Cycle 29 Overview

The California Legislature restructured funding the Local Conservation Corps (Corps) grant program prior to Cycle 29. The program funding during the first 28 cycles since 1986 was allocated from the Beverage Container Recycling Fund (BCRF). The Fiscal Year 2014 Budget trailer bill established Public Resources Code 17000-17002 which changed the Corps allocation from 100% BCRF to a diversified funding model. The new law allocated annual funding to the Corps of $8,000,000 from the Electronic Waste Recycling Fund; $5,000,000 from the California Tire Recycling Management Fund; $2,000,000 from the California Used Oil Recycling Fund, and pursuant to 14581.1, $7,500,000 from the BCRF plus a cost of living allowance (COLA); however, for Cycle 29 these amounts were modified by the legislature to ease the Corps' transition from a program focused solely on beverage container recycling to the diversified funding model.

The new model presented the Corps with an opportunity to expand their operations into new recycling industries. It also challenged Corps leadership to immediately begin retooling a business model built over twenty-eight years. All of the Corps made large investments in beverage container recycling programs and infrastructure including material recycling facilities (MRF), vehicles, equipment, personnel training programs, and facilities. The Corps generally had collected beverage container material from low-yield niche markets that were not otherwise receiving collection services. While such collection is a benefit to the environment, it is an expensive model that was only possible with subsidized BCRF funds.

“There were several key decisions that were made in order for our BCRF program to function under reduced funding (which was already in progress prior at the start of RLC29-14-3), which included: transition of over 100 clients that were low volume generators of material, restructuring of all existing collection routes for increased efficiency, and elimination of free recycling at special events.”  San Jose Conservation Corps RLC29 Final Report

Diversified funding forced the Corps to restructure their beverage container programs to economize and operate within the reduced BCRF budget. BCRF funds represented 100% of the Corps grants in FY 13-14 (Cycle 28), 64% in FY 14-15 (Cycle 29), and 31% in FY 15-16 (Cycle 30). The Trailer Bill language modified the allocations from each material fund for Cycle 29 to ease the transition by giving a larger proportion of funds from the BCRF. The statutory allocations were implemented in RLC30. This enabled the Corps to scale down beverage container operations in Cycle 29.

Restructuring the beverage container programs entailed analysis of routes, customer yields, potential fee structures, equipment and staffing. Several of the Corps dismantled their MRFs entirely and liquidated the equipment. Customer accounts with low material yields were often discontinued and these customers were referred back to the franchise
hauliers and other recyclers. Routes were re-configured to be more efficient. Some Corps invested in energy efficient vehicles with larger capacity or compacting capability.

At the same time the Corps were restructuring their beverage container businesses, they were planning to implement programs in the three new material programs. These commodities have well-established industries supporting the collection and recycling of the materials. This meant that Corps needed to research the industry in their region, find partnerships and seek niche markets that complimented existing markets and did not supplant existing businesses.

“The FY14-15 funding changes, specifically the shift to incorporating used oil, waste tires and E-waste recycling, was experienced as a learning curve or the Urban Corps Recycling Department. The challenge of understanding state and federal guidelines, including proper documentation, hauling and storage requirements, determining new equipment to be purchased, and the simultaneous logistics and training of staff for implementation of these new programs took longer to establish than originally planned. We had to reassess our fleet and equipment usage to determine the possibility of using them for multiple purposes of CRV collection, waste tire, used oil, and E-waste programs.” Urban Corps of San Diego County RLC29 Final Report

The Corps are adept at finding opportunity in implementing a sort of boutique approach to recycling. They have accomplished these programs due to their integration and long-term connections within their communities. Franchise hauler agreements are respected, but often these companies leave low yield accounts without service as their business model is built on volume and low-cost collection. Very often the low-hanging fruit in material collection is plucked under the franchise hauler agreements, or by industries established to profit from the commodities.

“Conservation Corps North Bay operates recycling collection routes to 608 locations in Marin and Sonoma counties. We typically operate routes in state and national parks, as well as areas that are difficult for local waste haulers to reach.” Conservation Corps North Bay RLC29 Final Report

In addition to finding inroads into each of the commodity markets, the Corps needed to establish programs whereby Corpsmembers and staff were hired, trained, and equipped to implement programs identified by each Corps as appropriate to their community and regional needs.

The diversification of funding and the resulting programmatic restructuring caused significant disruption to Corps operations. It challenged existing staff to adjust and learn. There were many changes in leadership among the Corps during Cycle 29. Four Corps Executive Directors left their Corps to retire. This turnover in leadership led to restructuring within the four Corps, and it added fresh perspectives and voices within the California Association of Local Conservation Corps (CALCC).

Grant Management Response to Diversified Funding
CalRecycle recognized that a diversified funding model required changes in grant management that would effectively support the
Corps to successfully implement projects and services in all four material programs. This necessitated a number of changes to internal processes, expanded internal and external communications, and solicitation of technical support from material and program experts. Below is a bulleted list of a few of the processes undertaken by CalRecycle staff to support successful implementation of the diversified funding model.

- Cross-training and relationship-building for grant management staff in the regulations and policies of the three new material funds.
- Provision of technical assistance to the Corps by CalRecycle material and program experts.
- Implementation of new procedures in Fiscal Process Oversight and Accounting, including modifications to the Grant Management System (GMS) to enable proper invoice tracking with four funds.
- Expanded grant application and evaluation processes to monitor grantee success navigating rapid program expansion.
- Creation of enhanced budgeting tools to ensure proper budget planning and management.
- Creation of a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document covering all questions received and answered by staff in each material area and grant management updated on an ongoing basis.
- Initiation of a monthly newsletter entitled the “Corps Update” to provide regular communication about Corps program activities and material program requirements.
- Production of tracking, reporting and guidance documents and templates to ensure accurate fiscal and project monitoring.
- Creation and delivery of training webinars provided opportunities to learn and ask questions.
- Production of on-going educational resources for Corps personnel.
- Facilitated participation at information exchanges with jurisdictions, and inter-agency material-specific meetings to broaden stakeholder knowledge about the Corps, to expand the opportunities for productive partnerships, and to assist in the identification of impactful projects for each diversified fund.

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### Ask CalRecycle

**Q: What if a CCC wants us to put up the static cling sign?**

A: Please discontinue doing that piece of the program. We learned that sometimes a CCC wants CalRecycle members up on ladders to apply the signs so we feel from a liability standpoint it is best if the signs are left with the store staff to put up on their own.

**Q: If our Corps is adding a new county to our CCC list, a county that no Corps has visited yet, do we add them to the Priority List?**

A: Yes, please add them as a new CCC at the bottom of your Priority List.

**Q: Do we have to submit the Budget Workbook with the Quarterly Progress Report?**

A: On the new Progress Report templates, we ask for budget numbers by quarter – actually spent (not what was invoiced). So do you do not need to submit the Budget Workbook.

**Q: May we order signs for the CCC online other than the 18x24 Combo Static Cling in English?**

A: No. The CCC must order signs online, free of charge, for themselves. You may provide them with the web page url so they can easily find it. Please order the signs for your signage review visits online at the web site. ONLY CORPS ORDERS FOR THE COMBO STATIC CLING IN ENGLISH (18x24) WILL BE FILLED. URL is below:

www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Thfr482/Coordinators/Regulatory.htm

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### Corps Update

**Huge E-waste Event with City of Visalia Partners**

By Nasha Hac

On January 28, 2017, Corpsmembers and staff will participate in the City of Visalia’s “Dump on Us” event.

At six events throughout the year, the City of Visalia allows residents to dispose of their unwanted items. Accepted items are refuse, green waste, and E-waste. Residents drive through a hosehose configuration and dispose of their items at appropriate stations.

Corpsmembers work hard in the cold and rain to accommodate over 700 vehicles that come through their E-waste station. Items collected and processed here will be televisions, computers, laptops, and other miscellaneous items. An average of 16,000 lbs. of E-waste is collected at each of these events.

Visalia resident Andrea Lopez said, “The young...
CalRecycle staff from used oil, E-waste, and waste tire programs were solicited to provide training, input on programs, and identification of gaps in the commodity recycling market. Without exception, the material experts supported the corps grant staff through meetings, technical advice, identification of potential programs, invitations to the Corps to attend conferences and meetings, and by providing webinar training to the Corps. The support for the Corps by all material programs has strengthened throughout the course of implementation and has greatly supported a successful transition and the establishment of new material projects.

F Y 2014-15 Cycle 29 Budgets and Expenditures

In Cycle 29, 14 Corps were awarded a total of $20,974,000. The San Gabriel Valley Conservation Corps (SGVCC) expended a total of $46,554.09 in BCRF funds prior to discretionary termination by CalRecycle. CalRecycle re-distributed the unexpended BCRF funds to the remaining 13 Corps. SGVCC’s unexpended waste tire, E-waste and used oil funds each reverted to the fund. In the table below, the total Cycle 29 distribution of funds to the 14 Corps is detailed. These amounts show the amended BCRF budget after redistribution of SGVCC’s unexpended allocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civicorps Schools</th>
<th>BCRF</th>
<th>E-Waste</th>
<th>Waste Tire</th>
<th>Used Oil</th>
<th>Total Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresno Local Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Corps of Long Beach</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Corps North Bay</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gabriel Valley Conservation Corps</td>
<td>46,554.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$46,554.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,685</td>
<td>298,893</td>
<td>186,811</td>
<td>74,729</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Corps of San Diego</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>1,080,677</td>
<td>298,890</td>
<td>186,806</td>
<td>74,722</td>
<td>$1,641,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Empire Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>459,315</td>
<td>114,427</td>
<td>71,517</td>
<td>28,607</td>
<td>$673,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$13,474,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$20,974,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each Local Conservation Corps Grant Program cycle (grant term) is two fiscal years in length, but the Corps often expend their grant award prior to the end of the term. Cycle 29 was extended by amendment from 24 months to 30 months with the addition of SGVCC’s BCRF funds to 13 Corps as described above. The graph at right illustrates the number of months that each Corps took to fully expend their Cycle 29 budget.

The chart below shows the total expenditures by category for the entire grant project and the graph on the following page details the expenditures by category for each Corps.
Almost 70% of the funds provided to the Corps paid salaries of Corpsmembers and staff. While the Corps were allowed to charge up to 20% of their funds on Indirect Costs, the actual percentage charged was much lower.
Activity Data for Cycle 29

The following section presents data about material collection and education and outreach activities for all Corps. Limited data was submitted by the San Gabriel Valley Conservation Corps for beverage container collection. No collections are recorded in this report for Orange County Conservation Corps or Conservation Corps of Long Beach during Q9 or Q10 because both these Corps fully expended Cycle 29 funds at the end of Q8. Likewise, no collections are reported for the Urban Corps of San Diego County in Q10 because the Corps fully expended its Cycle 29 funds during Q9. Cycle 29 was extended from 8 to 10 quarters due to redistribution of funds.

Waste Tires

The table below shows the number of waste tires collected by Corps. Programs and projects included residential collections, amnesty events, illegally dumped tire pile clean-up, and a variety of collection projects in collaboration with governmental agencies. A unique project occurred on Highway 1 in Del Norte County where Corpsmembers rappelled to retrieve waste tires dumped along the highway.

12 of the 14 Corps applied for waste tire hauler permits and several Corps entered into agreements with tire processors to aggregate loads on site in metal containers which the processor would pick up on demand when full. Several Corps altered areas of their property to enable Corpsmembers to wash tires that were full of soil or other debris. Grants staff worked closely with the Tire Enforcement staff to create a tire project form that is used by Corps when they’re asked to clean up a tire pile on private property or >500 tires on public land. The form is routed through enforcement to ensure that no legal actions are in progress or warranted.
on the pile before the Corps are given permission to clean it up.

E-waste

The table at right shows the tons of E-waste collected by Corps during the ten quarters of Cycle 29. In all, 3,769,829 pounds of electronic waste were collected. This figure includes Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) collected and transferred to a recycler.

Activities undertaken by the Corps include partnerships with business and government agencies, curbside collection, on-call collection, drop-off events, and clean-up of illegal E-waste dump sites.

A graph showing the amount of CEW that each Corps collected and transferred to a recycler is on the following page. On page 12 is a comparison of the net cost report results by Corps. Net cost data from E-waste program participants is used by CalRecycle to assess and set the level of payments to recyclers and collectors.
### Net Cost per pound of CEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Net Cost 2016</th>
<th>Net Cost 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Mountains Foundation Schools</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civicorps Schools</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Valley</td>
<td>$(0.04)</td>
<td>$(0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia Community Corps</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservio n Corps of North Bay</td>
<td>$5.35</td>
<td>$547.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County Conservio n Corps</td>
<td>$(51.84)</td>
<td>$(0.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno Local Conservio n Corps</td>
<td>$18.94</td>
<td>$129.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Corps of San Diego County</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservio n Corps of Long Beach</td>
<td>$(22.04)</td>
<td>$(0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Regional Conservio n Corps</td>
<td>$(0.04)</td>
<td>$17.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose Conservio n Corps</td>
<td>$13.24</td>
<td>$(0.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Conservio n Corps</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$(0.10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below shows the number of Certified Collection Centers (CCC) where signage was reviewed by each Corps. The Used Oil program staff worked with the Corps grant management staff to create a program for reviewing CCC signage. The Corps produced training modules and actively review signage at CCCs around the state. A total of 1,310 CCCs were visited Q2-Q4 (CalRecycle’s Used Oil program staff initiated the CCC Signage review program in Q2 of Cycle 29.) Additional activities undertaken include filter exchange programs, distribution of do it yourself kits, storm drain marking, and education and outreach such as the Dockwalkers Program.
Beverage Container

The Corps were established and are certified as beverage container recycling programs. The progressive reduction of beverage container funding (100% Cycle 28; 64% Cycle 29; 30% Cycle 30) required reinvention of the business model across the Corps. This challenge and opportunity was embraced but has impacted the scope of beverage container recycling operations. The table below shows the tons of beverage container material collected during Cycle 29 by material.
The chart below shows the number of events where Corps conducted education and outreach for each material type. This involves hosting a booth or table at community events, venues and schools, handing out fliers, brochures or other program related materials (including and engaging with the public about how to recycle specific material types. These activities serve dual benefits to educate the public about recycling, and to provide Corpsmembers with career training on effective public relations and public speaking skills.

The chart on the following page shows the number of participants attending events where Corpsmembers conducted education and outreach activities. These numbers do not represent the actual number of people
with whom Corpsmembers had contact; in larger venues the number given is an attendance number provided by the event organizer. Each Corps works large and small events where they hand out education and outreach materials and collecting recyclables in conjunction with the event.
Education Program Outcomes

The Corps provide all corpsmembers with an educational component as stated in PRC – 14507.5 (a)(2), “The educational component of the corps’ program includes enrollment in a vocational education program, public or charter high school, or postsecondary community college.”. Enrollment preference is given to young men and women who lack high school diplomas.

The table below shows the educational and employment outcomes reported by the Corps for Cycle 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Diplomas Issued</th>
<th>Corpsmembers Who Got Jobs</th>
<th>Corpsmembers Who Enrolled in Post-secondary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civicorps Schools</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno Local Conservation Corps</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Conservation Corps</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Corps of Long Beach</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Corps North Bay</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County Conservation Corps</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Conservation Corps</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose Conservation Corps</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia Conservation Corps</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Corps of San Diego</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Empire Regional Conservation Corps</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Represent numbers of corpsmembers from the Recycling Department only.
Cycle 29 Corps Highlights

All Corps submit a Final Report to describe accomplishments during the Cycle. The accomplishments as documented by the Corps’ Final Reports are summarized below.

Civicorps

- With all odds against it, on July 30, 2014, Civicorps was awarded a contract by the Oakland City Council to collect commercial organics (food waste). The inclusion of a job training program in a municipal garbage franchise agreement may be the first in the nation. Under the landmark agreement, Civicorps was to collect up to 70 tons/day of organics from the 1,400 restaurants, cafes and food service establishments in the City five days a week with its Class B driver-trainees. We were to deliver the materials to the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) to be converted into electricity through their anaerobic digester.
- Due to several factors outside our control (EBMUD not being ready with their anaerobic digester, contract funding formulas and local political considerations), Civicorps decided to use its leverage from being written into the Franchise Agreement to pursue other ventures with Waste Management instead of the organics collection. The end result was the creation of pathways to union employment opportunities for our corpsmembers within Waste Management and with the Teamsters Local 70 and Machinist Union Local 1546.
- Waste Management referred over 600 of its small business recycling accounts to Civicorps in June 2015 of which over 450 have subsequently contracted with Civicorps as of August 28, 2015, the date of the Final report. This was the result of a 10-month negotiation between Civicorps and Waste Management. Civicorps’ stellar reputation in the East Bay community for its excellent recycling services put our company in position to negotiate with Waste Management and also gave them the confidence that we could do the job. This would have not been possible without CalRecycle funding. Civicorps collects over one ton a day of mixed recyclables from these accounts which in turn is diverted from the landfill. Collection under this contract began in July 2015.
- Civicorps began collecting abandoned tires at its existing work sites and other designated areas in Alameda County. Civicorps developed standard operating procedures which will allow us to manage the collection, short-term storage, and disposal of waste tires in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- Civicorps began performing signage review of Certified Collection Centers (CCCs). Civicorps developed standard operating procedures to manage frequency and timing of our future plans while maximizing efficiency.
- Civicorps became certified as an E-waste collector and conducted our first event on May 15-16, which resulted in the collection of over 6,000 lbs. of material.
Greater Valley Conservation Corps (GVCC)

- During Cycle 29, GVCC hired 203 Corpsmembers to work in the areas of recycling and natural resources. These individuals received education services, career development, employability skills and industry-recognized certifications.
- During Cycle 29, GVCC recycled 316,305 pounds of glass, 10,609 pounds of aluminum, and 45,343 pounds of plastic products. GVCC also collected 14,000 illegally dumped tires and collected 319,456 pounds of E-waste.
- GVCC expanded operations into the Gold Country in Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne counties. GVCC obtained a Designated Approved Collector with Amador County and begun collecting E-waste at two local transfer stations: Buena Vista and Pine Grove. GVCC signed an MOU to provide recycling outreach at 5 transfer stations in Calaveras County. GVCC began recycling services for New Melones Reservoir, Hogan Lake and Lake Don Pedro. This allowed GVCC access to more Tuolumne County projects which led to establishment of a new satellite in Sonora.

Conservation Corps of North Bay

- Through our electronic waste collection efforts, we managed to keep 143K lbs. of E-waste from ending up in landfills.
- In partnership with Zero Waste Marin and Marin County Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (MCSTOPPPP), our crew placed over 1,000 medallions on storm drains that lead to creeks or the bay. (see photos on page 13)
- Through our waste tire collection efforts, our crews removed 3,000+ tires from public lands and recreational areas, helping to restore the natural habitat.
- CCNB reviewed 27 Certified Collection Centers, which included all of the collection centers in Lake, Humboldt, Mendocino, Del Norte, and Siskiyou counties. In an effort with all local Corps to review all the CCCs in California, CCNB took on these additional counties outside of our usual areas of work.
- CCNB has provided recycling services at Sonoma Raceway during major events for nearly a decade. These events include NHRA, Indy Car, and Nascar races each summer, which bring between 70,000 and 100,000 attendees to each event. CCNB plays a key role in ensuring the high volume of bottles and cans produced at the event do not end up in the landfill.
- Conservation Corps North Bay partnered with CalRecycle, CalTrans, the California Coastal Commission, California State Parks, Del Norte Search and Rescue, and Sonoma State University to remove over 250 illegally dumped tires from an embankment off the side of highway 101, about fifteen miles south of Crescent City. Corpsmembers used climbing equipment, brush clearing tools, and pulley systems to remove the tires. (see photos on page 9)
San Francisco Conservation Corps

- 299 Special Events and 761 event days were provided with recycling service during Cycle 29. 126 tons of beverage containers were recycled, 1.9 million attendees were provided with recycling education and outreach, 276 tons of recyclables hauled from events, 1,305 tons composted, with an average landfill diversion rate of 82.7% across all events.
- SFCC assisted Civicorps with a waste tire collection project in Antioch where 200 waste tires were collected and recycled.
- SFCC provided labor in Daly City in partnership with Goodwill for an E-waste collection event in April 2016 where 400 residents dropped off E-waste, filling 95 gaylords and diverting 33,437 pounds of material.
- Corpsmembers and staff were trained and conducted a Dockwalking Event at San Francisco Marina where 150 boaters attended.
- SFCC was the First Place winner at San Francisco Green Festival for the Best Brand Award out of 233 vendors exhibiting.
- SFCC obtained Waste Tire Hauler Permit and became a certified E-waste Collector through CalRecycle.

Los Angeles Conservation Corps

- 56 partner organizations.
- Established collection programs for waste tires and E-waste.
- Partnered with the City of Los Angeles to clean up alley ways.

San Jose Conservation Corps

- 106 CCC signage reviews completed.
- Worked with CalRecycle on the Castle Rock waste tire removal project. Collected over 6,000 tires during the Cycle.

Sacramento Conservation Corps

- Tires - We helped remove hazardous tires from public lands and provided labor for tire amnesty events.
Oil - We helped educate over 137,000 people about the environmental impacts if they do not properly recycle their used motor oil.
Beverage Containers - We collected over 132,000 pounds of CRV material
Recycled bi-metals, non-CRV plastics, and fiber.
E-waste - We handled 417,792 pounds of E-waste and took it to a responsible recycler.

Urban Corps of San Diego County

Over 5.5 million CRV containers weighing 875,000 lbs. were diverted from the landfill.
Implementation of social media marketing increased our reach and messaging for services and provided waste stream diversion strategies to individual followers and small businesses.
Urban Corps Marketing and Outreach Team reached out to 2,261 individuals, made 96 presentations and gave tours of their facility to 140 different organizations.
Urban Corps participated in a Competitive Beverage Container Grant and expanded diversion of beverage containers and increased litter abatement at beaches and local campgrounds through CalRecycle Beverage Container Recycling Grant Program in partnership with Friends of Cardiff and Carlsbad State Beaches (FCCSB).
Urban Corps participated in 67 special events (excluding stadium events) representing a 39% increase from previous fiscal year.
Successful partnerships with 31 institutions enrolled in the School CRV collection and Education Program garnered a 20% increase in revenue donated to schools.
Agreements were executed for 31 one-time E-waste events.
130,000 lbs. of beverage container material was recycled through new partnership with Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility
Community partners and three municipalities utilized Urban Corps for tire collection amassing 53,000 lbs. of waste tires that were diverted from the landfill and recycled.
Two new internship sites established at Bottles & Wood and Recon Recycling.
10 interns were hired in FY14-15 representing over $150,000 in personal annual income earnings.
New internships in upcycling materials provided training in commercial/retail skills of customer service, sales, and manufacturing.
350 new Corpsmembers were trained throughout the year by the recycling department on sorting CRV, E-waste, hauling waste tires, and verifying signage for used oil certified collection centers.

Seven staff members were trained on managing the buy-back center, tire collection and hauler manifesting, and Certified Collection Center (CCC) signage review documentation procedures.

42 returning special events.

21 new events, 13 new event sponsors.

New service agreement with the City of Oceanside for weekend litter abatement and recycling services.

Six litter abatement and tire amnesty events with the County of San Diego and City of Chula Vista.

28 Interns placed at seven local businesses.

Reviewed 100 Used Oil Certified Collection Center signage representing one-third of all CCCs in San Diego County and reaching 60% of San Diego County service areas.

Implemented an on-call E-waste service to current CRV collection route customers.

Fresno Local Conservation Corps

The FLCC diverted a total of 37,182 lbs. of electronic waste from local landfills.

The FLCC finished the year with a total of 435,952 lbs. of CRV beverage containers diverted from local landfills.

Orange County Conservation Corps

72 participants received state recognized certifications. The certification consisted of Forklift Operator License, National Retail Federation Customer Service, and Food Handlers permits.

OCCC issued 85 AmeriCorps scholarships totaling $110,635.

217 participants earned their high school diploma through our on-site charter school.

837 Certified Collection Centers surveyed across three counties.

Facilitated three waste tire amnesty events with partnering cities.

2,172 waste tires collected and recycled in collaboration with other Corps.

Hosted three E-waste collection events at OCCC’s charter school.

9,700 lbs. of E-waste collected and recycled.
所提供的回收相关服务（包括收集和教育）在37个社区服务活动中进行，以提高回收意识，并提供回收机会。

- 355吨饮料容器被回收。
- 5份营销手册开发以推广我们的项目在社区。
- 我们的一些显著成就是所有Orange County Certified Collection Centers的标志审查，与三个新机构的合作收集废物轮胎，以及开发了一个将新材料、主要废物轮胎和电子废物进行物流处理的计划。

**Corpsmember Testimony**

Blanca came to the Fresno EOC Local Conservation Corps, known as the FLCC, in September of 2013. At 24, she lost her stable job unexpectedly, and couldn’t find another job. With no specific skill set or high school diploma, paying bills and the pressures of helping her mother support her siblings suddenly seemed hopeless. Her sister, a former corpsmember at the FLCC and graduate of our on-site Youth Build Charter School suggested she try the corps.

“My first day, I cried because I felt I didn’t belong here. Growing up, we thought corps was for people in trouble or gang members. I was so depressed but had no other options. I was making $900 per check to making around $200. I felt like I was being punished, but FLCC was my last hope because I couldn’t find a job.”

Blanca came to the FLCC admittedly depressed and hopeless. She needed 86 credits to graduate and pass the English CAHSEE. This was daunting because Blanca was jobless with mounting financial responsibilities, a suspended driver’s license, and an unplanned pregnancy. “I was so depressed. I had nothing to be bringing a baby into this world. I knew I had to change my life to be a parent.” Blanca continued to push herself to work during her pregnancy to meet her goals. She openly shared that she would cry frequently in private because she didn’t know if she could make it in Recycling. She described the shock and disgust of gnats, maggots, rotten food, and rodents that she would encounter. “I’ve never been that close to garbage before…and I smelled like a drunk old man every day because of all the fluids from the CRV containers,” Blanca recalled with a cringe.

Today, she has accomplished a long list in her time at the FLCC: Cross-trained in Landscaping, Recycling, Office Assistant; Reinstated her driver’s license; Passed the English CAHSEE in the Fall of 2014; Will graduate this month with her high school diploma; CPR/First Aid Certified; OSHA 10-hour Course; Laborers Community Service and Training Foundation: Work Zone and Traffic Control Course; Whatever
It Takes Field Award (Outstanding attendance, punctuality, initiative and leadership in the Field; Student of the Month; 2 AmeriCorps Ed. Awards totaling $4,264 for completing 1350 hours of service at the Poverello House, prepping and serving food for the homeless. Blanca is currently working on third Ed. Award.

Blanca's Americorps Ed Award will come in handy as she enrolls at Fresno City College in August for the Medical Billing Program. She has come a long way. Looking back, she says the FLCC was right where she needed to be to meet her goals. Recycling taught her to be more environmentally aware, but built character as she sorted and collected her way through CRV beverage containers. Her communication skills were developed as she did outreach and education. Her adaptability and perseverance were tested and strengthened by using recycling to meet her educational goals. Blanca credits the support and encouragement from her case manager, Sandra Sandoval-Avila, all the field supervisors that pushed her along the way, and all her peers and FLCC Staff who provided friendship and guidance. Blanca Galindo says the FLCC was the best thing that happened to her and she wouldn't have made it on her own.