effects of conversion technologies.

Response:
We believe that the environmental impacts were analyzed in the LCA study as described above. However, we are currently in the process of gathering additional pyrolysis data from a company located in Romoland, CA (Riverside County. Also, we are asking the UC Researchers to gather and evaluate other facility-specific data from regulatory agencies. All data will be given to OEHHA for their analysis. The public health data for OEHHA needs to be site specific so it may only work for the pyrolysis plant at this time and any other CT facilities that go on-line in California.

The UC Report described and evaluated technical performance characteristics, feedstock requirements, emissions, and residues of each technology investigated. A number of factors were taken into consideration including air emissions, solid residues, and management of liquids. The following table is excerpted from the CT Report and has been modified to include incinerator emission limits from the South Coast Air Quality Management District and data from a plastics gasification study in Canada (EPIC 1 and EPIC 2) and an MSW gasification study conducted in Chiba City, Japan.

Table 1 provides data from gasification and pyrolysis facilities. There is no data from biological or chemical conversion facilities because there are no operating facilities of that type in the world. As Table 1 shows, facilities can operate below established regulatory air emissions limits. Leaching tests also show that ash from thermal facilities can meet stringent TCLP standards and can be considered non-hazardous.

Table 1 – Emissions Data from Pyrolysis/Gasification Facilities (mg/Nm^3 unless noted)

	PM	NO_x	CO	VOC	SO_2	Dioxins/ furan (ng/Nm^3)	HCl	HF	Cd	Pb	Hg
US EPA limits	**18.4**	**219.8**	**89.2**	**-**	**61.2**	**-**	**29.1**	**-**	**0.01533**	**0.1533**	**0.0613**
German limits	**10**	**200**	**50**	**-**	**50**	**0.10**	**10**	**-**	**0.03**	**0.50**	**0.03**
SCAQMD MSW incinerator limits (2004)	**27**	**350-399**	**118**	**35.5**	**50.6**	**0.56**	**44.2**	**12.7**	**0.04**	**0.44**	**0.08**
Compact Power	0.11	26.49	7.13	0.49	3.37		0.17	-	-	-	-
GEM (England)	3	262	8	6	79	0.02	4	ND	ND	-	ND
Mitsui Babcock	-	75 ppm	5 ppm	-	8 ppm	0.016	9 ppm	-	-	-	-
Mitsui Babcock	-	<35 ppm	-	-	<10ppm	<0.005	<31 ppm	-	-	-	-
PKA	2.3	54	38	-	7.7	0.02	2.3	0.15	0.002	-	0.002
Pyromex	1	135	38	-	20	0.005	1	0.03	-	-	

	PM	NO_x	CO	VOC	SO_2	Dioxins/ furan (ng/Nm^3)	HCl	HF	Cd	Pb	Hg
Serpac	4.2-5.2	61-189	0.5-2.5	-	0.0-5.6	0.002	1.7-5	<0.1	-	-	0.05
Technip (Netherlands)	3	180	10	-	5	0.001	5	ND	0.02		0.02
Thermoselect	0.84	21.76	2.95	-	0.16	0.0007-0.0011			0.001	0.013	0.0018
Thide-Eddith	-	470	50	-	<200		30	<1	-	-	-
Thide	<3	-	<20	-	<4	<0.01	<10		-	-	-
TPS	3-7	200-300	2.5-5	-	5-15	0.013	0.6-2	<0.1	<0.004	0.005	0.008-0.05
EPIC 1	4.5	48.6	0.9	-	1	.005	2.3	-	1	35.27	0.62
EPIC 2	4.5	47.1	1.3	-	1	.03	1.5	-	7.46	44.19	3.82
Chiba City						0.00039					

ND = Not Detected

There are some concerns with the heavy metal emissions seen in the plastics study. The gasification emissions testing in Chiba City, Japan did not test for other hazardous air pollutants or metal species. The CT Report also includes data from ash leaching test from gasification and pyrolysis facilities which showed that ash residues were below U.S. EPA limits using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.

AB 2770 also required the CT Report to identify the cleanest, least polluting conversion technologies. Thermochemical technologies and biochemical technologies may each have advantages and disadvantages when compared to each other. Thermochemical technologies can process a wider variety of feedstocks and can have a greater effect on landfill reduction. Thermochemical technologies can also produce a larger variety of products which can displace the need for non-renewable petroleum resources.

Biochemical technologies are viewed more favorably because they operate at lower temperatures which reduce the potential for the production of dioxin/furans and heavy metal content in ash or air emissions. The disadvantage of biochemical technologies is that the subsequent use of biogas or alternative fuel may result in the formation of dioxins, furans, or other hazardous air pollutants or may produce volatile organic compounds and ammonia. In addition, biochemical technologies can only process biodegradable materials and may not have as large an effect on landfill diversion.

There is no data available for biochemical conversion technologies because none exist. Table 1 does provide limited data for pyrolysis and gasification.

Based on the factors listed above, the Board concluded that no single technology is suitable for all feedstocks and no single technology is the cleanest and least polluting.

Requirement 4: "description and evaluation of the impacts on the recycling and composting markets as a result of each conversion technology."

The Lifecycle contract included a market impact component specifically looking at recycling and composting markets. The methodology for conducting the market impact assessment involved determining baseline projections for waste management practices and recycling in each study

region, adjusting these baseline projections by overlaying the hypothetical conversion technology scenarios and then analyzing the likely impacts.

The RTI project team identified, reviewed, and compiled a vast amount of data and information related to conversion technology facilities and California waste management practices and markets. Primary data sources included interviews with conversion technology developers, government solid waste and recycling officials, industry experts, and review of conversion technology bids and contractual documents. Secondary data sources included the CIWMB and other State and federal agencies, industry trade associations, industry publications, previously prepared reports and Hilton, Farnkopf, & Hobson's in-house data and information.

The CT Report provided an explanation of the methodology used for the market impact assessment, and evaluation of those impacts, and key findings of the market assessment.

Comments Received:
A letter from Senators Alan Lowenthal and Sheila Kuehl and Assemblyperson Loni Hancock commented that the CT Report makes recommendations on conversion technologies not called for under the law, specifically that the Legislature should consider some level of diversion credit.

Response:
Throughout the transparent process of the contractor studies and development of the CT Report, a large number of stakeholders were of the opinion that the true market impact could not be assessed if diversion credits were not a factor in evaluating those market impacts. As part of a sensitivity analysis, Board staff asked the RTI project team to analyze the effects that diversion credits for conversion technology would have on recycling and compost markets. Board staff felt it would have been remiss in ignoring this important issue and used its professional judgment that such a sensitivity analysis would provide a more thorough and complete analysis of all market factors related to conversion technologies and its potential impact.

Diversion credit was discussed in the RTI study and replicated in the CT Report. To address the issue above, the CT Report can be amended to remove <u>all</u> recommendations or just those recommendations related to diversion credit; however, the sensitivity analysis in the RTI Study related to diversion credits will remain as this was an independent study.

Requirement 5: "board shall require that the report be subject to external scientific peer review pursuant to Section 57004 of the Health and Safety Code."

Health and Safety Code Section 57004 requires that the scientific basis for a rule or regulation be peer reviewed prior to the adoption of a rule or regulation. Although the CT Report is not a regulation as defined in Section 11342.600 of the Government Code, the desire of the Legislature was to have the scientific basis of the CT Report peer reviewed similar to a regulation. With that in mind, the scientific basis behind the CT Report was the two contractor reports from UC Riverside and RTI, International.

Prior to the commencement of any analysis, we asked the contractors for the Lifecycle/Market Impact Analysis to provide us with the methodologies to be used. We subjected the lifecycle and market impact analyses to an external scientific peer review using the existing agreement between Cal/EPA and the University of California Office of the President. In addition, we asked the Economic Analysis Unit of the California Air Resources Board to peer review the market impact methodologies and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to peer review the lifecycle methodologies. After the analysis was conducted we subjected the draft contractor study to the

same external peer review process we used for the methodologies as well as asking the Air Board and DTSC to peer review the contractors' final study.

With respect to the Conversion Technology evaluation study prepared by the UC Riverside and Davis, prior to any evaluation being conducted we convened a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) that consisted of representatives of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Electric Power Research Institute, Academia conducting research into similar technologies (Princeton University, Dartmouth College), California Air Resources Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, local government representatives, and the solid waste industry. Environmental organizations such as Californians Against Waste and Sierra Club were asked to participate but declined. The TAC was convened to provide direction and feedback on the research methodologies. Members of the TAC also provided a peer review of the final study prepared by the University researchers.

Comment Received:
A letter from Senators Alan Lowenthal and Sheila Kuehl and Assemblyperson Loni Hancock pointed out the fact that the actual CT Report was not peer reviewed as required by PRC section 40507.1(c).

Response:
Both contractor studies which supported the scientific basis behind the CT Report were peer reviewed in accordance with Health & Safety Code section 57004, although the CT Report itself was not peer reviewed. To address this issue, an amended CT Report can be peer reviewed especially if additional data is obtained.

Requirement 6: "board shall consult with State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and other state, federal, or international governmental agencies…"

UC Researchers established a Technical Advisory Group (TAC) which included representatives from California Energy Commission, Air Resources Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Renewable Energy Lab, academia, Electric Power Research Institute, and solid waste industry. Environmental groups were invited but declined to participate. The TAC provided guidance to the UC researchers regarding the identification and evaluation of conversion technologies.

In addition, Board staff shared all information with representatives of the California Energy Commission, Air Resources Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Comments Received:
None Received

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Board Meeting

April 19-20, 2005

AGENDA ITEM 29

ITEM

Consideration Of A Resolution To Work In Partnership With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control Towards The Remediation Of The BKK Landfill Storm Drain System

I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

This item provides updated information about the BKK Landfill storm drain system and requests that the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) resolve to continue working with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) towards remediation of the storm drain system. DTSC intends to implement the remediation project utilizing its contractor that already is conducting activities at the site. The total preliminary cost estimate by DTSC for the project is $3.78 million. DTSC has informed Board staff that it has secured the necessary funding to complete the project. Under this partnership, the Board will continue to provide technical assistance. In addition, if during the course of the project a determination is made that the projected total costs will exceed the preliminary cost estimate and available funding, DTSC could request that the Board expeditiously consider entering into an agreement with DTSC to provide supplemental funding to cover any such projected shortfall, through a direct expenditure under the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Solid Waste Cleanup Program).

II. ITEM HISTORY

The Board has not previously considered the proposed project.

III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD

Options for the Board include:

1. Adopt Resolution 2005-91;
2. Modify and adopt Revised Resolution 2005-91;
3. Disapprove Resolution 2005-91; or
4. Direct staff to provide additional information and bring the proposal back to a future meeting of the Board.

IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Option 1.

V. ANALYSIS

A. Key Issues and Findings

Solid Waste Cleanup Program Background

AB 2136 (Eastin, Chapter 655, Statutes of 1993) created the Solid Waste Cleanup Program, which the Board implements to clean up solid waste disposal sites and solid waste at codisposal sites where the responsible party either cannot be identified or is unable or unwilling to pay for the timely remediation, and where the cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Statutory authority for the Solid Waste Cleanup Program is contained in Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 30, Part 7, Chapter 2, Article 2.5 (Section 48020 et seq.).

In administering the Solid Waste Cleanup Program the Board was authorized to expend funds from the Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund directly for cleanup, provide loans to responsible parties who demonstrate the ability to repay, and provide matching grants to public entities for site cleanups. The Board was also authorized to provide grants to public entities for the abatement of illegal disposal sites. Regulations incorporating Board-approved policies became effective September 11, 2000. In addition, the Board approved grant scoring criteria and the evaluation process for fiscal year 2004/2005 in June 2004. To date under this Program, the Board has approved a total of 151 projects totaling $54,582,500 in funding to cleanup 574 sites.

Section 48021(a) of the PRC states that: "In prioritizing the sites for cleanup the board shall consider the degree of risk to public health and safety and the environment posed by conditions at a site, the ability of the site owner to clean up the site without monetary assistance, the ability of the board to adequately clean up the site with available funds, maximizing the use of available funds, and other factors as determined by the board." Factors to be used to prioritize eligible sites under the Program are further specified in Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), Section 18903.

Eligible and ineligible remedial actions under the Program are specifically listed in 14 CCR Section 18904, which also allows the Board to consider approval of any other remedial actions not specified as ineligible. Unless otherwise noted, specific actions proposed for each project are specifically eligible pursuant to the regulations. Remediation of the storm drain system would be specifically eligible and based on staff's review would meet Program requirements.

Site Description and Chronology

The BKK Landfill Class III Area (Site No. 19-AF-0001) is located in the City of West Covina. There are two landfills on the BKK property: a closed mixed hazardous and municipal solid waste landfill ("Class I Area") and an inactive/closing municipal solid waste landfill ("Class III Area"). The owner and operator of both landfills is BKK Corporation (BKK). Both landfills share one leachate treatment plant, which is located on the Class I landfill. Additionally, both landfills share common leachate collection, gas collection and storm runoff systems. The Class I Area is potentially eligible for funding under the Solid Waste Cleanup Program definition of "codisposal site" in 14 CCR Section 18901(g). The Class I Area operated from 1962 until 1987 and disposed of approximately 18 million tons of solid waste. Hazardous waste disposal activities were discontinued in 1984. Closure construction of the Class I Area was completed in 1989. DTSC acknowledged the closure certification in June 1991. In addition to postclosure maintenance activities, the Class I Area is also subject to RCRA Subtitle C corrective action for ground water and other contamination releases, such as air.

The Class III Area operated from July 1987 to September 1996 and shortly thereafter commenced partial final closure for construction of a final cover system and landscaping over part of the Class III site (Phases A and B). Phase E and parts of Phases C and D remain. Approximately 27 million tons of solid waste was disposed in the Class III Area. Portions of the property have been purchased and leased by the City of West Covina (City) for a planned commercial and recreational development purposes, including a golf course adjacent and in part overlying the closed Class III Area. The City certified an Environmental Impact Report in June 2000 for the Class III Area final closure and

postclosure land use project. The Board approved final closure and postclosure maintenance plans (Final Plans) on August 2002.

The City's redevelopment project and BKK's remaining closure project are interrelated. The City and BKK separately bid and procured contracts in 2004 to complete rough grading of the City owned parcels and completion by BKK of the remaining closure project. In September 2004, it was apparent that BKK's project costs would exceed available funding from the Class III Area financial assurances mechanism (closure/postclosure insurance, 27 CCR 22248). BKK informed the City, Board, and Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control (RWQCB) that they did not have additional financial resources to make up the difference. Class III Area closure activities temporarily ceased on November 16, 2004.

The City of West Covina Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) issued a Notice and Order concerning violations of closure plan implementation and applicable state minimum standards on December 14, 2004. Staff of the Board, LEA, City, and RWQCB worked extensively with BKK Corporation to develop revised Final Plans that match available funding in the insurance policy and that would still meet 27 CCR standards; the difference is due mainly to less landscaping, postclosure irrigation of landscaping, and Phase E vegetative layer soil. Revised Final Plans for remaining Class III closure activities were conditionally approved by the Board on February 11, 2005. Board staff is awaiting notification as to whether or not the contractor will restart work to complete the project. If BKK Corporation is ultimately unable to complete the project, the Board will likely be the lead agency for completing the Class III closure activities. The costs to do so would be considerably higher and the project would take much longer to complete. Board staff are developing options and cost estimates should BKK Corporation be unable to implement the Revised Final Plans.

The situation at the Class I site is different. On October 17, 2004, BKK notified DTSC that for financial reasons, BKK would no longer be able to perform required post-closure care of the Class I landfill and operate the leachate treatment plant after November 17, 2004. As a result, on November 18, 2004, DTSC began implementing an emergency response action utilizing DTSC's emergency response contractor to ensure that essential Class I and leachate treatment plant activities continue. Essential activities include operation and maintenance of the groundwater and leachate extraction systems, the gas extraction system, and the leachate treatment plant. Continuous maintenance and operation of these systems and facilities and maintenance of the Class I landfill cap are essential to prevent releases of hazardous substances and are necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment. Without these measures, especially the landfill gas control system, there is danger of gas releases at levels greater than state minimum standards at nearby residences. Prior landfill gas problems at the BKK Landfill in 1984 resulted in evacuation of some residences.

Storm Drain System Failure

Storm drain systems on waste management units are designed to minimize ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping for specified storm events. Collection systems are required to be maintained to preserve the design capacity of the system. In January 2004, a critical section of the storm drain system serving both the Class I and Class III sites failed in several locations on the site.

The system was, and currently remains, temporarily repaired to provide minimal capacity to function. Since January 2004, extreme storm conditions have resulted in progressive failure of a large part of the drainage system constructed mainly in the 1980's, indicating a need for investigation, design, and repair as soon as possible. Given the drainage system's proximity to the landfill gas and leachate control systems (which could be damaged by a drainage failure, posing a potential threat to adjoining residents) and the severity of the record-breaking rainfall in recent months, this project would constitute an emergency action under PRC Section 48020(c). The system's failure also adversely impacts the integrity of the final cover system, an important element in controlling infiltration of precipitation into the waste and landfill gas surface emissions. Potential discharge of sediment and leachate in offsite runoff is also a major concern with respect to the failing storm drain system.

Site Prioritization

Based on the degree of risk to public health and safety, and the environment, the prioritization category for the BKK Landfill storm drain repair problem pursuant to the Solid Waste Cleanup Program is A1, the highest priority category. Priority A1 is a site in an urban area with a confirmed condition of pollution or nuisance from solid waste, based on a comparison with state minimum standards.

Proposed Cleanup Project and Cost Estimates

Board staff are currently assisting DTSC and its contractor in investigation of the storm drain utilizing the Board's Solid Waste Cleanup Program engineering and environmental services contractor. This work will provide DTSC a basis to prepare final plans, specifications, and cost estimates. The Board's contractor is surveying the storm drains using video equipment to determine the full extent of the damage, in addition to providing surveyed drawings of the drainage system and review of drainage design reports and calculations. It is anticipated that large sections of buried piping will need to be excavated and replaced or potentially inserted with sleeve liners. As remedial actions relating to drainage controls are an appropriate use of Program funds per 14 CCR 18904, this proposed remedial action meets the eligibility requirements for funding.

DTSC contractor's preliminary cost estimate for the necessary repair work with a 20 percent contingency is $3.78 million. DTSC has now secured sufficient funding, through a large obligation to the General Fund, for all of the necessary anticipated repairs. If during the course of the project a determination is made that the projected total costs will exceed the preliminary cost estimate of $3.78 million and available funding, DTSC has indicated that they may not have the resources available to secure the needed additional funding in a timely fashion to assure project completion. Moreover, postclosure financial assurances for the Class III Area cannot be accessed until completion and certification of closure activities and would be inadequate to cover both the costs of storm drain repairs and required postclosure activities. Thus if cost estimates for completion of the remediation increase beyond the current estimated level, DTSC may request that the Board expeditiously consider entering into an agreement with DTSC to provide supplemental funding to cover the projected shortfall, through a direct expenditure under the Solid Waste Cleanup Program.

B. Environmental Issues

The proposed project would address a significant environmental problem at the BKK Landfill. Staff is not aware of any other environmental issues related to this item.

C. Program/Long Term Impacts

Staff is not aware of any program/long-term impacts related to this item.

D. Stakeholder Impacts

Staff is not aware of any stakeholder impacts related to this item.

E. Fiscal Impacts

At the time this agenda item was prepared, the amount available in the Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund for new contracts, grants, and loans was $5,553,100.

F. Legal Issues

The Solid Waste Cleanup Program provides funding for the timely remediation of threats to public health and safety and/or the environment at solid waste disposal and codisposal sites. In the event DTSC requests that the Board enter into an agreement to provide supplemental funding to cover a projected shortfall for its project, such agreement must be approved by the Board and in place prior to DTSC incurring the costs for which the Board funding would be utilized.

G. Environmental Justice

The DTSC implements a comprehensive public participation policy, including principles of Environmental Justice, on projects (http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/GetInvolved/index.html).

H. 2001 Strategic Plan

This item supports Strategic Plan Goal 4, by supporting and assisting in projects that manage and mitigate the impacts of solid waste on public health and safety and the environment.

VI. FUNDING INFORMATION

1. Fund Source	2. Amount Available	3. Amount to Fund Item	4. Amount Remaining	5. Line Item
Solid Waste Disposal Trust Fund	$5,553,100	$0	$5,553,100	C & P

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 2005-91

VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION

A. Program Staff: Scott Walker **Phone:** (916) 341-6319
B. Legal Staff: Steven Levine **Phone:** (916) 341-6064
C. Administration Staff: Susan Villa **Phone:** (916) 341-6170

IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION

A. Support

Staff had not received any written support at the time this item was submitted for publication.

B. Opposition

Staff had not received any written opposition at the time this item was submitted for publication.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Resolution 2005-91

Consideration Of A Resolution To Work In Partnership With The Department Of Toxic Substances Control Towards The Remediation Of The BKK Landfill Storm Drain System

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Sections (PRC) 48020 *et seq.* authorizes the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to implement the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Program) to remediate environmental problems caused by solid waste and clean up disposal sites to protect public health and safety and the environment where the responsible parties cannot be identified or are unable or unwilling to pay for timely remediation; and

WHEREAS, the Board has approved guidelines, policies, and regulations for the Program to clean up sites, and the proposed remediation project satisfies the Board's guidelines and policies pursuant to the Program; and

WHEREAS, Board staff are currently assisting the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and its contractor in investigating the storm drain utilizing the Board's Solid Waste Cleanup Program engineering and environmental services contractor and will continue to provide any needed technical assistance and support; and

WHEREAS, DTSC intends to implement a storm drain remediation project utilizing its contractor that already is conducting activities at the site. The total preliminary cost estimate by DTSC for the project is $3.78 million. DTSC has informed Board staff that it has secured the necessary funding to complete the project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board will continue to work in partnership with DTSC towards the remediation of the BKK Landfill storm drain system; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, if during the course of the project a determination is made that the projected total costs will exceed the preliminary cost estimate and available funding, or if funding needs arise with respect to other potentially eligible remedial actions under the Program beyond the storm water repair project, the Board will expeditiously consider any DTSC request for an agreement to provide supplemental funding to cover any such projected shortfall. Such agreement must be approved by the Board and in place prior to DTSC incurring the costs for which the Board funding would be utilized.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on April 19-20, 2005.

Dated:

Mark Leary
Executive Director