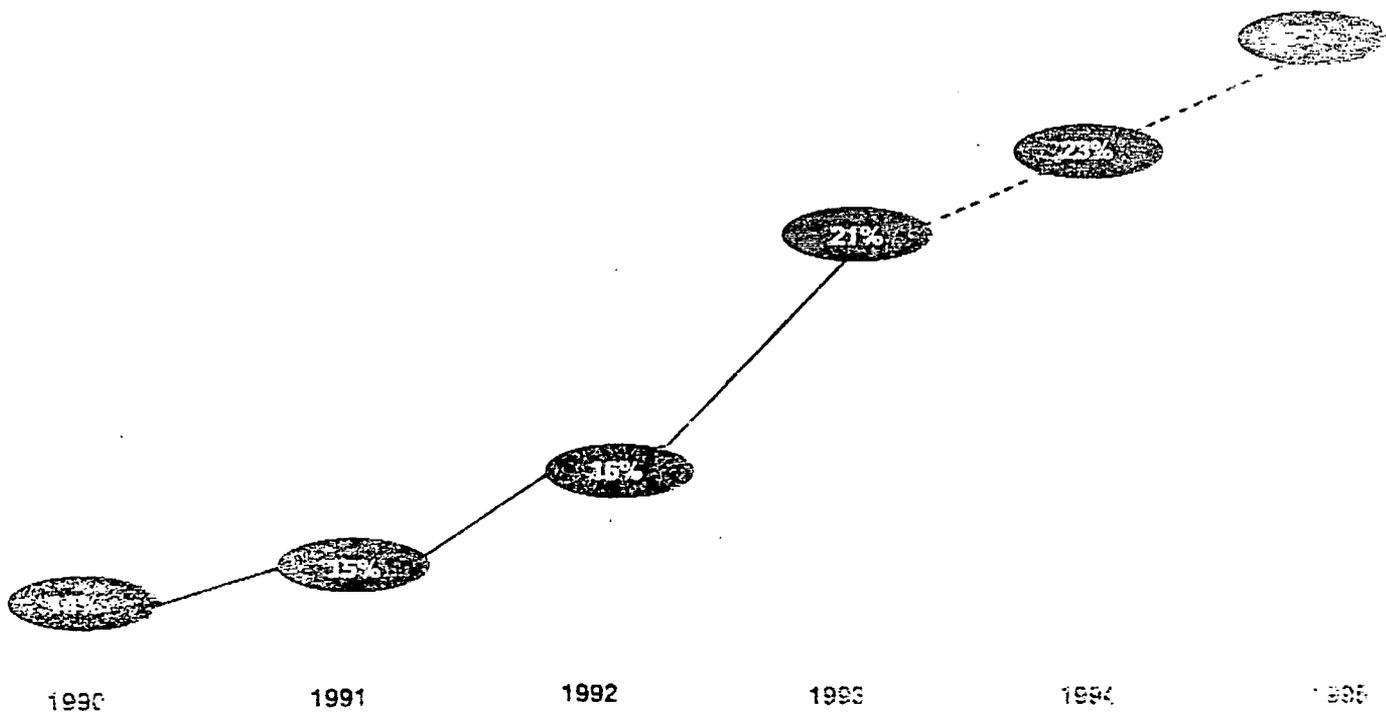


# Meeting Solid Waste Diversion Mandates:

## A Status Report to the Legislature

January 1995



# STATE OF CALIFORNIA



**Pete Wilson**  
GOVERNOR

**James M. Strock**  
Secretary for Environmental Protection  
California Environmental Protection Agency

## **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

**Jesse R. Huff**  
CHAIRMAN

**Wesley Chesbro**  
VICE CHAIRMAN

**Sam A. Egigian**

**Janet Gotch**

**Edward G. Heidig**

**Paul Relis**



**Ralph E. Chandler**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 1995

California Integrated Waste Management Board  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95826

Printed On Recycled Paper

Publication # 300-94-005

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purpose and Scope .....	1
1.2 Pertinent Legislation .....	1
1.3 Status Report Form .....	2
1.4 Organization of Report .....	4
<b>CHAPTER 2 STATEWIDE PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THE 25 PERCENT DIVERSION MANDATE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Tonnage Data Reported .....	6
2.2 Limitations of Reported Tonnage Data .....	7
2.3 Analysis of Reported Tonnage Data .....	7
2.4 Statewide Diversion Projections for 1995 .....	10
2.5 Conclusions Regarding the Projections .....	15
2.6 Future Tools for Measuring Mandate Achievement .....	16
<b>CHAPTER 3 STATEWIDE PROGRAM DATA EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
3.1 Statewide Most Frequently Implemented Programs .....	18
3.2 Residential Recycling Program Changes Over Time .....	19
3.3 Commercial Recycling Programs Changes Over Time .....	21
3.4 Composting Program Changes Over Time .....	22
3.5 Special Waste Program Changes Over Time .....	24
3.6 Private Sector Activity Changes Over Time .....	25
<b>CHAPTER 4 URBAN VERSUS RURAL PROGRAM DATA</b> .....	<b>28</b>
4.1 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Residential Recycling Programs .....	29
4.2 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Commercial Recycling Programs .....	30
4.3 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Composting Programs .....	31
4.4 Comparison of the Three Most Frequently Implemented Types of Special Waste Programs .....	33
4.5 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Private Sector Activities .....	34

<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY REGION</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1	Comparison of the Total Number of Residential Curbside Collection, Buy-Back Centers and Drop-Off Centers	35
5.2	Comparison of the Total Number of Commercial Source Separation, Salvage Operation, and Rate Structure Modification Programs	36
5.3	Comparison of the Total Number of Composting Zoning Change, RMDZ, and Centralized Facility Programs	36
5.4	Comparison of the Total Number of Special Waste Construction/Demolition, Tire, and RMDZ Programs	37
5.5	Comparison of the Total Number of Private Sector Old Corrugated Cardboard, Glass, Wood Waste Activities	38
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR NORTH COAST REGION</b>	<b>39</b>
6.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	39
6.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	39
6.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	39
6.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	40
6.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	41
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION</b>	<b>42</b>
7.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	42
7.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	43
7.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	43
7.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	43
7.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	43
<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SACRAMENTO REGION</b>	<b>44</b>
8.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	44
8.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	45
8.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	45
8.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	45
8.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	46

<b>CHAPTER 9</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA REGION</b>	<b>47</b>
9.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	47
9.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	48
9.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	48
9.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	49
9.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	49
<b>CHAPTER 10</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION</b>	<b>50</b>
10.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	50
10.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	51
10.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	51
10.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	51
10.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	52
<b>CHAPTER 11</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE CENTRAL COAST REGION</b>	<b>53</b>
11.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	53
11.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	54
11.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	54
11.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	54
11.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	55
<b>CHAPTER 12</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE LOS ANGELES REGION</b>	<b>56</b>
12.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	56
12.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	57
12.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	57
12.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	57
12.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	58

<b>CHAPTER 13</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE INLAND EMPIRE REGION</b>	<b>59</b>
13.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	59
13.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	60
13.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	60
13.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	60
13.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	61
<b>CHAPTER 14</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN DIEGO REGION</b>	<b>62</b>
14.1	Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	62
14.2	Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented	63
14.3	Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented	63
14.4	Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented	63
14.5	Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented	64
<b>CHAPTER 15</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>PERTINENT LEGISLATION</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>STATUS REPORT FORM AND ACCOMPANYING LETTERS</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>SUMMARY DATA</b>	<b>C-1</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>COMMENTS ON THE STATUS REPORTS FROM JURISDICTIONS</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>LIST OF JURISDICTIONS WHICH DID NOT SUBMIT THE REPORT</b>	<b>E-1</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>		<b>G-1</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table ES-1	Status Report Submittal Rate . . . . .	ii
Table 1-1	Status Report Submittal Rate . . . . .	4
Table 3-1	Ranking of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Statewide Over the Three Reported Time Periods . . . . .	19
Table 4-1	List of California Rural Counties . . . . .	28
Table 4-2	Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Residential Recycling Programs Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions . . . . .	29
Table 4-3	Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions . . . . .	30
Table 4-4	Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Composting Programs Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions . . . . .	32
Table 4-5	Three Most Frequently Implemented Types of Special Waste Programs Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions . . . . .	33
Table 4-6	Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Private Sector Activities Rural Versus Urban . . . . .	34

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure ES-1	Line 1 - Estimated 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on Jurisdiction Status Reports . . . . .	iii
Figure ES-2	Line 2 - Estimated Statewide 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on Statewide Data . . . . .	iv
Figure ES-3	Cummulative Total Number of Programs Statewide . . . . .	v
Figure 1-1	Economic Regions . . . . .	5
Figure 2-1	Line 1 - Estimated 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on Jurisdiction Status Reports . . . . .	12
Figure 2-2	Line 2 - Estimated Statewide 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on Statewide Data . . . . .	13
Figure 3-1	Statewide Most Frequently Implemented Programs . . . . .	18
Figure 3-2	Statewide Existing and Proposed Residential Recycling Programs . . . . .	20
Figure 3-3	Statewide Existing and Proposed Commercial Recycling Programs . . . . .	21
Figure 3-4	Statewide Existing and Proposed Composting Programs . . . . .	23
Figure 3-5	Statewide Existing and Proposed Special Wastes Programs . . . . .	24
Figure 3-6	Statewide Existing and Proposed Private Sector Activies . . . . .	26

Figure 4-1	Comparison of Residential Recycling Program Implementation in Rural and Urban Counties . . . . .	30
Figure 4-2	Comparison of Commercial Recycling Programs Implementation in Rural and Urban Counties . . . . .	31
Figure 4-3	Comparison of Composting Programs Implementation in Rural and Urban Counties . . . . .	32
Figure 4-4	Comparison of Special Wastes Programs Implementation in Rural and Urban Counties . . . . .	33
Figure 4-5	Comparison of Private Sector Activities in Rural and Urban Counties . . .	34
Figure 5-1	Residential Recycling Programs Comparison of Curbside Collection, Buy-back Centers, and Drop-off Centers by Region . . . . .	35
Figure 5-2	Commercial Recycling Programs Comparison of Source Separation, Salvage Operations, Rate Structure Modifications by Region . . . . .	36
Figure 5-3	Composting Programs, Comparison of Zoning Changes, RMDZ, and Source Separation-Central Facility by Region . . . . .	37
Figure 5-4	Special Waste Programs, Comparison of Construction/Demolition, Tires, and RMDZ by Region . . . . .	38
Figure 5-5	Private Sector Activities Comparison of OCC, Glass, and Wood Wastes by Region . . . . .	38
Figure 6-1	Numbers of Programs Types in North Coast Region . . . . .	39
Figure 7-1	Numbers of Programs Types in Northeast . . . . .	42
Figure 8-1	Numbers of Programs Types in Sacramento Region . . . . .	44
Figure 9-1	Numbers of Programs Types in San Francisco Bay Area Region . . . . .	47
Figure 10-1	Numbers of Programs Types in San Joaquin Valley Region . . . . .	50
Figure 11-1	Numbers of Programs Types in Central Coast Region . . . . .	53
Figure 12-1	Numbers of Programs Types in Los Angeles Region . . . . .	56
Figure 13-1	Numbers of Programs Types in Inland Empire Region . . . . .	59
Figure 14-1	Numbers of Program Types in San Diego Region . . . . .	62

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This report was written under the direction of the Local Assistance and Planning Committee of the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

## **Committee Members**

Wesley Chesbro (Chairman)  
Jesse R. Huff

## **Project Directors**

Judith Friedman  
Lorraine Van Kekerix

## **Project Reviewers**

Catherine Cardozo  
Dianne Range

## **Computer Programming**

Richard Hironaka

## **Principal Researchers/Authors**

Kaoru Cruz  
Susan O'Leary  
Becky Shumway  
Kathleen Styket

## **Text Graphics**

Kaoru Cruz  
John Sitts  
Chris Schmidle  
Maxim Jovanovich  
Amari Gaffney

## **Production Assistance**

Elsie Brenneman  
Jeannie Agpoon  
Catherine Donahue  
Alan White

We would also like to express our appreciation for the cooperation received from the jurisdictions of California who took the time to complete their status reports and submit them to the Board.

## **PREFACE**

**This is a report on the status of jurisdictions' progress in meeting the goals of the Integrated Waste Management Act (Act) of 1989. The report has been written to fulfill the reporting requirement of Assembly Bill 440 of 1993 (Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1993, now codified as Public Resources Code Section 41821(a)-(e)).**

## **DISCLAIMER**

**The statements and conclusions of this report are those of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board). The report was made available for public review and comment at the December 1, 1994, Local Assistance and Planning Committee of the Board as well as at the December 14, 1994, Board meeting. The State makes no warranty, express or implied, and assumes no liability for the information contained in the succeeding text. Any mention of commercial products or processes shall not be construed as an endorsement of such products or processes.**

## **Executive Summary**

This report to the Legislature, "25 By 95: A Status Report on Meeting Solid Waste Diversion Mandates" (Status Report), provides a summary of California jurisdictions' progress in implementing waste diversion programs to achieve the waste diversion mandate of 25 percent by 1995 [Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41780]. The Status Report is required by Assembly Bill (AB) 440 [Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1993, PRC Section 41821(e)]. Each California city, county or regional agency is required to report to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) by October 1, 1994, the status of their efforts in establishing waste diversion programs and their progress toward meeting the 25 percent diversion mandate. The legislative intent was to obtain a "snapshot in time" of jurisdictions' efforts to achieve the diversion mandates. The Status Report is not to be used for enforcement purposes, nor are jurisdictions required to undertake extensive efforts to prepare analyses for the Status Report.

This Status Report is a "snapshot in time of the jurisdictions' progress towards meeting the diversion mandates as of 1994." The actual progress by each jurisdiction in implementing waste diversion programs to achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate will be measured in 1995. Each jurisdiction will submit its Annual Report to the Board a year and 90 days after the Board's approval of its final Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) [PRC Section 41821(f)]. The first Annual Reports to describe implementation of waste diversion programs to achieve the diversion mandates will be submitted in 1996.

This report focuses on 1) quantitative data, and 2) diversion program information submitted to the Board prior to November 4, 1994, by 382 of the 527 jurisdictions. The reports received represent 72.5 percent of California jurisdictions (see Table ES-1).

Even though this represents a significant return of the reports, the data do not reflect program implementation or diversion estimates for all jurisdictions. There are limitations in the conclusions drawn as not all jurisdictions submitted status reports; therefore, quantitative and programmatic data should be viewed as approximations of actual progress. The data were analyzed on a statewide and economic region basis.

**Table ES-1  
Status Report Submittal Rate\***

<b>REGION</b>	<b># of Jurisdictions</b>	<b>% of Statewide Population</b>	<b># and % of Jurisdictions Which Submitted the Report</b>	<b>% of Statewide Population Represented in the Report**</b>
<b>NORTH COAST</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>9/50.0%</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>20/58.8%</b>	<b>1.04</b>
<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>30/71.4%</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>90/83.3%</b>	<b>16.68</b>
<b>SAN JOAQUIN</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>48/60.8%</b>	<b>6.11</b>
<b>CENTRAL COAST</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>24/64.9%</b>	<b>2.43</b>
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>39.22</b>	<b>102/77.3%</b>	<b>30.32</b>
<b>INLAND EMPIRE</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>40/69.0%</b>	<b>6.66</b>
<b>SAN DIEGO</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>19/100%</b>	<b>8.41</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>382/72.5%</b>	<b>76.36</b>

\* Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

\*\* (% of statewide population) x (% of submittal rate)

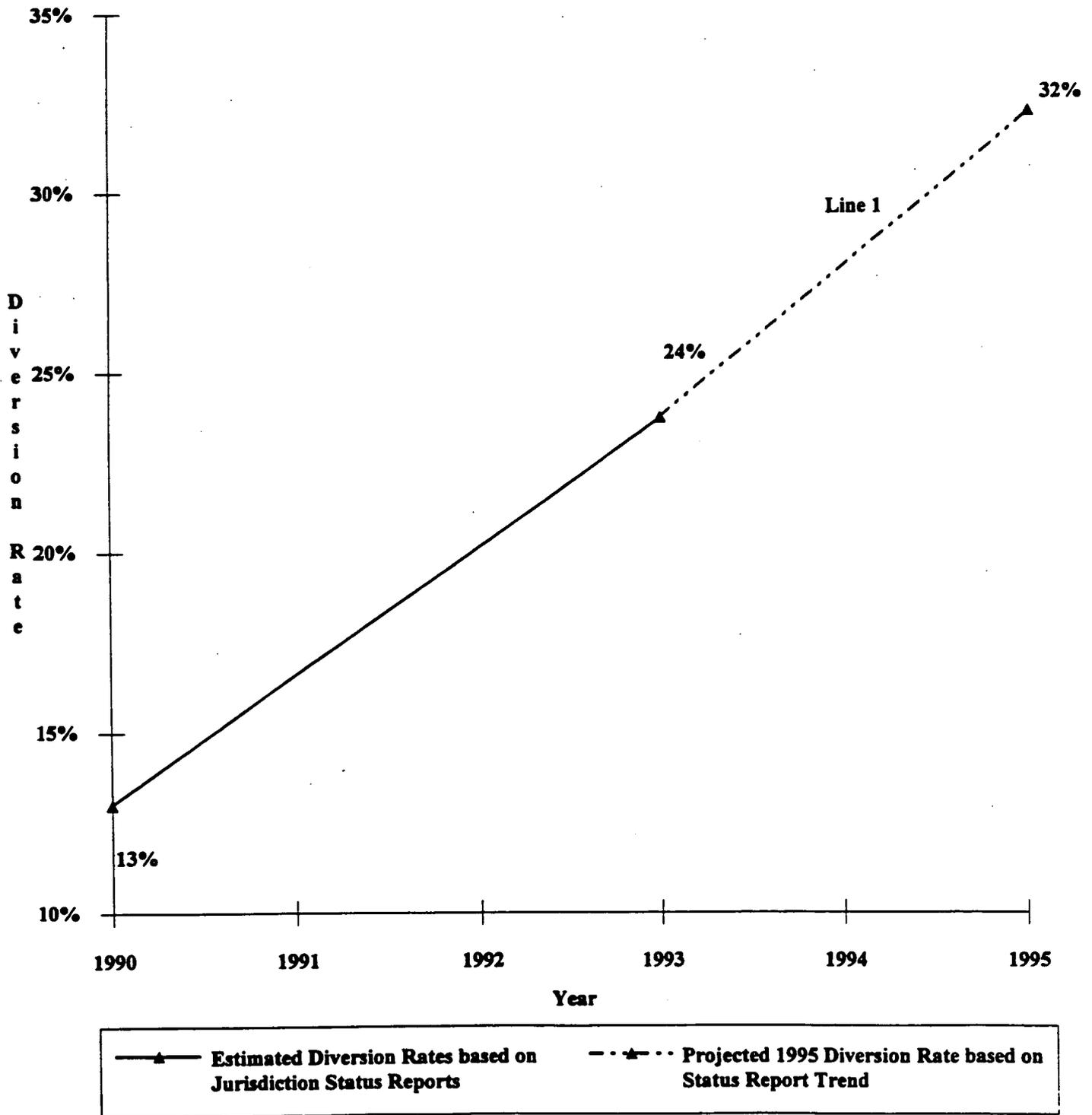
Population Source: Department of Finance/Demographic Research Unit

## **Diversion**

Statewide, jurisdictions are likely to achieve the diversion mandate of 25 percent for 1995. Progress toward achieving the 25 percent diversion mandate is now measured as a reduction in disposal tonnage (PRC Section 41780.1). Of the 382 status reports submitted, only 320 jurisdictions submitted useable tonnage data. Base-year tonnage for the reporting jurisdictions was adjusted to remove the impacts of changes in population, economics, and other factors in order to measure success of diversion programs. The estimated 1993 disposal tonnage from jurisdiction status reports (approximately 21,300,000 tons) is 76 percent of the adjusted, estimated 1993 generation tonnage (approximately 28,000,000 tons). Therefore, the estimated 1993 diversion rate is 24 percent for the reporting jurisdictions as shown in Figure ES-1. Using straight line projections of diversion based on the rate of increase from 1990 to 1993, the projected 1995 diversion rate for status report jurisdictions is 32 percent.

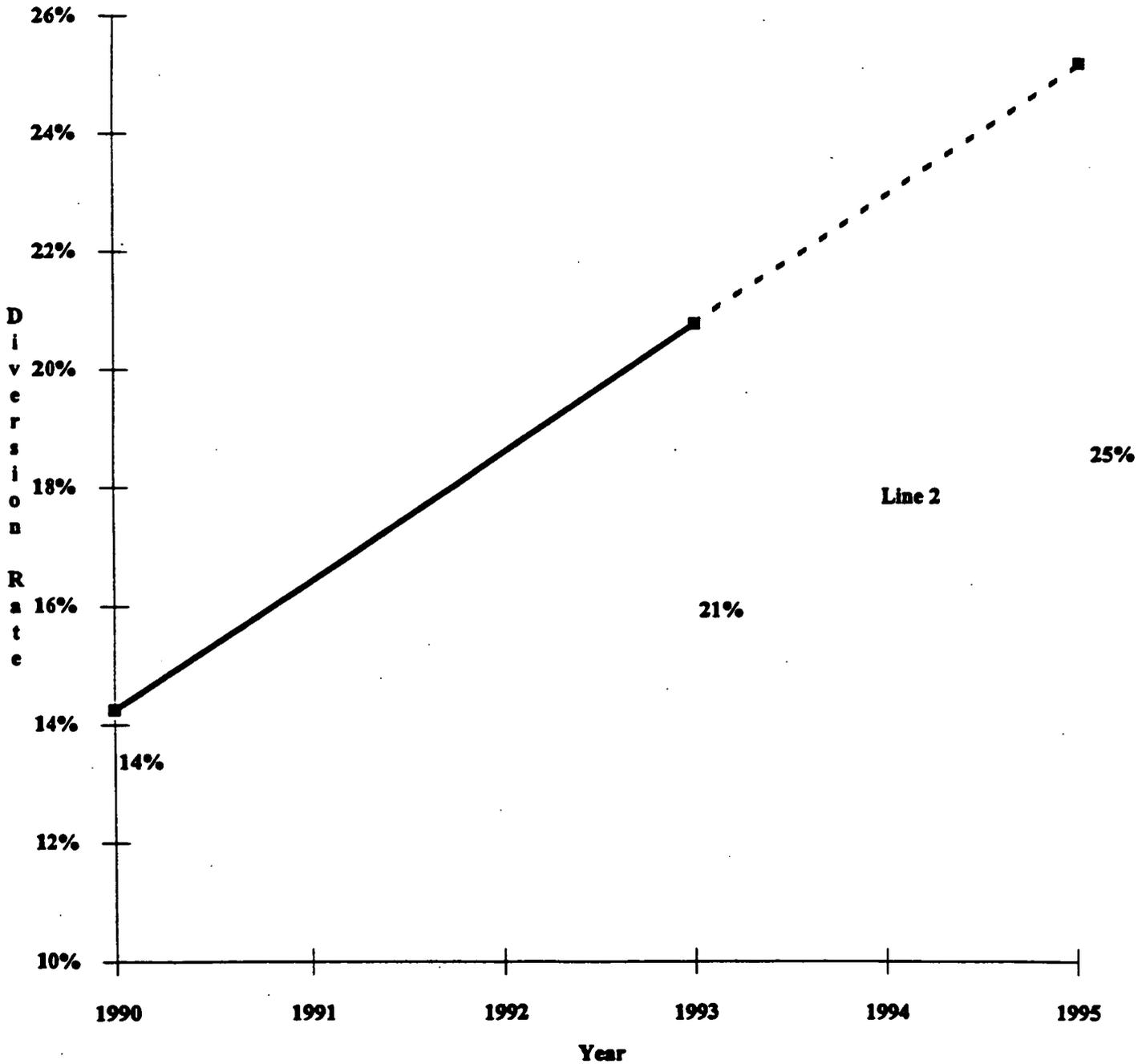
The data from the reporting jurisdictions was compared to Board of Equalization (BOE) data on total tons disposed in California. The BOE statewide 1993 diversion rate, after adjusting to remove the impact of changes in population, economics, and other factors, is 21 percent. The projected 1995 diversion rate using BOE statewide disposal data is 25 percent (See Figure ES-2).

**Figure ES-1**  
**Line 1 - Estimated 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on Jurisdiction Status Reports**



Source: Waste Characterization and Analysis Branch, CIWMB 11/4/94  
Line 1: Status Reports for 61% of the jurisdictions and 67% of the population of California.

**Figure ES-2**  
**Line 2 - Estimated Statewide 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995**  
**based on Statewide Data.**



<p>—■— Estimated Statewide Diversion Rates based on Statewide Data</p>	<p>- - ■ - - Projected 1995 Diversion Rate based on Statewide Data Trend</p>
--	--

Source: Waste Characterization and Analysis Branch, CIWMB 11/4/94  
 Line 2: Statewide Data - CIWMB Database, BOE Landfill, and transformation estimates.

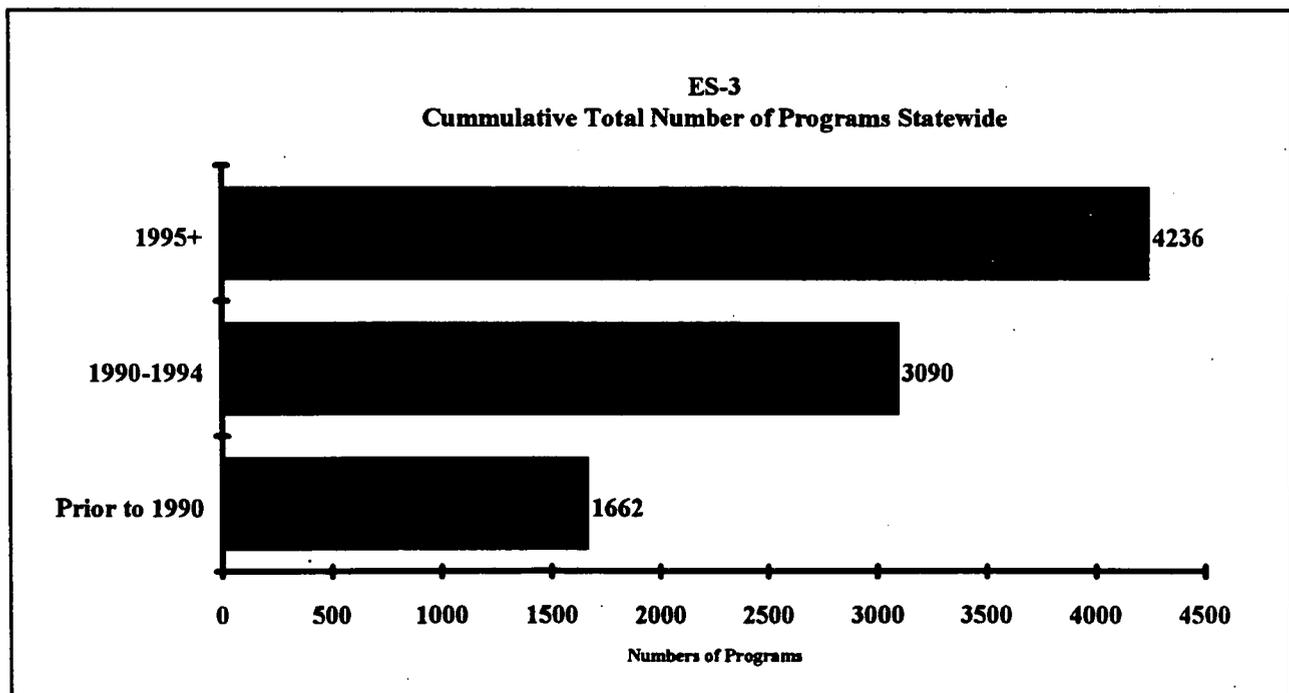
These differences in estimated diversion rates may be due to a number of factors. Some of the factors include: use of many different methods to determine waste quantities in status reports; difficulty in determining the jurisdiction of origin of waste disposed, in particular self-hauled wastes for status reports; and, jurisdictions expecting to achieve the diversion mandate may have been more likely to submit status reports.

This Status Report shows that jurisdictions have made significant progress in implementing waste prevention, recycling and composting programs to achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate in 1995. The Board anticipates that statewide California will achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate.

### Statewide Program Data Evaluation

Based on the data submitted by 382 jurisdictions, since the Integrated Waste Management Act (Act) came into effect in 1990, the number of programs implemented has increased by 155 percent. This includes programs planned for implementation after January 1995. The following summarizes the program data submitted by the jurisdictions for the time periods: prior to 1990, between 1990 and 1994, and after January 1995.

The following figure shows the cumulative implementation of diversion programs statewide over the three time periods. (Figure ES-3)



The data submitted by jurisdictions are based on five program categories: residential recycling, commercial recycling, composting, special wastes and private sector activities. The total number of programs reported as implemented prior to 1990 is 1,662. This represents approximately 40 percent of the total number of programs (4,236) implemented for all three time periods. During the four year period 1990 to 1994, the years after the Act passed, the percentage of programs implemented increased by 86 percent (1,428 programs), which represents the highest number of programs implemented over the three time periods. Finally, the number of programs planned for implementation after 1995 is 1,146. This represents an additional increase of 69 percent in programs from the 1990 time period. Thus, since the Act came into effect, the total number of implemented and planned programs results in an increase of 2,574 programs, which is a 155 percent increase in program implementation.

The most notable increase in program implementation is found within the composting program category. Included in this program category are zoning changes, composting facilities and market development activities. During the 1990-1994 time period, composting programs increased by 487 percent, and for the period after 1995, by 576 percent, compared to the period prior to 1990.

Combining the programs implemented prior to 1990, between 1990 and 1994, and programs planned for implementation after 1995, the four most frequently implemented program types statewide are: curbside collection, drop-off centers, buy-back centers and zoning changes.

#### **Residential Recycling Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented residential recycling programs were curbside collection, drop-off and buy-back centers. Between 1990 and 1994, curbside collection programs increased by almost 65 percent, compared to prior years, and they have continued to be the program most frequently implemented. Rate structure modifications increased by 259 percent during this time period, compared to prior years, and have become the second most frequently implemented program. Programs planned for implementation after January 1995 are regional compost facilities followed by zoning changes and centralized compost facilities.

#### **Commercial Recycling Program**

Prior to January 1990, the three most frequently implemented programs were reported as source separation, salvage operations and rate structure modifications. Even though source separation is not considered a program type, it is the one method that jurisdictions have frequently identified for commercial recycling programs. After January 1990, the most frequently implemented commercial recycling programs were those that use source separation, Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZ) and building code changes. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 most frequently include those requiring source separation, rate structure modifications and procurement programs.

## **Composting Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented composting programs were zoning changes followed by centralized composting facilities and sludge programs. After January 1990, zoning changes still dominate the programs implemented, followed by RMDZ and centralized compost facilities. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 are regional compost facilities followed by zoning changes and centralized compost facilities.

## **Special Waste Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented special waste programs were construction/demolition programs, followed by tires and sludge. After January 1990, tire programs were the most frequently implemented followed by construction/demolition and RMDZ programs. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 are tire programs, construction/demolition and sludge programs.

## **Private Sector Activity**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented private sector programs were old corrugated cardboard (OCC), glass, wood waste and plastics. After January 1990, wood waste and mixed paper activities were the most frequently implemented followed by glass, plastic and OCC. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 are wood waste programs, followed by mixed paper and RMDZ.

## **Urban Versus Rural Program Data Evaluation**

Zoning changes dominate both urban and rural jurisdiction programs. Rural jurisdictions indicated that they have located more programs within a RMDZ as compared to urban jurisdictions. As would be expected, rural jurisdictions indicated that they have implemented more centralized composting facilities, while urban jurisdictions indicated more frequent implementation of regional composting facilities.

For residential recycling programs it is interesting to note that the type and relative distribution of the four most frequently implemented programs (curbside collection, buy-back centers, drop-off centers and rate structure modifications) are similar for both rural and urban jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions have indicated that a rate structure program is the program type that will be implemented most frequently after January 1995.

For the commercial recycling program type, salvage programs are 1.6 times more predominant in urban areas.

On a percentage basis, private sector activities in rural jurisdictions show a higher percentage of programs implemented for OCC, glass and wood waste, as compared to, these same program types for urban areas. Only the private sector plastics program type is implemented less frequently in rural versus urban jurisdictions.

### **Summary of Programs By Region**

The most frequently implemented type of programs in the Northeast, Sacramento, San Francisco Bay Area, Central Coast, Los Angeles, and San Diego regions is residential recycling followed closely by private sector activities and commercial sector recycling.

The dominant program type in the North Coast, San Joaquin Valley, and Inland Empire is the private sector activities while it is the second most frequently implemented programs in all other regions.

For all regions except the Inland Empire and San Diego, the number of implemented special waste and composting programs are almost identical. For the Inland Empire, the number of composting programs is slightly higher than special waste programs. In San Diego, the number of composting programs is approximately 1.7 times higher than special waste programs.

# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Status Report fulfills the requirement of Assembly Bill 440 (Sher, Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1993) by providing the Governor and the Legislature with a summary of jurisdictions' progress in implementing waste diversion programs to achieve 25 percent diversion by 1995 (PRC Section 41780). Each California city, county, and regional agency is requested to report on the status of their efforts in establishing waste diversion programs and on their progress toward meeting the 25 percent diversion mandate [PRC Section 41821 (a)].

This report focuses on 1) quantitative data and 2) programmatic information submitted to the Board prior to November 4, 1994, by 382 of the 527 jurisdictions. The jurisdictions have reported programmatic information for residential recycling, commercial recycling, composting, special wastes, and private sector activities for the following time periods: prior to 1990, between 1990 and 1994, and after January 1995. This report reflects statewide progress based on information submitted by local jurisdictions in their status reports. This information is not intended to be used for enforcement purposes [PRC Section 41821(a)].

Each jurisdictions' actual achievement of the 25 percent diversion mandate will be measured in 1995. Each jurisdiction will submit its Annual Report to the Board a year and 90 days after the Board's approval of its final Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), as required in PRC Section 41821(f). Therefore, the first measurable achievement of the diversion mandate will be submitted in Annual Reports beginning in 1996. Additionally, once every two years (after approval of a jurisdiction's SRRE), the Board will review the jurisdiction's plan and program implementation to determine progress in meeting diversion mandates, required in PRC Section 41825.

## 1.2 Pertinent Legislation

### 1.2.1 Integrated Waste Management Act - AB 939

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (Act) (Sher, AB 939, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989 and subsequent amendments) was enacted in response to growing concern regarding management and disposal of solid waste. The Act adopted an integrated waste management hierarchy emphasizing waste prevention, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe disposal. By 1995, each city, county and region is required to divert 25 percent of its solid waste from landfills and transformation facilities, and 50 percent diversion is required by the year 2000 (PRC Section 41780). In addition to the diversion mandates, each city, county, and region is required to secure 15 years landfill capacity to ensure adequate and environmentally safe disposal. To achieve these mandates, each county or region is required to develop a comprehensive plan (Countywide or Regional Integrated

Waste Management Plans) which evaluates and describes needed diversion programs and other programs to meet the requirements of the Act. The integrated plans include a county or regional Summary Plan and Siting Element, and for each jurisdiction in the county or region, a Source Reduction and Recycling Element, a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), and a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) (PRC Section 41750).

### 1.2.2 Status Report - AB 440

AB 440 (Sher, Chapter 1169, Statutes of 1993) requires SRREs and NDFEs to be submitted to the Board according to the following schedule:

- For jurisdictions with less than eight years of disposal site capacity (total remaining capacity of landfills as of January 1, 1990, in the jurisdiction), by April 30, 1994;
- For jurisdictions with eight or more, but less than 15 years of disposal site capacity, by August 31, 1994; and
- For jurisdictions with 15 or more years of disposal site capacity, by December 31, 1994.

AB 440 also requires:

- Each local jurisdiction to submit a report to the Board summarizing their progress in achieving the diversion requirements at the time of submittal of the SRREs and NDFEs, or by October 1, 1994;
- The Board to prepare a form by December 30, 1993, for use in submitting the required information; and
- The Board to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 1995, summarizing local and statewide progress in achieving the 25 percent and 50 percent waste diversion requirements.

### 1.3 Status Report Form

In December 1993, the Board approved the Status Report Form (Appendix B). The form was prepared pursuant to PRC Section 41821(b)(1-3) to provide the Board with the following information from each jurisdiction:

- Any changes in the tonnage of solid waste disposed of by the jurisdiction from 1990 to 1994;

- Any changes in the tonnage of solid waste diverted through facilities or programs operated by the jurisdiction; and
- A status report on diversion program implementation described in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

The standardized form was developed to simplify the reporting process and to minimize expense and effort of local governments. The form also contained sections for a jurisdiction to explain or clarify the information they provided the Board.

On January 5, 1994, copies of the Status Report Form, including instructions, were mailed to every jurisdiction in the State. Each jurisdiction was required to submit the report at the time of their SRRE and NDFE submittal, or by October 1, 1994, if their SRRE and NDFE were due December 31, 1994. Jurisdictions were also requested to call the Board's Office of Local Assistance or Waste Characterization and Analysis Branch staff if they needed assistance in completing the form. Jurisdictions were provided a copy of the Board staff contact list in addition to the Status Report Form and accompanying instructions. The Status Report Form instructions stated that jurisdictions were not expected to undertake extensive efforts to provide the data, because this report is intended to be a "snapshot in time," and will not be used for enforcement purposes. The status report requirement was also discussed in the March 1994 issue of *Infocycling*, a quarterly newspaper published by the Office of Local Assistance, at workshops, at Local Task Force meetings, and at other local meetings.

During August and September 1994, Board staff called jurisdictions regarding the submittal of their status reports. On October 11, 1994, a reminder letter and another copy of the Status Report Form were mailed to 330 jurisdictions which had not yet submitted their reports. Although the statutory due date was October 1, 1994, the analysis is based on the data from the reports received as of November 4, 1994. The data collected from the Status Report Forms were compiled in a Status Report Form database for analyses. As of November 4, 1994, 382 of 527 jurisdictions (72.5%) had submitted their reports to the Board (Table 1-1).

**Table 1-1  
Status Report Submittal Rate\***

<b>REGION</b>	<b># of Jurisdictions</b>	<b>% of Statewide Population</b>	<b># and % of Jurisdictions Which Submitted the Report</b>	<b>% of Statewide Population Represented in the Report**</b>
<b>NORTH COAST</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>9/50.0%</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>20/58.8%</b>	<b>1.04</b>
<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>30/71.4%</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>90/83.3%</b>	<b>16.68</b>
<b>SAN JOAQUIN</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>48/60.8%</b>	<b>6.11</b>
<b>CENTRAL COAST</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>24/64.9%</b>	<b>2.43</b>
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>39.22</b>	<b>102/77.3%</b>	<b>30.32</b>
<b>INLAND EMPIRE</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>40/69.0%</b>	<b>6.66</b>
<b>SAN DIEGO</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>19/100%</b>	<b>8.41</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>382/72.5%</b>	<b>76.36</b>

\* Based on the data we received prior to 11/4/94

\*\* (% of statewide population) x (% of submittal rate)

Population Source: Department of Finance/Demographic Research Unit

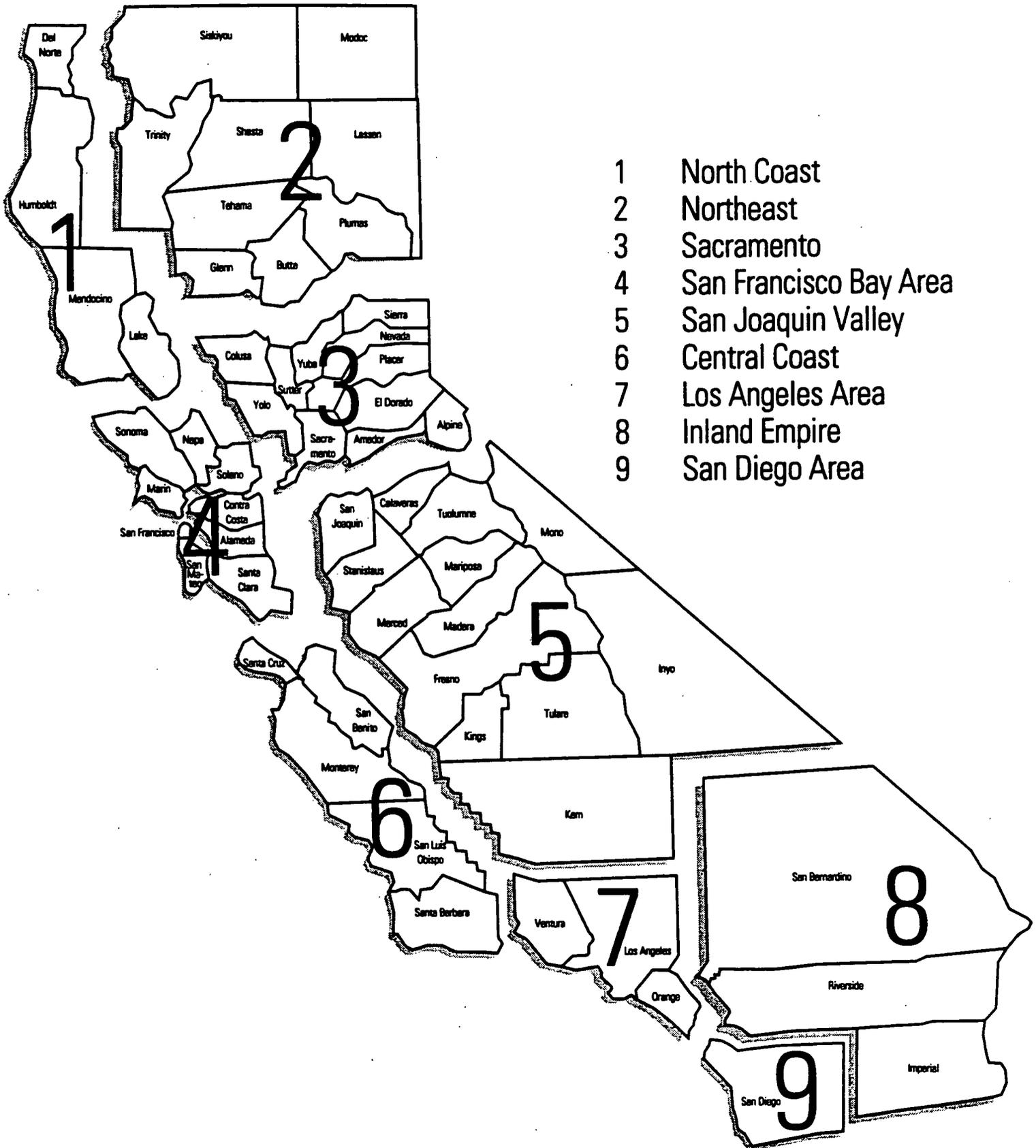
Even though this represents a significant rate of return, these data do not reflect actual diversion measurements for all jurisdictions, nor do they reflect program implementation for all jurisdictions.

#### **1.4 Organization of Report**

Chapter 2 focuses on solid waste disposal and diversion tonnage measurements for the base-year (usually 1990), actual disposal and diversion tonnage for 1993, and projected 1995 diversion rates. Chapters 3 through 14 discuss diversion program information statewide, by rural and urban counties, and by region. The nine regions originate from the Department of Commerce's "California Economic Regions" and include: North Coast, Northeast, Sacramento, San Francisco Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, Central Coast, Los Angeles Area, Inland Empire, and San Diego (Figure 1-1). Chapter 15 presents conclusions drawn from the data submitted. The appendices include pertinent legislation, a status report form and letters sent to the jurisdictions, regional summary data, summary of comments on programs provided by the jurisdictions, and a list of jurisdictions which did not submit the report. A glossary of terms is provided at the end of the document.

Figure 1-1

# Economic Regions



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **STATEWIDE PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THE 25 PERCENT DIVERSION MANDATE**

This chapter discusses changes in the amount of solid waste disposed and diverted from the base-year through 1993, on a statewide basis. This solid waste disposal and diversion update serves as a "snapshot in time" before the actual mandate year (1995) measurements are obtained.

Jurisdictions will measure actual compliance with the 25 percent mandate using total 1995 disposal tonnages collected using the Board's new disposal reporting system which will be in place by January 1, 1995. The results will be reported in jurisdictions' Annual Reports, submitted starting one year and 90 days after Board approval of each jurisdiction's final SRRE. Limitations of the disposal and diversion tonnage information submitted in the status reports are also addressed in this chapter. A statewide estimate summarizing jurisdictions' progress toward the 25 percent disposal reduction mandate for 1995 is presented.

#### **2.1 Tonnage Data Reported**

A status report form (Appendix B) was developed to provide jurisdictions with a standard format for reporting solid waste generation tonnage (which is the sum of disposal plus diversion), including:

- total tonnage disposed and diverted in their base-year (usually 1990 or 1991);
- tons of "excluded wastes"<sup>1</sup> disposed and diverted in the base-year;
- total tons disposed in 1993;
- total tons diverted, by diversion program, in 1993;
- an estimate of the tons to be disposed in 1995.

Jurisdictions were instructed to copy all the base-year tonnages from the jurisdiction's final SRRE, and to obtain calendar year 1993 jurisdiction-specific tonnage data from waste hauler(s) or solid waste facility operator(s) records, when available. Jurisdictions were also requested to report available diversion tonnage information for those diversion programs funded or operated by the jurisdiction.

---

<sup>1</sup> "Excluded wastes" are defined in PRC Section 41781.2 as agricultural wastes, inert solids, scrap metals (with the exception of tin and aluminum cans) and white-coated major appliances. Statute specifies three criteria that restrict jurisdictions' base-year diversion claims for these waste types. Statute requires disallowance of base-year diversion claims for these waste types until the Board receives documentation showing the jurisdiction has demonstrated it meets the three criteria.

Each jurisdiction was asked to complete the form using its available data. This request was made with the understanding that if any of the quantity data were not readily available, then that information need not be included.

## **2.2 Limitations of Reported Tonnage Data**

As mentioned above, jurisdictions were only required to report information that was readily available. As a result, some of the 382 status reports submitted were incomplete or contained inaccurate, and therefore, unusable, tonnage data. Examples of unusable data include:

- diversion plus disposal did not equal generation;
- disposal or diversion amounts that may or may not have included portions of self-haul, import, export or "excluded waste" amounts;
- joint or consolidated status reports that did not provide jurisdiction-specific tonnage amounts, or did not specify which jurisdictions were included;
- no tonnage data provided.

The reported base-year diversion amounts are usually a jurisdiction's "best estimate", as most jurisdictions used surveys of residential, commercial, and industrial recycling programs/activities to determine these amounts. Many private recyclers did not provide diversion information on a jurisdiction-specific basis, so jurisdictions also had to estimate diversion amounts based on population. Also, many jurisdictions could not accurately quantify diversion in the base-year, since measuring diversion, especially for waste prevention programs, can be difficult and costly.

Therefore, the remaining useable tonnage data represent 320 (61 percent) of all jurisdictions in the state and 67 percent of the State's population. Due to these factors, conclusions about the statewide 1993 disposal or diversion rate, or statewide projections of meeting the 1995 diversion mandate, can only be approximated.

## **2.3 Analysis of Reported Tonnage Data**

### **2.3.1 Base-Year Totals**

In an ideal sample, the base-year disposal, diversion, and generation tonnages in jurisdictions' status reports could be directly tallied to determine statewide solid waste amounts. However, because only 320 status reports submitted contained useable tonnage data (representing 67 percent of the state's population), tonnage totals represent only a sample of the actual statewide totals. The partial sample was fairly representative of the whole when compared to other known data sources. The sums of the jurisdictions' reported

base-year totals for disposal, diversion, and generation differed from those reported in the jurisdictions' draft SRREs and compiled in the Board's Waste Generation database, by approximately 1 percent. The disposal totals differed by only 3 percent from 1993 Board of Equalization (BOE) disposal and permitted transformation tonnage totals, for the same percent of the State's population. BOE disposal and permitted transformation will here after be referred to as BOE disposal.

The jurisdictions which did not submit reports are distributed throughout the state, in urban and rural areas and northern and southern California (see Table 1-1, for a regional distribution). Most counties did not have a complete submittal rate. BOE disposal tonnage information is only reported on a county basis, so it was not possible to confirm the tonnages reported by each jurisdiction in its status report with BOE data. For these reasons, analyses by jurisdiction, county, or region showing progress of these areas toward achieving the 25 percent diversion mandate were not attempted. Such analyses will be possible once the Board receives a complete set of annual reports from jurisdictions which have Board-approved final SRRES.

Other reasons for analyzing and presenting the data in this report on a statewide basis, versus a jurisdiction-specific basis include:

- Not every jurisdiction returned their survey form to the Board. In addition, the accuracy and completeness of data reported differed between the jurisdictions;
- A statewide level of analysis is more accurate, as accounting issues such as importing or exporting of waste from one county to another can skew county-by-county accounting, but does not affect statewide totals; and
- Diversion does not necessarily increase at a steady rate. New or expanded diversion programs may greatly increase the diversion rate. A jurisdiction may implement additional, or expanded diversion programs in 1994 or 1995, so a 1993 estimate for a particular jurisdiction may not accurately reflect whether it will meet the goal.

The Board's disposal reporting system will provide more accurate jurisdiction-specific tonnage data, and will be used to determine individual jurisdictions' progress toward reaching the diversion mandates.

### 2.3.2 Adjustment Method

Interpreting the change in disposal tonnage between the base-year and 1993 as being solely the result of successful diversion programs would be misleading, because population and economics also affect the amount of waste disposal and generation. California has experienced population growth and an economic recession the past few years, which impacts the quantity of waste generated.

To remove the influence of external factors on measuring the performance of diversion programs, the Board was required in PRC Section 41780.1 to develop an adjustment method<sup>2</sup> for all jurisdictions to use to estimate generation amounts in years after the base-year (the only year with measured generation amounts). The Board developed the method through a contract with Dr. Eugene Tseng of UCLA. The method is a standard calculation which removes the effects of changes in inflation, population, taxable retail sales, employment and special events<sup>3</sup> such as natural disasters, from a jurisdiction's base-year waste generation amount so the effectiveness of diversion programs can be measured. The adjustment method calculates the maximum allowable disposal tonnage for each jurisdiction to meet the 1995 and 2000 mandates. (See Section 2.6 for a more detailed explanation of the adjustment method).

Board staff used the adjustment method to estimate the 1993 generation amount for the reporting jurisdictions.

### 2.3.3 Calculating 1993 Diversion Rate Estimate

Based on status report data:

The statewide 1993 disposal tonnage in the status report database represents the total for only 61 percent of the jurisdictions. The useable 1993 disposal tonnage for the reporting jurisdictions was 21,271,144 tons. To calculate the 1993 diversion rate, one must first determine the difference between the 1993 generation and 1993 disposal amounts. There is no way to directly measure 1993 generation amounts. Waste generation was assumed to be unchanged, and the base-year generation amount was adjusted. The base-year generation tonnage for the reporting jurisdictions was 30,958,206 tons. Using the adjustment method to correct the base-year data for changes in population and economics, the estimated 1993 generation for the reporting jurisdictions was calculated as 27,902,723 tons.

Progress toward the 25 percent diversion mandate was calculated using the following generic equations:

1.

$$\frac{\text{actual 1993 disposal}}{\text{estimated 1993 generation}} = \text{XX\% disposal (1993)}$$

---

<sup>2</sup>Tseng, Eugene, Base-Year Solid Waste Adjustment Method Users' Guide, Waste Management and Recycling Program, University of California at Los Angeles Extension, 1994. Developed as part of the California Integrated Waste Management Board Interagency Agreement #IWM-C2074, 1993.

<sup>3</sup> Special events: No information is available on the quantities of wastes from special events (natural disasters) in 1993, so no adjustments were made for that factor.

2.

$$100\% \text{ generation} - XX\% \text{ disposal} = YY\% \text{ diversion (1993)}$$

Using the equations above and the values reported in the status reports, 1993 status report diversion is calculated as follows:

1.

$$\frac{21,271,144 \text{ tons}}{27,902,723 \text{ tons}} = 76\% \text{ disposal (1993)}$$

2.

$$100\% \text{ generation} - 76\% \text{ disposal} = 24\% \text{ diversion (1993)}$$

Based on these calculations, the estimated 1993 status report diversion rate for the reporting jurisdictions is 24 percent. If this sample of jurisdictions is representative of the State as a whole, then the 1993 statewide status report diversion rate would also be estimated at 24 percent. This number could be high as explained in Section 2.4, under the subsections discussing BOE and Status Report data limitations.

Based on 1993 Statewide Data:

The difference between statewide 1993 generation (adjusted base-year generation) and reported 1993 BOE disposal amounts was used to estimate a statewide diversion rate for 1993. The difference between estimated statewide 1993 generation (43,703,925 tons) and 1993 BOE disposal amounts (34,620,000 tons) shows an estimated statewide 1993 BOE diversion rate of 21 percent.

## 2.4 Statewide Diversion Projections for 1995

By examining the base-year diversion rates and the 1993 diversion rates, it is possible to project diversion rates for 1995. Projections were made using both status report data (see Figure 2-1) and statewide BOE data (see Figure 2-2). In both cases the diversion rate was assumed to continue to increase at the same rate as it increased from 1990 to 1993. The 1995 diversion rates were projected as follows: Using the status reports' 1993 disposal data, the 1995 diversion rate is projected at 32 percent; and using 1993 statewide BOE disposal, the 1995 diversion rate is projected at 25 percent.

### 2.4.1 Status Report Data, Figure 2-1

Line 1 on Figure 2-1 shows 1993 and 1995 diversion amounts based on data reported in the status reports. This line starts at the base-year diversion rate of 13 percent based on the tonnages reported in the jurisdictions' status reports.

The 1993 statewide diversion rate, based on the status reports submitted, is estimated to be 24 percent. This amount was adjusted to remove the effects of changes in population and economics since the base-year. This rate also includes 15 percent credit for excluded wastes calculated into the base (1990) rate, but is not corrected to remove any disaster-related wastes which may have occurred in 1993.

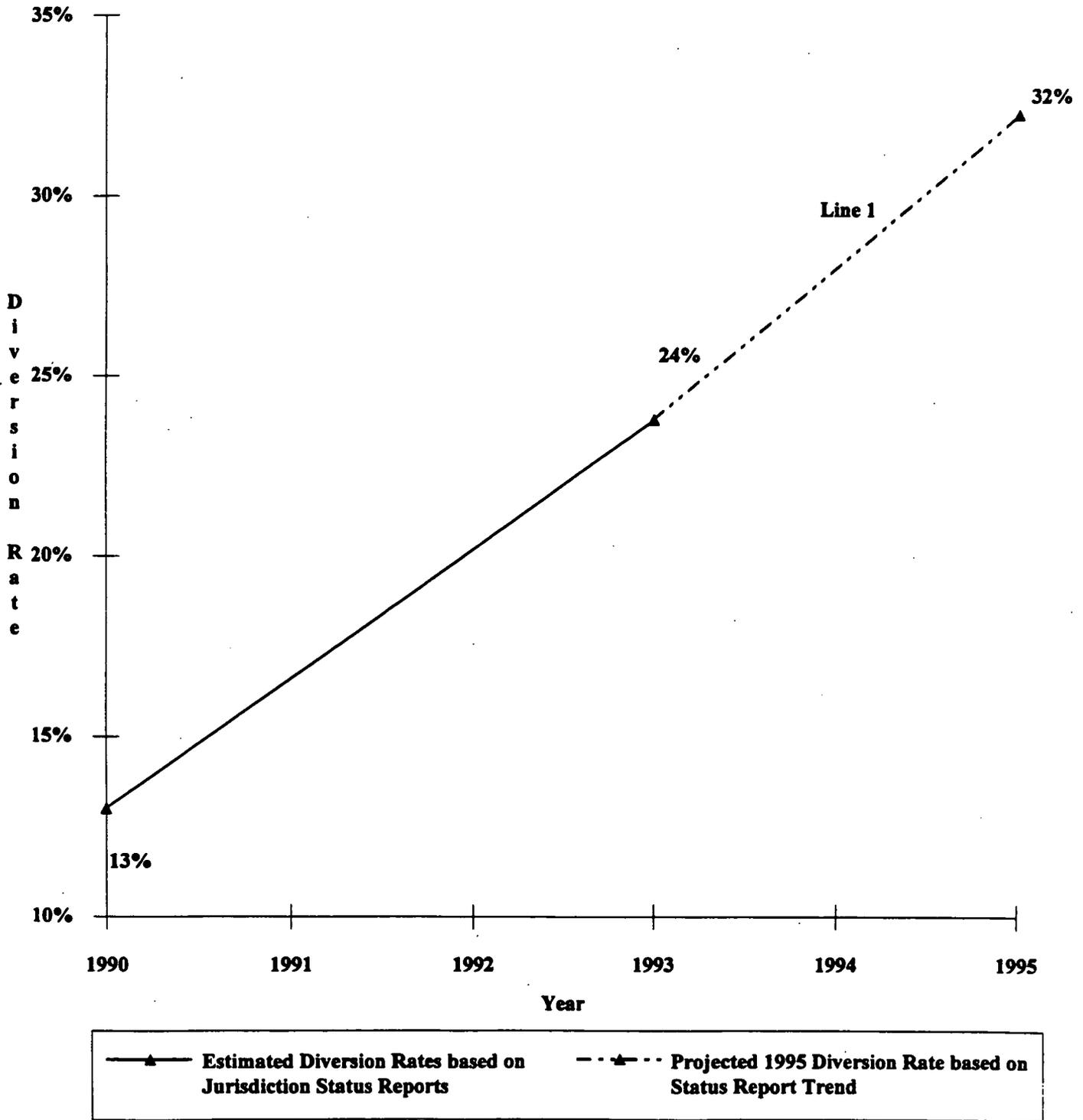
The projected 32 percent diversion rate for 1995 was calculated by making a straight line projection from the estimated increase in diversion between the base-year and 1993. The Board expects an upward trend in diversion because jurisdictions plan to implement more diversion programs by 1995 (see Chapters 3 through 14).

#### **Limitations with Status Report data:**

There are many limitations on the status report data used to develop the estimates shown on Line 1, in Figure 2-1, as listed below:

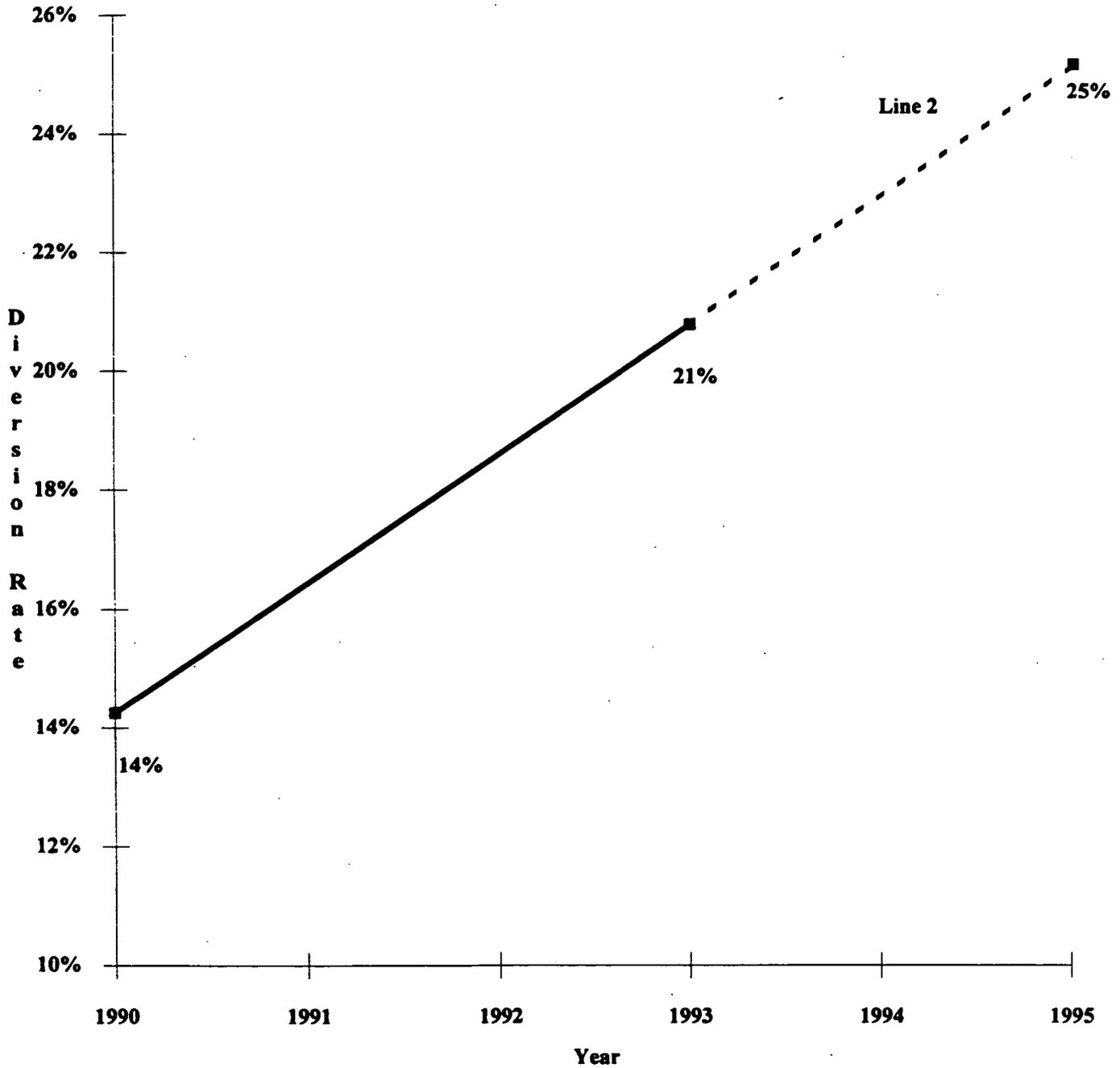
- Only 61 percent of the jurisdictions in California reported useable disposal tonnage data, because many of the status reports had too many inconsistencies in the data. Therefore, the study data actually represent 61 percent of the jurisdictions and 67 percent of the state's population. Straight line projections of the partial sample were used to develop an estimate of total statewide disposal for 1993, and the 1995 projection as well.
- The partial sample of data may not provide an accurate representation of the average jurisdiction's progress toward the 1995 diversion mandate of 25 percent. Jurisdictions which expect to achieve their diversion mandates may have been more likely to submit their status report data. The average diversion percentage projected by the sample may overestimate statewide diversion.
- Many of the jurisdictions did not include solid waste tonnage from self-hauled waste in their reported data, as it is difficult to accurately measure and/or document. Self-haul often includes not only residential waste, but also non-franchised commercial, industrial, and inert solid waste, such as construction/demolition wastes. Because self-haul waste often makes up between five and ten percent of a jurisdiction's waste stream, up to a five percent difference between status report figures and BOE numbers could be due to under-reporting of self-haul waste. The number of tons of self-haul waste missing from the total disposal amount is unknown.
- Jurisdictions were directed to provide the base-year waste generation amounts reported in their Final SRREs as the base-year tonnage amounts. The number of tons disposed, diverted, and generated may change when the Board reviews the final versions of the SRREs for accuracy and regulatory compliance.

**Figure 2-1**  
**Line 1 - Estimated 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995 based on**  
**Jurisdiction Status Reports**



**Source: Waste Characterization and Analysis Branch, CIWMB 11/4/94**  
**Line 1: Status Reports for 61% of the jurisdictions and 67% of the population of California.**

**Figure 2-2**  
**Line 2 - Estimated Statewide 1990 and 1993 Diversion Rates Projected to 1995**  
**based on Statewide Data.**



<p>—■— Estimated Statewide Diversion Rates based on Statewide Data</p>	<p>- - ■ - - Projected 1995 Diversion Rate based on Statewide Data Trend</p>
--	--

Source: Waste Characterization and Analysis Branch, CIWMB 11/4/94  
 Line 2: Statewide Data - CIWMB Database, BOE Landfill, and transformation estimates.

- Certain materials are excluded by statute from inclusion in the base-year generation and diversion amounts unless the jurisdiction meets specific criteria. The exact amounts allowed will not be known until the Board reviews the final SRREs. For this estimate, the Board used a conservative assumption that 15 percent of all excluded wastes claimed by jurisdictions in their base-year diversion amounts would be approved by the Board. If more jurisdictions meet the criteria, the base-year diversion and generation rates could increase.
- The Base-Year Adjustment Method formula used to adjust generation tonnage for changes due to increases or decreases in population and employment and taxable sales used preliminary 1993 estimates from the California Department of Finance, BOE, and Employment Development Department. The 1993 diversion rate could be higher or lower depending on the final numbers.
- The 1995 disposal estimates were developed by continuing a straight line projection of the diversion trend from the base-year to 1993.

#### 2.4.2 BOE disposal data Figure 2-2, Line 2

Line 2 on Figure 2-2 is based on BOE data to estimate the 1993 diversion amount. This line starts at the diversion rate of 14 percent based on the base-year generation amount in the Board's Waste Generation database.

The Board's Waste Generation database is a compilation of disposal and diversion data reported in jurisdictions' draft SRREs. In addition, the base-year diversion rate includes only 15 percent of all excluded wastes claimed as diverted in the base-year (see footnote number 1, page 6). Only those diversion claims that meet the "excluded wastes" criteria in PRC Section 41781.2 may be allowed to count as base-year diversion.

The estimated 21 percent 1993 statewide diversion amount was calculated using the 1993 statewide BOE disposal tonnage. The difference between 1990 and 1993 generation was adjusted for changes in population and economics. This diversion rate also includes the 15 percent credit for excluded wastes, but is not corrected to remove any disaster-related wastes which may have occurred in 1993.

The projected 25 percent diversion rate for 1995 was calculated by making a straight line projection from the increase in diversion between the base-year and 1993. This 1993 diversion rate was based on BOE disposal amounts. The Board expects an upward trend in diversion to continue because jurisdictions plan to implement more diversion programs by 1995 (see Chapters 3-14).

## Limitations with BOE data:

There are many possible limitations in the numbers which were used to develop Line 2 on Figure 2-2, including:

- The base-year waste generation numbers are taken from the draft SRREs. The number of tons disposed, diverted or generated may change in response to Board review of the final SRREs.
- The diversion rates include 15 percent of the diversion claimed by jurisdictions for excluded waste types. The addition of the excluded materials changes the base-year diversion from 13 percent to 14 percent. This is a conservative estimate of excluded waste diversion credit. If more jurisdictions meet the criteria for excluded waste diversion claims, the diversion rate could increase.
- 1993 numbers for population and economics (employment and taxable transactions) are preliminary estimates from the California Department of Finance, BOE, and Employment Development Department. The diversion rate could be higher or lower depending on the final numbers for population, employment and taxable transactions.
- Wastes produced by unusual events such as natural disasters are included in the BOE disposal tonnage. Some of these wastes are proposed to be excluded by the adjustment method. Excluding these wastes could reduce the disposal tonnage.
- A conservative method was chosen to project future increases based on an average of the diversion rates for 1990-1993. This method accounts for the possibility that the continuing recession could limit the future diversion rate.

## 2.5 Conclusions Regarding the Projections

Despite the numerous limitations in the data used to develop these estimates, the analysis shows that disposal tonnages are decreasing after removing the effects of changes in population and economics. This indicates that jurisdictions are making progress towards meeting the 25 percent diversion mandate. Both projections indicate that jurisdictions are likely to achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate.

The difference between the estimated 1993 diversion amounts based on the calculations made from status reports and those made on BOE disposal data is 3 percent. Figure 2-1 and 2-2 show a difference of seven percent between the 1995 diversion amounts based on the calculations made from status reports and those made on BOE disposal data. These differences may be attributable to the data limitations discussed for each line.

## **2.6 Future Tools for Measuring Mandate Achievement**

The Board has developed, and is in the process of developing, several tools which will improve its ability to measure progress made toward achieving the diversion mandates. The tools are described below. Two of these tools will be used by jurisdictions and the Board in measuring achievement of the 25 percent diversion mandate.

### **2.6.1 Adjustment Method**

This is a standard calculation that assists jurisdictions in removing the effects of changes in inflation, population, taxable retail sales, employment and special events from the base-year waste generation amount to any subsequent year so the effectiveness of diversion programs can be measured. This adjustment method calculates the maximum allowable disposal tonnage to meet the 1995 and 2000 diversion mandates. "Adjusted" tonnages will be submitted in jurisdictions' Annual Reports and will be compared to actual tons disposed to determine whether the jurisdiction has met the diversion mandate. The method was tested by a representative set of jurisdictions statewide and adopted by the Board in June 1994. The method is being written into draft regulations.

### **2.6.2 Disposal Reporting Regulations**

These regulations, adopted by the Board in October 1994, use solid waste disposal data reported by solid waste facilities and haulers. These disposal data will be sent to the jurisdictions that disposed the waste, and to the Board. The Disposal Reporting Regulations will be used to measure tons disposed by each jurisdiction in calendar year 1995 and each subsequent year. The disposal tonnage will be submitted in jurisdictions' Annual Reports and compared to the maximum allowable disposal tons calculated using the adjustment method to determine whether the jurisdiction has met the diversion mandate.

### **2.6.3 Uniform Waste Characterization Methodology**

Statute requires the Board to develop a uniform waste characterization method [PRC Section 41770(b)] for jurisdictions to use in conducting studies to determine the types and amounts of materials they dispose. This method is being developed through an Interagency Agreement with Dr. Eugene Tseng at UCLA. Part of the project will be to develop standard definitions for all material types to be used in future characterization studies, and in reporting of diversion activities. The uniform characterization method will be as standardized and simplified as possible for local jurisdictions to use. The new waste characterization data will be added to the Board's Waste Generation Database, and will enhance its accuracy and usefulness. Waste Characterization data from individual jurisdictions can be used by local governments and by the Board at the statewide level, to assess the success of existing diversion programs and plan new or expanded programs as needed. The data will also be useful in assessing market development and diversion assistance needs and opportunities.

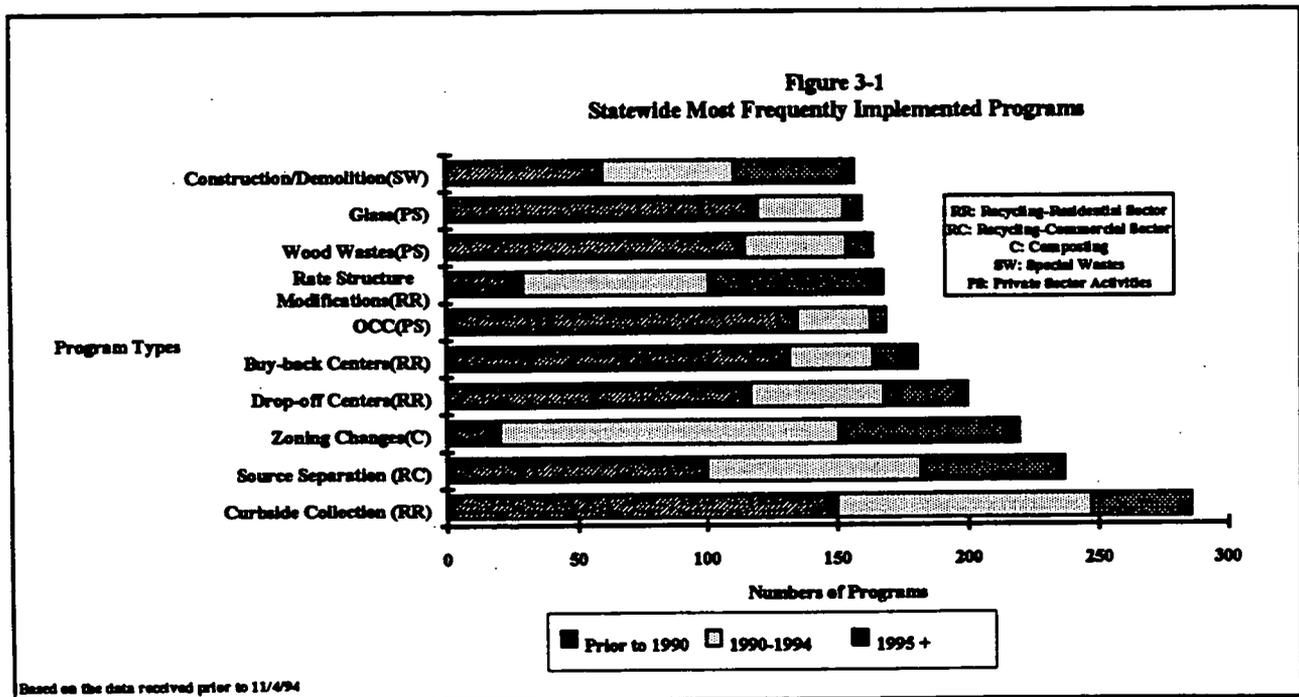
#### **2.6.4 Diversion Reporting Regulations**

**The Diversion Reporting regulations, also required by statute, will require recycling and composting facilities to submit periodic information to the Board on the types and quantities of materials which are sold to end-users, exported out of the state, or disposed. This information will be used for market development, research, planning, and related purposes.**

# CHAPTER 3 STATEWIDE PROGRAM DATA EVALUATION

## 3.1 Statewide Most Frequently Implemented Programs

All program type data, regardless of category, submitted by 72.5 percent of the jurisdictions was totalled to give a statewide list of the ten most frequently implemented programs (Figure 3-1). To show the changes in the number of diversion programs, especially those changes since the passage of the Integrated Waste Management Act (Act) (AB 939, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989), information is presented over three time periods. The time periods are: 1) programs existing prior to 1990, 2) programs implemented between 1990 and 1994 (after passage of the Act), and 3) programs that are planned after January 1995.



The ranking of the programs most frequently implemented statewide for each of the three time periods indicated in the status reports are as follows:

**Table 3-1**  
**Ranking of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Statewide**  
**Over the Three Reported Time Periods**

<b>Ranking of Programs Implemented Prior to 1990</b>	<b>Ranking of Programs Implemented 1990-1994</b>	<b>Ranking of Programs To Be Implemented After 1/1/95</b>
Curbside Collection	Zoning Changes- Composting	Zoning Changes - Composting
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Curbside Collection	Rate Structure Modification
Buy-Back Centers	Source Separation - Commercial	Source Separation - Commercial
Glass	Rate Structure Modification	Construction/Demolition
Drop-off Centers	Construction/Demolition	Curbside Collection
Wood Wastes	Drop-Off Centers	Drop-Off Centers
Source Separation - Commercial	Wood Wastes	Buy-Back Centers
Construction/Demolition	Construction/Demolition	Wood Wastes
Rate Structure Modification	Buy-Back Centers	Glass
Zoning Changes	Old Corrugated Cardboard	Old Corrugated Cardboard

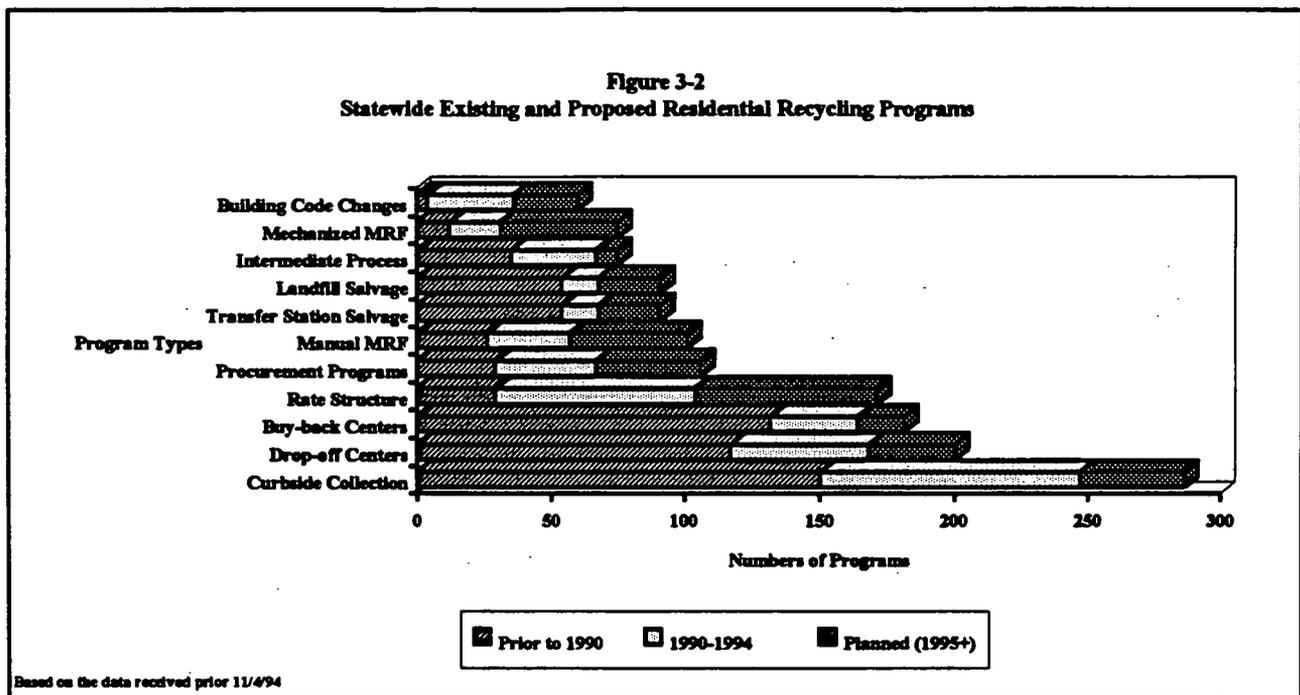
The glossary at the end of this document contains definitions for each of the various program types. Activities to reduce waste generation are included in these programs types. Zoning changes, rate structure modifications, and procurement policies for recycled content are considered waste prevention activities.

### **3.2 Residential Recycling Program Changes Over Time**

In order to evaluate the changes in diversion programs that have occurred since the passage of the Act, jurisdictions were to provide information on programs existing prior to 1990, programs implemented between 1990 and 1994, and programs that are planned for after January 1995. The status report form is divided into five program categories which are Residential Recycling, Commercial Recycling, Composting, Special Waste, and Private Sector Activities (Appendix B). The remainder of this section identifies the development of programs within each of these categories over time.

### 3.2.1 Residential Recycling Programs Existing Prior to January 1990

The eleven most frequently implemented types of residential recycling programs in existence statewide prior to January 1990 are included in Figure 3-2. Most dominant is the curbside collection program type with 150 programs. Buy-back and drop-off centers were implemented second and third most frequently with 132 and 117 programs, respectively. While programs of all types existed prior to the passage of AB 2020 (the bottle bill), the three areas where program growth occurred were curbside collection, buy-back and drop-off center programs. The latter two are likely due to the certification program, implemented by the Department of Conservation over the period 1988-1989.



### 3.2.2 Residential Recycling Programs Implemented Between January 1990 - January 1994

Since the passage of the Act, the number of residential recycling programs have continued to increase. Curbside collection programs continue to be the most frequently implemented program and increased by 65 percent over the 1990-1994 time period (Figure 3-2). As jurisdictions began to implement programs, the need to modify rate structures to encourage more recycling has become more pressing. This is reflected in the information submitted by the jurisdictions. Rate structure modification programs increased and became the second most frequently implemented program statewide during this time period. Prior to 1990, only 29 rate structure modification programs existed. During the period 1990-1994, 75 additional programs were implemented. This represents a 259 percent increase statewide in rate structure modification programs.

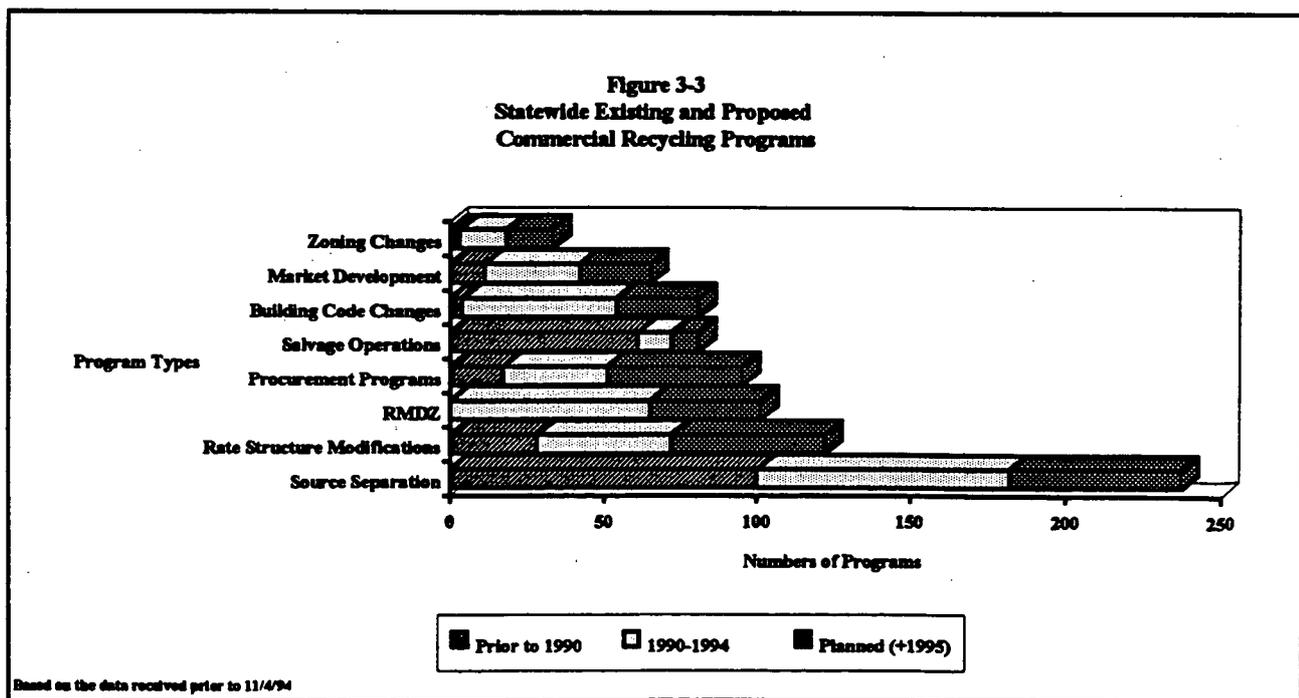
It is interesting to note that during this same time frame, procurement programs, drop-off centers, buy-back centers, intermediate process facilities, building code changes, manual and mechanized material recovery facilities (MRF) were implemented more frequently than transfer station and landfill salvage programs. This may indicate the jurisdictions' efforts to recover materials at the source for the recycling process. For definitions of terms see the glossary the end of this report.

### 3.2.3 Residential Recycling Programs Planned After January 1995

A review of Figure 3-2 indicates where jurisdictions anticipate program growth after January 1995. Rate structure modification programs appear to be the program type that jurisdictions indicated will have the most growth. With another 67 programs being planned statewide, many jurisdictions are indicating a continued need to restructure how their programs are financed. While an additional 39 residential curbside collection programs are planned, the 169 and 367 percent increases in manual and mechanized MRFs, respectively, will move curbside programs to the fourth most frequently implemented program after January 1995.

### 3.3 Commercial Recycling Programs Changes Over Time

The number of commercial recycling programs in existence prior to 1990, were added to those implemented between 1990-1994, and those planned after January 1995. Four program types have been or will be implemented most frequently on a statewide basis (Figure 3-3). Source separation, rate structure modifications, programs located within a RMDZ, and procurement programs are the program types that lead commercial recycling category statewide. For definitions of terms see the glossary at the end of this report.



### **3.3.1 Commercial Recycling Programs Prior to January 1990**

The eight most frequently implemented types of commercial recycling programs in existence statewide prior to January 1990 are indicated in Figure 3-3. The program most frequently implemented before 1990 are programs that require source separation (100 programs). These may be programs for waste streams such as old corrugated cardboard, glass, plastic, aluminum and food waste collected at commercial businesses. Even though source separation is not normally considered a stand alone program type, it is the one method that jurisdictions have most frequently identified for commercial recycling programs.

Sixty-one salvage operation and 28 rate structure program types were implemented second and third most frequently. These programs are followed in frequency by procurement programs (17), market development (11), building code changes (four), zoning changes (three). No facilities were located within a RMDZ prior to 1990.

### **3.3.2 Commercial Recycling Programs Implemented Between January 1990 - January 1994**

After the passage of the Act, source separation with 82 programs continued to be the program type that was most frequently implemented (Figure 3-3). Approximately 65 commercial recycling programs were reported as being implemented in a RMDZ as a direct result of the RMDZ designation. Building code changes and rate structure modification programs were the third and fourth most frequently implemented program types with approximately 50 and 44 programs, respectively. These programs are followed in frequency by procurement programs (34), market development (31), zoning change (31), and salvage operations (11).

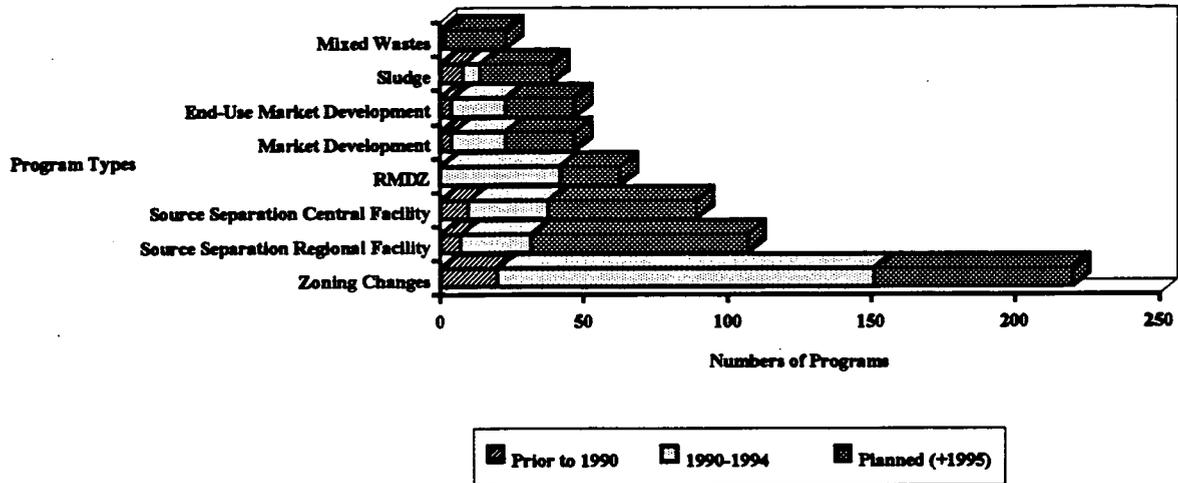
### **3.3.3 Commercial Recycling Programs Planned After January 1995**

With 55 programs slated to use the source separation method, jurisdictions have indicated that this program type will continue to be the most frequently implemented after January 1995 (Figure 3-3). The second most frequently implemented program type is projected to be rate structure modifications (50). This is followed by procurement programs with 44 programs, RMDZs with 36 programs, and building code changes with 27 programs. Similar to the period 1990-1994, market development (23), zoning changes (15), and salvage operation programs (nine) will be implemented but remain the least frequently implemented program types on a statewide basis.

## **3.4 Composting Program Changes Over Time**

The number of composting programs in existence prior to 1990, were added to those implemented between 1990-1994, and those planned after January 1995. Four program types have been implemented most frequently on a statewide basis (Figure 3-4). Zoning changes (220), regional composting facilities (107), centralized composting facilities (89), and facilities located within a RMDZ (63), are the program types that lead the composting program category statewide.

**Figure 3-4  
Statewide Existing and Proposed Composting Programs**



Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

### 3.4.1 Composting Programs Prior to January 1990

Prior to 1990, 20 jurisdictions had implemented zoning changes in order to site composting programs (Figure 3-4). This was the most frequently implemented program type prior to the passage of the Act. Centralized compost facilities (ten), followed by sludge composting facilities (eight), and regional compost facilities (seven) are the second, third, and fourth most frequently implemented composting program types implemented statewide prior to 1990. Market development (four), end-use market development (four), mixed waste compost programs (one) were the least frequently implemented program types. No programs were located within a RMDZ prior to 1990. For definitions of terms see the glossary at the end of this report.

### 3.4.2 Composting Programs Implemented Between January 1990 - January 1994

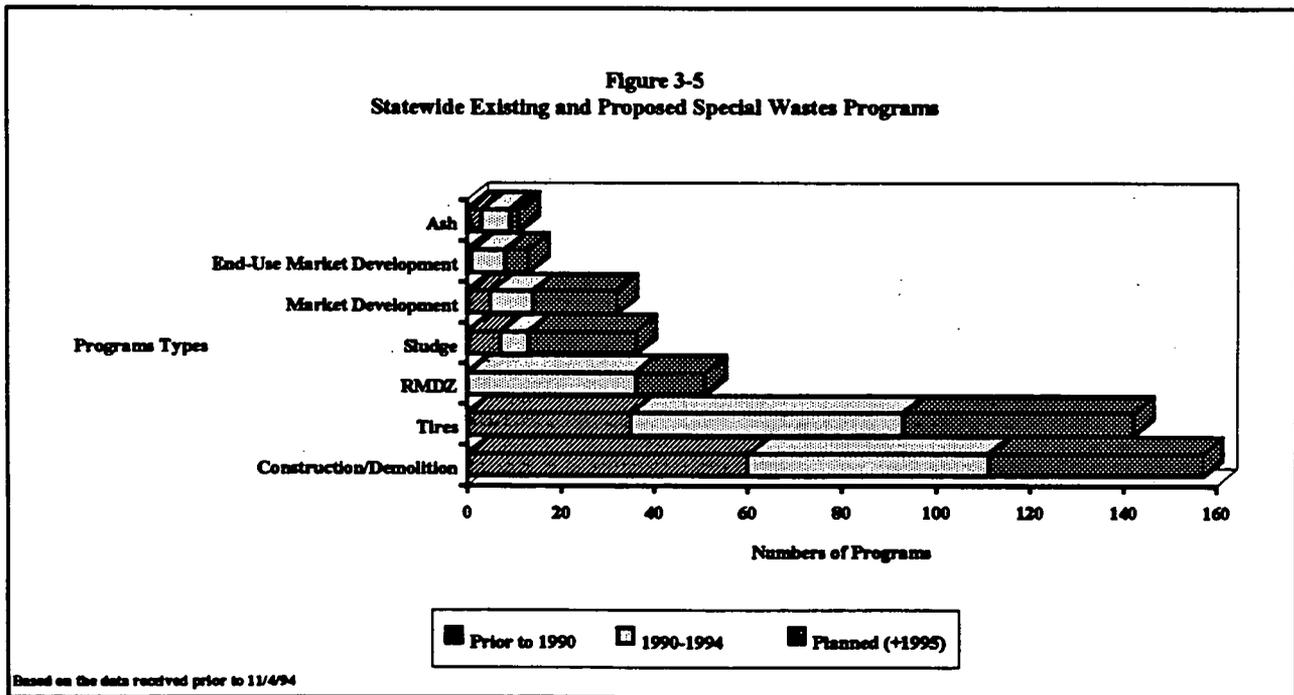
After the passage of the Act, the need for additional compost facilities resulted in approximately 131 jurisdictions implementing zoning changes (Figure 3-4). Also, the location of these facilities in a RMDZ has increased from none in 1990 to 42 facilities being located in a zone. There has been an increase in the number of central and regional compost facilities to 28 and 25, respectively, as well as an increase in market development and end-use market development program types (19 programs each). Six sludge composting facilities were established during this time period along with one mixed waste composting facility.

### 3.4.3 Composting Programs Planned After January 1995

Seventy-five jurisdictions indicate that the development or use of regional compost facilities will be the program type most frequently implemented for composting after January 1995. Zoning changes will still be needed with approximately 69 programs planned. The program type to be implemented with the third highest frequency is the centralized compost facility with 51 programs being planned. Jurisdictions anticipate a large increase in the implementation of sludge composting programs with 25 jurisdictions indicating the implementation of such a program. The remaining program types, market development (24), end-use market development (24), RMDZs (21), and mixed waste facilities (21) all are slated for increased program activity by the jurisdictions after January 1995.

### 3.5 Special Waste Program Changes Over Time

The number of special waste programs in existence prior to 1990, were added to those implemented between 1990-1994, and those planned after January 1995. Four program types have been, or will be implemented, most frequently on a statewide basis (Figure 3-5). Construction/demolition (157), tire (142), facilities located within a RMDZ (51), and sludge facilities (36) are the program types that lead the special waste program category statewide.



### **3.5.1 Special Waste Programs Prior to January 1990**

The program type most frequently implemented statewide for special wastes prior to 1990, was the construction/demolition program type with 60 programs (Figure 3-5). Thirty-five tire programs and seven sludge programs were the second and third most frequently implemented types of programs. Market development programs for special wastes were few, with only five programs statewide. Ash and end-use market programs were implemented the least frequently with three and one program, respectively. No programs were located within a RMDZ prior to 1990.

### **3.5.2 Special Waste Programs Implemented Between January 1990 - January 1994**

During the period from 1990-1994, tire programs (58 programs) became the most frequently implemented program type (Figure 3-5). Construction/demolition programs continued to be implemented with 51 programs identified. The jurisdictions indicate that 36 special waste programs were located within a RMDZ. Nine market development, seven end-use market development, six sludge, and six ash program types were implemented within jurisdictions.

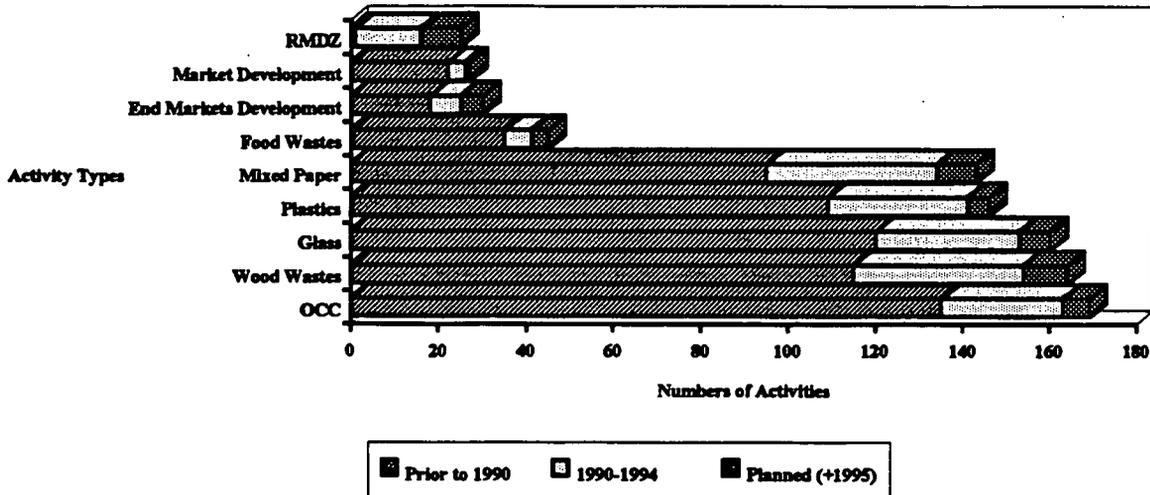
### **3.5.3 Special Waste Programs Planned After January 1995**

With 49 programs planned, tires continue to be the program type that jurisdictions plan to most frequently implement after January 1995. Construction/demolition programs, with 46 programs, will continue to be a dominant program. Of note, are the jurisdictions' plans to implement an additional 23 programs for sludge. This is almost four times the number of programs implemented during the previous two time periods. Market development and the use of RMDZs are anticipated by jurisdictions to increase in frequency to 18 and 15 programs, respectively. A few end-use market development (five) programs and ash (two) programs will also be implemented after January 1995.

## **3.6 Private Sector Activity Changes Over Time**

The number of private sector activities in existence prior to 1990, were added to those implemented between 1990-1994, and those planned after January 1995. Five activity (program) types have been implemented most frequently on a statewide basis (Figure 3-6). Old corrugated cardboard (169), wood waste (164), glass (160), plastic (146), and mixed paper activities (143) are the program types that lead the private sector activities category statewide.

**Figure 3-6  
Statewide Existing and Proposed Private Sector Activities**



Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

### 3.6.1 Private Sector Activities Prior to January 1990

Prior to 1990, the most frequently implemented (with 135 programs) type of private sector activity was the implementation of old corrugated cardboard programs (Figure 3-6). Glass and wood waste were second and third with 120 and 115 programs, respectively. Plastics and mixed paper were the next most frequently implemented private sector activities with 109 and 95 programs, respectively. Food waste activities (35), market development (22), end-use market development (18), and one program activity within a RMDZ were implemented by the private sector.

### 3.6.2 Private Sector Activities Implemented Between January 1990 - January 1994

During the period of 1990-1994, wood waste and mixed paper activities (programs) were implemented most frequently by the private sector, each with 39 programs implemented (Figure 3-6). Glass, plastic, and old corrugated cardboard programs contributed 33, 32, and 28 programs, respectively, to the total. As has been seen in each of the program category types, during the period 1990-1994, the use of RMDZs has increased. Fifteen jurisdictions indicated that private sector activities were occurring in a RMDZ. Seven end-use markets development, six food waste, and four market development activities were implemented by the private sector over this time period.

### **3.6.3 Private Sector Activities Planned After January 1995**

The data provided by jurisdictions indicate that the total number of private sector activities planned after January 1995 are fewer than the total number of programs implemented to date. The type of activity that is planned to be implemented most frequently (ten programs) after January 1995 is the wood waste program (Figure 3-6). With nine programs each, the mixed paper and RMDZ programs are to be implemented second most frequently. Next are the glass and old corrugated containers with seven and six programs, respectively. The remaining programs include: plastics and end-use markets (five), food wastes (four), and market development (one).

It should be noted that in the comments section of the report form, numerous jurisdictions indicated that they did not have knowledge of, or access to, private sector plans. Hence, it is anticipated that the figures for this section of the report are considerably underestimated.

## CHAPTER 4 URBAN VERSUS RURAL PROGRAM DATA

A comparison of specific program types within each of the five categories (residential recycling, commercial recycling, composting, special waste, and private sector) was developed for rural and urban jurisdictions. Rural jurisdictions, as used in this report, follow the definition in Public Resources Code Section 40184(a) and are counties with populations of less than 200,000 residents. There are 34 counties in the state that meet the definition of rural (Table 4-1). The population within these counties is approximately 7.8 percent of California's 31.96 million residents. The remaining 24 counties are considered to be urban.

Table 4-1  
List of California Rural Counties

County Name	County Name
Alpine	Merced
Amador	Modoc
Butte	Mono
Calaveras	Napa
Colusa	Nevada
Del Norte	Placer
El Dorado	Plumas
Glenn	San Benito
Humboldt	Shasta
Imperial	Sierra
Inyo	Siskiyou
Kings	Sutter
Lake	Tehama
Lassen	Trinity
Madera	Tuolumne
Mariposa	Yolo
Mendocino	Yuba

The number of programs most frequently implemented (programs existing by 1990 plus those implemented from 1990 - 1994) within each of the five program categories was converted to a percentage and compared for both urban and rural jurisdictions. The following sections describe these comparisons.

#### 4.1 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Residential Recycling Programs

The four most frequently implemented types, and percentage of residential recycling programs, in the rural versus urban jurisdictions, are as follows:

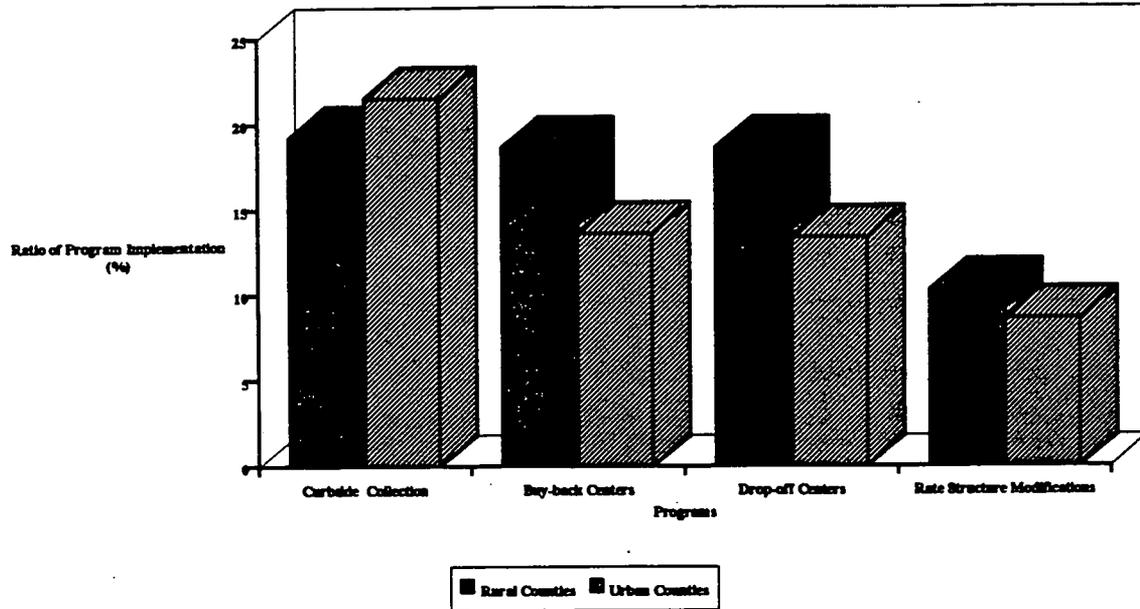
Table 4-2  
Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Residential Recycling Programs  
Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions

Type of Residential Recycling Program	Percentage of Rural Programs	Percentage of Urban Programs
Curbside Collection	19.2	21.5
Buy-back Centers	18.6	13.6
Drop-off Centers	18.6	13.4
Rate Structure Modifications	10.3	8.7

It is interesting to note that the type and relative distribution of the four most frequently implemented program types are similar for both rural and urban jurisdictions. The distribution of these four types of programs do not appear to be affected by either the total number of programs implemented rural (156 programs) and urban (868 programs), or by the distribution of the state population (7.8 percent rural) and 92.2 (urban).

Based on the data submitted, Figure 4-1 shows that within rural jurisdictions, curbside programs comprise approximately 19.2 percent of the total residential recycling programs implemented while curbside collection comprise approximately 21.5 percent of the total urban residential recycling programs. This figure also indicates that buy-back, drop-off and rate structure modifications make up a larger percentage of the total number of residential recycling programs in rural areas as compared to these same program types in urban areas.

**Figure 4-1**  
**Comparison of Residential Recycling Program Implementation**  
**in Rural and Urban Counties**



Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

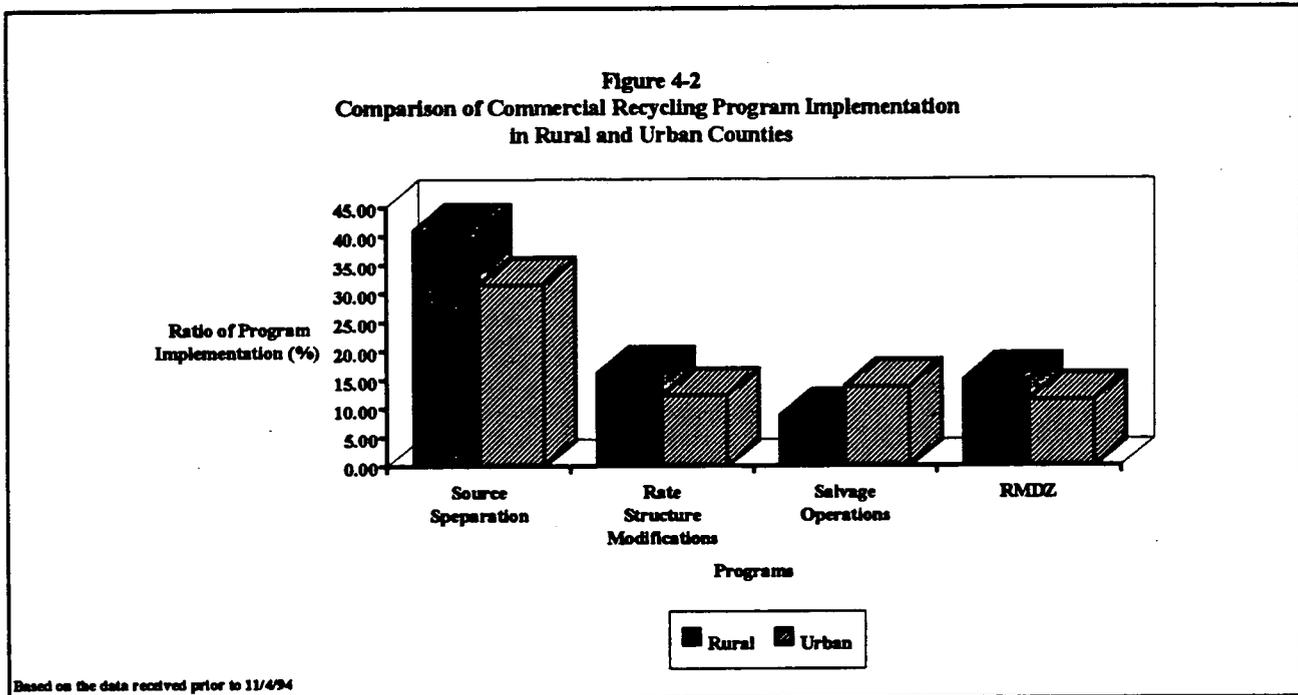
## 4.2 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Commercial Recycling Programs

The four most frequently implemented program types, and percentage of commercial recycling programs, in the rural versus urban jurisdictions are as follows:

**Table 4-3**  
**Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Commercial Recycling Programs**  
**Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions**

Type of Commercial Recycling Programs	Percentage of Rural Programs	Percentage of Urban Programs
Source Separation	40.7	31.5
Rate Structure Modifications	16.0	12.3
RMDZ	14.8	11.5
Salvage Operations	8.6	13.8

Comparing the percentages for commercial recycling programs between urban and rural jurisdictions indicates that programs using source separation account for approximately 40.7 percent of the commercial recycling programs in rural jurisdictions and 31.5 percent in urban jurisdictions (Figure 4-2). Of the other three most frequently implemented program types, rate structure modifications and RMDZs, on a percentage basis, are implemented more frequently in rural jurisdictions. Salvage operations are more predominant in urban areas.



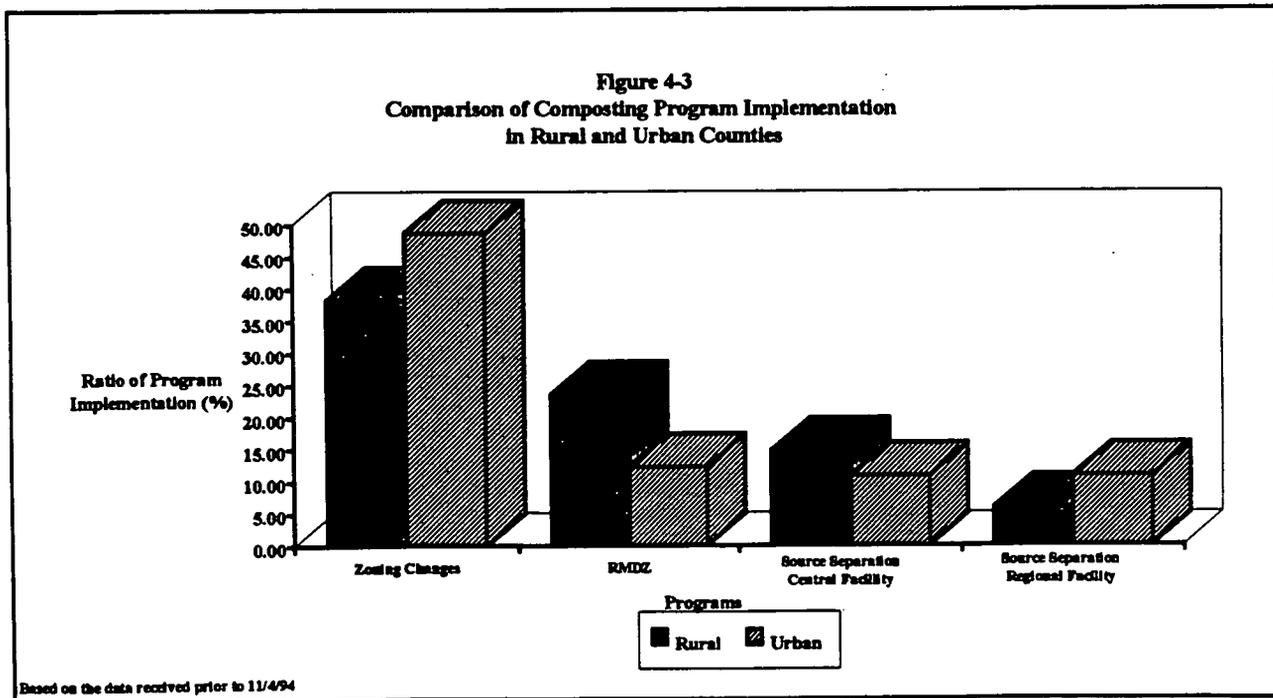
### 4.3 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Composting Programs

The four most frequently implemented types, and percentage of composting programs, in the rural versus urban jurisdictions are as follows:

**Table 4-4**  
**Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Composting Programs**  
**Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions**

Types of Composting Programs	Percentage of Rural Programs	Percentage of Urban Programs
Zoning Changes	38.2	48.7
RMDZ	23.5	12.3
Central Composting Facility	14.7	10.8
Regional Composting Facility	5.9	10.8

Figure 4-3 clearly indicates that the zoning change program type dominates the composting program in both rural and urban jurisdictions. Approximately 38.2 percent of the rural jurisdictions and 48.7 percent of the urban jurisdictions have implemented zoning change programs in order to site compost facilities. Of the other program types, rural jurisdictions have implemented, on a percentage basis, more programs within RMDZs as well as central composting facilities. Regional compost facilities are located more frequently in urban jurisdictions. For definitions, see the Glossary at the end of this document.



#### 4.4 Comparison of the Three Most Frequently Implemented Types of Special Waste Programs

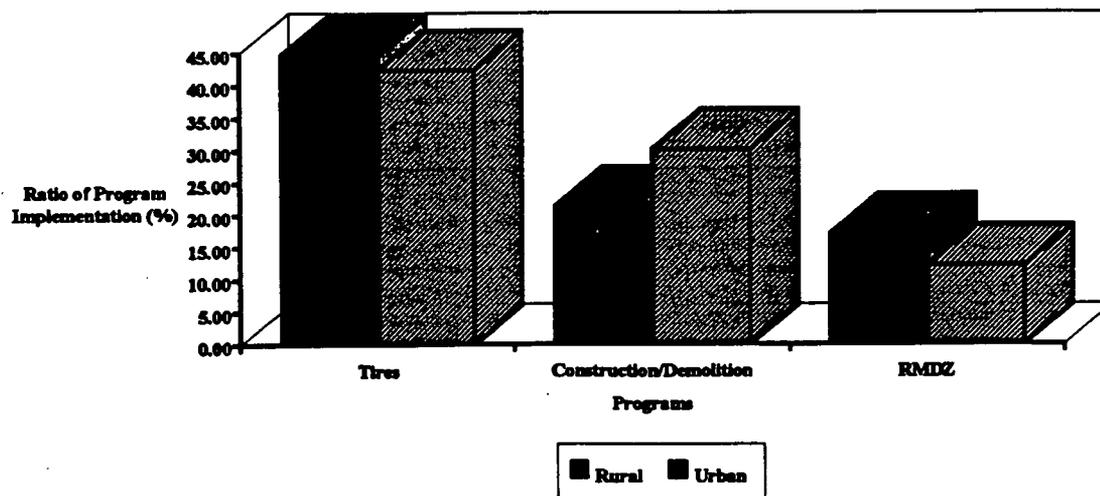
The three most frequently implemented types, and percentage of special waste programs, in rural versus urban jurisdictions are as follows:

Table 4-5  
Three Most Frequently Implemented Types of Special Waste Programs  
Rural Versus Urban Jurisdictions

Types of Special Waste Programs	Percentage of Rural Programs	Percentage of Urban Programs
Tires	44.7	42.4
Construction/Demolition	21.3	30.1
RMDZ	17.0	12.2

Tire programs are implemented at a slightly higher percentage, 44.7 percent, in rural versus 42.3 percent in urban jurisdictions (Figure 4-4). Construction/demolition programs are approximately 30.1 percent in urban counties versus 21.3 percent in rural counties. Compost programs are located within RMDZs approximately 17 percent of the time in rural jurisdictions as compared to approximately 12.2 percent in urban jurisdictions.

Figure 4-4  
Comparison of Special Wastes Program Implementation  
in Rural and Urban Counties



Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

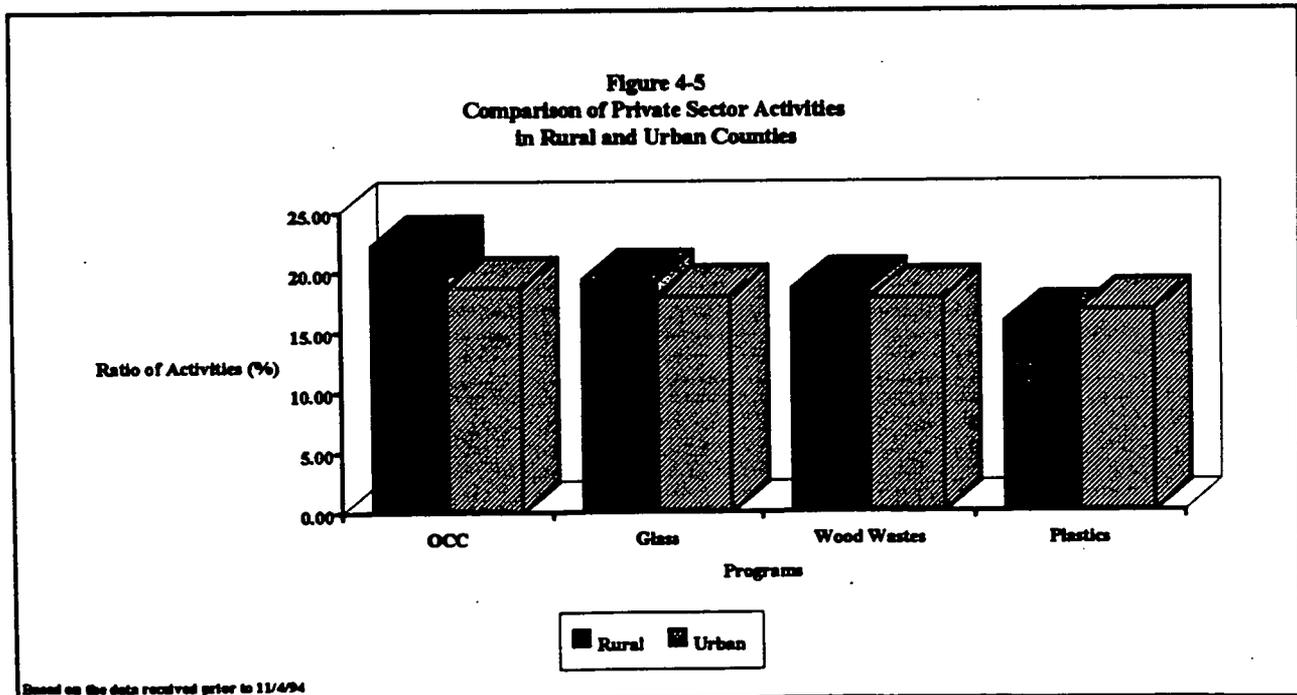
#### 4.5 Comparison of the Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Private Sector Activities

The four most frequently implemented program types, and percentage of private sector programs, in the rural versus urban jurisdictions are as follows:

**Table 4-6**  
**Four Most Frequently Implemented Types of Private Sector Activities**  
**Rural Versus Urban**

Types of Private Sector Programs	Percentage of Rural Programs	Percentage of Urban Programs
Old Corrugated Cardboard	22.1	18.7
Glass	19.3	17.9
Wood Wastes	18.6	17.8
Plastics	15.7	16.8

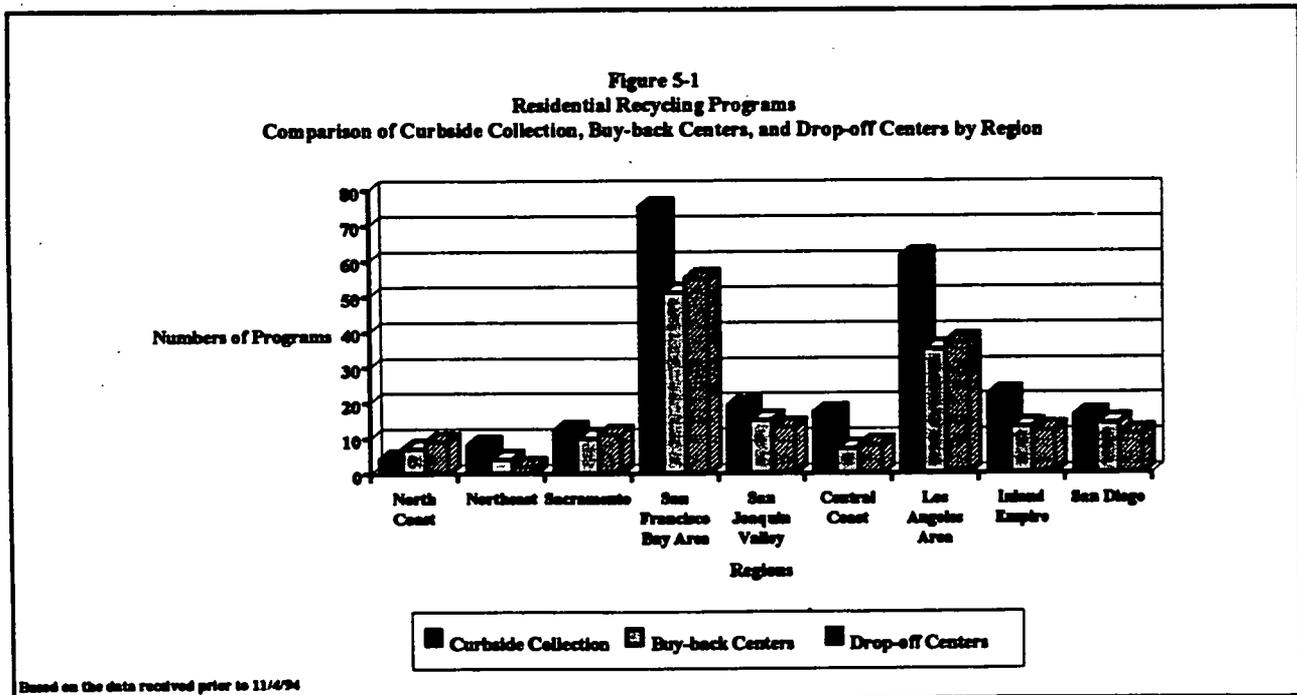
On a percentage basis, private sector activities in rural jurisdictions show a higher percentage of programs for old corrugated cardboard, glass, and wood waste, as compared to these same program types for urban areas (Figure 4-5). Only private sector plastics program type is implemented less frequently in rural versus urban jurisdictions.



## CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY REGION

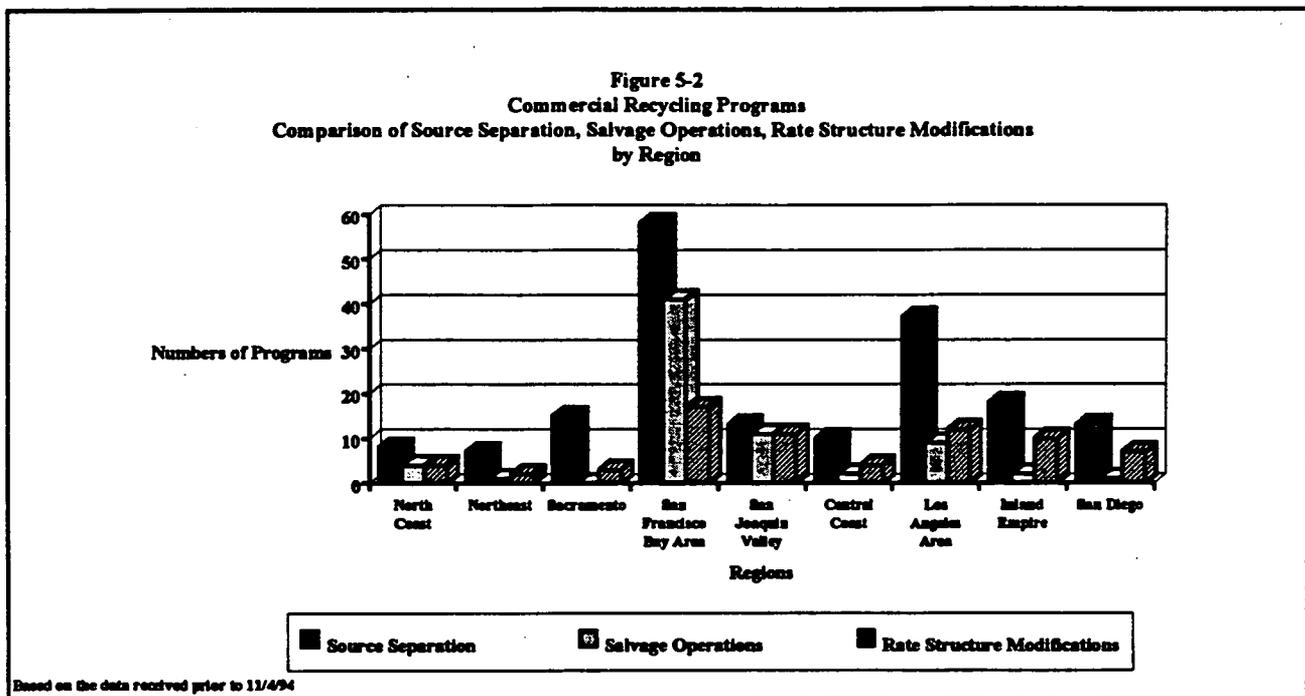
### 5.1 Comparison of the Total Number of Residential Curbside Collection, Buy-Back Centers and Drop-Off Centers

As would be expected, the regions of the state that have the larger populations and thus, the regions with higher population densities have implemented the largest number of residential curbside collection programs (Figure 5-1). From the data submitted and entered into the Board's computer database by November 4, 1994, the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, Inland Empire, and San Joaquin Valley regions are implementing most frequently the curbside collection programs. Drop-off centers are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Joaquin Valley, and Inland Empire regions. Buy-back centers are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, San Joaquin Valley, and San Diego regions.



## 5.2 Comparison of the Total Number of Commercial Source Separation, Salvage Operation, and Rate Structure Modification Programs

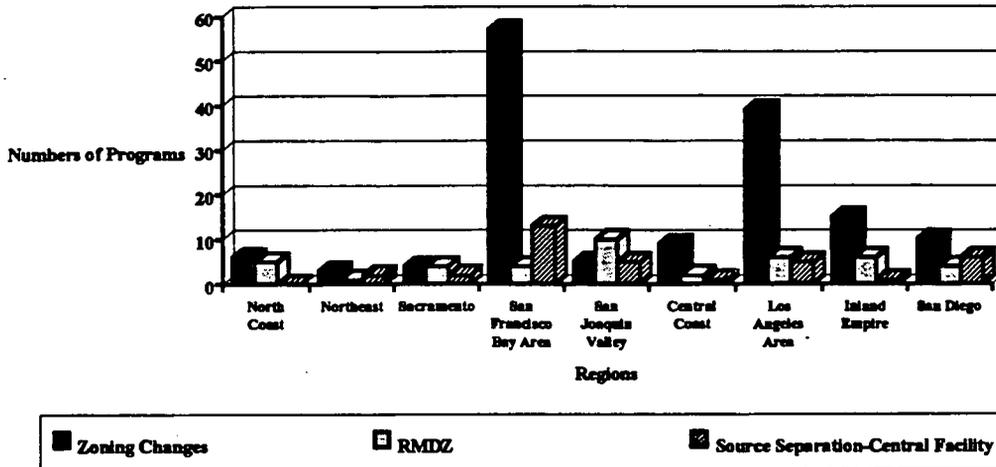
Commercial recycling programs using source separation are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles Area, Inland Empire, and Sacramento regions (Figure 5-2). Commercial salvage operations are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, and Los Angeles Area. Rate structure modifications are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, the San Joaquin Valley, and the Inland Empire regions.



## 5.3 Comparison of the Total Number of Composting Zoning Change, RMDZ, and Centralized Facility Programs

Zoning changes for compost facilities are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, the Inland Empire, and San Diego regions. The regions that identified the most facilities that are located in a RMDZ are the San Joaquin Valley, the Los Angeles Area and Inland Empire, and the North Coast regions (Figure 5-3). Centralized composting facilities are implemented most frequently in the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Diego, and the San Joaquin and Los Angeles regions.

**Figure 5-3**  
**Composting Programs**  
**Comparison of Zoning Changes, RMDZ, and Source Separation-Central Facility**  
**by Region**

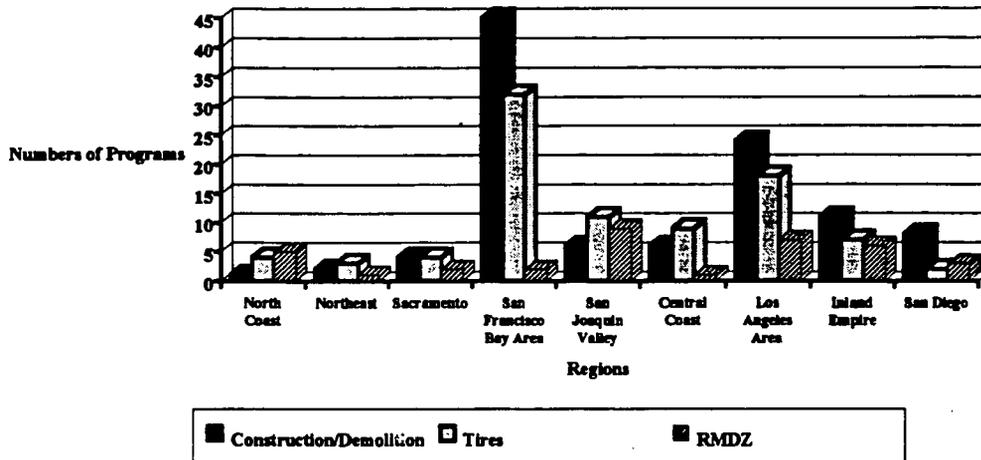


Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

#### 5.4 Comparison of the Total Number of Special Waste Construction/Demolition, Tire, and RMDZ Programs

Construction/demolition programs are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, the Inland Empire and the San Diego regions (Figure 5-4). Tire programs are most frequently implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, the San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast regions. Jurisdictions which indicated the most special waste programs located within a RMDZ are the San Joaquin Valley, the Los Angeles Area, the Inland Empire and the North Coast regions.

Figure 5-4  
**Special Waste Programs**  
 Comparison of Construction/Demolition, Tires, and RMDZ  
 by Region

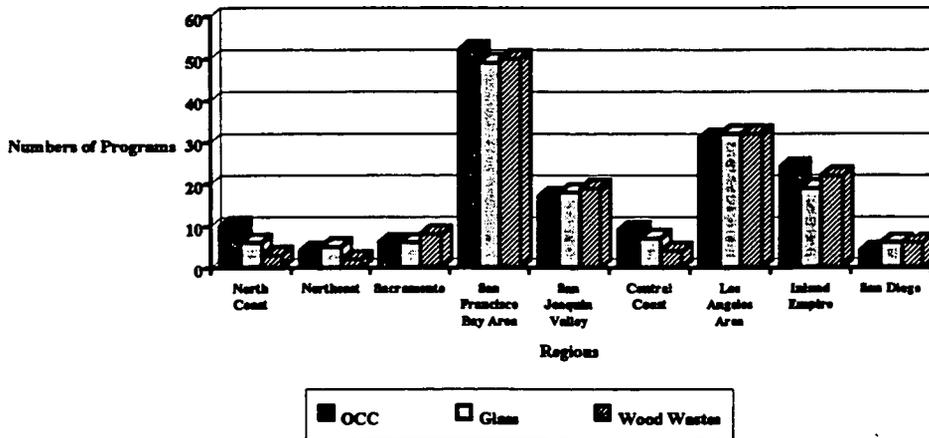


Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

### 5.5 Comparison of the Total Number of Private Sector Old Corrugated Cardboard, Glass, Wood Waste Activities

Old corrugated cardboard, glass, and wood waste programs are all implemented by the private sector most frequently in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles Area, the Inland Empire and the San Joaquin Valley regions (Figure 5-5).

Figure 5-5  
**Private Sector Activities**  
 Comparison of OCC, Glass, and Wood Wastes  
 by Region

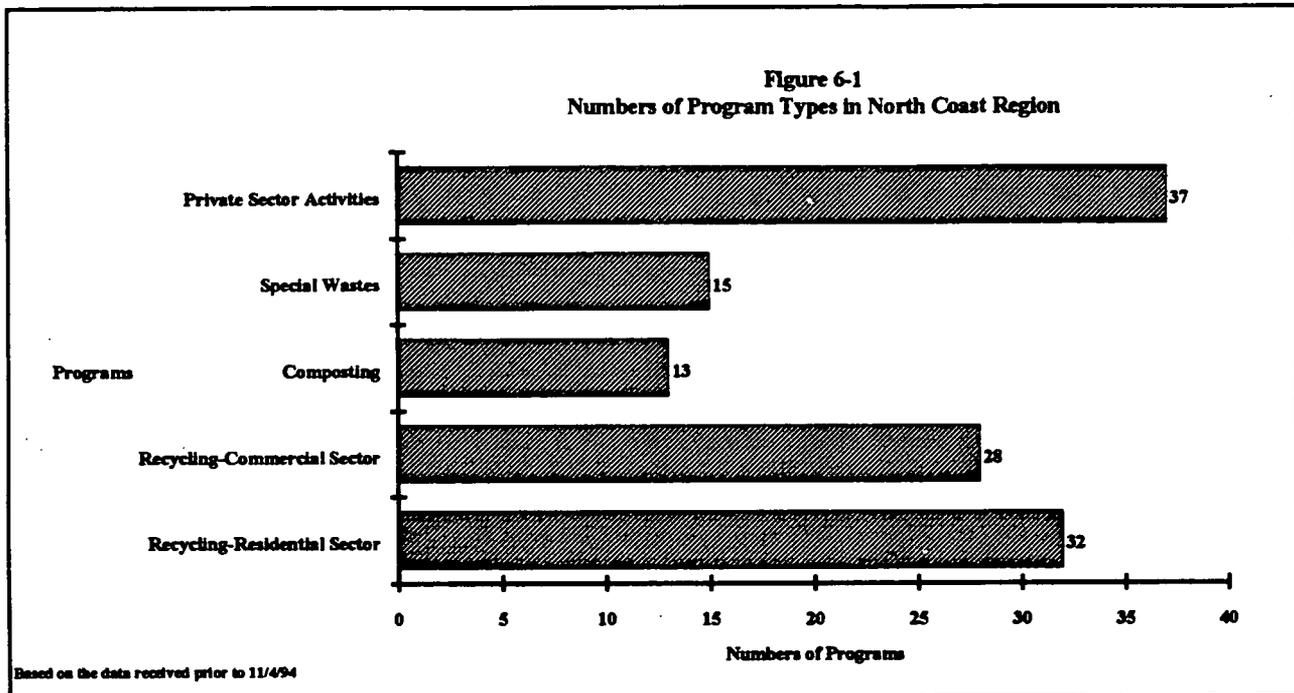


Based on the data received prior to 11/4/94

## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR NORTH COAST REGION

The North Coast region includes Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake and Mendocino counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by nine jurisdictions in the North Coast region are identified in Figure 6-1.



#### 6.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

##### Figure 6-1 Numbers of Programs Types in North Coast Region

From the surveys received, a total of 32 residential recycling programs have been reported as implemented within the North Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Drop-off Collection - (9)
- Buy-back Centers - (7)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (4)
- Curbside Collection - (4)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (3)
- Building Code Changes - (2)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (1)
- Zoning Changes - (1)
- Procurement Programs - (1)

## **6.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 28 commercial recycling programs have been implemented within the North Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (8)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (4)
- Building Code Changes - (4)
- Salvage Operations - (4)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Market Development - (2)
- Procurement - (1)
- Zoning Change - (1)

## **6.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 13 composting programs have been implemented within the North Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Change - (6)
- RMDZ - (5)
- End-use Market Development - (1)
- Sludge Composting - (1)

## **6.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 15 special waste programs have been implemented within the North Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- RMDZ - (5)
- Tire - (4)
- Sludge - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (1)
- Construction/demolition - (1)
- Ash - (1)
- Market Development - (1)

## **6.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

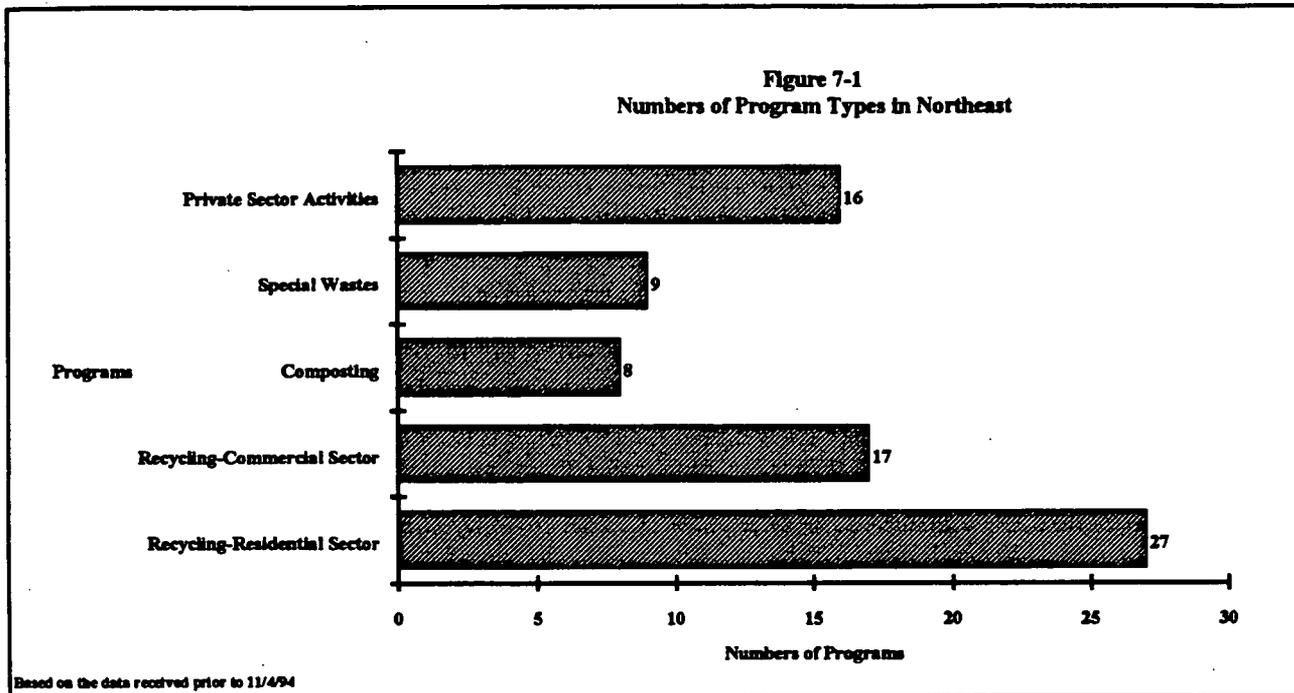
From the surveys received, a total of 37 private sector programs have been implemented within the North Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (10)
- Glass - (6)
- Food Waste - (5)
- Plastic - (4)
- Mixed Paper - (4)
- Wood Waste - (3)
- End-use Market Development - (2)
- Market Development - (2)
- RMDZ - (1)

## CHAPTER 7

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION

The Northeast region includes Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 20 jurisdictions in the Northeast region are identified in Figure 7-1.



#### 7.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 27 residential recycling programs are implemented within the Northeast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (8)
- Landfill Salvage - (6)
- Buy Back Centers - (4)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (2)
- Drop-off Centers - (2)
- Procurement Programs - (2)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (2)
- Manual MRF - (1)

## **7.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 17 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the Northeast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (7)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (2)
- Procurement Programs - (2)
- Salvage Operations - (1)
- Market Development - (1)

## **7.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of eight composting programs are implemented within the Northeast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (3)
- Centralized Compost Facility - (2)
- Market Development - (1)
- RMDZ - (1)
- End-use Market Development - (1)

## **7.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of nine special waste programs are implemented within the Northeast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Tire - (3)
- Ash - (2)
- Construction/Demolition - (2)
- RMDZ - (1)
- Sludge - (1)

## **7.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

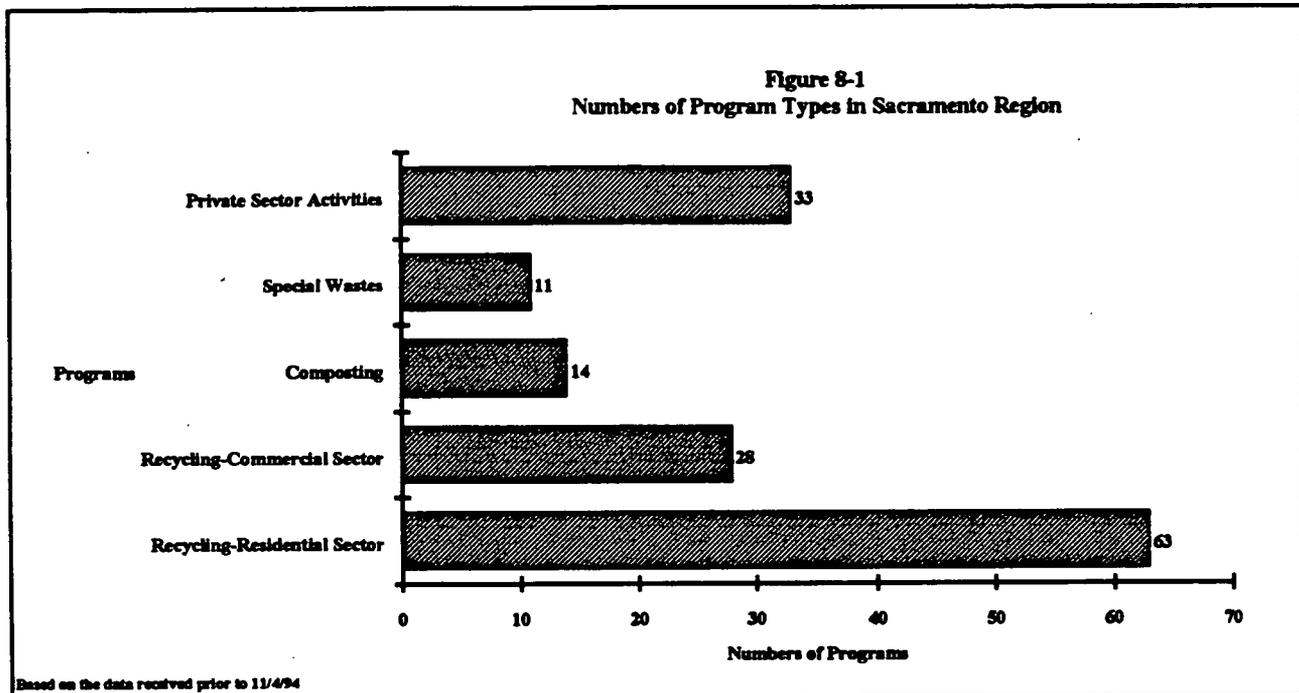
From the surveys received, a total of 16 private sector activities are implemented within the Northeast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Glass - (5)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (4)
- Plastic - (3)
- Wood Waste - (2)
- Food Waste - (1)
- Mixed Paper - (1)

## CHAPTER 8

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SACRAMENTO REGION

The Sacramento region includes Alpine, Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 30 jurisdictions in the Sacramento region are identified in Figure 8-1.



#### 8.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 63 residential recycling programs are implemented within the Sacramento region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (12)
- Drop-of Centers - (11)
- Buy-back Centers - (10)
- Manual MRF - (6)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (6)
- Landfill Salvage - (4)
- Procurement Programs - (4)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (4)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (3)
- Building Code Changes - (2)
- Mechanized MRF - (1)

## **8.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 28 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the Sacramento region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (15)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Market Development - (3)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (3)
- Procurement - (2)
- Building Code Changes - (1)

## **8.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 14 composting programs are implemented within the Sacramento region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Change - (4)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Centralized Compost Facility - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (1)
- Market Development - (1)
- Regional MRF - (1)
- Sludge - (1)

## **8.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 11 special waste programs are implemented within the Sacramento region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Tire - (4)
- Construction/Demolition - (4)
- RMDZ - (2)
- Market Development - (1)

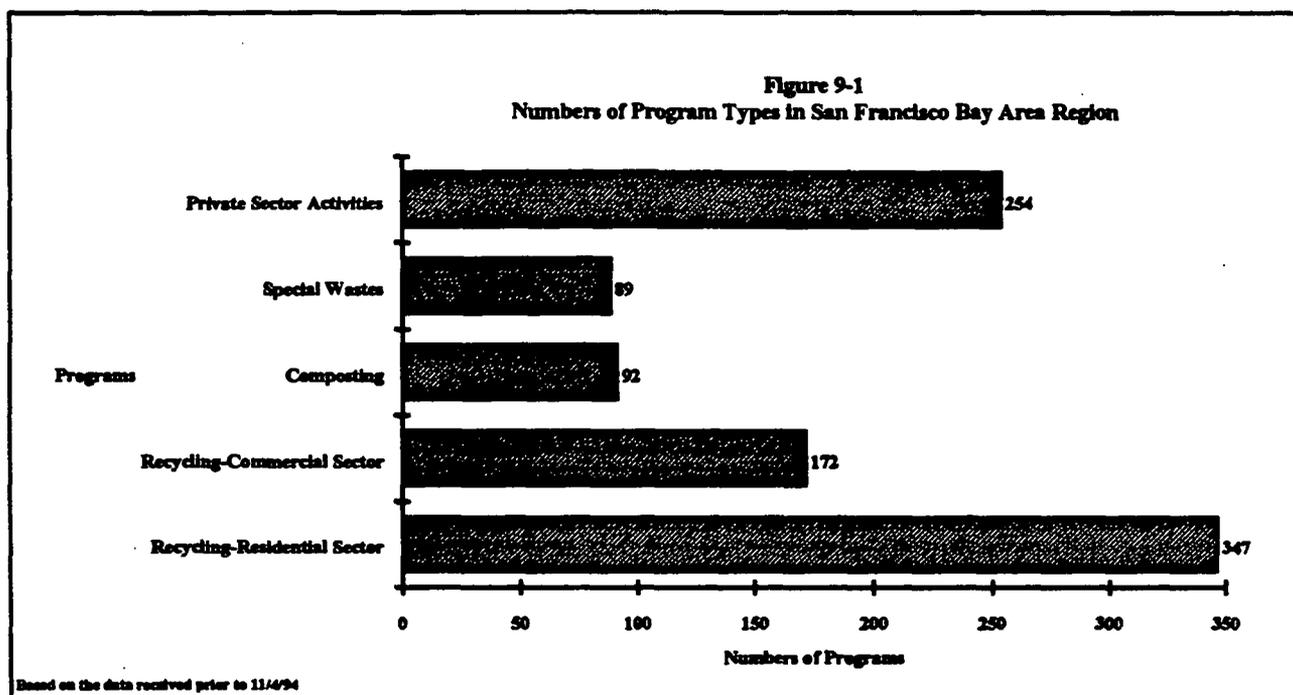
## **8.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 33 private sector activities are implemented within the Sacramento region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Wood Waste - (8)
- Glass - (6)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (6)
- Mixed Paper - (5)
- Plastics - (5)
- Food Waste - (3)

## CHAPTER 9 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA REGION

The San Francisco Bay Area includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 90 jurisdictions in the San Francisco Bay Area region are identified in Figure 9-1.



### 9.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 347 residential recycling programs are implemented within the San Francisco Bay Area region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (75)
- Drop-off Centers - (55)
- Buy-back Centers - (51)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (31)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (31)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (27)
- Procurement Programs - (23)

- Manual MRF - (19)
- Building Code Changes - (15)
- Landfill Salvage - (11)
- Zoning Changes - (5)
- Mechanized MRF - (4)

## **9.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 172 commercial recycling programs are being implemented within the San Francisco Bay Area region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (58)
- Salvage Operations - (41)
- Building Code Changes - (19)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (17)
- Procurement Programs - (16)
- Market Development - (14)
- RMDZ - (5)
- Zoning Changes - (2)

## **9.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 92 composting programs are implemented within the San Francisco Bay Area region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (57)
- Centralized Compost Facility - (13)
- Regional Compost Facilities - (9)
- Sludge - (4)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Market Development - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (2)
- Mixed Waste - (1)

#### **9.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 89 special waste programs are implemented within the San Francisco Bay Area region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Construction /Demolition - (45)
- Tire - (32)
- Sludge - (4)
- Market Development - (3)
- Ash - (2)
- RMDZ - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (1)

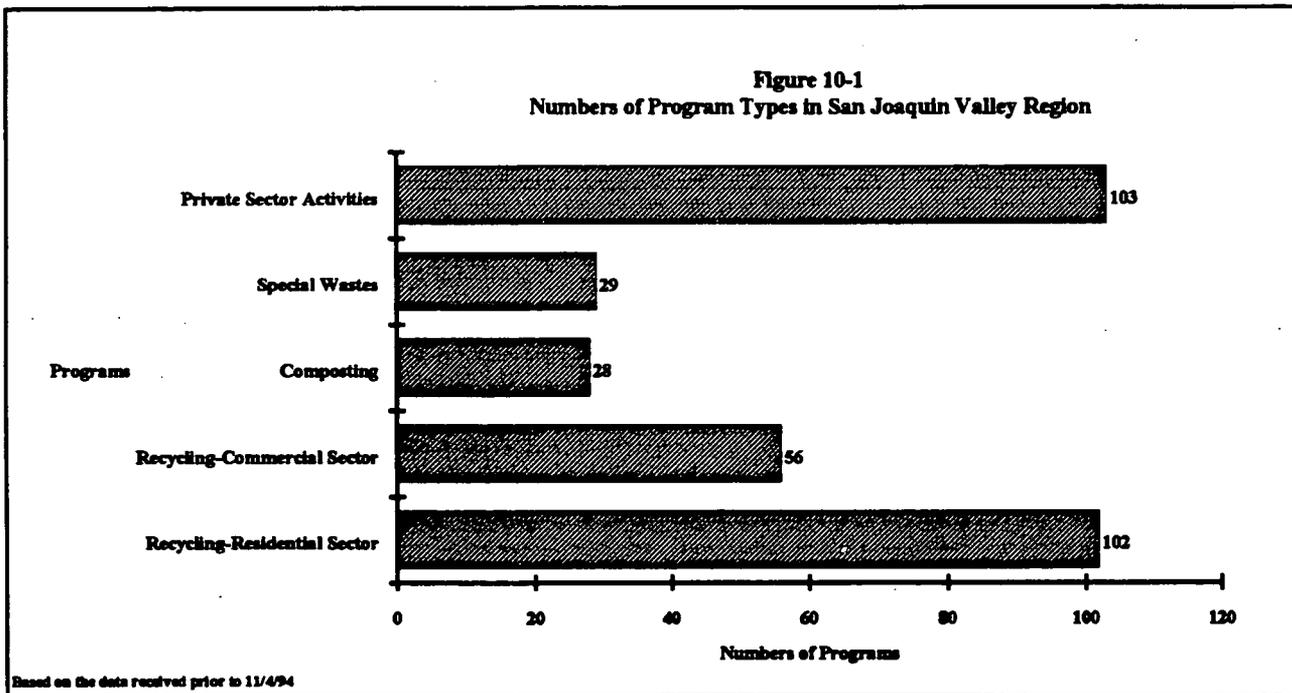
#### **9.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 254 private sector activities are being implemented within the San Francisco Bay Area region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (52)
- Wood Waste - (50)
- Glass - (49)
- Plastic - (47)
- Mixed Paper - (39)
- End-use Market Development - (12)
- Food Waste - (3)
- Market Development - (1)
- RMDZ - (1)

## CHAPTER 10 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION

The San Joaquin Valley region includes Calaveras, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare and Tuolumne counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 48 jurisdictions in the San Joaquin Valley region are identified in Figure 10-1.



### 10.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 102 residential recycling programs are reported as being implemented within the San Joaquin Valley region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (19)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (16)
- Buy-back Centers - (15)
- Drop-off Centers - (13)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (11)
- Mechanized MRF - (7)
- Landfill Salvage - (6)

- Manual MRF - (6)
- Procurement Programs - (5)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (2)
- Building Code Changes - (2)

## **10.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 56 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the San Joaquin Valley region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- RMDZ - (14)
- Source Separation - Commercial - (13)
- Salvage Operations - (11)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (11)
- Building Code Changes - (4)
- Procurement - (2)
- Market Development - (1)

## **10.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 28 composting programs are implemented within the San Joaquin Valley region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- RMDZ - (10)
- Centralized Compost Facility - (5)
- Zoning Changes - (5)
- Market Development - (3)
- End-use Market Development - (2)
- Regional Compost Facilities - (2)
- Sludge - (1)

## **10.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 29 special waste programs are implemented within the San Joaquin Valley region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Tire - (11)
- RMDZ - (9)
- Construction/Demolition - (6)
- Sludge - (1)
- Market Development - (1)
- End-use Market Development - (1)

## **10.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

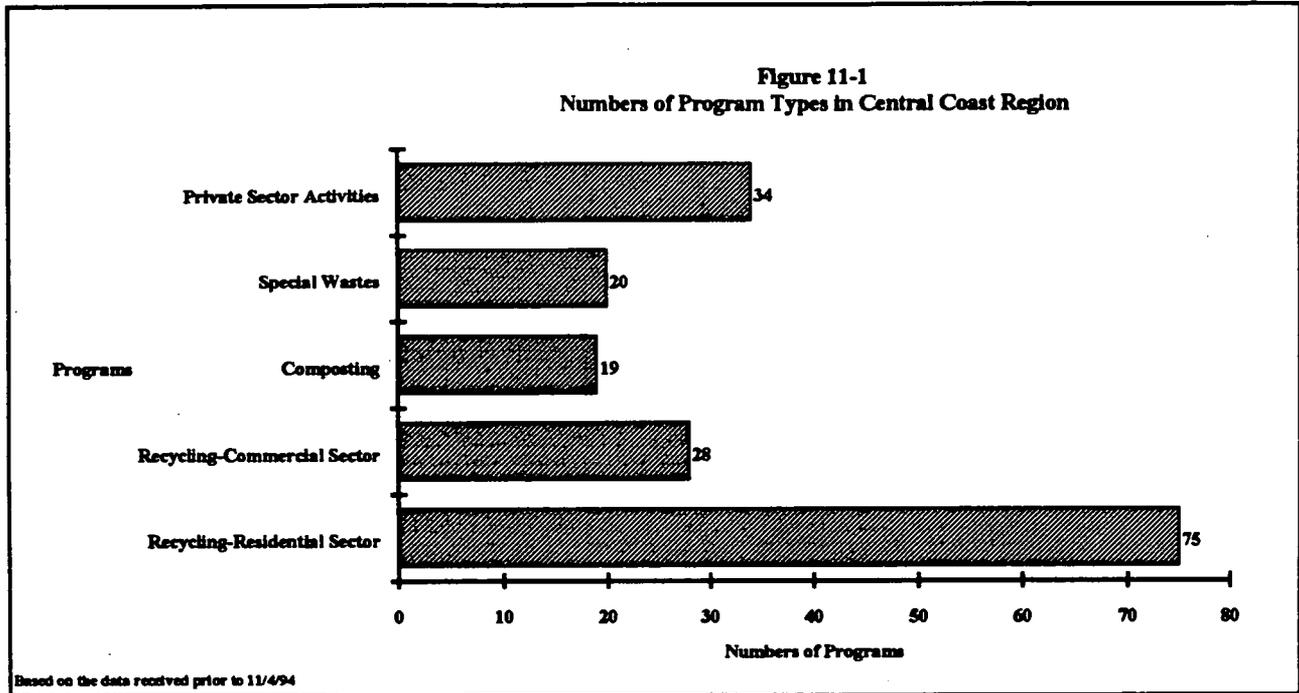
From the surveys received, a total of 103 private sector activities are implemented within the San Joaquin Valley region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Wood Waste - (19)
- Glass - (18)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (17)
- Mixed Paper - (17)
- Plastics - (16)
- Market Development - (12)
- Food Waste - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (1)
- RMDZ - (1)

# CHAPTER 11

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

The Central Coast region includes Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. The program types and total number of programs reported by 24 jurisdictions in the Central Coast region are identified in Figure 11-1.



### 11.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 75 residential recycling programs are implemented within the Central Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (17)
- Manual MRF - (9)
- Drop-off Centers - (8)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (8)
- Buy-back Centers - (7)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (7)
- Landfill Salvage - (7)
- Procurement Programs - (4)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (3)

- Mechanized MRF - (2)
- Building Code Changes - (2)
- Zoning Changes - (1)

## **11.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 28 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the Central Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (10)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (4)
- Building Code Changes - (3)
- Market Development - (2)
- Procurement - (2)
- Salvage Operations - (2)
- Zoning Changes - (1)

## **11.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 19 composting programs are implemented within the Central Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (9)
- End-use Market Development - (3)
- Sludge - (2)
- Market Development - (2)
- RMDZ - (2)
- Central Compost Facility - (1)

## **11.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 20 special waste programs are implemented within the Central Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Tire - (9)
- Construction/Demolition - (6)
- Sludge - (4)
- RMDZ - (1)

## **11.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

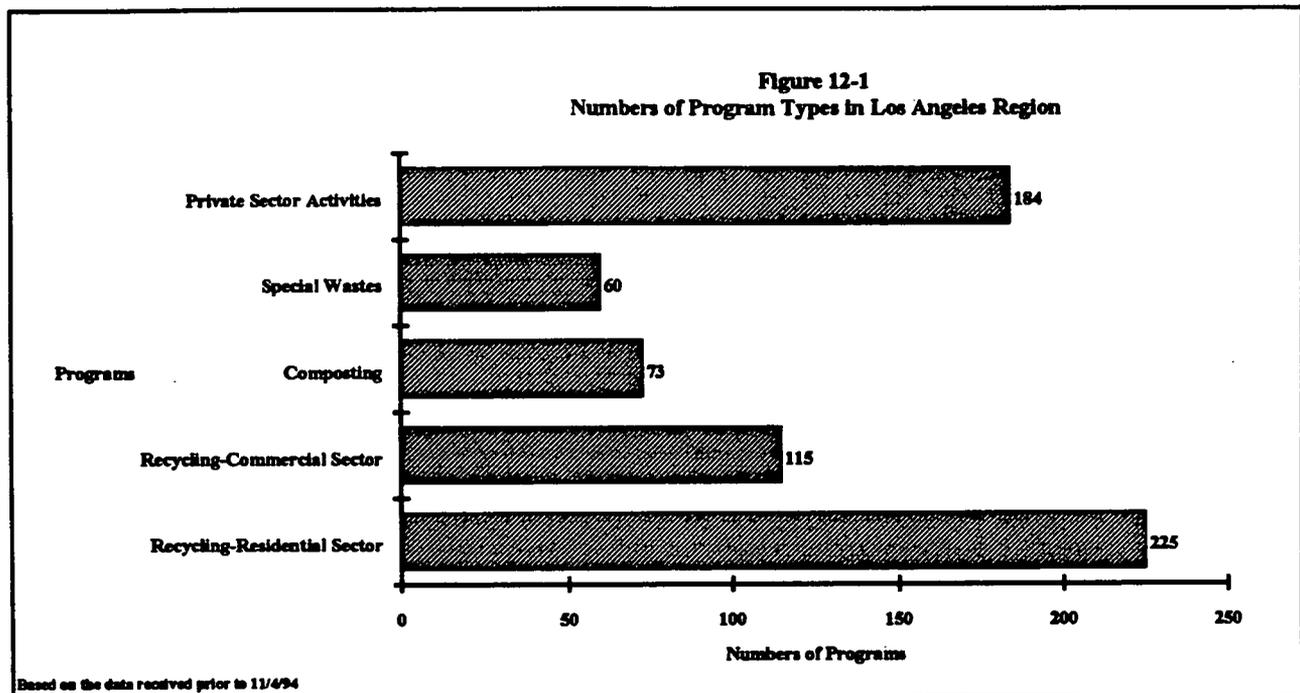
From the surveys received, a total of 34 private sector activities are implemented within the Central Coast region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (9)
- Mixed Paper - (7)
- Glass - (7)
- Plastics - (5)
- Wood Waste - (4)
- Food Waste - (1)
- RMDZ - (1)

## CHAPTER 12

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE LOS ANGELES REGION

The Los Angeles region includes Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 102 jurisdictions in the Los Angeles region are identified in Figure 12-1.



#### 12.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 225 residential recycling programs are implemented within the Los Angeles region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (61)
- Drop-off Centers - (37)
- Buy back Centers - (35)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (20)
- Procurement Programs - (15)
- Transfer Station Salvage - (11)
- Manual MRF - (10)
- Zoning Changes - (8)

- Mechanized MRF - (8)
- Landfill Salvage - (7)
- Building Code Changes - (7)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (6)

## **12.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 115 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the Los Angeles region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - (37)
- Procurement - (17)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (12)
- RMDZ - (12)
- Zoning Changes - (10)
- Market Development - (9)
- Building Code Changes - (9)
- Salvage Operations - (9)

## **12.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 73 composting programs are implemented within the Los Angeles region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (39)
- Regional Compost Facility - (12)
- Market Development - (7)
- RMDZ - (6)
- Central Compost Facility - (5)
- Market Development - (2)
- Sludge - (2)

## **12.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 60 special waste programs are implemented within the Los Angeles region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Construction/Demolition - (24)
- Tires - (18)
- RMDZ - (7)
- Market Development - (5)
- Ash - (3)
- End-use Market Development - (3)

## **12.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

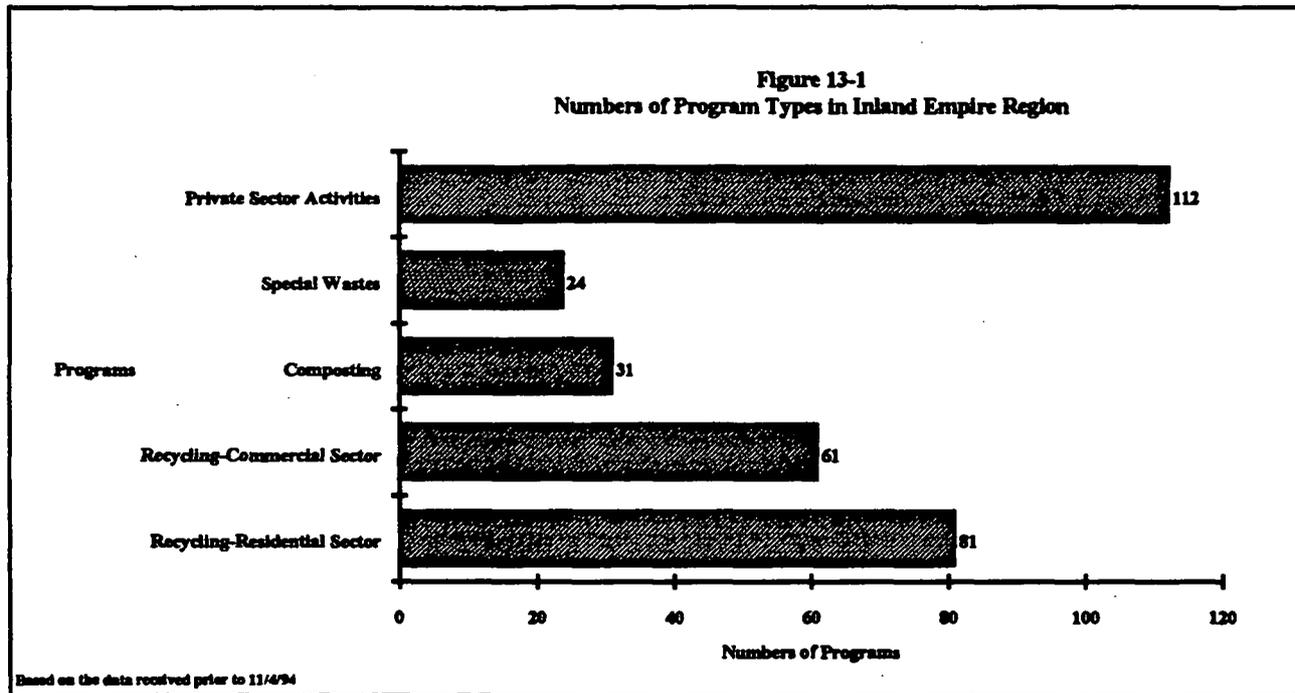
From the surveys received, a total of 184 private sector activities are implemented within the Los Angeles region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Glass - (32)
- Wood Waste - (32)
- Mixed Paper - (31)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (31)
- Plastics - (30)
- Food Waste - (19)
- RMDZ - (4)
- Market Development -(3)
- End-use Market Development - (2)

## CHAPTER 13

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE INLAND EMPIRE REGION

The Inland Empire region includes Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The program types and total number of programs reported by 40 jurisdictions in the Inland Empire region are identified in Figure 13-1.



#### 13.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 81 residential recycling programs are implemented within the Inland Empire region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (22)
- Buy-back Centers - (13)
- Drop-off Collection - (12)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (12)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (7)
- Landfill Salvage - (6)
- Building Code Changes - (3)
- Mechanized MRF - (2)
- Procurement Programs - (2)
- Zoning Changes - (2)

### **13.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 61 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the Inland Empire region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (18)
- Building Code Changes - (11)
- RMDZ - (11)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (10)
- Market Development - (5)
- Procurement - (4)
- Salvage Operations - (2)

### **13.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 31 composting programs are implemented within the Inland Empire region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (15)
- RMDZ - (6)
- Market Development - (3)
- Regional Compost Facilities - (3)
- Sludge - (2)
- Central Compost Facility - (1)
- Mixed Waste - (1)

### **13.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 24 special waste programs are implemented within the Inland Empire region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Construction/Demolition - (11)
- Tires - (7)
- RMDZ - (6)

### **13.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

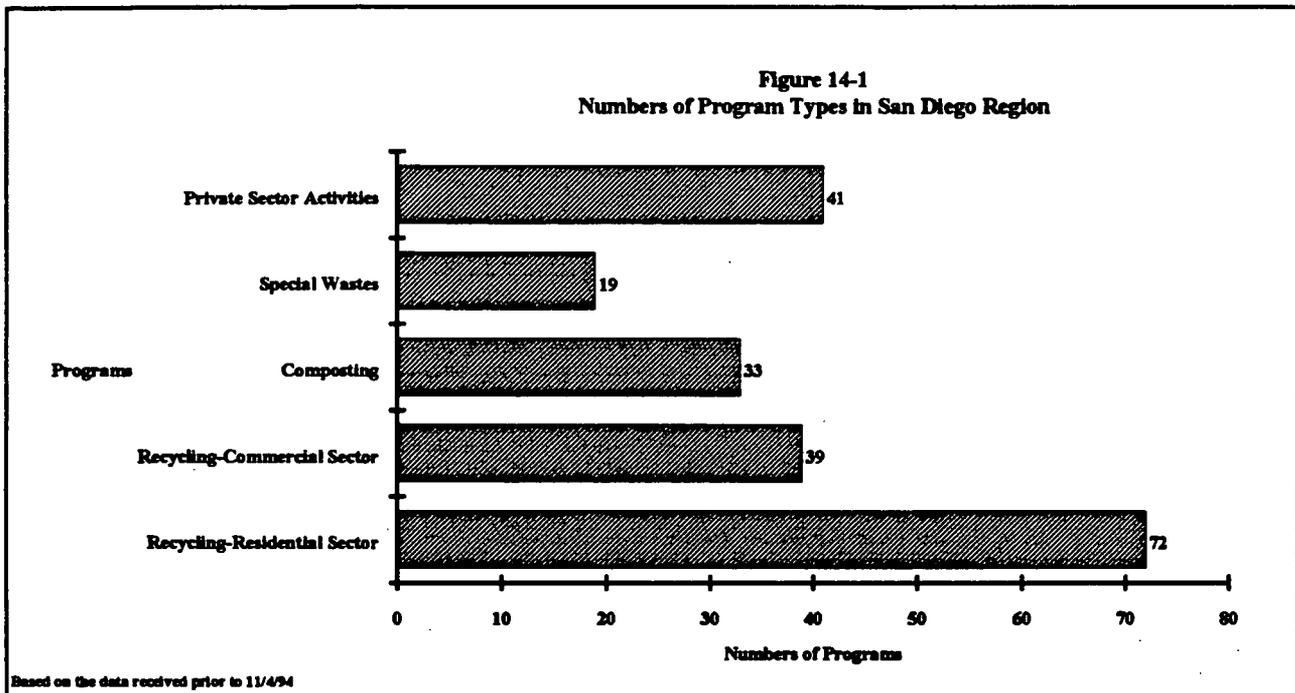
From the surveys received, a total of 112 private sector activities are implemented within the Inland Empire region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (24)
- Wood Waste - (22)
- Glass - (19)
- Plastic - (19)
- Mixed Paper - (17)
- Food Waste - (5)
- Market Development - (3)
- RMDZ - (2)
- End-use Market Development - (1)

## CHAPTER 14

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE SAN DIEGO REGION

The San Diego region includes San Diego county. The program types and total number of programs reported by 19 jurisdictions in the San Diego region are identified in Figure 14-1.



#### 14.1 Types of Residential Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented

From the surveys received, a total of 72 residential recycling programs are implemented within the San Diego region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Curbside Collection - (16)
- Buy-back Centers - (14)
- Drop-off Centers - (11)
- Procurement - (6)
- Mechanized MRF - (6)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (6)
- Manual MRF - (5)
- Zoning Changes - (3)
- Intermediate Process Centers - (3)
- Landfill Salvage - (1)
- Building Code Changes - (1)

## **14.2 Types of Commercial Recycling Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 39 commercial recycling programs are implemented within the San Diego region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Source Separation - Commercial - (13)
- Rate Structure Modifications - (7)
- RMDZ - (7)
- Procurement - (4)
- Zoning Changes - (3)
- Market Development - (3)
- Salvage Operations - (1)
- Building Code Changes - (1)

## **14.3 Types of Composting Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 33 composting programs are implemented within the San Diego region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Zoning Changes - (10)
- Central Compost Facility - (6)
- Regional Compost Facility - (5)
- Market Development - (4)
- RMDZ - (4)
- End-use Market Development - (3)
- Sludge - (1)

## **14.4 Types of Special Waste Programs Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 19 special waste programs are implemented within the San Diego region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Construction/Demolition - (8)
- Market Development - (3)
- RMDZ - (3)
- End-use Market Development - (2)
- Tires - (2)
- Sludge - (1)

## **14.5 Types of Private Sector Activities Most Frequently Implemented**

From the surveys received, a total of 41 private sector activities are implemented within the San Diego region. The distribution of these programs is as follows:

- Glass - (6)
- Wood Waste - (6)
- Mixed Paper - (6)
- Plastics - (6)
- RMDZ - (5)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard - (4)
- End-use Market Development - (4)
- Market Development - (4)

## **CHAPTER 15 CONCLUSIONS**

### **Diversio**

Statewide, jurisdictions are likely to achieve the diversion mandate of 25 percent for 1995. Progress towards achieving the 25 percent diversion mandate is now measured as a reduction in disposal tonnage (PRC Section 41780.1). Of the 382 status reports submitted, only 320 jurisdictions submitted useable tonnage data. Base-year tonnage for the reporting jurisdictions was adjusted for changes in population, economics and other factors as required by PRC Section 41780.1. The estimated 1993 disposal tonnage from jurisdiction status reports (approximately 21,300,000 tons) is 76 percent of the estimate 1993 generation tonnage (approximately 28,000,000 tons). Therefore, the estimated 1993 diversion rate is 24 percent for the reporting jurisdictions.

The data from the reporting jurisdictions was compared to Board of Equalization (BOE) data on total tons disposed in California. The BOE statewide 1993 diversion rate is 21 percent. Using straight line projections of diversion based on the rate of increase from 1990 to 1993, the projected 1995 diversion rate for reporting jurisdictions is 32 percent and the projected 1995 diversion rate using BOE statewide disposal data is 25 percent.

These differences in estimated diversion rates may be due to a number of factors. Some of the factors include: use of many different methods to determine waste quantities; difficulty in determining the jurisdiction of origin of waste disposed, in particular self-hauled wastes; and jurisdictions expecting to achieve the diversion mandate may have been more likely to submit reports.

This Status Report shows that jurisdictions have made significant progress in implementing waste prevention, recycling and composting programs to achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate in 1995. The Board anticipates that statewide, California will achieve the 25 percent diversion mandate.

### **Statewide Program Data Evaluation**

Based on the data submitted by 382 jurisdictions, since the Act came into effect in 1990, the number of programs implemented has increased by 155 percent. This includes programs planned for implementation after January 1995. The following summarizes the program data submitted by the jurisdictions for the time periods: prior to 1990, between 1990 and 1994, and after January 1995.

The data submitted by jurisdictions are presented for five program categories: residential recycling, commercial recycling, composting, special wastes and private sector activities. The total number of programs reported as implemented prior to 1990 is 1,662. This represents approximately 40 percent of the total number of programs (4,236) implemented

for all three time periods. During the four year period, 1990 to 1994, the years after the Act passed, the percentage of programs implemented increased by 86 percent (1,428 programs), which represents the highest number of programs implemented over the three time periods. Finally, the number of programs planned for implementation after 1995 is 1,146. This represents an additional increase of 69 percent in programs from the 1990 time period. Thus, since the Act's enactment, the total number of implemented and planned programs results in an increase of 2,574 programs, which is a 155 percent increase in program implementation.

The most notable increase in program implementation is found within the composting program category. Included in this program category are zoning changes, composting facilities and market development activities. During the 1990-1994 time period, composting programs increased by 487 percent, and for the period after 1995, by 576 percent, compared to the period prior to 1990.

Combining the programs implemented prior to 1990, between 1990 and 1994, and programs planned for implementation after 1995, the four most frequently implemented programs statewide are: curbside collection, drop-off centers, buy-back centers and zoning changes.

#### **Residential Recycling Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented residential recycling programs were curbside collection, drop-off and buy-back centers. Between 1990 and 1994, curbside collection programs increased by almost 65 percent, compared to prior years, and they have continued to be the program most frequently implemented. Rate structure modifications increased by 259 percent during this time period, compared to prior years, and have become the second most frequently implemented program. Programs planned for implementation after January 1995 are regional compost facilities followed by zoning changes and centralized compost facilities.

#### **Commercial Recycling Program**

Prior to January 1990, the three most frequently implemented programs were reported as source separation, salvage operations and rate structure modifications. Even though source separation is not considered a program type, it is the one method that jurisdictions have frequently identified for commercial recycling programs. After January 1990, the most frequently implemented commercial recycling programs were those that use source separation, RMDZ and building code changes. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 most frequently include those requiring source separation, rate structure modifications and procurement programs.

## **Composting Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented composting programs were zoning changes followed by centralized composting facilities and sludge programs. After January 1990, zoning changes still dominate the programs implemented followed by RMDZ and centralized compost facilities. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995 are regional compost facilities followed by zoning changes and centralized compost facilities.

## **Special Waste Program**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented special waste programs were construction/demolition programs, followed by tires and sludge. After January 1990, tire programs were the most frequently implemented followed by construction/demolition and RMDZ programs. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995, are tire programs, construction/demolition and sludge programs.

## **Private Sector Activity**

Prior to January 1990, the most frequently implemented private sector programs were old corrugated cardboard (OCC), glass, wood waste and plastics. After January 1990, wood waste and mixed paper activities were the most frequently implemented followed by glass, plastic and OCC. Programs planned to be implemented after 1995, are wood waste programs followed by mixed paper and RMDZ.

## **Urban Versus Rural Program Data Evaluation**

Zoning changes dominate both urban and rural jurisdiction programs. Rural jurisdictions indicated that they have located more programs within a RMDZ as compared to urban jurisdictions. As would be expected, rural jurisdictions indicated that they implemented more centralized composting facilities, while urban jurisdictions indicated more frequent implementation of regional composting facilities.

For residential recycling programs, it is interesting to note that the type and relative distribution of the four most frequently implemented programs (curbside collection, buy-back centers, drop-off centers and rate structure modifications) are similar for both rural and urban jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions have indicated that a rate structure program is the program type that will be implemented most frequently after January 1995.

For the commercial recycling program type, salvage programs are 1.6 times more predominant in urban areas.

On a percentage basis, private sector activities in rural jurisdictions show a higher percentage of programs implemented for OCC, glass and wood waste, as compared to these same program types for urban areas. Only the private sector plastics program type is implemented less frequently in rural versus urban jurisdictions.

### **Summary of Programs By Region**

The most frequently implemented type of programs in the Northeast, Sacramento, San Francisco Bay Area, Central Coast, Los Angeles, and San Diego are residential recycling followed closely by private sector activities and commercial sector recycling.

The dominant program type in the North Coast, San Joaquin Valley, and Inland Empire is the private sector activities while it is the second most frequently implemented in all other regions.

For all regions except the Inland Empire and San Diego, the number of implemented special waste and composting programs are almost identical. For the Inland Empire, the number of composting programs is slightly higher than special waste programs. In San Diego, the number of composting programs is approximately 1.7 times higher than special waste programs.

**Appendix A**  
**Pertinent Legislation**

## **Public Resources Code**

**41750.** Each county and city and county shall prepare and submit to the board in accordance with the schedule set forth in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 41780), a countywide integrated waste management plan, which includes all of the following:

(a) All city source reduction and recycling elements prepared pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 41000) and submitted to the county.

(b) The county's source reduction and recycling element for the unincorporated area of the county prepared pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 41300).

(c) All city household hazardous waste elements which were prepared pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 41500) of Chapter 3.5 and submitted to the county.

(d) The county household hazardous waste element for the unincorporated area of the county prepared pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 41510) of Chapter 3.5.

(e) The countywide siting element prepared pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 41700).

(f) All city nondisposal facility elements prepared pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 41730) and submitted to the county.

(g) The county nondisposal facility element for the unincorporated area of the county prepared pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 41730).

*As added by AB 939 (Sher), Stats. 1989, c. 1095, and amended by AB 2707 (LaFollette), Stats. 1990, c. 1406, and AB 3001 (Cortese), Stats. 1992, c. 1291.*

**41780.** (a) Each city or county source reduction and recycling element shall include an implementation schedule which shows both of the following:

(1) For the initial element, the city or county shall divert 25 percent of all solid waste from landfill or transformation facilities by January 1, 1995, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

(2) Except as provided in Sections 41783, 41784, and 41785, for the first revision of the element, the city or county shall divert 50 percent of all solid waste by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

(b) Nothing in this part prohibits a city or county from implementing source reduction, recycling, and composting activities designed to exceed these goals.

*As added by AB 939 (Sher), Stats. 1989, c. 1095, and amended by AB 1820 (Sher), Stats. 1990, c. 145.*

**41821.** (a) Each city, county, and regional agency shall submit a report to the board summarizing its progress in achieving the diversion requirements of Section 41780. The report shall be submitted with the source reduction and recycling element required pursuant to Section 41791.5, or by October 1, 1994, except that jurisdictions which are required to submit a source reduction and recycling element by December 31, 1994, pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 41791.5, shall submit the report not later than October 1, 1994. The report shall not be used for purposes of enforcing the requirements of this division.

(b) The board shall, by December 30, 1993, prepare a brief reporting form and shall provide the form to each jurisdiction for use in submitting the following information:

(1) Any change in the tonnage of solid waste disposed of by the jurisdiction when compared to the information reported for the base year, as defined in Section 41781.

(2) Any change in the tonnage of solid waste diverted through facilities or programs operated by the jurisdiction.

(3) A status report on programs described in the source reduction and recycling element.

(c) The board may request additional information as necessary but shall not require any jurisdiction to prepare a solid waste generation study or other significant analysis.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board, in preparing the reporting form pursuant to subdivision (b), only require information which is necessary to determine the progress that a jurisdiction is making toward meeting the diversion requirements of Section 41780 and to provide assistance to local governments in the preparation of the forms so as to minimize to the greatest extent practicable any additional time and expense to local governments.

(e) On or before January 1, 1995, the board shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report summarizing information from the reports submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) describing city, county, regional agency, and statewide progress in achieving the diversion requirements of Section 41780.

(f) Each year following the board's approval of a city, county, or regional agency source reduction and recycling element or a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan, the city, county, or regional agency shall submit a report to the board summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste as required by Section 41780. The report shall describe any new or revised source reduction, recycling, or composting programs, or any other changes which have been implemented for purposes of complying with Section 41780. The report shall include information on increases in waste generated or disposed of due to increases or decreases in the quantity of waste caused only by changes in population or changes in the number or the size of governmental, industrial, or commercial operations in the city, county, or regional agency so that the board may determine if the source reduction and recycling requirements of Section 41780 need to be revised. In preparing annual reports pursuant to this section, cities, counties, and regional agencies shall use disposal information, and information on the diversion programs which the city, county, or regional agency operates, to track the success of diversion programs.

*As added by AB 939 (Sher), Stats. 1989, c. 1095, and amended by AB 2494 (Sher), Stats. 1992, c. 1292, and AB 440 (Sher), Stats. 1993, c. 1169.*

## **Appendix B**

### **Status Report Form and Accompanying Letters**

**CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826

January 5, 1994

**To: City and County SRRE Coordinators****Subject: Status Report on Implementation Efforts of Local  
Jurisdiction's SRRE Programs in Meeting the 25% & 50%  
Mandates**

AB440 (Sher) amended Public Resource Code (PRC) section 41821 to require: (1) each local jurisdiction to file a report with the Board summarizing progress made in achieving the diversion requirements of PRC section 41780 (25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000); (2) the Board to report on jurisdictions' progress to the Legislature by January 1, 1995; (3) the Board to develop a reporting form, and to provide each local jurisdiction with a copy of this form. The information provided by jurisdictions will not be used for enforcement purposes.

The Status Report form enclosed was developed to provide a common format for local jurisdiction reporting. The purpose of the AB440 Status Report form is to provide jurisdictions a standardized reporting format to report their efforts in establishing waste diversion programs and their progress towards meeting the 25% diversion goal by 1995. The form provides boxes to be checked for each type of diversion program that existed in the base year or has been established between the base year and now, or is planned to be implemented by the local jurisdiction in the future.

In completing the form, each jurisdiction should provide as much information as possible, with the understanding that if any of the information requested is either not pertinent to the jurisdiction or is not readily available, then that information need not be included. If the jurisdiction does not have the quantity data for its expected diversion programs, the jurisdiction would not be expected to undertake extensive efforts to provide that information.

**Section 1:****Solid Waste Generation Study:**

The data requested in this section is the total amount of solid waste generated, diverted, and disposed for 1990, the base year. For 1993, the last reportable year that actual information might be available, we are asking for the quantity of waste disposed only. And for 1995, projected disposal data is requested, to indicate the actual level (quantity) of waste disposed that the local jurisdiction hopes to accomplish.

We are also requesting that each jurisdiction identify the amount of excluded wastes that were claimed as generated, diverted, and disposed. The amounts of excluded wastes are only necessary for the original solid waste generation study data (1990). Below are guidelines for completing this section of the form.

**Lines 1, 2 and 3; Column A:**

Please use the tonnage amounts included in the jurisdiction's final, locally-adopted SRRE.

**Lines 1, 2, and 3; Column B:**

Base year disposal, diversion and generation tonnage of all agricultural wastes, inert solids, scrap metals, and white goods reported by the jurisdiction. Please enter the sum of all four waste types: disposed in line 1; diverted in line 2; and generated in line 3. Please use the tonnage amounts included in the jurisdiction's final, locally-adopted SRRE.

**Line 1; Column C:**

Enter the measured -- not projected 1993 total disposal tonnage amount. Please use jurisdiction-specific data obtained from the jurisdiction's waste hauler(s), or landfill and transformation facility operator(s) records, if available. If jurisdiction-specific records are NOT available, please use regional disposal tonnage data, disaggregated in the same manner as base year 1990 disposal amounts.

**Line 1; Column D:**

Please use the projected disposal tonnage amount, under SRRE conditions, included in the jurisdiction's final, locally-adopted SRRE

A "SWGS Notes:" section is provided to allow the local jurisdiction to include additional information, or to explain the information provided. Examples of additional information are: the date of the most recent volume measurement taken, if the landfill used does not have scales; and whether 1993 data provided is actual, disaggregated or otherwise estimated.

For more information and/or guidance in completing this section of the form, please contact Becky Shumway of the Board's Plan Implementation Branch at (916) 255-2420.

**Section 2:**

**Diversion Programs:**

To better identify the types of programs that could be implemented by the variety of local jurisdictions, we have identified programs most likely to be implemented by the Residential Sector and/or by the Commercial Sector. Again, if any program is not applicable to your jurisdiction, please leave the box blank. A "notes" section is provided to allow the local jurisdiction to include additional information. Please include statements about changes in programs, targeted materials, objectives, etc., or about the solid waste stream, in general.

January 5, 1994

The information to be provided in this section is for those diversion programs that: were in use by a jurisdiction prior to and including the base year; were established between the base year and 1994; or are planned for implementation after January 1, 1994. Below are additional guidelines for completing this section of the form.

**Column A:**

Programs considered as funded or operated by a jurisdiction includes contract or franchise agreements between the jurisdiction and private parties.

**Columns B and C; D and E; and F and G:**

Should include information on diversion programs which were implemented during the designated time period.

**Column H:**

The tonnage amount can be filled in as applicable if the jurisdiction has diversion tonnage amounts available.

**Other Local Programs:**

There is space provided in the Recycling, Composting & Special Wastes, and Private Sector Activities sections for other local programs. Jurisdictions which wish to add information about private or commercial diversion programs not otherwise listed may provide such information if it is available.

Please provide information in the "Special Waste" section on programs involving solid wastes that require extra handling because of their type, size or other characteristics. Please provide information in the "Private Sector Activities" section on private sector programs which will aid the local jurisdiction in meeting the mandates of AB939.

If any program box is not applicable to your jurisdiction, please leave it blank. If you are unsure about the level of information requested in this form, you should call the Board's Office of Local Assistance at (916) 255-2555, or the liaison for your county identified on the enclosed contact list.

Sincerely,



Dorothy Rice, Deputy Director  
Governmental and Regulatory Affairs Division

Enclosures

**CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826

October 11, 1994

Attention: AB 939 Coordinator

Subject: AB 440 Status Report

Our records indicate that your status report has not yet been received. This letter is to remind you that these reports were to be submitted with your final Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), but in no case later than October 1, 1994.

Public Resources Code Section 41821(a) requires each jurisdiction in California to submit a brief status report on their progress toward achieving the 25% and 50% diversion goals. Standard report forms adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) were mailed to all jurisdictions in January, 1994. Board staff will compile the information and prepare a report which is due to the Legislature on January 1, 1995.

Enclosed is a copy of the form with instructions. If you have not yet submitted the status report for your jurisdiction, please complete the form and mail it to the attention of Becky Shumway of the Plan Implementation Branch immediately. If you have any questions, please contact Becky Shumway at (916) 255-2420, or Susan O'Leary of the Office of Local Assistance, (916) 255-2667.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Judith J. Friedman".

Judith J. Friedman, Manager  
Office of Local Assistance  
and Plan Implementation Branch

Enclosure



# SECTION 2:

*Please Check ( ) All Applicable Boxes in Columns A, B, D, & F*

*Please Provide Applicable Data in Boxes in Columns C, E, G, & H If Known*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Funded and/or Operated by the Jurisdiction	Existing as of Base-year	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Base-year to current (1994)	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Planned (1994+)	Date To Be Implemented (mm/yy)	Tons Diverted (1993)
RECYCLING: Program								
Data Input Example #1	X	X	9/88					1,950
Data Input Example #2						X	12/97	
(residential sector)								
curbside collection	1							
source separation	2							
co-mingled materials	3							
drop-off centers	4							
buy-back centers	5							
intermediate process centers	6							
manual MRF	7							
mechanized MRF	8							
landfill salvage	9							
transfer station salvage	10							
zoning changes	11							
building code changes	12							
rate structure modifications	13							
procurement programs	14							
(commercial sector)								
source separation	15							
salvage operations	16							
zoning changes	17							
building code changes	18							
rate structure modifications	19							
procurement programs	20							
market development	21							
RMDZ	22							
Other local programs:								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Funded and/or Operated by the Jurisdiction	Existing as of Base-year	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Base-year to current (1994)	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Planned (1994 +)	Date To Be Implemented (mm/yy)	Tons Diverted (1993)
<b>COMPOSTING:</b>								
backyard composting	23							
regional facility	24							
- source separated	25							
centralized facility	26							
- source separated	27							
mixed wastes	28							
sludge	29							
market development	30							
end-use market development	31							
RMDZ	32							

Other local programs:


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Funded and/or Operated by the Jurisdiction	Existing as of Base-year	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Base-year to current (1994)	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Planned (1994 +)	Date To Be Implemented (mm/yy)	Tons Diverted (1993)
<b>SPECIAL WASTES:</b>								
Construction /Demolition	33							
Tires	34							
Sludge	35							
Ash	36							
market development	37							
end markets development	38							
RMDZ	39							

Other local programs:


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Funded and/or Operated	Existing as of Base-year	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Base-year to current (1994)	Date Implemented (mm/yy)	Planned (1994 +)	Date To Be Implemented (mm/yy)	Tons Diverted (1993)
<b>Private Sector Activities:</b>								
Wood wastes	40							
OCC	41							
Mixed Paper	42							
Glass	43							
Plastics	44							
Food wastes	45							
market development	46							
end markets development	47							
RMDZ	48							
<b>Other local programs:</b>								

Notes:

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**Appendix C**  
**Summary Data**



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Statewide**

<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of Programs*</b>
Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	259
Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	216
Zoning Changes	Composting	209
Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	183
Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	168
OCC	Private Sector Activities	163
Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	158
Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	156
Glass	Private Sector Activities	155
Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	147
Plastics	Private Sector Activities	140
Tires	Special Wastes	137
Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	135
Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	116
Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	103
RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	100
Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	96
Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	93
Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	92
Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	83
Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	82
Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	79
Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	79
Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	73
Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	71
RMDZ	Composting	62
Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	60

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.

\* prior to 1990, 1990-1994, and after January 1995



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Statewide**

<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of Programs*</b>
Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	58
Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	54
RMDZ	Special Wastes	51
Market Development	Composting	46
Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	42
Sludge	Composting	39
End-Use Market Development	Composting	38
Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	37
Sludge	Special Wastes	36
Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	32
Market Development	Special Wastes	31
Market Development	Private Sector Activities	26
End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	25
Mixed Wastes	Composting	23
RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	22
End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	13
Ash	Special Wastes	9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3997</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.

\* prior to 1990, 1990-1994, and after January 1995



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**  
**Program Implementation Summary**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

Program	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>				
Curbside Collection	150	97	39	286
Drop-off Centers	117	51	32	200
Buy-back Centers	132	32	17	181
Rate Structure Modifications	29	75	67	171
Procurement Programs	29	38	39	106
Manual MRF	26	31	44	101
Transfer Station Salvage	54	14	23	91
Mechanized MRF	12	19	44	75
Intermediate Process Centers	35	32	8	75
Building Code Changes	4	32	24	60
Landfill Salvage	34	16	8	58
Zoning Changes	1	20	17	38
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1442</b>
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>				
Source Separation	100	82	55	237
Rate Structure Modifications	28	44	50	122
RMDZ	0	65	36	101
Procurement Programs	17	34	44	95
Salvage Operations	61	11	9	81
Building Code Changes	4	50	27	81
Market Development	11	31	23	65
Zoning Changes	3	15	15	33
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>815</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**  
**Program Implementation Summary**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

Program	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Composting</b>				
Zoning Changes	20	131	69	220
Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	7	25	75	107
Central Facility/Source Sprtd	10	28	51	89
RMDZ	0	42	21	63
Market Development	4	19	24	47
End-Use Market Development	4	11	25	40
Sludge	8	6	25	39
Mixed Wastes	1	1	21	23
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>628</b>
<b>Special Wastes</b>				
Construction/Demolition	60	51	46	157
Tires	35	58	49	142
RMDZ	0	36	15	51
Sludge	7	6	23	36
Market Development	5	9	18	32
End-Use Market Development	1	7	5	13
Ash	3	6	2	11
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>Private Sector Activities</b>				
OCC	135	28	6	169
Wood Wastes	115	39	10	164
Glass	120	33	7	160
Plastics	109	32	5	146
Mixed Paper	95	39	9	143
Food Wastes	35	6	4	45
End Markets Development	18	7	5	30
Market Development	22	4	1	27
RMDZ	1	15	9	25
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>909</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>4236</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Rural/Urban

Rural/Urban	Program Type	Total Implemented
-------------	--------------	-------------------

#### Recycling - Residential Sector

##### Rural

Curbside Collection	30
Buy-back Centers	29
Drop-off Centers	29
Rate Structure Modifications	16
Landfill Salvage	13
Transfer Station Salvage	11
Intermediate Process Centers	8
Manual MRF	8
Procurement Programs	7
Building Code Changes	3
Mechanized MRF	1
Zoning Changes	1

**Rural/Urban Totals 156**

##### Urban

Curbside Collection	204
Drop-off Centers	129
Buy-back Centers	127
Rate Structure Modifications	82
Intermediate Process Centers	57
Procurement Programs	55
Transfer Station Salvage	52
Manual MRF	48
Landfill Salvage	35
Building Code Changes	31
Mechanized MRF	29
Zoning Changes	19

**Rural/Urban Totals 868**



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented  
by Rural/Urban**

<b>Rural/Urban</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
<b>Rural</b>		
	Source Separation	33
	Rate Structure Modifications	13
	RMDZ	12
	Salvage Operations	7
	Building Code Changes	5
	Market Development	5
	Procurement Programs	5
	Zoning Changes	1
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Urban</b>		
	Source Separation	146
	Salvage Operations	64
	Rate Structure Modifications	57
	RMDZ	53
	Building Code Changes	47
	Procurement Programs	45
	Market Development	35
	Zoning Changes	16
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>463</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented  
by Rural/Urban**

Rural/Urban	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>Composting</b>		
<b>Rural</b>		
	Zoning Changes	13
	RMDZ	8
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	5
	End-Use Market Development	2
	Sludge	2
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	2
	Market Development	1
	Mixed Wastes	1
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Urban</b>		
	Zoning Changes	135
	RMDZ	34
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	30
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	30
	Market Development	22
	End-Use Market Development	13
	Sludge	12
	Mixed Wastes	1
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>277</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented  
by Rural/Urban**

Rural/Urban	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>Special Wastes</b>		
<b>Rural</b>	Tires	21
	Construction/Demolition	10
	RMDZ	8
	Sludge	3
	Ash	3
	Market Development	1
	End-Use Market Development	1
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Urban</b>	Construction/Demolition	97
	Tires	69
	RMDZ	28
	Market Development	13
	Sludge	10
	End-Use Market Development	7
	Ash	5
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>229</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented  
 by Rural/Urban**

Rural/Urban	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
<b>Rural</b>		
	OCC	31
	Glass	27
	Wood Wastes	26
	Plastics	22
	Mixed Paper	19
	Food Wastes	9
	Market Development	3
	End Markets Development	2
	RMDZ	1
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Urban</b>		
	OCC	126
	Glass	121
	Wood Wastes	120
	Plastics	113
	Mixed Paper	108
	Food Wastes	30
	Market Development	22
	End Markets Development	20
	RMDZ	14
	<b>Rural/Urban Totals</b>	<b>674</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2969</b>

**Status Report Form System****Types of Programs Most Frequently  
Implemented Within a Category**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
	Curbside Collection	234
	Drop-off Centers	158
	Buy-back Centers	156
	Rate Structure Modifications	98
	Intermediate Process Centers	65
	Transfer Station Salvage	63
	Procurement Programs	62
	Manual MRF	56
	Landfill Salvage	48
	Building Code Changes	34
	Mechanized MRF	30
	Zoning Changes	20
	<b>Category Total</b>	<b>1024</b>
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
	Source Separation	179
	Salvage Operations	71
	Rate Structure Modifications	70
	RMDZ	65
	Building Code Changes	52
	Procurement Programs	50
	Market Development	40
	Zoning Changes	17
	<b>Category Total</b>	<b>544</b>
<b>Composting</b>		
	Zoning Changes	148
	RMDZ	42
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	35
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	32
	Market Development	23
	End-Use Market Development	15
	Sludge	14



# Status Report Form System

## Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category

Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
	Mixed Wastes	2
	<b>Category Total</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>Special Wastes</b>		
	Construction/Demolition	107
	Tires	90
	RMDZ	36
	Market Development	14
	Sludge	13
	End-Use Market Development	8
	Ash	8
	<b>Category Total</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
	OCC	157
	Glass	148
	Wood Wastes	146
	Plastics	135
	Mixed Paper	127
	Food Wastes	39
	Market Development	25
	End Markets Development	22
	RMDZ	15
	<b>Category Total</b>	<b>814</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2969</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
<b>Central Coast</b>			
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	17
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	10
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	9
	Zoning Changes	Composting	9
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	9
	Tires	Special Wastes	9
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	8
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	8
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	7
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	7
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	6
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	5
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	4
	Sludge	Special Wastes	4
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	3
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	3
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Sludge	Composting	2
	Market Development	Composting	2
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	2

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	RMDZ	Composting	2
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	1
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	1
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	1
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	1
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>			
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	24
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	22
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	22
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	19
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	19
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	18
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	17
	Zoning Changes	Composting	15
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	13
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	12
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	12
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	11
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	11
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	11
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	10
	Tires	Special Wastes	7

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	6
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	RMDZ	Composting	6
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	5
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	5
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Market Development	Composting	3
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	3
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	3
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Sludge	Composting	2
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	2
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	1
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	1
	Mixed Wastes	Composting	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Los Angeles Area</b>			
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	61
	Zoning Changes	Composting	39
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	37
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	37
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	35
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	32

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	32
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	31
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	31
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	30
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	24
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	20
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	19
	Tires	Special Wastes	18
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	17
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	15
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	12
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	12
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	12
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	11
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	10
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	10
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	9
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	9
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	9
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	8
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	8
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	7
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Market Development	Composting	7
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	RMDZ	Composting	6
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	5

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Market Development	Special Wastes	5
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	4
	End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	3
	Ash	Special Wastes	3
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	3
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	2
	Sludge	Composting	2
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	2
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>North Coast</b>			
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	10
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	9
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	8
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	7
	Zoning Changes	Composting	6
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	6
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	5
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	5
	RMDZ	Composting	5
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	4
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	4
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Tires	Special Wastes	4
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	4

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	3
	Sludge	Special Wastes	2
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	2
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	2
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	1
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	1
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	Sludge	Composting	1
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	1
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	Ash	Special Wastes	1
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Northeast</b>			
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	8
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	7
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	5
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	4
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
	Tires	Special Wastes	3
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	3
	Zoning Changes	Composting	3
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	2
	Ash	Special Wastes	2
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	2
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	2
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Sludge	Special Wastes	1
	RMDZ	Composting	1
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	1
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	1
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	1
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	1
	Market Development	Composting	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>			
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	15
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	12
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	11

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	10
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	8
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	6
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	6
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	5
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	5
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	RMDZ	Composting	4
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	4
	Zoning Changes	Composting	4
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Tires	Special Wastes	4
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	3
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	3
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	3
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	2
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	2
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	1
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	1
	Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	1

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Market Development	Composting	1
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	Sludge	Composting	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>San Diego</b>			
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	16
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	14
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	13
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	11
	Zoning Changes	Composting	10
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	8
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	7
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	7
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	6
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	6
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	6
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	6
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	6
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	5
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	5
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	5
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	4
	Market Development	Composting	4
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	4
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	4
	RMDZ	Composting	4
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	3
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	Market Development	Special Wastes	3
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	3
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	3
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	3
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	3
	End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	2
	Tires	Special Wastes	2
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
	Sludge	Composting	1
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	Sludge	Special Wastes	1
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>204</b>

**San Francisco Bay Area**

Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	75
Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	58
Zoning Changes	Composting	57
Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	55
OCC	Private Sector Activities	52
Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	51
Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	50
Glass	Private Sector Activities	49
Plastics	Private Sector Activities	47

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	45
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	41
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	39
	Tires	Special Wastes	32
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	31
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	31
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	27
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	23
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	19
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	19
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	17
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	16
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	15
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	14
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	13
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	12
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	11
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	9
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	5
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	5
	RMDZ	Composting	4
	Sludge	Special Wastes	4
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	4
	Sludge	Composting	4
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	3
	Market Development	Special Wastes	3
	Market Development	Composting	2
	Ash	Special Wastes	2

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	2
	Zoning Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	2
	End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	1
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	1
	Mixed Wastes	Composting	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>954</b>
<b>San Joaquin Valley</b>			
	Wood Wastes	Private Sector Activities	19
	Curbside Collection	Recycling - Residential Sector	19
	Glass	Private Sector Activities	18
	Mixed Paper	Private Sector Activities	17
	OCC	Private Sector Activities	17
	Plastics	Private Sector Activities	16
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Residential Sector	16
	Buy-back Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	15
	RMDZ	Recycling - Commercial Sector	14
	Drop-off Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	13
	Source Separation	Recycling - Commercial Sector	13
	Market Development	Private Sector Activities	12
	Salvage Operations	Recycling - Commercial Sector	11
	Rate Structure Modifications	Recycling - Commercial Sector	11
	Tires	Special Wastes	11
	Transfer Station Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	11
	RMDZ	Composting	10
	RMDZ	Special Wastes	9
	Mechanized MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	7

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented by Region

Region	Program Type	Category	Total Implemented
	Manual MRF	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Landfill Salvage	Recycling - Residential Sector	6
	Construction/Demolition	Special Wastes	6
	Central Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	5
	Zoning Changes	Composting	5
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Residential Sector	5
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Commercial Sector	4
	Market Development	Composting	3
	Intermediate Process Centers	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	Composting	2
	End-Use Market Development	Composting	2
	Food Wastes	Private Sector Activities	2
	Procurement Programs	Recycling - Commercial Sector	2
	Building Code Changes	Recycling - Residential Sector	2
	Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	Market Development	Recycling - Commercial Sector	1
	End Markets Development	Private Sector Activities	1
	End-Use Market Development	Special Wastes	1
	Sludge	Special Wastes	1
	RMDZ	Private Sector Activities	1
	Sludge	Composting	1
		<b>Region Total</b>	<b>318</b>



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>Central Coast</b>			
<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>			
		Curbside Collection	17
		Manual MRF	9
		Drop-off Centers	8
		Rate Structure Modifications	8
		Buy-back Centers	7
		Intermediate Process Centers	7
		Landfill Salvage	7
		Procurement Programs	4
		Transfer Station Salvage	3
		Mechanized MRF	2
		Building Code Changes	2
		Zoning Changes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Central Coast</b>			
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>			
		Source Separation	10
		Rate Structure Modifications	4
		RMDZ	4
		Building Code Changes	3
		Procurement Programs	2
		Salvage Operations	2
		Market Development	2
		Zoning Changes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Central Coast</b>			
<b>Composting</b>			
		Zoning Changes	9
		End-Use Market Development	3
		Market Development	2
		Sludge	2



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
		RMDZ	2
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Central Coast</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Tires	9
		Construction/Demolition	6
		Sludge	4
		RMDZ	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Central Coast</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		OCC	9
		Glass	7
		Mixed Paper	7
		Plastics	5
		Wood Wastes	4
		Food Wastes	1
		RMDZ	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>	<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
		Curbside Collection	22
		Buy-back Centers	13
		Drop-off Centers	12
		Intermediate Process Centers	12
		Rate Structure Modifications	7
		Landfill Salvage	6
		Building Code Changes	3
		Zoning Changes	2
		Procurement Programs	2
		Mechanized MRF	2

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>	<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
		Source Separation	18
		RMDZ	11
		Building Code Changes	11
		Rate Structure Modifications	10
		Market Development	5
		Procurement Programs	4
		Salvage Operations	2
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>	<b>Composting</b>		
		Zoning Changes	15
		RMDZ	6
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	3
		Market Development	3
		Sludge	2
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	1
		Mixed Wastes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Construction/Demolition	11
		Tires	7
		RMDZ	6
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Inland Empire</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		OCC	24
		Wood Wastes	22
		Plastics	19

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		Glass	19
		Mixed Paper	17
		Food Wastes	5
		Market Development	3
		RMDZ	2
		End Markets Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>112</b>

#### Los Angeles Area

##### Recycling - Residential Sector

Curbside Collection	61
Drop-off Centers	37
Buy-back Centers	35
Rate Structure Modifications	20
Procurement Programs	15
Transfer Station Salvage	11
Manual MRF	10
Zoning Changes	8
Mechanized MRF	8
Landfill Salvage	7
Building Code Changes	7
Intermediate Process Centers	6
<b>Category Total</b>	<b>225</b>

#### Los Angeles Area

##### Recycling - Commercial Sector

Source Separation	37
Procurement Programs	17
Rate Structure Modifications	12
RMDZ	12
Zoning Changes	10
Market Development	9
Building Code Changes	9
Salvage Operations	9



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Los Angeles Area</b>	<b>Composting</b>	Zoning Changes	39
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	12
		Market Development	7
		RMDZ	6
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	5
		End-Use Market Development	2
		Sludge	2
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Los Angeles Area</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>	Construction/Demolition	24
		Tires	18
		RMDZ	7
		Market Development	5
		Ash	3
		End-Use Market Development	3
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Los Angeles Area</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>	Wood Wastes	32
		Glass	32
		OCC	31
		Mixed Paper	31
		Plastics	30
		Food Wastes	19
		RMDZ	4
		Market Development	3
		End Markets Development	2
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>184</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>North Coast</b>			
<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>			
		Drop-off Centers	9
		Buy-back Centers	7
		Rate Structure Modifications	4
		Curbside Collection	4
		Transfer Station Salvage	3
		Building Code Changes	2
		Intermediate Process Centers	1
		Zoning Changes	1
		Procurement Programs	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>North Coast</b>			
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>			
		Source Separation	8
		Building Code Changes	4
		RMDZ	4
		Rate Structure Modifications	4
		Salvage Operations	4
		Market Development	2
		Zoning Changes	1
		Procurement Programs	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>North Coast</b>			
<b>Composting</b>			
		Zoning Changes	6
		RMDZ	5
		End-Use Market Development	1
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>13</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>North Coast</b>			
	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		RMDZ	5
		Tires	4
		Sludge	2
		Market Development	1
		End-Use Market Development	1
		Construction/Demolition	1
		Ash	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>North Coast</b>			
	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		OCC	10
		Glass	6
		Food Wastes	5
		Mixed Paper	4
		Plastics	4
		Wood Wastes	3
		Market Development	2
		End Markets Development	2
		RMDZ	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Northeast</b>			
	<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
		Curbside Collection	8
		Landfill Salvage	6
		Buy-back Centers	4
		Drop-off Centers	2
		Procurement Programs	2
		Rate Structure Modifications	2
		Transfer Station Salvage	2
		Manual MRF	1

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
		Source Separation	7
		RMDZ	4
		Rate Structure Modifications	2
		Procurement Programs	2
		Salvage Operations	1
		Market Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Composting</b>		
		Zoning Changes	3
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	2
		RMDZ	1
		Market Development	1
		End-Use Market Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Tires	3
		Ash	2
		Construction/Demolition	2
		RMDZ	1
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		Glass	5
		OCC	4
		Plastics	3
		Wood Wastes	2

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



# Status Report Form System

## Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		Food Wastes	1
		Mixed Paper	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>			
	<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
		Curbside Collection	12
		Drop-off Centers	11
		Buy-back Centers	10
		Transfer Station Salvage	6
		Manual MRF	6
		Landfill Salvage	4
		Procurement Programs	4
		Rate Structure Modifications	4
		Intermediate Process Centers	3
		Building Code Changes	2
		Mechanized MRF	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>			
	<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
		Source Separation	15
		RMDZ	4
		Rate Structure Modifications	3
		Market Development	3
		Procurement Programs	2
		Building Code Changes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>			
	<b>Composting</b>		
		Zoning Changes	4
		RMDZ	4
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	2

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
		End-Use Market Development	1
		Market Development	1
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	1
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Tires	4
		Construction/Demolition	4
		RMDZ	2
		Market Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Sacramento</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		Wood Wastes	8
		OCC	6
		Glass	6
		Plastics	5
		Mixed Paper	5
		Food Wastes	3
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
		Curbside Collection	16
		Buy-back Centers	14
		Drop-off Centers	11
		Mechanized MRF	6
		Procurement Programs	6
		Rate Structure Modifications	6
		Manual MRF	5
		Zoning Changes	3
		Intermediate Process Centers	3

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		Landfill Salvage	1
		Building Code Changes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
		Source Separation	13
		Rate Structure Modifications	7
		RMDZ	7
		Procurement Programs	4
		Zoning Changes	3
		Market Development	3
		Salvage Operations	1
		Building Code Changes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>Composting</b>		
		Zoning Changes	10
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	6
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	5
		Market Development	4
		RMDZ	4
		End-Use Market Development	3
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Construction/Demolition	8
		Market Development	3
		RMDZ	3
		End-Use Market Development	2
		Tires	2
		Sludge	1



## Status Report Form System

### Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		Glass	6
		Wood Wastes	6
		Mixed Paper	6
		Plastics	6
		RMDZ	5
		OCC	4
		End Markets Development	4
		Market Development	4
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>		
		Curbside Collection	75
		Drop-off Centers	55
		Buy-back Centers	51
		Intermediate Process Centers	31
		Rate Structure Modifications	31
		Transfer Station Salvage	27
		Procurement Programs	23
		Manual MRF	19
		Building Code Changes	15
		Landfill Salvage	11
		Zoning Changes	5
		Mechanized MRF	4
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>		
		Source Separation	58
		Salvage Operations	41
		Building Code Changes	19

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
		Rate Structure Modifications	17
		Procurement Programs	16
		Market Development	14
		RMDZ	5
		Zoning Changes	2
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>Composting</b>		
		Zoning Changes	57
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	13
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	9
		RMDZ	4
		Sludge	4
		Market Development	2
		End-Use Market Development	2
		Mixed Wastes	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Construction/Demolition	45
		Tires	32
		Sludge	4
		Market Development	3
		Ash	2
		RMDZ	2
		End-Use Market Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>San Francisco Bay Area</b>	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		OCC	52
		Wood Wastes	50
		Glass	49

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
 Implemented Within a Category by Region**

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
		Plastics	47
		Mixed Paper	39
		End Markets Development	12
		Food Wastes	3
		Market Development	1
		RMDZ	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>254</b>

**San Joaquin Valley**

**Recycling - Residential Sector**

Curbside Collection	19
Rate Structure Modifications	16
Buy-back Centers	15
Drop-off Centers	13
Transfer Station Salvage	11
Mechanized MRF	7
Landfill Salvage	6
Manual MRF	6
Procurement Programs	5
Intermediate Process Centers	2
Building Code Changes	2
<b>Category Total</b>	<b>102</b>

**San Joaquin Valley**

**Recycling - Commercial Sector**

RMDZ	14
Source Separation	13
Salvage Operations	11
Rate Structure Modifications	11
Building Code Changes	4
Procurement Programs	2
Market Development	1
<b>Category Total</b>	<b>56</b>



# Status Report Form System

## Types of Programs Most Frequently Implemented Within a Category by Region

Region	Category	Program Type	Total Implemented
<b>San Joaquin Valley</b>			
	<b>Composting</b>		
		RMDZ	10
		Central Facility/Source Sprtd	5
		Zoning Changes	5
		Market Development	3
		End-Use Market Development	2
		Regional Facility/Source Sprtd	2
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>San Joaquin Valley</b>			
	<b>Special Wastes</b>		
		Tires	11
		RMDZ	9
		Construction/Demolition	6
		End-Use Market Development	1
		Market Development	1
		Sludge	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>San Joaquin Valley</b>			
	<b>Private Sector Activities</b>		
		Wood Wastes	19
		Glass	18
		Mixed Paper	17
		OCC	17
		Plastics	16
		Market Development	12
		Food Wastes	2
		RMDZ	1
		End Markets Development	1
		<b>Category Total</b>	<b>103</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

**Types of Programs Most Frequently  
Implemented Within a Category by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Total Implemented</b>
			<b>Grand Total 2969</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Recycling - Residential Sector</b>					
<b>Curbside Collection</b>					
Central Coast	21	10	7	2	19
Inland Empire	42	5	17	1	23
Los Angeles Area	100	37	28	11	76
North Coast	11	3	1	1	5
Northeast	17	6	3	5	14
Sacramento	29	8	4	2	14
San Diego	19	9	9	0	18
San Francisco Bay Area	88	60	18	9	87
San Joaquin Valley	48	12	10	8	30
<b>Curbside Collection Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Drop-off Centers</b>					
Central Coast	21	8	1	2	11
Inland Empire	42	3	9	6	18
Los Angeles Area	100	27	14	2	43
North Coast	11	9	1	1	11
Northeast	17	1	1	2	4
Sacramento	29	10	1	4	15
San Diego	19	10	3	1	14
San Francisco Bay Area	88	43	13	2	58
San Joaquin Valley	48	6	8	12	26
<b>Drop-off Centers Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Buy-back Centers</b>					
Central Coast	21	7	0	0	7
Inland Empire	42	6	8	0	14
Los Angeles Area	100	31	6	3	40
North Coast	11	6	1	3	10
Northeast	17	4	1	2	7
Sacramento	29	8	4	4	16
San Diego	19	13	3	0	16
San Francisco Bay Area	88	44	7	2	53
San Joaquin Valley	48	13	2	3	18
<b>Buy-back Centers Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Intermediate Process Centers</b>					
Central Coast	21	2	5	0	7
Inland Empire	42	2	10	1	13
Los Angeles Area	100	3	3	3	9
North Coast	11	1	0	0	1
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	2	1	1	4
San Diego	19	2	2	0	4
San Francisco Bay Area	88	23	9	0	32
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	2	3	5
<b>Intermediate Process Centers Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Manual MRF</b>					
Central Coast	21	2	7	3	12
Inland Empire	42	0	0	6	6
Los Angeles Area	100	6	4	8	18
North Coast	11	0	0	0	0
Northeast	17	1	0	4	5
Sacramento	29	6	0	11	17
San Diego	19	4	2	2	8
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	17	8	27
San Joaquin Valley	48	5	1	2	8
<b>Manual MRF Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Mechanized MRF</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	1	6	8
Inland Empire	42	0	2	10	12
Los Angeles Area	100	1	7	11	19
North Coast	11	0	0	0	0
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	1	2	3
San Diego	19	3	4	3	10
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	2	11	15
San Joaquin Valley	48	5	2	1	8
<b>Mechanized MRF Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Landfill Salvage</b>					
Central Coast	21	5	2	0	7
Inland Empire	42	4	2	0	6
Los Angeles Area	100	4	3	1	8
North Coast	11	0	0	2	2
Northeast	17	6	0	0	6
Sacramento	29	2	3	2	7
San Diego	19	1	0	0	1
San Francisco Bay Area	88	7	4	0	11
San Joaquin Valley	48	5	2	3	10
<b>Landfill Salvage Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Transfer Station Salvage</b>					
Central Coast	21	3	0	0	3
Inland Empire	42	0	0	6	6
Los Angeles Area	100	10	3	0	13
North Coast	11	3	0	0	3
Northeast	17	2	0	0	2
Sacramento	29	4	5	1	10
San Diego	19	0	0	3	3
San Francisco Bay Area	88	24	3	7	34
San Joaquin Valley	48	8	3	6	17
<b>Transfer Station Salvage Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Zoning Changes</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	1	2	4
Inland Empire	42	0	2	1	3
Los Angeles Area	100	0	8	9	17
North Coast	11	0	1	0	1
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	0	3	1	4
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	5	4	9
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	0	0	0
<b>Zoning Changes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Building Code Changes</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	2	3	6
Inland Empire	42	0	3	1	4
Los Angeles Area	100	3	5	14	22
North Coast	11	0	2	0	2
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	2	0	2
San Diego	19	0	1	2	3
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	15	3	18
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	2	1	3
<b>Building Code Changes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Rate Structure Modifications</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	7	7	15
Inland Empire	42	0	7	4	11
Los Angeles Area	100	2	18	23	43
North Coast	11	3	2	2	7
Northeast	17	1	1	1	3
Sacramento	29	0	4	2	6
San Diego	19	1	5	1	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	12	22	21	55
San Joaquin Valley	48	9	9	6	24
<b>Rate Structure Modifications Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Procurement Programs</b>					
Central Coast	21	4	1	3	8
Inland Empire	42	1	1	2	4
Los Angeles Area	100	4	11	11	26
North Coast	11	1	1	1	3
Northeast	17	2	0	5	7
Sacramento	29	4	0	5	9
San Diego	19	3	3	2	8
San Francisco Bay Area	88	7	16	7	30
San Joaquin Valley	48	3	5	3	11
<b>Procurement Programs Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>106</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**  
**Program Implementation Summary**  
**by Regions**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Recycling - Commercial Sector</b>					
<b>Source Separation</b>					
Central Coast	21	3	7	5	15
Inland Empire	42	2	16	4	22
Los Angeles Area	100	13	25	16	54
North Coast	11	6	2	0	8
Northeast	17	6	2	6	14
Sacramento	29	10	5	10	25
San Diego	19	5	8	2	15
San Francisco Bay Area	88	45	14	8	67
San Joaquin Valley	48	10	3	4	17
<b>Source Separation Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Salvage Operations</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	1	0	2
Inland Empire	42	1	1	0	2
Los Angeles Area	100	6	3	3	12
North Coast	11	4	0	1	5
Northeast	17	0	1	0	1
Sacramento	29	0	0	1	1
San Diego	19	1	0	0	1
San Francisco Bay Area	88	37	4	2	43
San Joaquin Valley	48	11	1	2	14
<b>Salvage Operations Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Zoning Changes</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	1	2	4
Inland Empire	42	0	0	2	2
Los Angeles Area	100	2	8	4	14
North Coast	11	0	1	0	1
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	0	3	1	4
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	2	4	6
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	0	2	2
<b>Zoning Changes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Building Code Changes</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	3	2	6
Inland Empire	42	0	11	0	11
Los Angeles Area	100	3	7	14	24
North Coast	11	0	4	0	4
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	1	1	2
San Diego	19	0	1	2	3
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	19	7	26
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	4	1	5
<b>Building Code Changes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Rate Structure Modifications</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	4	6	11
Inland Empire	42	0	10	5	15
Los Angeles Area	100	2	10	15	27
North Coast	11	3	1	2	6
Northeast	17	2	0	1	3
Sacramento	29	0	3	1	4
San Diego	19	1	6	1	8
San Francisco Bay Area	88	9	8	19	36
San Joaquin Valley	48	10	2	0	12
<b>Rate Structure Modifications Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Procurement Programs</b>					
Central Coast	21	2	0	4	6
Inland Empire	42	2	2	1	5
Los Angeles Area	100	4	13	12	29
North Coast	11	1	1	1	3
Northeast	17	2	0	1	3
Sacramento	29	0	2	2	4
San Diego	19	1	3	2	6
San Francisco Bay Area	88	4	12	12	28
San Joaquin Valley	48	1	1	9	11
<b>Procurement Programs Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>95</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	2	2	4
Inland Empire	42	1	4	0	5
Los Angeles Area	100	2	8	11	21
North Coast	11	2	1	1	4
Northeast	17	1	0	0	1
Sacramento	29	1	2	0	3
San Diego	19	2	1	0	3
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	12	4	18
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	5	6
<b>Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>RMDZ</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	4	3	7
Inland Empire	42	0	11	1	12
Los Angeles Area	100	0	12	14	26
North Coast	11	0	4	0	4
Northeast	17	0	4	1	5
Sacramento	29	0	4	0	4
San Diego	19	0	7	2	9
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	5	8	13
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	14	7	21
<b>RMDZ Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>101</b>



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Composting</b>					
<b>Zoning Changes</b>					
Central Coast	21	2	7	4	13
Inland Empire	42	0	15	11	26
Los Angeles Area	100	9	33	19	61
North Coast	11	0	6	2	8
Northeast	17	1	2	4	7
Sacramento	29	2	2	6	10
San Diego	19	1	9	2	12
San Francisco Bay Area	88	3	54	9	66
San Joaquin Valley	48	2	3	12	17
<b>Zoning Changes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Regional Facility/Source Sprtd</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	8	8
Inland Empire	42	0	3	2	5
Los Angeles Area	100	5	7	16	28
North Coast	11	0	0	5	5
Northeast	17	0	0	3	3
Sacramento	29	0	1	10	11
San Diego	19	0	5	1	6
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	7	23	32
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	2	7	9
<b>Regional Facility/Source Sprtd Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Central Facility/Source Sprtd</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	1	6	7
Inland Empire	42	0	1	2	3
Los Angeles Area	100	0	5	6	11
North Coast	11	0	0	1	1
Northeast	17	2	0	4	6
Sacramento	29	2	0	2	4
San Diego	19	1	6	0	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	4	10	21	35
San Joaquin Valley	48	1	5	9	15
<b>Central Facility/Source Sprtd Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>89</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Mixed Wastes</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	2	2
Inland Empire	42	0	1	0	1
Los Angeles Area	100	0	0	2	2
North Coast	11	0	0	0	0
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Bay Area	88	1	0	16	17
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	0	1	1
<b>Mixed Wastes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Sludge</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	2	4	6
Inland Empire	42	1	1	0	2
Los Angeles Area	100	1	1	2	4
North Coast	11	1	0	0	1
Northeast	17	0	0	1	1
Sacramento	29	0	1	0	1
San Diego	19	1	0	1	2
San Francisco Bay Area	88	4	0	16	20
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	1	2
<b>Sludge Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	2	1	3
Inland Empire	42	0	3	0	3
Los Angeles Area	100	1	6	4	11
North Coast	11	0	0	1	1
Northeast	17	1	0	0	1
Sacramento	29	1	0	1	2
San Diego	19	0	4	1	5
San Francisco Bay Area	88	1	1	15	17
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	3	1	4
<b>Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>End-Use Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	3	3	6
Inland Empire	42	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Area	100	1	1	5	7
North Coast	11	0	1	1	2
Northeast	17	1	0	0	1
Sacramento	29	1	0	1	2
San Diego	19	1	2	1	4
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	2	13	15
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	2	1	3
<b>End-Use Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>RMDZ</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	2	5	7
Inland Empire	42	0	6	1	7
Los Angeles Area	100	0	6	7	13
North Coast	11	0	5	0	5
Northeast	17	0	1	0	1
Sacramento	29	0	4	0	4
San Diego	19	0	4	1	5
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	4	4	8
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	10	3	13
<b>RMDZ Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>63</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**  
**Program Implementation Summary**  
**by Regions**

As of:  
04-Nov-94

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Special Wastes</b>					
<b>Construction/Demolition</b>					
Central Coast	21	4	2	1	7
Inland Empire	42	4	7	7	18
Los Angeles Area	100	6	19	14	39
North Coast	11	0	1	1	2
Northeast	17	2	0	5	7
Sacramento	29	1	3	7	11
San Diego	19	3	5	1	9
San Francisco Bay Area	88	36	10	3	49
San Joaquin Valley	48	4	4	7	15
<b>Construction/Demolition Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Tires</b>					
Central Coast	21	6	3	2	11
Inland Empire	42	1	6	4	11
Los Angeles Area	100	6	13	13	32
North Coast	11	3	1	3	7
Northeast	17	1	2	4	7
Sacramento	29	2	2	8	12
San Diego	19	0	2	0	2
San Francisco Bay Area	88	10	23	13	46
San Joaquin Valley	48	6	6	2	14
<b>Tires Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Sludge</b>					
Central Coast	21	2	2	5	9
Inland Empire	42	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Area	100	0	0	0	0
North Coast	11	1	1	0	2
Northeast	17	1	0	1	2
Sacramento	29	0	0	2	2
San Diego	19	0	1	0	1
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	2	13	17
San Joaquin Valley	48	1	0	2	3
<b>Sludge Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Ash</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	0	0
Inland Empire	42	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Area	100	1	2	1	4
North Coast	11	1	1	1	3
Northeast	17	1	1	0	2
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	2	0	2
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	0	0	0
<b>Ash Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	1	1
Inland Empire	42	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Area	100	0	5	0	5
North Coast	11	0	1	1	2
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	1	0	1	2
San Diego	19	2	1	0	3
San Francisco Bay Area	88	2	1	15	18
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	0	1
<b>Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>End-Use Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	2	2
Inland Empire	42	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Area	100	0	3	2	5
North Coast	11	0	1	0	1
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	1	1
San Diego	19	0	2	0	2
San Francisco Bay Area	88	1	0	0	1
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	0	1
<b>End-Use Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>RMDZ</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	1	1	2
Inland Empire	42	0	6	1	7
Los Angeles Area	100	0	7	5	12
North Coast	11	0	5	0	5
Northeast	17	0	1	0	1
Sacramento	29	0	2	0	2
San Diego	19	0	3	1	4
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	2	3	5
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	9	4	13
<b>RMDZ Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



**Status Report Form System**  
**Program Implementation Summary**  
**by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Private Sector Activities</b>					
<b>Wood Wastes</b>					
Central Coast	21	3	1	0	4
Inland Empire	42	12	13	0	25
Los Angeles Area	100	24	13	7	44
North Coast	11	3	0	0	3
Northeast	17	2	0	1	3
Sacramento	29	8	0	1	9
San Diego	19	3	3	1	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	43	7	0	50
San Joaquin Valley	48	17	2	0	19
<b>Wood Wastes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>OCC</b>					
Central Coast	21	7	2	1	10
Inland Empire	42	16	12	0	28
Los Angeles Area	100	25	8	3	36
North Coast	11	10	0	0	10
Northeast	17	4	0	0	4
Sacramento	29	6	0	1	7
San Diego	19	3	1	1	5
San Francisco Bay Area	88	49	3	0	52
San Joaquin Valley	48	15	2	0	17
<b>OCC Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Mixed Paper</b>					
Central Coast	21	5	2	0	7
Inland Empire	42	11	9	0	20
Los Angeles Area	100	25	8	5	38
North Coast	11	4	1	1	6
Northeast	17	1	0	1	2
Sacramento	29	3	2	1	6
San Diego	19	4	2	1	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	28	12	0	40
San Joaquin Valley	48	14	3	0	17
<b>Mixed Paper Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>143</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Glass</b>					
Central Coast	21	5	2	0	7
Inland Empire	42	12	10	0	22
Los Angeles Area	100	23	11	4	38
North Coast	11	6	0	0	6
Northeast	17	4	1	1	6
Sacramento	29	6	0	1	7
San Diego	19	4	2	1	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	44	5	0	49
San Joaquin Valley	48	16	2	0	18
<b>Glass Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Plastics</b>					
Central Coast	21	3	2	0	5
Inland Empire	42	13	9	0	22
Los Angeles Area	100	23	9	3	35
North Coast	11	4	0	0	4
Northeast	17	2	1	1	4
Sacramento	29	5	0	0	5
San Diego	19	4	2	1	7
San Francisco Bay Area	88	41	7	0	48
San Joaquin Valley	48	14	2	0	16
<b>Plastics Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Food Wastes</b>					
Central Coast	21	1	0	0	1
Inland Empire	42	5	1	0	6
Los Angeles Area	100	16	3	0	19
North Coast	11	5	1	1	7
Northeast	17	1	0	0	1
Sacramento	29	3	0	1	4
San Diego	19	0	0	1	1
San Francisco Bay Area	88	3	0	1	4
San Joaquin Valley	48	1	1	0	2
<b>Food Wastes Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.



California Integrated Waste Management Board  
**Status Report Form System**

As of:  
 04-Nov-94

**Program Implementation Summary  
 by Regions**

Program	Jurisdictions Reporting	Existed as of Base-year	Base-year to Current (1994)	Planned (1995+)	Total
<b>Market Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	0	0
Inland Empire	42	3	0	0	3
Los Angeles Area	100	2	1	0	3
North Coast	11	2	1	0	3
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	3	1	1	5
San Francisco Bay Area	88	1	0	0	1
San Joaquin Valley	48	11	1	0	12
<b>Market Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>End Markets Development</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	0	0	0
Inland Empire	42	1	0	0	1
Los Angeles Area	100	0	2	3	5
North Coast	11	2	1	1	4
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	3	1	1	5
San Francisco Bay Area	88	12	2	0	14
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	0	1
<b>End Markets Development Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>RMDZ</b>					
Central Coast	21	0	1	1	2
Inland Empire	42	1	2	1	4
Los Angeles Area	100	0	4	3	7
North Coast	11	0	1	1	2
Northeast	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	29	0	0	0	0
San Diego	19	0	5	1	6
San Francisco Bay Area	88	0	1	1	2
San Joaquin Valley	48	0	1	1	2
<b>RMDZ Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>

Note: For planning purposes only. Not intended for compliance purposes.

**Appendix D**

**Comments on the Status Reports from Jurisdictions  
As of November 4, 1994**

## **AB 440 STATUS REPORT FORM PROGRAM COMMENTS**

The AB 440 Status Report Form (Appendix B) contains a section for jurisdictions to provide additional information and/or comments on their programs. Approximately 54 percent of the jurisdictions submitting reports provided additional information about their programs. While all of the comments received from the jurisdictions were to clarify and/or explain their programs, the majority (48) of the comments provided clarification for the jurisdictions' recycling programs. The range of recycling program comments included: the identification of new and expanded programs; the amount of diversion volume attributed to recycling; the identification of new marketing programs for recyclables; and the development of variable rate structures. Examples of the number and types of comments received from the jurisdictions are as follows:

**Identification of Plans for Recycling Programs** - 48 jurisdictions reported on existing program progress, as well as, plans to expand or develop new recycling programs.

**Identification of Joint Powers Authorities** - Two jurisdictions indicated that since the development of their SRRE document, they have joined Joint Powers Authorities.

**Identification of Jurisdiction Program Activities Only** - 16 jurisdictions commented that the data they were reporting on the status report form included only programs that the jurisdiction operated, and private sector activities were not included in their report.

**Identification of Programs Within RMDZs** - Six jurisdictions reported that they have programs located within a Recycling Market Development Zone.

**Revising or Drafting Ordinances** - Ten jurisdictions reported that they are currently revising or drafting ordinances to assist in the development of new facilities or program expansion.

**Change in Operation of HHW Programs** - Two jurisdictions reported that they were changing how their household hazardous waste programs are operated.

**Definition of Terms** - Four jurisdictions included the definitions they used for terms included on the Status Report Form.

**Types of Wastes Being Source Reduced** - Twenty jurisdictions included the types of solid waste (yard waste, cloth diapers, white goods) that are targeted for source reduction.

**Program Implementation Schedules** - Six jurisdictions reported on when they anticipated programs to be implemented.

**Identification of Plans for New Facilities - 20 jurisdictions reported plans for the development of new facilities (MRF, IPF, yard waste and compost).**

**Participation of Alternative Daily Cover Programs - Four jurisdictions stated that they are participating in Board approved alternative daily cover programs.**

**Specific Waste Diversion Information - Four jurisdictions reported on waste diversion programs occurring within their jurisdiction.**

**Appendix E**

**List of Jurisdictions Which Did Not Submit the Report  
As of December 14, 1994**

## List of Jurisdictions Which Did Not Submit the Reports

<b>Butte</b>	Los Angeles	<b>Sacramento</b>
Biggs	<b>Los Angeles</b>	Galt
<b>Colusa</b>	San Dimas	Isleton
Williams	South Gate	<b>San Bernardino</b>
<b>Contra Costa</b>	South Pasadena	Adelanto
Brentwood	<b>Madera</b>	Apple Valley
Pinole	Chawchilla	Barstow
<b>Del Norte</b>	Madera	Fontana
Crescent City	Madera-Unincorporated	Needles
Del Norte-Unincorporated	<b>Mendocino</b>	Ontario
<b>Fresno</b>	Mendocino-	Twentynine Palms
Fowler	Unincorporated	Victorville
Huron	Point Arena	Yucca Valley
Kerman	Willits	<b>San Joaquin</b>
Mendota	<b>Mono</b>	Lodi
Orange Cove	Mammoth Lakes	San Joaquin-
<b>Humboldt</b>	Mono-Unincorporated	Unincorporated
Blue Lake	<b>Monterey</b>	Tracy
Eureka	Marina	<b>San Luis Obispo</b>
Fortuna	Monterey-Unincorporated	Arroyo Grande
Trinidad	Seaside	<b>San Mateo</b>
<b>Kern</b>	<b>Orange</b>	Brisbane
Arvin	Buena Park	Colma
Bakersfield	Costa Mesa	San Bruno
California City	Dana Point	<b>Santa Barbara</b>
Delano	La Habra	Buelton
Maricopa	Laguna Hills	Guadalupe
Mcfarland	Mission Viejo	Santa Barbara
Ridgecrest	San Clemente	Solvang
Shafter	<b>Placer</b>	<b>Santa Clara</b>
Tehachapi	Auburn	Campbell
<b>Kings</b>	<b>Placer</b>	Monte Sereno
Corcoran	Loomis	Saratoga
Hanford	<b>Riverside</b>	<b>Solano</b>
Lemoore	Coachella	Rio Vista
<b>Lassen</b>	Desert Hot Springs	<b>Trinity</b>
Susanville	Indio	Trinity-Unincorporated
<b>Los Angeles</b>	La Quinta	<b>Tulare</b>
Avalon	Palm Desert	Dinuba
Azusa	Palm Springs	<b>Ventura</b>
Carson		Camarillo
Cudahy		

## **Glossary**

**Assembly Bill 2020 (1986-Margolin):** the goal of the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Act) is to attain a 80 percent recycling rate for aluminum, plastic, glass, and non-aluminum beverage containers. The Act authorized the Department of Conservation to establish certified recycling centers, processors, and convenient zones, to provide consumers convenient recycling.

**Ash:** the residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material.  
(CCR18720(a)(4))

**Buy-back Center:** a facility which pays a fee for the delivery and transfer of ownership to the facility of source separated materials, for the purpose of recycling or composting.  
(CCR18720(a)(7))

**Centralized Composting Facility:** the primary facility within a jurisdiction for the treatment of organic wastes through the controlled biological decomposition of that waste which is separated from the municipal waste stream.

**CIWMP (Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans)/RIWMP (Regionwide Integrated Waste Management Plans):** plans that are required to be submitted by a county or region to comply with planning and diversion requirements. Those documents include: city's and county's Source Reduction and Recycling Element which identifies diversion programs to achieve the 25 percent and 50 percent diversion mandates, city's and county's Household Hazardous Waste Element, city's and

county's Nondisposal Facility Element, county Siting Element, and county Summary Plan. (PRC41750(a-g))

**Composting:** a method of waste treatment which produces a product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic waste that are source separated at a centralized facility. "Compost" includes vegetable, yard and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste.  
(CCR18720(a)(12), PRC40116)

**Construction and Demolition wastes:** wastes which include "inert solids," a non-liquid waste that does not contain hazardous wastes or soluble pollutants, and the waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures.  
(CCR18720(a)(14))

**Curbside Collection:** a residential service for collection of recyclable materials where residents place their recyclables on the curb (or, for multi-family dwellings, in centrally located receptacles) for collection. (1993 Annual Report)

**Drop-off Center:** a facility which accepts delivery or transfer of ownership of source separated materials for the purpose of recycling or composting, without paying a fee. (CCR18720(a)(20))

**Intermediate Process Facility (IPF):** a facility which accepts source separated recyclable or compostable items and materials. Recyclable items are often received in a mixed (commingled) form.

Commingled items are usually sorted manually, contaminants are removed, and mechanized equipment is used to prepare materials to buyer specifications.

**Landfill/Transfer Station Salvage:** a program at a landfill or transfer station in which reusable or recyclable materials are salvaged. "Salvage" means the controlled removal of metallic discards from the solid waste stream at a permitted solid waste facility for the express purpose of recycling or reuse.

**Market Development:** a method of increasing the demand for recovered materials so that end markets for the materials are established, improved, or stabilized and thereby become more reliable. (CCR18720(a)(35))

**Material Recovery Facility (MRF):** a solid waste facility where secondary materials are separated and sorted from mixed refuse, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling, composting, or transformation. (1993 Annual Report)

**OCC:** old corrugated cardboards.

**Procurement:** in the context of integrated waste management, the purchase of recycled-content products in an attempt to expand market demand for these materials, thereby providing an economic incentive to divert materials from disposal. (1993 Annual Report)

**Program:** the full range of source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, or household hazardous waste activities undertaken by or in the jurisdiction or relating to management of

the jurisdiction's waste stream to achieve the objectives identified in the Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, and Special Waste components, and Household Hazardous Waste Element, respectively. (CCR18720(a)(53))

**Rate Structure:** set of prices established by a jurisdiction, special district, or other rate setting authority to compensate the jurisdiction, special district or rate setting authority for the partial or full costs of the collection, processing, recycling, composting, and/or transformation or landfill disposal of solid wastes. (CCR18720(a)(55))

**Recycling:** the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meets the quality standards necessary to be used in the market place. "Recycling" does not include transformation. (PRC40180)

**Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ):** any single or joint, contiguous parcels of property that, based on the determination of the board, meets the following criteria: (1) The area has been zoned and appropriate land use for the development of commercial, industrial, or manufacturing purposes; (2) The area is identified in the countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan as part of the market development area; (3) The area is located in a city with an existing postconsumer waste collection infrastructure; and (4) The area may be used to establish commercial,

manufacturing, or industrial processes which would produce end products that consist of not less than 50 percent recycled materials. (PRC 42001(c)(1-4))

**Zone Change:** changes in local land use zoning to encourage recycling and composting activities.

**Regional Composting Facility:** the primary facility within a region for the treatment of organic wastes through the controlled biological decomposition of that waste which is separated from the regional waste stream.

**Sludge:** means residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of water, waste water, and/or other liquids. Sludge includes sewage sludge and sludge derived from industrial processes, but does not include effluent discharged from such treatment processes. (CCR18720(a)(69))

**Source Separation-Commercial Facility:** the primary process where commercial solid wastes or recyclable materials are separated by the generator, by hand or by use of machinery, for some form of materials recovery or recycling.

**Tire Programs:** programs regarding waste tires range from shredding, slicing, quartering for safe landfilling, tire retreading, making crumb rubbers from tires, or using as waste-to-energy fuel.

**Waste Prevention (Source Reduction):** any action undertaken by an individual or organization to eliminate or reduce the amount or toxicity of materials before they enter the municipal solid waste stream. This action is intended to conserve resources, promote efficiency, and reduce pollution. (1993 Annual Report) Zoning change, rate structure modifications, or procurement programs are considered waste prevention.