



CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – MARY RAWSON, ALPINE COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY PITTO

Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors' & Technical Advisory Meeting Agenda

1215 K Street, Suite 1650 Conference Room
Sacramento, CA

Thursday, June 22, 2017 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Only those items that indicate a specific time will be heard at the assigned time. All other items may be taken out of sequence to accommodate the Board, the staff, and the general public. Indicated time allocations are for planning purposes only and actual times will vary from those indicated.

I. Call to Order, Self-Introductions, and Determination of Quorum

II. Business Matters

Page 1

Discussion and possible action related to the following:

- A. Approval of Minutes from the Meeting of March 16, 2017 – Supervisor Ranalli, ESJPA Vice-Chair (*pp 3-7*)
- B. Review and Approval of the Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2015 – Lisa McCargar, RCRC Chief Financial Officer (*pp 9-40; 10 minutes*)
- C. Adoption of Resolution #17-01 Authorizing the Continuous Submittal of CalRecycle Used Oil Payment Program Proposals on behalf of Member Counties – Mary Pitto, ESJPA Program Manager (*pp 41-42; 5 minutes*)

III. Public Comment

Any person may address the Board on any matter relevant to the Authority's business, but not otherwise on the agenda.

IV. Legislative Update

Supplemental Packet

(This item may be heard at any time during the meeting depending upon the availability of staff) Discussion of Legislation – Paul Smith, Vice President of Government Affairs (*15 minutes*)

- A. Complete Text of Selected Bills
- B. Summary Listing of All Solid Waste Related Bills

V. Presentations

Page 45

- A. Battery Recycling and Product Stewardship: Opportunities for Rural Communities - Sean P. Burchill, Western Account Manager, Call2Recycle (20 minutes)
- B. General Industrial Storm Water Permit – Laurel Warddrip, Industrial and Construction Storm Water Unit Chief, State Water Resources Control Board (pp 45-50; 20 minutes)
- C. Future of Electronic Waste Management in California – Shirley Willd-Wagner, Senior Environmental Scientist, CalRecycle (pp 51-62; 30 minutes)
- D. Report from CalRecycle – Joe Rasmussen, Supervisor, Materials Management and Local Assistance Program, CalRecycle (10 minutes)

VI. Member County Concerns/Comments

VII. Solid Waste/Regulatory Update

Page 63

Discussion and possible action related to the following:

- A. Air Resources Board
 - Cap and Trade Auction Proceeds – Staci Heaton, Regulatory Affairs Advocate (pp 63-68; 5 minutes)
 - Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy and 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update – Mary Pitto (5 minutes)
- B. CalRecycle
 - AB 901 Regulations – Larry Sweetser, ESJPA Consultant (pp 69-71; 5 minutes)
 - Designate Approved Collector Review – Larry Sweetser (page 73; 5 minutes)
- C. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
 - Storm Water Industrial General Permit – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)
 - Waste Discharge Water Quality Fee – Larry Sweetser (pp 75-77; 5 minutes)
- D. Department of Toxic Substance Control
 - Retail Waste Working Group – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)
 - Treated Wood Waste – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)
- E. Extended Producer Responsibility
 - CA Product Stewardship Council Update – Heidi Sanborn, Product Stewardship Council (pp 91-96; 10 minutes)
 - Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) Update – Lisa Mekis, CA Senior Associate, CARE (pp 97-106; 5 minutes)
 - PaintCare Update – Daria Kent, Northern California Regional Coordinator (5 minutes)
 - Mattress Recycling Council Update – Rodney Clara, Mattress Recycling Council (pp 107-126; 10 minutes)
- F. Grant Program Update – Larry Sweetser (page 127; 5 minutes)
- G. Highlights of March/April/May CalRecycle Meetings – Larry Sweetser (pp 129-167; 5 minutes)

H. Other Regulatory Announcements/Issues of Interest

- World's First Mall for Recycled Goods (*pp 169-170*)
- Repair Café (*pp 171-172*)
- Dirty Murph & the Curbside Sorters (*page 173*)
- The Compost Story (*pp 175-176*)
- CalRecycle Fraud Sting (*pp 177-181*)
- CalRecycle E-Waste Updates (*pp 183-188*)
- Cal EPA CUPA Newsletters (*pp 189-207*)

VIII. **Agenda Suggestions, Member County Presentation Volunteer, Workshop Topics for Next ESJPA Board Meeting Scheduled Thursday, August 17, 2017.**

IX. **Articles of Interest** (*pp 209-262*)

Page 209

X. **Adjournment**

12:00 PM Lunch

1:00 PM

Technical Advisory Group Breakout Session

This afternoon session will be conducted as an informal workshop. The following topics are intended for robust discussion about the new reporting requirements and organics management and requirements. You are invited to stay and encouraged to participate in these sessions.

Page 263

- 2016 - AB 1826 and AB 876 Annual Reporting for Rural Jurisdictions - Chris Bria, Senior Environmental Scientist, Cal Recycle
- SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions (*pp 265-266*)
 - Local Collection System Concepts - Howard Levenson, Deputy Director & Cara Morgan, Branch Chief, CalRecycle
 - SWF Concepts - Mark DeBie, Deputy Director, CalRecycle
 - Overview of SB 1383 Regulatory Concepts - Hank Brady, SB 1383 Manager, CalRecycle
 - Edible Food Concepts - Kyle Pogue, Section Manager, CalRecycle

Meeting facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities. By request, alternative agenda document formats are available to persons with disabilities. To arrange an alternative agenda document format or to arrange aid or services to modify or accommodate persons with a disability to participate in a public meeting, please contact our offices at least 72 hours prior to the meeting by calling (916) 447-4806.

Agenda items will be taken as close as possible to the schedule indicated. Any member of the general public may comment on an agenda item at the time of discussion. In order to facilitate public comment, please let staff know if you would like to speak on a specific agenda item.

The final agenda for this meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority will be duly posted at its offices: 1215 K Street, 16th Floor, Sacramento, California at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

G:\ESJPA Board of Directors\Meetings\Agenda\2017\062217.final.doc

Agenda Item II

BUSINESS MATTERS



CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – MARY RAWSON, ALPINE COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY PITTO

**Minutes of the Rural Counties'
Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority
Board of Directors Meeting
1215 K Street, Suite 1650, Sacramento, CA**

Thursday March 16, 2017

MEMBERS REPRESENTED

David Griffith, Supervisor
Jim McHargue, Director Solid Waste
Lynn Morgan, Supervisor
Bill Mannel, Deputy Director
Eric Miller, Director
Eric Van Erden, Recycling Coordinator
Gerry Hemmingsen, Supervisor
Greg Stanton, Division Director
Michael Ranalli, Supervisor
Joe Bettencourt, Admin Services Analyst
Paula Wesch, Program Coordinator
Tom Valentino, Agency Manager
Ahmad Alkhayyat, Public Works Director
Todd Storti, Manager
David Garcia, Program Manager
Bob Perreault, Director of Public Works
Arthur Boyd, Recycling Coordinator
Michael Kobseff, Supervisor
Rachel Ross, Agency Manager
Paul Freund, Recycling Coordinator
Diane Rader, Deputy Director Solid Waste
Belinda Barlow, Solid Waste Manager

Alpine County
Amador County
Amador County
Butte County
Butte County
Calaveras County
Del Norte County
El Dorado County
El Dorado County
Glenn County
Lassen County
Lassen County
Madera County
Mariposa County
Nevada County
Plumas County
Siskiyou County
Siskiyou County
Tehama County
Tehama County
Trinity County
Tuolumne County

STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:

Mary Pitto, ESJPA Program Manager
Larry Sweetser, ESJPA Consultant
Paul Smith, Senior Legislative Advocate
Staci Heaton, Regulatory Advocate
Julie Lunn, RCRC Office Assistant

RCRC Governmental Affairs
Sweetser and Associates, Inc.
RCRC Governmental Affairs
RCRC Governmental Affairs
RCRC Staff

GUEST SPEAKERS:

Robert Carlson, CalRecycle
Kerry Wicker, CalRecycle
Paul Molinelli, ACES Waste Services
Liz Wagner, MRC

Elonka Zlatar, CalRecycle
Jerry Lile, DTSC
Daria Kent, PaintCare

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Paul Brainin, CalRecycle
Terry Brennen, CalRecycle
Barbara Heinsch, CalRecycle
Daisy Kong, CalRecycle
Johnny Plasse, ACES Waste Svc
Deb Phillips, GVCC

John Duke, CalRecycle
Chester Gragg, CalRecycle
Liz Wagner, Territory Rep, MRC
Keir Furey, CalRecycle
John Pabst, ACES Waste Svc
Lars Ewing, Lake County

MEMBERS NOT REPRESENTED

Colusa County, Imperial County, Inyo County, Modoc County, Shasta County, Sierra County.

I. Call to Order, Determination of Quorum and Self Introductions

Chair Supervisor Kobseff, Siskiyou County called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m. Self-introductions were made. A quorum was determined at that time.

II. Business Matters

A. Approval of Minutes December 8, 2016. Chair Supervisor Kobseff, Siskiyou County, called for the approval of the minutes from the December 8, 2016, Board of Directors meeting. The motion to approve minutes was made by Belinda Barlow, Tuolumne County, and seconded by Jim McHargue, Amador County. The motion passed unanimously.

B. Election of the 2017 ESJPA/TAG Chair and Vice Chair. Supervisor Kobseff reported the RCRC Chair had nominated Supervisor Kobseff, Siskiyou County, as Chair and Supervisor Ranalli, El Dorado County as Vice-Chair. A motion to elect Supervisor Kobseff, Siskiyou County, and Supervisor Ranalli, El Dorado County was made by Supervisor Gerry Hemmingsen, Del Norte County, and Seconded by Supervisor David Griffith, Alpine County. The motion passed unanimously.

A motion was made to appoint the Jim McHargue as the ESJPA TAG Chair and Rachel Ross as the ESJPA TAG Vice-Chair by Arthur Boyd, Siskiyou County and seconded by Diane Rader, Trinity County. The motion passed unanimously.

C. Administrative Matters-Mary Pitto

- Delegate and Alternate Roster – Members were reminded that each County needs to formally appoint delegates and alternates to the ESJPA. If attendees are not their County's approved delegate or alternate, they cannot vote.
- FPPC Form 700 – Members are reminded to make sure they file their Form 700 by the deadline.

III. Public Comment None

IV. Legislative Update

Paul Smith provided an update on various bills of interest to the ESJPA. The bill introduction deadline was four weeks ago. There were not many solid waste bills as indicated in the supplemental packet. Bills are now starting to move through their house of origin. Spot bills are undergoing changes. There should be more detail on proposed legislation by the next ESJPA meeting. Two issues that are expected to develop are the Bottle Bill Reform and a proposal for increasing the solid waste tipping fee. There is not expected to be more organics legislation which will allow the regulatory process to proceed. The need for proportionate fund reductions to the programs has been a potential concern but does not appear to be likely due to recent

budget forecast. Reform is needed and our priority has been to preserve the handling fee, and secondly, the City/County payments. The administration is sympathetic to our concern especially for those areas where recycling options for container redemption have closed. Staff is very aware of issues with lack of infrastructure. There will be more discussion this afternoon.

There has been a proposal regarding increasing the tipping fee. A key component would be to fund the organics infrastructure. The proposal will start where the old one left off two years ago. The past proposal was for four dollar, from the current \$1.40 fee with 60 cents for CalRecycle, 50 cents to the SWRCB for the landfill WDR fees, with the remaining increase for organics infrastructure. The new tipping fee would also likely include an export fee for those facilities exporting solid waste. The last attempt at an export fee deducted CalRecycle's cost for managing landfills which was about twelve cents from the fee charged to exporting jurisdictions. Many RCRC counties export solid wastes and currently do not pay into the fund but receive benefits. A Generator Fee has also been proposed. Possibly assessed on curbside collection, but have not figured out how to access a fee on self-haul loads. The need for this fee is that continuing to rely on landfill fees is not sustaining. The business community has a lot of concerns about a generator fee.

V. Presentations

- A. AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Facility Reporting Regulations- Robert Carlson and Elonka Zlatar – CalRecycle staff reported that the proposed AB 901 have been revised to address a number of stakeholder concerns including revised definitions, weight scale requirements. The informal process has ended and the proposal is transitioning to formal rulemaking. Formal adoption is expected within the year. The definition of MRF was removed and defaulted to permitted and unpermitted facilities. Clean MRFs will not need to report jurisdiction of origin. Facilities with more than 4,000 tons of contract hauled waste per year will need to report to CalRecycle and will need to use scales and cannot use conversion factors. The survey for rurals has been returned to the proposal. Facilities will be able to determine how to designate which loads are self-haul for reporting.
- B. Treated Wood Waste Handling at Solid Waste Facilities-Jeffrey Lile from DTSC provided and overall of the Department's upcoming efforts to review the implementation of treated wood waste management. DTSC has hired three inspectors to visit solid waste and other facilities management and review their management of treated wood waste. A report to the legislature will be prepared. This effort was a requirement of the legislation that allowed the continued acceptance of treated wood at approved solid waste facilities.
- C. Six Decades in Solid Waste- Paul Molinelli, Sr., President and CEO, ACES Waste Services, serving Amador County, provided an overview of his experiences in managing solid waste.
- D. Report from CalRecycle-Kerry Wicker provided an update on activities of CalRecycle. A handout on the updates was distributed.

VI. Member County Concerns/Comments

Jim McHargue was interested in discussing winter storm damage to facilities at a future meeting.

VII. Solid Waste Regulatory Update

Discussion and possible action related to the following:

A. Air Resources Board

- Cap and Trade Auction Proceeds-Staci Heaton reported on the Governor and regulatory agency developments on the Cap and trade auctions. There is a proposal to provide for significantly more funds that will be needed to provide sufficient efforts for reductions.
- Draft Short-Lived Climate Pollution Reduction Strategy-Mary Pitto reported that a primary focus of the proposal is to reduce the amount of organics disposed of in landfills by 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025. A new plan was just released and is still under review. RCRC has been working with other stakeholders on the plan. Regulations are under development to implement this strategy.

B. CalRecycle

- AB 341 Mandatory Commercial Recycling-Mary Pitto reported that jurisdictions should be prepared for visits from CalRecycle staff on their implementation of the program. Jurisdictions should submit their plans and complete everything committed to in their plans.
- AB 1826 Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling and AB 876 Organics Reporting Requirements-Mary Pitto reported that although there is a rural exemption, the exemption will be repealed if the state does not meet the 50% goal. Information on programs should be included in the reports due August 1, 2017. There is a significant lack of infrastructure to handle the amount of organics expected to be collected. Counties are encouraged to report their efforts for organics diversion including any efforts that did not work out.

C. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

- Storm Water Industrial General Permit – Larry Sweetser reported that many facilities will be heading into Level 2 compliance this summer. Members were interested in hearing from the SWRCB on Level 2 status.
- Waste Discharge Water Quality Fee – Larry Sweetser reported that SWRCB staff are proposing an increase in WDR fees for solid waste facilities. This proposal will need to be approved by the State Water Resources Control Board.

D. Department of Toxic Substance Control

- Hazardous Waste Reduction Initiative -Larry Sweetser reported that this initiative continues on developing recommendations on reducing certain hazardous products.

E. Extended Producer Responsibility – Larry Sweetser reported

- California Product Stewardship Council Update-Heidi Sanborn – No update was provided.
- Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) Update-Lisa Mekis - No update was provided.
- PaintCare Update-Daria Kent reported that PaintCare has been promoting one-day paint collection events in underserved areas. Additional events will be scheduled once the weather clears.
- Mattress Recycling Council Update-Liz Wagner reported that Amador and Lassen Counties will be developing mattress collection programs with MRC as well as programs in Madera and Modoc. Local retailers are joining up in Tuolumne County. MRC is launching a large volume collection for 100 or more units,

F. Grant Program Update-Larry Sweetser provided and update on the implementation of the TA3 grant which will be ending June 30th. A new tire amnesty grant cycle is will be starting as well as the HHW grant program.

G. Highlights of December/January/February/ CalRecycle-Larry Sweetser reported that CalRecycle considered the annual report from PaintCare and conducted a workshop on changes to the used oil program and the future of e-waste CalRecycle also considered the AB 939 compliance status of many jurisdictions

H. Other Regulatory Announcements/Issues of Interest

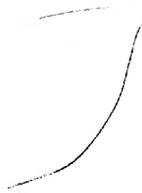
- CVBT Article by Eric Miller-Product Stewardship Awaken in the Mattress Industry
- MSW Management Article-Future-Proof your Solid Waste Career
- Small Pails for Hg Thermostat Collection Now Available from TRC
- CalRecycle E-Waste Updates

VIII. Agenda Suggestions, Member County Presentation Volunteer, Workshop Topics for Next ESJPA Board Meeting Scheduled Thursday June 22, 2017- There were no volunteers for member presentation. Mary proposed a trip to Butte County to see the falconer and other potential tours in the area Neal Road Landfill- Rendering Facility.

IX. Articles of Interest - Mary Pitto directed Members to the Board packet.

X. Adjournment- was called at 12:30 PM

Respectfully submitted,
Julie Lunn, Office Assistant/Receptionist





CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – MICHAEL RANALLI, EL DORADO COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY FITTO

MEMORANDUM

To: ESJPA Board of Directors
From: Lisa McCargar, Chief Financial Officer
Date: June 13, 2017
RE: ESJPA 2015 Audited Financial Statements - ACTION

Summary

The 2016 audited financial statements for the Rural County Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA) received an unmodified (“clean”) opinion from Moss Adams LLP, our independent auditing firm. The auditors also provided communications to those charged with governance stating that there were no significant matters identified, no audit adjustments and no disagreements with management.

Moss Adams presented and discussed the audited financial statements and information letter with the Executive Committee of Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) in their capacity as the Audit Committee on May 10, 2017. The Executive committee approved the audited financial statements for presentation to and adoption by the ESJPA Board of Directors.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors review and approve the 2016 audited financial statements and communication to those charged with governance, as presented.

Attachments

- ESJPA Audited Financial Statements
- Letter to Those Charged With Governance

Report of Independent Auditors and
Financial Statements
Rural Counties' Environmental
Services Joint Powers Authority
December 31, 2016

MOSS-ADAMS LLP

Certified Public Accountants | Business Consultants

CONTENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION)	4
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of net position	9
Statement of activities	10
Fund Financial Statements – General Fund	
Balance sheet – general fund	11
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – general fund	12
Notes to basic financial statements	13
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance – budget and actual	19
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance by grant	21
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	22

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors
Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the Authority as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 8 and budgetary comparison information on page 19 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The schedule of revenues, expenditures and change in fund balance by grant is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance by grant is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance by grant is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 20, 2017 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss Adams, LLP

Sacramento, California
April 20, 2017

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (the Authority) financial performance for the year ended December 31, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The assets of the Authority exceeded liabilities at December 31, 2016 by \$1,444 (net position). The Authority's total net position increased by \$34,600 (up 104.4%) from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016 due primarily to the successful efforts to decrease costs of administrative services of the Authority.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Authority's basic financial statements include the (1) statement of net position, (2) statement of activities, (3) balance sheet, (4) statement of revenue, expenditures, and change in fund balance, and (5) notes to basic financial statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities (Government-Wide Financial Statements) display information about the Authority as a whole. The Government-Wide Financial Statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenditures are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

The balance sheet – general fund and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – general fund (Fund Financial Statements – General Fund) present the accounts and transactions of the single fund that comprises the accounts of the Authority. The Fund Financial Statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they become both measurable and available.

While the Government-Wide Financial Statements and the Fund Financial Statements are prepared using a different basis of accounting, the differences are not significant enough to require reconciliations showing the difference between the statement of net position and the balance sheet and the differences between the statement of activities and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and change in fund balance.

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of Authority's financial statements.

Also included in this annual report are schedules of budgeted revenues and expenditures compared to actual amounts. The schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance – budget and actual are prepared using budgetary accounting principles under which encumbrances are used in budget control as a reduction of available budget amount. Encumbrances outstanding at year end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL REPORTING
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority
Condensed Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2016 and 2015**

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Assets				
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 64,059	\$ 3,626	\$ 60,433	1,666.7%
Receivables	22,238	51,066	(28,828)	(56.5)%
Total assets	86,297	54,692	31,605	57.8%
Liabilities				
Payables	2,900	4,088	(1,188)	(29.1)%
Unearned revenue and funds held for projects	81,953	83,760	(1,807)	(2.2)%
Total liabilities	84,853	87,848	(2,995)	(3.4)%
Net position				
Net position, unrestricted	\$ 1,444	\$ (33,156)	\$ 34,600	104.4%

The statement of net position reflects a snapshot of the Authority's financial position at a given moment in time. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's net position is \$1,444, an increase of \$34,600 (up 104.4%) from December 31, 2015. The decrease in receivables of \$28,828 was primarily due to improved timing of collections during the fiscal year. The decrease in payables of \$1,188 is primarily due to the repayment of amounts due to Rural County Representatives of California.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority
Condensed Statement of Activities
Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015**

	2016	2015	Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Program expenses				
Solid waste programs	\$ 77,784	\$ 118,357	\$ (40,573)	(34.3)%
Administration	95,707	83,716	11,991	14.3%
Total program expenses	<u>173,491</u>	<u>202,073</u>	<u>(28,582)</u>	<u>(14.1)%</u>
Program and general revenues				
Operating grants and contracts	77,784	118,357	(40,573)	(34.3)%
Membership dues and other	130,307	116,062	14,245	12.3%
Total program revenues	<u>208,091</u>	<u>234,419</u>	<u>(26,328)</u>	<u>(11.2)%</u>
Change in net position	34,600	32,346	2,254	7.0%
Net position, beginning of year	(33,156)	(65,502)	32,346	49.4%
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 1,444</u>	<u>\$ (33,156)</u>	<u>\$ 34,600</u>	<u>104.4%</u>

Government-wide and fund financials - There is no difference between the activity reported in the statement of activities and statement of revenues, expenditures and change in fund balance - general fund, as there are no capital assets or long-term liabilities that would create differences between the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the fund financials and the full accrual basis of accounting used in the government-wide financials. The government fund is comprised of one major fund, the general fund, which is the general operating fund of the Authority. The general fund is used to account for all of the Authority's financial resources. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Authority's total revenues decreased by \$26,328 (down 11.2%). The Authority also experienced a decrease in total expenditures of \$28,582 (down 14.1%). The decreases in expenditures were primarily due to decreased grant activity. Grant revenues and related expenditures decreased by \$40,573.

FUND LEVEL FINANCIAL REPORTING

As noted earlier, the Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

BUDGETARY COMPARISON

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority
Comparison of Budget and Actual Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2016**

	Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Budget	
			\$	%
Program expenses				
Solid waste programs	\$ 89,050	77,784	(11,266)	(12.7)%
Administration	132,859	95,707	(37,152)	(28.0)%
Total expenses	<u>221,909</u>	<u>173,491</u>	<u>(48,418)</u>	<u>(21.8)%</u>
Program and general revenues				
Operating grants and contracts	\$ 100,000	77,784	(22,216)	(22.2)%
Membership dues and other	124,900	130,307	5,407	4.3%
Total revenues	<u>224,900</u>	<u>208,091</u>	<u>(16,809)</u>	<u>(7.5)%</u>
Change in net position	\$ <u>2,991</u>	<u>34,600</u>	<u>31,609</u>	<u>1056.8%</u>

The Authority's change in net position was favorable by \$31,609 compared to the 2016 budget. The amount of actual grant revenue was \$22,216 less than the final budget and grant expenditures were \$11,266 less than the final budget due to the Authority participating in a slightly lower level of grant activity than anticipated. Administration expenses were lower than final budget by \$37,152 with the reduction of consulting expenses.

The Authority's annual budget is determined by the Authority's management and approved by the Authority's Board of Directors. The annual budget is set as the amounts necessary to fund operating and grant costs. There was no change between the original and final budget amounts during 2016.

FUTURE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Authority anticipates continued participation in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (Cal Recycle) Used Oil Program through 2016. In addition, the Authority will participate in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service Grant. As revenue from grant funding remains limited, management has reduced expenditures to maintain the financial stability of the Authority.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for all those with an interest in the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, 1215 K Street, Suite 1650, Sacramento, California, 95814.

RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 64,059
Grants and accounts receivable	<u>22,238</u>
 Total assets	 \$ <u>86,297</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
Current liabilities (payable from unrestricted assets)	
Accounts payable	\$ 376
Accounts payable from affiliated entities	2,524
Unearned revenue	62,400
Grant advance	<u>19,553</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>84,853</u>
 Net position, unrestricted	 <u>1,444</u>
 Total liabilities and net position	 \$ <u>86,297</u>

RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Governmental Activities
PROGRAM EXPENSES	
Solid waste programs	\$ 77,784
Administration	95,707
	<hr/>
Total program expenses	173,491
	<hr/>
PROGRAM REVENUES	
Operating grants and contracts	77,784
Charges for services, membership dues	126,304
	<hr/>
Total program revenues	204,088
	<hr/>
Net program gain	30,597
	<hr/>
GENERAL REVENUES	
Other	4,003
	<hr/>
Change in net position	34,600
	<hr/>
Net position, beginning of year	(33,156)
	<hr/>
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,444
	<hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

10

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
 BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND
 DECEMBER 31, 2016**

ASSETS

Current assets		
Cash and restricted cash	\$	64,059
Grants and accounts receivable		<u>22,238</u>
 Total assets	\$	<u><u>86,297</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	376
Accounts payable from affiliated entities		2,524
Unearned revenue		62,400
Funds held for projects		<u>19,553</u>
 Total liabilities		<u>84,853</u>
 Fund balance, unassigned		<u>1,444</u>
 Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	<u><u>86,297</u></u>

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

Revenues		
Intergovernmental grants and contracts	\$	77,784
Membership dues		126,304
Other		4,003
		<hr/>
Total revenues		208,091
		<hr/>
Expenditures		
Solid waste grants on behalf of member counties		77,784
Administration		
Technical support services		70,000
Other		25,707
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		173,491
		<hr/>
Excess revenues over expenditures		34,600
Fund balance, beginning of year		<hr/> (33,156)
Fund balance, end of year	\$	<hr/> <hr/> 1,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

12

RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity – Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (the Authority) is a joint powers authority of County governments in rural counties of the State of California, engaged in the exercise of an essential governmental function. The purpose of the Authority is to develop and fund programs to provide for solid waste planning, solid waste services, cooperative marketing, regulatory advocacy, and other environmental services, as well as to provide a forum for mutual support, to strengthen the liaison with state government, and to secure and disseminate information of common interest relating to environmental issues. Twenty-two member counties participate in the Authority, which is governed by a Board of Directors. Each of the Authority's Board members is a member of the Board of Supervisors from their member county.

The Authority contracts with various organizations and businesses to provide specialized services as needed to administer and implement programs as determined by the Authority's Board of Directors. Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation, provides various administrative and technical support services to the Authority. RCRC was organized to serve and strengthen county and local governments through definition, study, and actions relative to problems affecting the member counties and their resources to include but not be limited to those of social, economic, environmental, and ecological importance. Technical support services provided by RCRC include salaries and wages, benefits, and related costs (Note 3).

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing government accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Authority's accounting policies are described below.

Government-wide financial statements – The statement of net position and statement of activities include the financial activities of the Authority. The Authority is only engaged in governmental activities, which are normally supported by intergovernmental revenues and charges for services.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Authority. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a specific function. Program revenues include charges for services, membership dues and grants that are restricted to meeting operating requirements.

Fund financial statements – Separate fund financial statements are provided for the Authority's General Fund. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The fund financial statements focus on the near-term inflows and outflows of available expendable resources. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of accounting - The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Authority. It is used to account for all of the Authority's financial resources. Grant revenues are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met, provided they are measurable and available. All other revenues of the Authority are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay the liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Authority considers revenues to be available if they are collected within six months from year end. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Authority considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted cash - Restricted cash includes funds held for projects and are restricted by members as to their use. As of December 31, 2016, cash balances of \$44,506 were restricted.

Grants receivable - As of December 31, 2016, receivables are comprised of funds due from granting agencies.

Grant advances - The Authority receives funds in advance of expenditure for some grants. These funds are refundable at the termination of the respective grant period if not expended for their intended purpose. As a result, the Authority recognizes a liability equal to the amount of funds collected and unspent for these grants. Funds received by the Authority are not segregated from the general operating accounts of the Authority.

Unearned revenue - Counties are assessed membership dues on July 1 of each year. The dues cover a one-year period from July 1 to June 30 and are recognized ratably over that period.

RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund balance classifications – The fund balance classifications for balance sheet presentation are as follows:

- *Nonspendable fund balance* – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Authority does not have any nonspendable fund balances as of December 31, 2016.
- *Restricted fund balance* – Amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Authority does not have any restricted fund balances as of December 31, 2016.
- *Committed fund balance* – Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Directors) that remain binding unless the commitments are removed in the same manner. The Authority does not have any committed fund balances as of December 31, 2016.
- *Assigned fund balance* – Amounts that are constrained by the Authority's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established by either the governing body itself, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose. The Authority does not have a formal policy to determine the action needed to create an assigned fund balance because the Authority does not have any assigned fund balances at December 31, 2016.
- *Unassigned fund balance* – The residual amount of fund balances not classified in other fund balance categories. The Authority's entire fund balance is classified as unassigned at December 31, 2016.

The Authority has adopted a policy of generally utilizing committed and assigned fund balances, prior to unassigned fund balances, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which any of those fund balance classifications could be used.

Net position – Net position is classified into the following categories:

- *Invested in capital assets, net of related debt* – Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. The Authority does not have any net position in this category as of December 31, 2016.
- *Restricted non-expendable* – Net position subject to externally imposed conditions that the Authority retains in perpetuity. The Authority does not have any net position in this category as of December 31, 2016.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Net position (continued) -

- *Restricted expendable* - Net position subject to externally imposed conditions that can be fulfilled by the actions of the Authority or by the passage of time. The Authority does not have any net position in this category as of December 31, 2016.
- *Unrestricted* - All other categories of net position; in addition, unrestricted net position may be designated for use by management or the Board of Directors.

Income taxes - The Authority is an organization comprised of public agencies and is exempt from federal income and California franchise taxes. Accordingly, no provision for federal or state income taxes has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

Budgetary information - The Authority's Board of Directors approves all budgeted revenues and expenditures. Budgeted revenue and expenditures represent the original adopted budget and any amendments during the year. The legal level of budgetary control for the Authority is total expenditures. The budgetary process is on a basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Grants and accounts receivable and accounts payable are particularly subject to change.

NOTE 2 - CASH

Deposits-custodial credit risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. Cash consists of deposits with financial institutions. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's deposits stated at \$64,059, inclusive of restricted cash, are entirely insured or collateralized. Section 53652 of the California Governmental Code requires financial institutions to secure deposits made by governmental units in excess of insured amounts, by the pledging of governmental securities as collateral. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by governmental units.

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016**

NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Authority entered into a support service agreement with RCRC, an affiliated entity, for an annual fee of \$70,000 plus direct billable hours, to perform the non-grant related services. The fee is included in the administration expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - general fund. As of December 31, 2016, \$2,524 was payable to RCRC for administrative expenses paid by RCRC on behalf of the Authority. The support service agreement with RCRC is an annual agreement, expiring on December 31 of each year, with successive one year automatic renewals until terminated by either party.

NOTE 4 - CONTINGENCIES

The Authority has received grants from state and local sources that are subject to review and audit by representatives of those agencies to determine if the funds were expended in accordance with appropriate statutes, grant terms, and regulations. These types of audits could lead to expenditure disallowances or questioned costs under grant terms. The Authority believes that no significant liabilities will be incurred as a result of these audits.

NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. RCRC purchases commercial insurance through an insurance agent who obtains insurance coverage from insurance companies, which includes coverage for the Authority. The Authority reimburses RCRC for its pro-rata portion of the insurance premium. There have been no settlement amounts that have exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the last three years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental grants and contracts	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 77,784	\$ (22,216)
Membership dues	124,800	124,800	126,304	1,504
Other	100	100	4,003	3,903
Total revenues	<u>224,900</u>	<u>224,900</u>	<u>208,091</u>	<u>(16,809)</u>
Expenditures				
Solid waste grants on behalf of member counties	89,050	89,050	77,784	(11,266)
Administration				
Technical support services	70,000	70,000	70,000	-
Consultants	23,680	23,680	-	(23,680)
Other	39,179	39,179	25,707	(13,472)
Total expenditures	<u>221,909</u>	<u>221,909</u>	<u>173,491</u>	<u>(48,418)</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues	2,991	2,991	34,600	31,609
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>(32,708)</u>	<u>(32,708)</u>	<u>(33,156)</u>	<u>(448)</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ (29,717)</u>	<u>\$ (29,717)</u>	<u>\$ 1,444</u>	<u>\$ 31,161</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**RURAL COUNTIES' ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE BY GRANT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	<u>TCA3 2016 Regional</u>	<u>UOPP15 Regional</u>	<u>UOPP16 Regional</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Revenues				
Grants	\$ 32,977	\$ 24,360	\$ 20,447	\$ 77,784
Total revenues	<u>32,977</u>	<u>24,360</u>	<u>20,447</u>	<u>77,784</u>
Expenditures				
Grants on behalf of member counties				
Mobile/other collection	28,073	-	-	28,073
Consultants	1,977	3,851	9,562	15,390
Other costs				
Permanent facilities	-	15,959	9,392	25,351
Personnel	1,329	-	-	1,329
Publicity and education	1,598	4,550	1,493	7,641
Total expenditures	<u>32,977</u>	<u>24,360</u>	<u>20,447</u>	<u>77,784</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED
ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Board of Directors
Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 20, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Moss Adams, LLP

Sacramento, California

April 20, 2017

Communications with
Those Charged with Governance
**Rural Counties' Environmental
Services Joint Powers Authority**

December 31, 2016

MOSS ADAMS LLP

Certified Public Accountants | Business Consultants

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

To the Board of Directors and Management
Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

We have audited the financial statements of Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and have issued our report thereon dated April 20, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER AUDITING STANDARDS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

As stated in our engagement letter dated December 8, 2016, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express an opinion about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and to design the audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we considered the Authority's internal control solely for the purposes of determining our audit procedures and not to provide assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the financial statement audit that, in our professional judgment, are relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

PLANNED SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE AUDIT

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously communicated to you in the engagement letter and during planning discussions conducted on November 16, 2016.

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT FINDINGS AND ISSUES

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. During 2016, the Authority implemented GASB 72 related to accounting for and reporting fair value for certain investments. No other new accounting policies were adopted and there were no changes in the application of existing policies during 2016. We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transactions occurred.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. There were no sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements identified.

Financial Statement Disclosures

The disclosures in the financial statements are consistent, clear, and understandable. Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. There were no sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements identified.

Significant Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all factual and judgmental misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We did not note any factual or judgmental misstatements in the course of the engagement.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated April 20, 2017.

Management Consultation with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Authority's financial statements, or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Significant Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Authority's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors and management of the Authority and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Moss Adams, LLP
Sacramento, California
April 20, 2017

ALPINE, AMADOR, BUTTE, CALAVERAS, COLUSA
DEL NORTE, EL DORADO, GLENN, IMPERIAL, INYO, LASSEN



MADERA, MARIPOSA, MODOC, MONO, NEVADA, PLUMAS,
SHASTA, SIERRA, SISKIYOU, TEHAMA, TRINITY, TUOLUMNE

CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – MICHAEL RANALLI, EL DORADO COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY PITTO

MEMORANDUM

To: ESJPA Board of Directors

From: Mary Pitto, Program Manager

Date: June 13, 2017

RE: Authorization of Used Oil Payment Program Applications

The ESJPA Board adopted a resolution to allow the ESJPA staff to sign and submit Used Oil Payment Program applications for those member counties that request the ESJPA to administer. That Resolution is not due to expire until December of 2019, however the language content requirements have changed. Resolution No. 17-01 will allow the ESJPA to continue to submit Used Oil Payment Program applications on behalf of interested member counties to CalRecycle for a period of five years.

Recommendation

Approve Resolution 17-01 authorizing the ESJPA staff signature and submittal of Used Oil Payment Program applications for five years.



CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – MICHAEL RANALLI, EL DORADO COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY PITTO

Resolution #17-01

AUTHORIZING THE SUBMITTAL OF A REGIONAL PAYMENT PROGRAM APPLICATION AS THE REGIONAL LEAD PARTICIPANT, RELATED AUTHORIZATIONS AND IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 48000 et seq., 14581, and 42023.1(g), the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) has established various payment programs to make payments to qualifying jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this authority CalRecycle is required to establish procedures governing the administration of the payment programs; and

WHEREAS, the payment program allows regional participation; and

WHEREAS, CalRecycle's procedures for administering payment programs require, among other things, a regional applicant's governing body to declare by resolution certain authorizations related to the administration of the payment programs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA) is authorized to submit a regional application on behalf of itself as Regional Lead Participant and designated participating jurisdictions (see attached listing); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Director of the ESJPA, or his/her designee, is hereby authorized as Signature Authority to execute all documents necessary to implement and secure payment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Signature Authority is hereby authorized to revise the list of participating jurisdictions as necessary with each yearly application; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution is effective for five (5) years from its date of adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority this 11th day of December 2014.

ATTEST

Michael Ranalli, ESJPA Vice-Chair

Agenda Item V

PRESENTATIONS

State Water Resources Control Board

Summary of Significant Changes for the General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity Order 2014-0057-DWQ

Electronic Reporting Requirements

This General Permit requires Dischargers to submit and certify all reports electronically via the SMART system. Under the previous permit, electronic reporting was optional.

Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs)

This General Permit requires Dischargers to implement a set of minimum BMPs. Implementation of the minimum BMPs, in combination with any advanced BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges, serve as the basis for compliance with this General Permit's technology-based effluent limitations and water quality based receiving water limitations.

Conditional Exclusion - No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This General Permit applies U.S. EPA Phase II regulations regarding a conditional exclusion for facilities that have no exposure of industrial activities and materials to storm water. (40 CFR § 122.26(g)). The previous permit required light industries to obtain coverage only if their activities were exposed to storm water. This General Permit implements current U.S. EPA rules allowing any type of industry to claim a conditional exclusion. The NEC requires enrollment for coverage prior to conditionally excluding a Discharger from a majority of this General Permit's requirements. The NEC must be submitted electronically through the SMART system on or before October 1, 2015.

Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA)

This General Permit allows industrial facilities to submit a Technical Report in the SMART system claiming either they have designed their facility to contain storm water so that there is no discharge of storm water to waters of the United States or their facility is not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States. Dischargers who submit a NONA do not need general permit coverage. The NONA will be available after July 1, 2015 and must be submitted electronically through the SMART system.

Training Expectations and Roles

This General Permit requires that Dischargers have appropriately trained personnel implementing this General Permit's requirements at each facility. If a Discharger's facility enters Level 1 status, the Level 1 ERA Report must be prepared by a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP). All Action Plans and Technical Reports required in Level 2 status must also be prepared by a QISP.

Numeric Action Levels (NALs) and NAL Exceedances

This General Permit contains two types of NAL exceedances: (1) an annual NAL and (2) an instantaneous maximum NAL. An annual NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all sampling results within a reporting year for a single parameter (except pH) exceeds the applicable annual NAL. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the applicable instantaneous maximum NAL value. Instantaneous maximum NALs are only for pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Oil and Grease (O&G).

Exceedance Response Actions (ERA)

This General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement ERAs, when an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs during a reporting year. The first time an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs for any one parameter, a Discharger's status is changed from Baseline to Level 1 status, and the Discharger is required to evaluate and revise, as necessary, its BMPs (with the assistance of a QISP) and submit a report prepared by a QISP. The second time an annual NAL or instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs for the same parameter in a subsequent reporting year, the Discharger's status is changed from Level 1 to Level 2 status, and Dischargers are required to submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan and a Level 2 ERA Technical Report. Unless the demonstration is not accepted by the State Water Board or a Regional Water Board, the Discharger is not required to perform additional ERA requirements for the parameter(s) involved if the Discharger demonstrates that:

1. Additional BMPs required to eliminate NAL exceedances are not technologically available or economically practicable and achievable; or,
2. NAL exceedances are solely attributable to non-industrial pollutant sources;
or,
3. NAL exceedances are solely attributable to pollutants from natural background sources.

Information supporting the above demonstrations must be included in QISP-prepared Level 2 ERA Technical Reports.

CWA section 303(d) Impairment and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

This General Permit requires a Discharger to monitor additional parameters if the discharge(s) from its facility contributes pollutants to receiving waters that are listed as impaired for those pollutants (CWA section 303(d) listings). This General Permit lists the receiving waters that are 303(d) listed as impaired for pollutants that are likely to be associated with industrial storm water in Appendix 3. For example, if a Discharger discharges to a water body that is listed as impaired for copper, and the discharge(s) from its facility has the potential sources of copper, the Discharger must add copper to the list of parameters to monitor in its storm water discharge. New dischargers that will be discharging to a water body with a 303(d) listed impairment are ineligible for coverage unless the Discharger submits information, prepared by a QISP, that they:

1. Have eliminated all exposure to storm water of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired;
2. The pollutant for which the water body is impaired is not present at the Discharger's facility; or,

3. The discharge of any listed pollutant will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

Design Storm Standards for Treatment Control BMPs

This General Permit includes design storm standards for Dischargers implementing treatment control BMPs. The design storm standards include both volume- and flow-based criteria. Dischargers are not required to retrofit existing treatment control BMPs unless required to meet the technology-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations in this General Permit.

Qualifying Storm Event (QSE)

This General Permit defines a QSE as a precipitation event that:

1. Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and,
2. Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

Sampling Protocols

This General Permit requires Dischargers to collect samples during scheduled facility operating hours from each drainage location within four hours of:

1. The start of the discharge; or
2. The start of scheduled facility operating hours if the QSE occurred in the previous twelve hours.

This General Permit increases the sampling frequency by requiring the Discharger to collect and analyze storm water samples from each discharge location for two (2) QSEs within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

Compliance Groups

This General Permit allows the formation of Compliance Groups and Compliance Group Leaders. Compliance Group Leaders must complete a State Water Board sponsored and approved training program. The approved training program will be offered by the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) and called the Trainer of Record. Trainer of Record Request for Qualifications will be accepted starting the spring of 2015. Dischargers participating in a Compliance Group are required to sample twice a year at each facility. The Compliance Group option is described in more detail in General Permit section XIV.

Discharges to Ocean Waters

Dischargers with ocean-discharging outfalls subject to model monitoring provisions of the California Ocean Plan shall develop and implement a monitoring plan in compliance with the monitoring requirements established pursuant to Water Code section 13383. Dischargers who have not developed and implemented a monitoring program in compliance with the California Ocean Plan model monitoring provisions by July 1, 2015 or seven (7) days prior to commencing operations, whichever is later, are ineligible for coverage.

Home → Water Issues → Programs → Stormwater

Storm Water Program

Industrial General Permit Toolbox

The resources on this page are intended to provide guidance on the Industrial General Permit and to provide some outreach materials on the permit for use by the public, storm water professionals and other agencies. New toolbox resources will be added as developed by the storm water staff at the State and Regional Water Boards.

- [No-Exposure Certification \(NEC\) Brochure \(English\)](#) | [No-Exposure Certification \(NEC\) Brochure \(Spanish\)](#)
If a facility does not have industrial materials outdoors, does not conduct industrial activities outdoors and there is no exposure to storm water (in accordance with Section XVII of the Industrial General Permit) the facility may qualify for the NEC. The NEC allows for a reduction in monitoring storm water permit requirements, and the annual fee. This brochure summarizes the NEC requirements that can be found in the [Industrial General Permit \(State Water Board Order 2014-0057-DWQ\)](#).
- [To Do List \(English\)](#) | [To Do List \(Spanish\)](#)
This 2 page summary of the key components of the Industrial General Permit is intended to introduce the permit to individuals new to the program.
(Note: Individuals are responsible for understanding the requirements set forth in the permit. This document does not provide an exhaustive summary of the permit requirements).
- Presentations on the Industrial General Permit including Water Board Staff.
 - [Understanding the Industrial General Permit and Q & A with Laurel Warddrip](#)
 - [Industrial General Permit Q&A with Regan Morey](#)
 - Recording of the Industrial General Permit Workshop Presentations January 16, 2015:
 - [Video 1](#)
 - [Video 2](#)
 - [Video 3](#)
- Notice of Intent (NOI) / Non-Exposure Certification (NEC) Training
State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) staff conducted two training classes on preparing and implementing NOIs and NECs. The class announcement and agenda is linked below. To view the recorded training session please follow the instruction guide below to access the videos.
 - [Announcement](#) (originally posted 3/24/2016)
 - [Agenda](#) (originally posted 3/28/2016)
 - [Video Recording \(Sacramento - Morning Session\)](#)
 - [Video Recording \(Sacramento - Afternoon Session\)](#)
- State Water Resources Control Board presentation on Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) codes
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cTM_P2gwJMs

The presentation is intended to provide the regulated community and the public with a general understanding of the application of SIC codes. This presentation is informational only, and is not intended to implement, interpret, or create any new or requirements. In the case of any conflict with existing statutes, regulations, or orders, the actual statute, regulation, or order governs. For specific SIC code questions, please contact staff of the State Water Board or the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board

➔ Impaired Water Bodies

➔ Webinars on Impaired Water Bodies:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GfOtGMxlks>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFlr7k_FKtw

Disclaimer: All presentations posted on this website are intended to provide the regulated community and the public with a general understanding of the Industrial General Permit from a staff perspective. These presentations are informational only, and are not intended to implement, interpret, or create new requirements. In the case of any conflict with existing statutes, regulations, or orders, the actual statute, regulation, or order governs. For specific questions, please contact staff of the State Water Board or the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.

➔ Watershed and Impaired Waterbody Information

- ➔ The map tool provided below allows a user to find the Hydrologic Unit Code 10 (HUC-10) watershed where a facility is located, and determine the associated impaired waterbodies applicable in Appendix 3 of the Industrial General Permit.
- ➔ Map Tool Instructions

DISCLAIMER: The map tool is for information only and there is no explicit or implied assurance of the accuracy for the information provided. The data are updated periodically; the information provided, especially permitted industrial facility information, may be out-of-date. For a current list of permitted facilities please use the SMARTS database.

CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION (CASQA) INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BMP HANDBOOK/PORTAL

CASQA has developed a [new CASQA Industrial and Commercial BMP Handbook/Portal](#) to complement the Industrial General Permit that became effective July 1, 2015.

The new CASQA Industrial and Commercial BMP Handbook / Portal is now available by annual subscription to assist Dischargers and other users to understand new permit requirements.

The content of the CASQA Website and documents does not necessarily reflect the view and policies of the State Water Resources Control Board, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

Receive updates on Storm Water permitting issues by email. [Subscribe online](#) to our electronic mailing lists.

Questions or Comments?

Please email stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov or phone 916 341-5538.

(Page last updated: 3/29/17)

Conditions of Use | Privacy Policy 
Copyright © 2017 State of California

The California Water Boards include the State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Boards
The State Water Board is one of six environmental entities operating under
the authority of the California Environmental Protection Agency
Cal/EPA | ARB | CalRecycle | DPR | DTSC | OEHHA | SWRCB

AGENDA

FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP Part 3

Tuesday, June 20, 2017; 1:30 – 4:30 p.m.

First Floor Training Room Cal/EPA Headquarters
1001 I Street, Sacramento

The purpose of the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California project is to engage stakeholders in discussing current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California. This is the third in a series of stakeholder workshops. The first workshop, held September 14, 2016, featured a panel of stakeholders representing a range of California perspectives followed by small group discussions to explore potential models and identify elements that are vital to the success of any program approach. The second workshop on March 15, 2017, explored what various potential models could look like using a particular product category as an example. Materials from both workshops can be found on the [Future of Electronic Waste Management in California](#) webpage.

Today's workshop invites stakeholders to participate in a focused discussion on one particular aspect of the project: developing criteria by which various product categories could be evaluated for potential inclusion in the definition of a covered electronic device (CED). California's existing electronic waste management program has been highly successful in collecting and properly handling over two billion pounds of covered electronic wastes (CEW). However, The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 narrowly defines covered electronic devices (CED) as certain video display devices (Public Resources Code 42463(e)(1)). Stakeholders have frequently expressed interest in adding new devices to this definition. Such an expansion in covered devices would require legislation.

Today's workshop is designed to foster interaction between stakeholders. Background documents have been prepared to facilitate the conversation and will be posted closer to the workshop date at the CalRecycle Public Notices website. Also note that CalRecycle is separately considering whether and how to make other changes to the existing CEW program that do not require legislation, including whether and how to provide multiple payment rates for existing covered devices as well as continuing to address various documentation issues.

TIME	TOPIC	ACTION
1:30 – 1:45	Opening Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome• Project status
1:45 – 2:45	Product Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open discussion• Potential criteria for considering new product categories
2:45 – 3:00	Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 Minute Break
3:00 – 3:45	Product Categories and Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Discussion• What constitutes a “product category”?• Challenge of clearly defining products
3:45 – 4:20	Reuse and Repair Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open discussion• Encouraging reuse, reparability, ease of dismantling
4:20 – 4:30	Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wrap-up and next steps

General Information:

- For those unable to attend in person, you may participate via conference call. The conference call number and passcode will be posted here closer to the workshop date. **It is very important that you mute your phone by pressing *6 during the workshop. You may unmute your phone to ask a question or make a comment by pressing *6 again.**
- Comments and questions before, during and after the workshop can be addressed to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov
- Pre-/Post- Workshop Contact Information – Shirley Willd-Wagner (916) 341-6229 and/or Shirley.Willd-Wagner@calrecycle.ca.gov

**E-Waste Futures Project
Stakeholder Workshop June 20, 2017
Consideration of Adding New Products as Covered Electronic Devices**

The purpose of the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California project is to examine current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California and engage stakeholders in exploring how various approaches could address future challenges. The project is considering different models for the future of the program, including: 1) maintain the existing fee and payment system established in SB 20 for covered electronic wastes, but add products to the definition of a covered electronic device; and 2) analyze and develop an entirely new model for e-waste management in CA based on a Product Stewardship approach (either for currently non-covered devices, or for all e-waste). Both approaches involve determining whether new product categories should be added to the definition of a covered electronic device.

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 defines a specific category of electronics as Covered Electronic Devices (CED) (Public Resources Code 42463(e)(1)) for the purposes of the Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) recycling fee and payment system. “Except as provided in paragraph (2), “covered electronic device” means a video display device containing a screen greater than four inches, measured diagonally, that is identified in the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25214.10.1 of the Health and Safety Code.”

Over the past few years, many stakeholders have expressed interest in adding new devices to this definition. If such a proposal were to be introduced, CalRecycle suggests that potential products should first be evaluated according to specific criteria. CalRecycle has developed an initial list of criteria that could be considered and is soliciting stakeholder feedback on this. These criteria are not listed in any particular order. (Attachment 1)

In addition to evaluation criteria, concepts concerning what constitutes a product category and specific product definitions must be explored. Some relevant questions are suggested for discussion at the workshop. (Attachment 2)

The June 20, 2017 workshop will include time for small groups to discuss potential criteria and product categories. On Attachment 1, CalRecycle is seeking input on: are the listed criteria relevant; are any important criteria missing; and which criteria (if any) are more critical than others? For Attachment 2, stakeholder input is requested on: which categories make the most sense in California; are there other groupings of product categories; and should other electronic products be included in the categorization?

After soliciting input from stakeholders, CalRecycle will consider developing a weighting system to reflect criteria that are the most critical in product evaluation. CalRecycle may go through an exercise to qualitatively rate specific products or product categories using these criteria.

Attachment 1 – Potential Evaluation Criteria for Adding New Products

Attachment 2 – Potential Product Categories and Definitions

**E-Waste Futures Project
Stakeholder Workshop June 20, 2017
Potential Evaluation Criteria for Adding New Products**

CalRecycle seeks stakeholder input on potential criteria for evaluating which products, if any, should be added to the definition of a covered electronic device. Small groups will be formed to discuss the ideas listed below. Please review the list and add, subtract or modify as appropriate. Also, discuss the relative importance of the criteria and explain the rationale behind the weighting.

<p>1. Current Management: How is the product currently managed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is there an existing collection and processing system (including voluntary manufacturer initiatives or retail take-back)? If so, does that system sufficiently address the fundamental goals of California’s e-waste management program? b. Are free and convenient collection opportunities available to consumers throughout the state and throughout the year? c. Are the materials managed in an environmentally sound manner? d. Is reuse encouraged? e. Is the product difficult to collect and recycle due to weight, bulk or other factors?
<p>2. Characteristics: Does the product contain toxic materials; does it fail hazardous waste tests?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is it currently listed in DTSC regulations? b. Does it pose a hazard to human or environmental health?
<p>3. Prevalence: How prevalent is the product in the waste stream and/or in the HHW collection system? <i>(See notes below from Form 303 data and the Waste Characterization Study.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is there a problem with illegal dumping? b. Regardless of the percentage of the product in the waste stream, what is the impact associated with disposal of the product?
<p>4. Trends: What are the projected usage trends (increasing/decreasing; will the issue be going away in the future)?</p>
<p>5. Commodity Value: What is the intrinsic value of the discarded product?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is it economically feasible to sell the product or its components for reuse? b. Is there value in recovering materials contained in the product before processing the device? (For example, can resources such as precious metals be removed before treating, crushing, shredding?)
<p>6. Stewardship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do local governments bear the cost of collection and processing? b. Can the manufacturers can be easily identified? (For notification under the current fee and payment system; or for assignment of responsibility in a product stewardship model.)

Notes regarding Waste Stream Prevalence

- Form 303 data – All local government Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) programs are required to report annually on the amount and disposition of HHW collected and recycled through their

Attachment 1

programs. Form 303 specifies separate reporting of “CEDs” and “Other UWEDs” collection. Trends indicate that the quantity (in pounds) of e-waste collected by local government continues to increase, and at about 40%, is still the largest waste stream collected in HHW programs. This is likely at least partially due to improved outreach by CalRecycle staff regarding the requirement that local program managers report all e-waste collected either directly or through a designated approved collector operating on behalf of the local agency.

- CalRecycle’s Waste Characterization Study published in 2015 found e-waste overall is 0.9% (approximately 273,878 tons) of the total waste stream disposed of in solid waste facilities. E-waste in this study includes four specifically defined categories (See Attachment 2 for definitions): brown goods 0.3%; computer-related electronics 0.1%; small consumer electronics 0.2%; video display devices 0.2% (does not add up to 0.9% due to rounding).

**E-Waste Futures Project
Stakeholder Workshop June 20, 2017
Potential Product Categories and Definitions**

Product Categories

While recognizing that any definitions will have to be fine-tuned and eventually established in statute and regulation, it is helpful to have a robust discussion now to help determine general categories and which categories should be examined in more detail. The table below presents some examples of categories that are used in other states, Canada, and Europe, along with the definitions of the product categories used in the California Waste Characterization Study.

Small groups will be asked to review the table and address the following questions:

1. What is e-waste? Everything with a plug, everything with a circuit board?
 - a. E-Waste vs scrap metal.
 - b. Microwaves, vacuum cleaners, small appliances.
2. What constitutes a “product category”? Is there a different, more effective way to organize product categories?
 - a. Example: should peripherals be all one category, or should we break out keyboards from mice, modems, external hard drives, etc.
 - b. Should we establish large categories based on type of use? Examples: personal electronic entertainment equipment (stereos, consoles, DVDs/VCRs), personal care electronic products (shavers, hair dryers, curling irons, etc.), gaming products.
 - c. Which categories might work in CA considering the state’s unique regulatory environment and current collection infrastructure?
3. Should other electronic products that are not listed be included in the categorization; is anything missing?

Note: In the July 2016 stakeholder survey, over 60% of the respondents stated that the following products/product categories should be added to the definition of covered electronic devices: printers (77%), large entertainment electronics (68%), computers (67%), DVD/VCR players (65%), e-readers (63%), and personal electronic devices (62%).

Product Definitions

Stakeholders have repeatedly mentioned the difficulty of developing clear definitions for specific products within a particular category. While there may not be enough time to explore definitions at the workshop, CalRecycle acknowledges that this will be a major effort in the future. Stakeholders will be requested to provide input including:

1. Do you have specific definitions for non-covered devices that you may have used in contracting for recycling services?
2. Do manufacturers and retailers use specific definitions and categories?

CalRecycle could research definitions used in programs around the world, then work with stakeholders and the Department of Toxics Substances Control to develop proposed definitions that would work in California.

Other States	Europe	Canada	CA Waste Characterization Study
<p>Currently 25 states with electronics recycling laws. Categories of covered devices and the number of states covering each category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors (25) Laptops (24) TVs (22) Desktop computers (22) Tablets (20) Printers (14) Keyboards and mice (9) Portable DVD (6) Fax/Scanners (3) E-readers (15) Media players (3) DVD/VCRs (4) Servers (4) Set top boxes (4) Game systems (4) Digital frames (1) 3-D printers (6) 	<p>WEEE Directive. Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) is defined as equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly. General rule of thumb, if it has a battery or needs a power supply, it is EEE and there are structures in place to reuse/recycle this equipment when it reaches end of life.</p> <p>10 Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large household appliances • Small household appliances • IT and telecommunications equipment • Consumer equipment • Lighting equipment • Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools) • Toys, leisure and sports equipment • Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products) • Monitoring and control instruments • Automatic dispensers 	<p>Covered products vary by Province. All Provincial programs started with phase 1, which includes televisions, computer monitors), CPUs, keyboards, cables, mice, speakers, printers, laptops, notebook computers, and tablets. Phase 2 includes stereos, VCRs, cameras, telephones and other personal electronics, and the batteries used in these products.</p> <p>Provinces have expanded their programs at different rates. In BC, phase 5 was implemented in 2015 and now almost every item with a battery or plug is covered including motorized kitchen countertop appliances, microwaves, weight measurement devices, garment care appliances, desk and table-top fans, personal care appliances, and exercise machines electrical tools, sewing machines, arts, crafts and hobby devices.</p> <p>All other provinces have expanded to phase 2 with most considering phase 3 and 4 expansion in the next few years. Only Alberta has never expanded past phase 1, although adjustments are expected soon.</p>	<p>Brown Goods – larger, non-portable electronic goods with circuitry. Examples: microwaves, stereos, VCRs, DVD players, large radios, and audio/visual equipment.</p> <p>Computer-Related Electronics – electronics with large circuitry that is computer-related, not including monitors. Examples: processors, keyboards, printers, fax machines, mice, disk drives, and modems.</p> <p>Other Small Consumer Electronics – portable non-computer-related electronics with large circuitry. Examples: personal digital assistants (PDAs), cell phones (including those with a screen larger than 4 inches), phone systems, phone answering machines, portable electronic book readers (like Kindles and Nooks) computer games and other electronic toys, portable CD players, camcorders, digital cameras, cell phone chargers and other electronic device chargers, and other electronic devices</p> <p>Video Display Devices (CRT) – items with video displays larger than 4 inches that contain a CRT. Examples: some televisions, computer monitors, and other items containing a CRT. The shape of the item is usually more boxy than flat.</p> <p>Video Display Devices (Other) – items with video displays larger than 4 inches that are not CRTs, nor are they included in the Other Small Consumer Electronics category. Examples: some televisions, computer monitors, portable DVD players, tablet computers (like the iPad and Kindle Fire), and laptop computers. The shape of the item is usually more flat than boxy, and the device is primarily intended to display moving video, perform computing functions, or view web content</p>

**Future of Electronic Waste Management in California
Stakeholder Workshop June 20, 2017
Encouraging Reuse, Repair and Product Longevity**

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, (SB 20) established a comprehensive system for the collection and management of electronic waste in California, accomplished primarily through a consumer fee and recovery/recycling payment system. The program has been very effective at building an extensive network for the collection of e-waste and ensuring proper handling and processing of covered electronic wastes (CEW).

In addition to the CEW program, SB 20 envisioned a system that would "...provide incentives to design electronic devices that are less toxic, more recyclable, and that use recycled materials." (PRC 42461(a)). The statute also encourages that "...products, components, and devices, to the greatest extent feasible, should be designed for extended life, repair and reuse." (PRC 42461(g)).

Manufacturers of electronic products are charged with certain responsibilities including consumer information, brand labeling, and annual reporting (PRC 42465.1). Manufacturers are required to report annually to the Department (PRC 42465.2) and provide information on CEW sales, the reduction of hazardous materials used in products, the increase of recycled content materials in products, and efforts to increase product design for recycling. However, since no measurable performance targets were included in the legislation, the Department's only enforcement tool is whether the required report is submitted. Consequently, the Act has had little to no impact on product design. Electronic waste management systems that have been implemented in other states and countries, based on an Extended Producer Responsibility or Product Stewardship approach, have also not had a significant impact on environmentally preferable product design. (E-Scrap Conference session 2016, "Assessing the EPR 'Experiment'"; Electronics EPR: A Case Study of State Programs in the United States", 2014).

However, in response to consumer preference and environmental impacts, manufacturers have taken steps to design products that are lighter weight, use less material, and are more energy efficient. (EPSC Canada 2016 Design for the Environment Report) Many manufacturers use the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) to promote the environmental aspects of their products to large purchasers. EPEAT standards were developed through extensive stakeholder engagement and address multiple environmental attributes such as reduction/elimination of environmentally sensitive materials, design for end of life, product longevity, minimum content of postconsumer recycled plastic, energy conservation, and packaging.

After the passage of SB 20, many stakeholders were disappointed to learn that the Act did not specifically incentivize reuse since devices destined for reuse or repair, rather than for recycling, did not qualify for reimbursement. Even so, for the first several years of the Program's implementation, many stakeholders reported that functional devices or components such as laptops, tablets, or RAM retained sufficient economic value to encourage reuse or resale after needed repairs were made.

With rapidly changing technology and global markets however, that statement may no longer be valid. As mentioned above, some manufacturers are designing their products to use less precious metals and hazardous material. Moreover, the materials within the product that retain value or require special attention due to their hazardous nature are more difficult to access. For example, components such as batteries or memory may be inaccessible or infeasible to harvest or replace due to solder or proprietary fasteners. Consequently, instead of replacing or repairing a failed component, the entire device is discarded or shredded. When this happens, due to the hazardous nature of universal waste, environmental or regulatory issues can occur when certain components (e.g., batteries) are not identified and removed prior to a device being shredded.

The concept of repairing electronic devices with a goal of extending their usable life has gained increasing attention in the past few years. Various organizations (such as The Repair Association and iFix-It) have begun to address this issue and are pushing for reform. Legislation has been introduced in eleven states to require

manufacturers to provide access to information, diagnostic tools, and affordable replacement parts needed to repair products. Known as “right-to-repair” bills, none has yet passed for electronics. Other countries and transnational governmental entities, particularly Canada and the European Union, are looking for ways to promote reuse through additional reporting and collection targets.

A significant new development in the right-to-repair issue is the May 30, 2017, Supreme Court decision in the Impression Products vs. Lexmark International Printer company case. Lexmark International recently sued Impression Products, its competitor, for patent infringement, as the latter was refilling Lexmark's cartridges. Lexmark sought to control the use of its cartridges by preventing other companies from reusing and recycling them. The Court ruled that producers cannot control a product through patent law after the product is sold. This may spur further interest in the reuse issue because businesses or individuals who refurbish, repair or resell used products are now protected from patent infringement claims. The ruling also prevents manufacturers from forcing consumers to buy supplies only from the original source.

One concept used in other countries to stimulate environmentally preferable product design is the implementation of modulated/disruptor fees. A modulated approach adjusts fees according to specific design features of a product. A reduced fee may be charged on products with more environmentally preferred attributes while an increased fee is placed on less desirable characteristics. For example, in Europe where modulated fees have been widely employed, fees are reduced when a product is easy to recycle or contains less hazardous materials. In France, the fee for portable computers or TVs containing brominated flame retardants increased by 20% while the fee for LED lighting as opposed to conventional lighting is reduced by 20% owing to the absence of mercury and the long life cycle. With this approach, certain materials and products designed with end-of-life management in mind have a clear price advantage.

Newly passed legislation in France requires manufacturers to tell consumers how long their products will last and how long spare parts for the product will be available. Manufacturers will also be required to repair or replace faulty products at no cost to the consumer within two years of being purchased.

Discussion

Following are some key topics concerning reuse, repair and encouraging product longevity. CalRecycle seeks stakeholder input on these through discussion at this workshop and in writing.

1. Reuse – Do products in working condition retain sufficient value to encourage reuse over cancellation or should more be done to incentivize reuse?
2. Repair – What are common reasons that products “fail to perform”? Can they be fixed by replacing one or more components if they were readily accessible?
3. How can we encourage design to make reuse, repair and recycling more efficient and cost effective?
4. Are there specific attributes of a product that would make it easier (or more difficult) to dismantle or recycle?
5. Would modulated fees be effective in encouraging more environmentally preferable product design?
6. From a policy perspective, should legislation be amended to incentivize reuse and repair? How?

**Future of Electronic Waste Management in California
Stakeholder Workshop June 20, 2017
Project Description and Problem Statement**

Can the current Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) program continue to function effectively in light of the changing nature and costs of managing **existing** covered devices, and should the program be expanded to include devices that are not currently covered by the program? These are the questions that CalRecycle is exploring in this long-term initiative to examine current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California. Drawing from over a dozen years of program operational experience since the signing of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, as well as the knowledge gained by the many states that administer electronic waste management programs of their own, CalRecycle seeks to identify the strengths and weaknesses of current and alternative program approaches. The ultimate goal will be a public document that describes options aimed at bolstering the effective management of the electronic waste stream and the resources it contains.

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (SB 20) established a variety of measures intended to:

- develop an infrastructure to provide convenient recycling opportunities,
- reduce the inappropriate disposal of certain electronic devices,
- limit the sale of certain hazardous products in the state, and
- require notification and reporting of product sales and waste management activities.

It also directs CalRecycle to establish recovery and recycling rates based on the “average net cost” to collect and properly manage CEW. Payments are made on the weight of material that is compliantly processed.

Since then, California’s existing electronic waste management program has been highly successful in collecting and properly handling covered electronic waste generated in the state. The current program has fostered a robust collection and recycling network while significantly relieving local jurisdictions and businesses of the cost burden of managing these wastes and providing free and convenient collection opportunities for all generators.

However, by definition, the covered electronic waste (CEW) recycling program currently addresses only certain video display devices. Historically, most of the covered devices that came through the program were CRTs. In recent years however, light-weight and compact devices such as laptops and tablets, or other universal waste, have been managed by program participants. These technologies often have less intrinsic material value, contain components requiring special handling, and are more difficult and costly to manage. Since payment rates in the CEW program are weight-based, payments to collectors and recyclers are decreasing, even as labor costs to dismantle the light-weight devices are increasing. Meanwhile, global economics are disrupting commodity markets and lowering scrap values.

These dynamics are particularly difficult for California businesses that accept non-covered devices such as printers, computers, keyboards, stereos, DVD players, etc., in order to provide the comprehensive services expected by their customers. In the past, the CEW payment for the heavy CRT devices covered the costs of managing non-CRTs and non-covered e-waste so recyclers would typically accept all e-waste just to acquire the CRT portions. Recently, some recyclers have started charging a fee to accept non-covered wastes or for collection in rural areas where transportation costs are higher.

Several additional policy drivers are prompting CalRecycle to undertake the project at this time:

- 1) Materials management costs to local government entities – Form 303 reports indicate that 40% (nearly 42 million pounds) of Household Hazardous Waste volume is still e-waste.
- 2) Landfill disposal – New rules allow compliant disposal as hazardous waste of certain residuals derived from the processing of CEW. But even with its unique regulatory environment (“all e-waste is hazardous waste”), the Act still encourages proper recycling of e-waste over disposal. Despite this, the Waste Characterization Study indicated that 0.9% (274,878 tons) of the waste stream in non-hazardous municipal solid waste landfills is electronics. At the same time, CalRecycle must reach the state goal of 75% source reduction, recycling and composting by 2020.
- 3) Protection of public health and safety, including ensuring proper processing and ultimate destination of CEW and preventing illegal dumping.
- 4) Supporting in-state jobs and realizing the economic benefit of recycling; the current e-waste recycling infrastructure includes 31 recyclers and 421 collectors.
- 5) Potential impact of waste electronics management on greenhouse gas reduction goals – i.e., the ability to recover metals and plastics from e-waste could affect the amount of virgin metals and fossil fuel extraction (and associated greenhouse gas emissions) needed for production of new electronic devices.
- 6) Recent Supreme Court decision and state legislation concerning right-to-repair issues, along with current global trend towards instituting modulated fees to encourage design for the environment.

In recognition of these upcoming challenges, CalRecycle’s Futures project has solicited stakeholder involvement in exploring various approaches for a comprehensive e-waste management system. E-Waste stakeholders participated in a survey in July 2016 and subsequent workshops in September 2016 and March and June 2017. Presentations and informal notes from the workshops, including a summary of survey findings, can be found on CalRecycle’s [Future of Electronic Waste](#) website.

As CalRecycle moves forward with the project, to date it has focused on programmatic models that would require legislation: enhancing the current SB 20 system with new devices, and developing new models for e-waste management.

1. Enhancing the Current System – This model would maintain the existing fee and payment system established in SB 20 for covered electronic wastes, but make changes that could be accomplished in a relatively short time frame and have significant positive benefits for the CEW payment system. Specifically, this would entail adding new products to the definition of a “covered electronic waste”.
2. New Electronic Waste Management Model(s) – This approach involves analyzing and developing an entirely new model for e-waste management in California based on a Product Stewardship approach. Applicable aspects of the “Enhancing the Current System” model would be incorporated into the new models.
 - a. Maintain the current CEW payment system for covered devices and implement a Product Stewardship program for non-covered electronic waste.
 - b. Develop a Product Stewardship model for all e-waste, replacing the current fee and payment system.

As part of this, CalRecycle also is examining the role of reuse and repair and whether portions of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act should be amended to address these types of issues.

Based on input from the survey and workshops, CalRecycle will develop brief background papers on the above topics and continue to seek stakeholder feedback. Additional workshops will be scheduled as needed. The project will culminate in a presentation at a CalRecycle Public Meeting in late 2017 describing the potential models and possibly making policy recommendations.

Agenda Item VII

SOLID WASTE REGULATORY UPDATES



RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES
OF CALIFORNIA

March 20, 2017

The Honorable Bob Wieckowski
Chair, Senate Budget Subcommittee
No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection,
Energy & Transportation
State Capitol, Room 4085
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan

Dear Senator Wieckowski:

On behalf of the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), I offer our recommendations for specific allocations in the Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan included in the Governor's 2017-18 State Budget proposal. Specifically, RCRC would like to strongly urge increased allocations to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), which would fund programs of great importance to California's rural communities that also impact Californians statewide. RCRC is an association of thirty-five rural California counties and the RCRC Board of Directors is comprised of an elected supervisor from each of the member counties.

RCRC member counties contain much of California's forested lands including more than 70 percent of the State's national forest lands. Drought, invasive pests and a need for increased pace and scale of the management of our state's forests have caused a dramatic increase in forest fires in California both in terms of acreage and intensity in recent years. With the continuing tree die-off from invasive pests, which has already claimed 102 million trees in the Southern and Central Sierras, the State should expect to see even more intense fire seasons each year which will not only result in increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but destroy vital carbon sequestration capacity in the State's forested lands and impact the State's water supply, wildlife habitat, and public health and safety of those living in forested communities.

RCRC believes that the Governor's proposed allocation to CAL FIRE for forest health programs is grossly inadequate, and that the State needs to make a strong commitment to investing in the health of its forests if the State is to meet its GHG

1215 K Street, Suite 1650, Sacramento, CA 95814 | www.rcrcnet.org | 916.447.4806 | Fax: 916.448.3154

emissions reductions goals. Wildfires are a significant source of GHG emissions, and studies predict that wildfire emissions will increase by as much as 24 percent over 1961-1990 levels in the next thirty years.¹ The 2013 Rim Fire alone burned 257,000 acres and is estimated to have generated 11.3 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions in the span of two months. This is equivalent to the annual emissions from 2.3 million cars.² The California Air Resources Board (ARB) estimates that wildfires contribute more than half of California's annual black carbon emissions, a number that will continue to increase as the State's forests continue to burn.³

Investments in forest health and restoration projects from the GGRF are even more vital in light of the current tree mortality emergency, where pest infestation has resulted in massive tree die-off in some of California's most vital forested areas. The tree mortality problem is so urgent that Governor Brown issued an Emergency Proclamation in October 2015 to implement actions to mitigate the impacts of the pest infestation. At that time, the USDA Forest Service estimated that 22 million trees in California were already dead, with tens of millions of additional trees in danger of succumbing to the infestation. In seventeen months' time, we have seen 80 million more trees die off in our forests, and the University of California Berkeley estimates that this catastrophic mortality event has already eliminated nine percent of the State's live vegetation carbon storage. Without significant investment in the management of both the already-dead trees and the remaining healthy forested lands, the mortality will continue to spread and the dead trees will ultimately exacerbate the State's GHG emissions in one of several ways, as they will either contribute to high-severity wildfire emissions, remain in the forests and continue to decay, or be piled and burned due to lack of sufficient climate-friendly infrastructure such as biomass facilities.

The State's forested lands also provide the vital co-benefit of protecting the quality and quantity of our State's water supply, which largely originates in our forested watersheds. In fact, sixty percent of California's developed water supply originates in the Sierras alone⁴, making investments in forest health even more crucial as we face uncertain precipitation conditions from year to year due to our changing climate. The health of our forests is also essential to maintaining wildlife habitat and providing urban residents with recreational opportunities not available in their own communities. RCRC would recommend an allocation to CAL FIRE that is proportionate to the Governor's

¹ Matthew D. Hurteau, Anthony L. Westerling, Christine Wiedinmyer, and Benjamin P. Bryant, "Projected Effects of Climate and Development on California Wildfire Emissions through 2100," *Environmental Science & Technology* 2014, 48, 2298-2304 DOI: dx.doi.org/10.1021/es4050133

² Sierra Nevada Conservancy. (2014). The Rim Fire: Why investing in forest health equals investing in the health of California [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved from <http://www.sierranevada.ca.gov/factsheets/10.31rimfirefactsheet.pdf>.

³ California Air Resources Board. (2015) Draft Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, Appendix A: California SLCP Emissions. Retrieved from <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/shortlived/2015appendixa.pdf>.

⁴ Sierra Nevada Conservancy. (2013) Sierra Nevada Water Facts [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved from <http://www.sierranevada.ca.gov/our-region/ca-primary-watershed/factsheets/nov2013waterfactsheet.pdf>.

January 2016-17 Proposed Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan, which proposed approximately six percent, or \$150 million, of the total estimated GGRF to CAL FIRE for forest health and restoration programs.

RCRC also recommends an allocation to CalRecycle that is proportionate to the Governor's January 2016-17 proposal, which would have invested approximately four percent, or \$100 million, of the total estimated GGRF in waste diversion programs. Reducing methane emissions from landfills has been the subject of GHG emission reductions since ARB's Landfill Methane Control Measure, which was an early action measure from Assembly Bill 32. With the adoption of Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro, 2014), a commitment has been made to divert commercial organics from landfills beginning in 2016 and phasing implementation through 2019, with the goal of reaching 50 percent organic diversion from landfills in 2020. More recently, Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, 2016) extended the requirements beyond 2020 to an increase of 75 percent organics diversion from landfills by 2025. However, the infrastructure capacity to process this amount of organics currently does not exist.

CalRecycle estimates it will require an additional 100 facilities to process the diverted organics required by AB 1826. It will be challenging enough to build the necessary facilities due to not only the constraints of the permitting process and the public's perception of undesirable land uses and their ability to delay or halt progress through the required environmental review process, but due to the cost of such facilities. With the additional costs associated with the State Water Resources Control Board's new General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations, building new facilities and retrofitting old ones makes it even more costly to build and operate new compost facilities. Grant and incentive money needs to be made available to assist the development of these new costly facilities if the State expects to meet its 2020 goal.

Additionally, current global market conditions have contributed to a steady decline in recyclable materials commodity prices and have already negatively impacted recycling in California. The environmental merits of recycling are well accepted by the public, but when oil and other commodities are cheap, recycling doesn't always make economic sense. The GGRF money for CalRecycle will be imperative to stave off a sharp decline in recycling rates in California.

Finally, RCRC supports the investments in low-income communities now required by last year's Assembly Bill 1550 (Gomez) as a valuable compliment to the allocations to disadvantaged communities (DACs) required by Senate Bill 535 (de León), enacted in 2012. The definition of DACs currently being used to satisfy SB 535 effectively denies thirty California counties, many of which contain forested communities that are severely socioeconomically disadvantaged and considered DACs under other definitions, any chance to see those earmarked funds used for projects benefiting their communities. Rural communities also generally have fewer resources to compete against urban and suburban projects for the remaining funds not reserved for DACs. The result has been

The Honorable Bob Wieckowski
Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan
March 20, 2017
Page 4

citizens living in these rural areas receiving little investment from a program that should benefit Californians statewide. For the sake of equity, we strongly urge that the bulk of AB 1550 low-income investments be made in communities that are not already benefiting from SB 535 allocations.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should have any questions or concerns regarding RCRC's recommendations on this item.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Staci Heaton", with a stylized flourish at the end.

STACI HEATON
Regulatory Affairs Advocate

cc: Members of the Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources,
Environmental Protection, Energy & Transportation



AB 901: RULEMAKING

Disposal and Recycling Reporting Regulations

May 2017

Questions: AB901.Reporting@calrecycle.ca.gov

AB 901 Summary and Intent

- AB 901 (Gordon, 2015)
- Update and Streamline Procedures
 - Utilize technology to improve procedures
 - Online Reporting, notifications, centralized data system
 - Direct reporting to CalRecycle, not to Counties
- Improve Data Quality
 - Expand reporting facilities: recyclers, composters, exporters, brokers
 - Remove manual data input
 - Enforcement actions



The Regulatory Development Process and Project Timeline

- 1) Informal Workshop(s)
 - Input from regulated stakeholders
 - Scoping for Regulations
- 2) Formal Rulemaking Process
 - Governed by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL)
 - Strict timelines and comment periods
 - Begins after CalEPA approval, mid-late June 2017
 - Expected to be complete by 2018
- 3) Online reporting system development is underway
 - Training and outreach mid 2018
 - Trial reporting last quarter 2018
- 4) Reporting begins first quarter 2019



Who Reports?

- Landfills, EMSW and transformation facilities
- Permitted Transfer/Processors
- Composting, in-vessel digestion facilities, and waste water treatment plants
- Brokers, transporters and exporters
- Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris processors
- Processors and recyclers of any of the following material types:
 - Carpet, CDI debris, Furniture, Glass, Metal, Organics, Paper, Plastic, Solid waste, Textiles, Tire-derived rubber, White Goods
- Auto shredders
- Generators and End Users, and Reuse are not required to register or report



Reports to the Department

- All electronic, through DDRS
- Must include name address and DDRS number of **reporting entity**, AND the **receiving person**
 - Shipments to end users may be reported by **category and region** rather than by individual end user
- Reports from Haulers to other reporters and the department (if needed) by 30 days.
- Submitted within 60 days by all reporting entities other than Haulers and Disposal Facilities.
- Submitted within 90 days by Disposal Facilities.
- Recycling and composting operations at one location can aggregate into one report



Thresholds

- Any person that recycles, sells, transfers, processes or disposes:
 - 100 tons or more of recyclable materials, organics, and/or solid waste per quarter
 - 2,500 tons or more processing only CDI per quarter
 - 50 tons or more for organics directly land applied per quarter
- Any person composting organics who is not excluded from composting and in-vessel digestion regulations (Sections 17855 & 17896)
- Waste water treatment plants
- "Food waste self-haulers" who haul 12 or more cubic yards of food waste per quarter (per AB 1103)



Reporting Requirements

- Solid waste
 - Jurisdiction of Origin: where did the waste originate?
 - Source sector—Overall by facility, not by load or jurisdiction
 - Single family residential
 - Commercial/multi-family (5+ units)
 - Self-haul
- Recycling and Composting
 - Material Type
- Sent to each person or end user category



Enforcement

- Written notification: Chance to remedy problems, with deadline
 - If not remedied by deadline, penalties are imposed
- Department will consider:
 - whether the violation was intentional
 - If there's a history of non-compliance
 - The gravity of the violation
- Violations include:
 - Failure or refusal to submit information on time
 - Willful falsification of reports or records
 - Refusal of inspection
 - Failure to keep records
- A reporter is not liable for inaccurate data reported to them
- A reporter must identify haulers, or others, who refuse to provide required information

Confidentiality

- Proprietary business information provided to or obtained by the Department is considered confidential and is not subject to Public Records Act Requests whether that information is obtained by any of the following methods:
 - Reports
 - Records maintained by a facility supporting reports
 - Records created or obtained by the Department during an audit or investigation
 - Local government entity requests for records

9

Contact



- AB 901 mailbox
 - AB901.Reporting@CalRecycle.ca.gov
- Robert Carlson, Project Lead
 - Robert.Carlson@calrecycle.ca.gov
- Listserv: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/listservs/Subscribe.aspx?ListID=14,6>

10

Subj: **Designations for Approved Electronic Waste Collectors**
Date: 4/20/2017 9:42:18 A.M. Pacific Daylight Time
From: LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov
To: sweetser@aol.com

Dear Local Government Recycling Contact:

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) recently adopted emergency regulations within the covered electronic waste (CEW) recycling program to govern the issuance and use of Designations. A Designation allows an approved collector to act on behalf of the Local Government and provide specified CEW recovery services with reduced documentation requirements.

CalRecycle has posted a revised Form 184 -- the Proof of Designation or POD -- and associated guidance for use by California Local Governments when considering or issuing a new Designation. This information is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Locals/Designations.htm>

Interested or affected parties are strongly encouraged to review both the guidance and the entirety of applicable regulation. The new rules emphasize that the issuance of a Designation is the prerogative of a Local Government and are intended to improve communication between Designated Approved Collectors and designating Local Governments. Furthermore, a Designation constitutes a local household hazardous waste (HHW) program subject to inclusion in annual Form 303 reporting requirements.

A Local Government that has issued a Designation under the previous rules will need to issue a new compliant Designation within 150 days of the effective date of the new rules. CalRecycle filed the rulemaking package with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 9, 2017. OAL approved the new rules March 16, which became effective immediately.

Any questions about the new rules or Designations in general should be directed to CalRecycle's CEW program via Jason Smyth at (916) 341-6676 ☎ or Jason.Smyth@CalRecycle.ca.gov

Thank you.



Water Quality Fees Stakeholder Meeting

DATE:	Thursday, June 8 2017
TIME:	9:00-11:30 am
LOCATION:	CalEPA Headquarters Building Sierra Hearing Room, 2 nd Floor 1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814
WEBCAST LINK:	https://video.calepa.ca.gov/
QUESTIONS:	FeeBranch@waterboards.ca.gov – Questions received prior to and during the meeting will be addressed during the meeting unless otherwise requested.

AGENDA

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Waste Discharge Permit Fund Budget Cost Drivers (Attachment 1)
3. Recent Program Fee Increases (Attachment 2)
4. Budget Change Proposals (<http://web1a.esd.dof.ca.gov/dofpublic/viewBcp.html>)
 - a. Cannabis Cultivation Regulation Implementation
 - b. Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
5. Annual Performance Report – Fee Card
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/performance_report_1516/index.shtml
6. Open Discussion

**WDPF Budget Cost Drivers
FY 2017-18 (\$000)**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
				(B+C+D)			(F+G)			(G+J)	(F+K)	
WDPF Program	FY 16-17 Fee Budget ¹	BCP Changes	Staff Cost & Program Adjustments ²	FY 17-18 Allocation Budget	FY 17-18 Revenue Forecast	Forecasted Revenue Increase / (Decrease) ³	FY 17-18 Total Revenue	Average Program Percent Change	Revenue Adjust for 5% Fund Reserve ³	Adjusted Revenue Increase / (Decrease) ⁴	FY 17-18 Adjusted Total Revenue ⁵	Adjusted Average Program Percent Change ⁶
NPDES	\$31,165		(\$471)	\$30,695	\$28,504	\$2,190	\$30,695	7.7%	\$0	\$2,190	\$30,695	7.7%
Storm Water	\$30,086	(\$381)	(\$1,842)	\$27,863	\$31,863	(\$4,000)	\$27,863	-12.6%		(\$4,000)	\$27,863	-12.6%
WDR	\$30,102		(\$640)	\$29,462	\$27,731	\$1,731	\$29,462	6.2%	\$0	\$1,731	\$29,462	6.2%
Land Disposal	\$14,214		(\$1,641)	\$12,572	\$14,022	(\$1,450)	\$12,572	-10.3%		(\$1,450)	\$12,572	-10.3%
WQC (401 Cert)	\$10,272		\$176	\$10,448	\$8,613	\$1,835	\$10,448	21.3%	\$0	\$1,835	\$10,448	21.3%
Ag Land (ILRP)	\$5,878	\$1,000	\$721	\$7,599	\$6,220	\$1,379	\$7,599	22.2%	\$0	\$1,379	\$7,599	22.2%
CAF	\$4,187		\$150	\$4,337	\$4,133	\$204	\$4,337	4.9%	\$0	\$204	\$4,337	4.9%
Cannabis	\$790	\$6,300	\$3,894	\$10,983	\$10,983		\$10,983				\$10,983	
TOTAL	\$126,693	\$6,919	\$348	\$133,960	\$132,070	\$1,890	\$133,960		\$0	\$1,890	\$133,960	0.0%

Footnotes:

- ¹ Includes redirected expenditures for programs like Basin Planning, TMDL, monitoring and enforcement.
- ² Includes resource reallocation for employee compensation, retirement, health care costs and pro rata.
- ³ Adjustments to revenue levels while maintaining a prudent reserve.
- ⁴ Recommended revenue level adjustments.
- ⁵ Net revenue levels after adjustments.
- ⁶ Net percentage change impact after recommended adjustments.

Non Cannabis Reserve Percent	10.2%
Non Cannabis Reserve Amount	\$13,719
Non Cannabis Target 5% Reserve Amount	\$6,741
Non Cannabis Reserve to Reduce Increases	\$6,978

**WDPF Fee Paying Programs
Recent Program Fee Increases**

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Program	Actual	Actual	Actual
Storm Water	0%	0%	0%
ILRP	0%	0%	0%
NPDES	0%	0%	0%
WDR	7.9%	0%	0%
Land Disposal	9.8%	0%	0%
CAF	33.0%*	0%	0%
401 Cert	N/A**	N/A**	20.0%

* Increase delayed from FY 2013-14

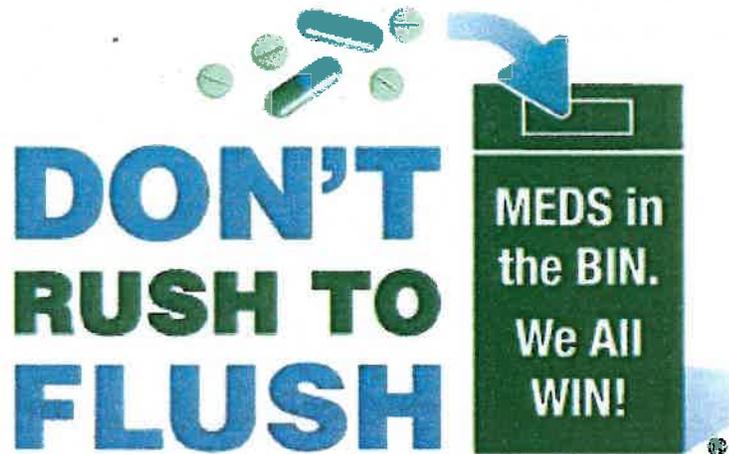
** New annual fee structure implemented in FY 2014-15

Mary Pitto

From: cpssc-partners-listserv@googlegroups.com on behalf of Christopher Lester [chris@calpsc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, May 09, 2017 4:26 PM
To: Christopher Lester
Subject: CPSC Meds Disposal Newsletter May 2017

May 9th, 2017

[View this email in your browser](#)



In this May newsletter we highlight new reports, studies, developments and resources you can use to promote and enhance your pharmaceutical collection programs and support our efforts to implement sustainably funded collection and public education programs throughout California and beyond! If you have information you want to share in our next newsletter please email CPSC's [Chris Lester](#).

[California State Auditor Report on Home-Generated Sharps and Pharmaceutical Waste Released TODAY!](#)



**Home-Generated Sharps
and Pharmaceutical Waste**

By Designating a Lead Agency, the State Could
Increase Proper Disposal

Report 2016-127

Senator Hannah-Beth Jackson and Assembly Members Phil Ting and Adam Gray requested this study in May 2016 to establish facts for policymakers. After a year of research and interviews with stakeholders, the report was published on May 9th, 2017.

Key Report Highlights:

- Increase consumer access to proper disposal sites in underserved areas
- Consumers receive conflicting guidance regarding the proper disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste
- Maintain an up-to-date, well-publicized, and accessible statewide list of free sharps and pharmaceutical waste collection sites
- The Legislature should adopt standard requirements for local governments to follow when implementing EPR programs for medical waste

Click to view the [Full Report](#); [Report Summary](#); [Fact Sheet](#)

CPSC Develops Customizable Medication

Disposal White Board Video!

CPSC developed a safe medication disposal white board video for Santa Clara County with funding provided by a grant from the [Santa Clara Valley Water District's](#) Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection program. The video was designed to be customizable for use across California, and we're making the video available for you to educate your community about safe storage and disposal and promote local collection locations. Click below to view the Santa Clara County video:



In addition to the full [90 second animated white board video](#), CPSC also developed a [20 second short video](#) optimized for social media that is also customizable.

CPSC promoted both versions to Santa Clara County residents on Facebook with great results: the 90 second video reached 32,000 residents and the 20 second video reached 15,000 residents! For more information about customizing the videos with your agency logos to use in your area, contact CPSC Assistant Director [Dan Howells](#).

DEA Collection Event April 29th 450 Tons Gathered in Just One Day

On April 29th, 2017, the Drug Enforcement Agency held its bi-annual [National Prescription Drug Take Back Day](#) medication collection events across the country. The event was the most successful ever, collecting **450 tons of unwanted medications** at close to 5,500 sites. In California alone, 346 collection events collected over 37 tons!



Pictured - Medications collected through events stored in the basement of the DEA district office in Baltimore ([link](#))

The success of these one day events illustrates the clear need for additional year-round, convenient disposal opportunities so the public is not forced to choose between storing in the home in between events and flushing and/or trashing.

CPSC in National Take Back Day Press Coverage

- [KCRA TV - Prescription Drug Take Back Day 2017](#)
- [Sacramento Bee - Empty Your Medicine Cabinets, Drug Takeback Day is Coming](#)
- [KFBK News Radio with Kitty O'Neal - Don't Rush to Flush: Drug Disposal Day](#)
- [Sacramento Police Department Press Release - Sacramento Police Install Year-Round Medication Take Back Bins](#)

The Number of Don't Rush to Flush Bins in California Continues to Grow!

CPSC's Don't Rush to Flush campaign continues to grow with 8 new permanent, convenient bins placed in Monterey, Sacramento, and Santa Clara counties in 2017! The most recent bin was placed at the City of Sacramento Public Safety Center (pictured).



Pictured: Sue Ortiz with Sacramento Police Department

The Sacramento Police Department has a new collection bin for unwanted medications but also hosted a Prescription Drug Take Back Day event and collected **1,048 pounds** in just two hours! We note that there are 263 pharmacies and hospitals registered with the Board of Pharmacy to distribute meds in Sacramento County, but only 12 collection locations, 5 of which accept controlled meds highlighting the need for more bins.

For a map of drop off bins across California, visit the [Don't Rush to Flush map!](#)

Significant Roll Out of Industry-Funded MED Project Bins in Counties with EPR Ordinances

The pharma industry-operated [MED Project](#) continues to place new bins in the City/County of San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties as required under these jurisdiction's respective pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) ordinances.

To date, there are 73 bins paid for by drug companies:

- City/County of San Francisco - 26 bins
- County of Alameda - 16 bins
- County of San Mateo - 24 bins
- County of Santa Cruz - 7 bins

San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz also have numerous locations distributing mailback envelopes through MED Project.



Pictured - MED Project Bin at Haller's Pharmacy of Fremont

Amazing Media Coverage on Opioid Abuse and the Need for Med Take Back!

Sacramento NBC affiliate KCRA 3 and other Heart Media affiliates have been covering the opioid addiction problem as part of the "State of Addiction" series. KCRA did a lengthy preview of the DEA National Take Back Day events, and included a long discussion with CPSC's Heidi Sanborn about the need for industry to help fund medication stewardship programs. See the full clip below.



Walgreens Collects 72 Tons of Medications in 1st Year of Medication Collection Program

On April 26, 2017 Walgreens [announced](#) that their safe medication disposal program has collected over 72 tons of unwanted medications since the program first launched.

Walgreens became the first national pharmacy chain to begin providing this service in February 2016 in an effort to help fight the rise in overdose-related deaths. To date, Walgreens has installed bins at over 600 of its 24 hour stores across the nation, more than 100 kiosks above the program's original goal.

CPSC applauds Walgreens for voluntarily providing year-round safe disposal opportunities for the public and encourages other national chains to follow their lead to help protect public health and the environment.

Walgreens

New Study Provides Sobering Data on

Accidental Opioid Poisoning of Children

A new [study](#) in [Pediatrics](#) emphasizes the critical importance of keeping medications "Up and Away and Out of Sight" to prevent accidental poisonings. The study found that there were over 188,000 opioid exposures among children under age 20 reported from 2000 to 2015, or more than 11,000 exposures each year.

Of these exposures, 95% occurred at a residence, underscoring the need for safe storage in the home and to regularly remove expired and unwanted medications using a safe disposal bin or event.



Copyright © 2017, California Product Stewardship Council. All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is:

**California Product Stewardship Council
1822 21st Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95811**

To unsubscribe, email Chris@calpsc.org

--
You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "CPSC Partners Listserv" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cpsc-partners-listserv+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com.
To post to this group, send email to cpsc-partners-listserv@googlegroups.com.
For more options, visit <https://groups.google.com/d/optout>.

Mary Pitto

From: cpsc-partners-listserv@googlegroups.com on behalf of Jordan [Jordan@calpsc.org]
Sent: Thursday, April 20, 2017 3:43 PM
To: Jordan
Cc: Heidi Sanborn
Subject: What's Cookin' w/ Refillable 1 lb. Propane Cylinders!
Importance: High

April 20, 2017



Refillable 1 lb. Propane Cylinders: Refill Don't Landfill!



1 lb. Propane Cylinder Waste at Yosemite National Park

Last month ReFuel Your Fun hosted it's first national webinar & attendees from across the U.S. & Canada learned how they can implement the Campaign near them! Missed out? Don't worry - if you are a CPSC/NSAC funder you can have access to the webinar recording & materials for FREE. Not a funder? Become one by Friday 4/28 to get it for free or pay \$125! Email jordan@calpsc.org for more info!

Another webinar is planned for September - stay tuned for updates!

WHAT DOES REFUEL YOUR FUN HAVE COOKIN'?

RFYF Featured in Sierra Club's National Sierra Magazine

Mr. Green promotes refillables & RFYF in Sierra Magazine article, 4/9/17



- Refillables also featured in Hearth & Home Magazine, Responsible Purchasing Network's Spring 2017 Newsletter & The Changing Tide Spring 2017 Newsletter by the Bay Foundation and California State Parks Division of Boating and Waterways
- Flame King's refillable wins 2017 Best-In-Show Vesta Award for Outdoor

NEW LOCATIONS:



- **REI:** Selling empty refillables in all 140+ stores
- **Home Depot:** Selling empty refillables at 222 stores
- **OSH:** Selling at all stores
- **Walmart:** Selling online
- **Lassen National Park:** Cylinder collection receptacles coming soon!
- **Safeway, Sam's Club & Menards:** Conducting pilots
- **More New Locations:**
 1. Grass Valley Mobil (sell & exchange): 1912 Nevada City Hwy
 2. Sports Basement Berkeley (sell & exchange): 2727 Milvia St - **all 6 other locations coming soon!**
 3. Mountain Hardware & Sports Truckee: 11320 Donner Pass Rd (coming May 1st!)



REI Stockton's Stephanie & Esther thrilled to see the store's new refillables

UPCOMING EVENTS:

Learn more about refillables by visiting the RFYF booth at one of these upcoming events!



CPSC's Chris Lester demonstrates how refillables can power a propane fueled weed torch, just like disposables at a Stanford University home football game

Earth Day Events, April 21-23:

- Red Bluff 'Round Up' (4/21-4/23) Bring 1 disposable 1lb. propane cylinder & receive a free refillable while supplies last, Hours TBA, Tehama District Fairgrounds. Sponsored by Kamps Propane
- Tahoe Tahoe Earth Day (4/22) 11AM - 5PM, Village @ Squaw Valley
- Yosemite Ntl. Park: (4/22) 10AM - 2PM, Cylinder Collection & Exchange - bring one empty disposable to receive a free refillable while supplies last, Yosemite Valley Visitor Center
- Chula Vista Maritime Week (4/23) 11AM - 4PM, Chula Vista Harbor

Testimonial Received Today:

*"We just gave away 30 cylinders at our Farmer's Market outreach today. **People really get it!** I am excited to promote this wonderful product. Thanks again for all your help and giving us the heads up about the product in the first place."* - Jon Emerson, City of Redondo Beach

Have a location near you that wants to offer refillables &/or refill/exchange services? Share this flyer & have them contact one of the two known manufacturers listed to place an order!

WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY:

1. Like RFYF on Facebook, invite your friends to like the page, & share posts!
2. Share this customizable newsletter on your website & distribution lists
3. Help expand the Campaign to other states & tell your friends across the U.S.

For more details contact Jordan @ jordan@calpsc.org or 916-706-3420.



**Our mailing address is:
California Product Stewardship Council
1822 21st Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95811**

--
You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "CPSC Partners Listserv" group.
To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cpsc-partners-listserv+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com.
To post to this group, send email to cpsc-partners-listserv@googlegroups.com.
For more options, visit <https://groups.google.com/d/optout>.



California State Auditor Report Number :
2016-127

[View full PDF report](#)

Home-Generated Sharps and Pharmaceutical Waste
By Designating a Lead Agency, the State Could Increase Proper Disposal

Summary

Tweet

Share 0

Share

HIGHLIGHTS

Our review concerning home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste highlighted the following:

- The State has not assigned oversight responsibility to a specific state agency for the disposal of home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste.
- Consumers receive conflicting guidance regarding the proper disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.
- The State does not maintain an accurate and accessible list of collection sites for sharps and pharmaceutical waste disposal.
- Because it already provides oversight for all state-managed solid waste-handling programs, CalRecycle may be best-positioned to oversee household pharmaceutical and sharps waste.
- California could improve its collection and disposal of home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste by adopting programs and practices that other states and countries use.

Results in Brief

When consumers improperly dispose of home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste, the waste can pose an unnecessary risk to others and to the environment. Sharps waste—which consists of used needles, lancets, and other medical devices with sharp points or edges—can potentially result in disease transmission. On the other hand,

pharmaceutical waste—which consists of prescription and over-the-counter medications—can harm water quality or be misused. Agencies that provide advice offer consumers different, and sometimes conflicting, guidance about how and where to dispose of these types of waste. For example, some agencies recommend that consumers use official collection programs to dispose of pharmaceutical waste, but others recommend placing it in the trash or flushing it down the toilet. Similarly, state agencies generally recommend that consumers dispose of home-generated sharps waste in approved disposal containers, but some federal agencies recommend putting this waste in heavy plastic containers, making it illegal to transport in California if the local enforcement agency has not approved the container. These inconsistencies may confuse consumers, increasing the likelihood that they will dispose of home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste in unsafe or environmentally harmful ways.

Conflicting guidance regarding the disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste is in part the result of the fact that the State has not assigned oversight of this issue to a specific state agency. Rather, a number of different agencies have related responsibilities depending on how the waste is collected and processed. Specifically, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the California Department of Public Health (Public Health), the California State Board of Pharmacy, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control all play roles related to the processing of this waste. By placing oversight responsibility with a single agency, the State could ensure the creation of a unified educational campaign promoting consistent and proper disposal methods. We believe CalRecycle may be best-positioned to oversee household pharmaceutical and sharps waste because it already provides oversight for all state-managed solid waste-handling programs.

If the State assigned responsibility to a single agency, that agency could also help to ensure that all Californians have access to and awareness of collection sites and other means of sharps and pharmaceutical waste disposal. Although our analysis suggests that about 89 percent of consumers live within a 20-minute drive of sites for proper disposal, these consumers may not be aware of this access because no state agency maintains an accurate and comprehensive list of such sites. Both Public Health and CalRecycle maintain lists of collection sites; however, these lists are difficult to access and contain numerous errors. Further, our analysis suggests that about four million Californians may not live within 20 minutes of collection sites. An oversight entity could ensure that the State implements options to help these consumers, which might include subsidizing the use of mail-back containers to dispose of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.

California has more than sufficient capacity to process all of the State's home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste; however, laws and regulations discourage processing pharmaceutical waste within the State. In California, sharps are generally sterilized at one of the State's 18 medical waste facilities and then deposited in landfills. Home-generated sharps waste represents less than 1 percent of the available capacity of these facilities. If pharmaceutical waste includes controlled substances, the DEA requires collectors to ensure that such waste is rendered irretrievable, which usually means some form of incineration. Although three incinerators operate in the State that could dispose of pharmaceutical waste, government recommendations and legal requirements discourage these in-state incinerators from accepting pharmaceutical waste. Consequently, collection programs dispose of pharmaceutical waste by hauling it to out-of-state incinerators. Both

the out-of-state and in-state incinerators have more than sufficient capacity to handle any future increases in the amount of the State's home-generated pharmaceutical waste.

California could improve its collection and disposal of home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste by adopting programs and practices that other states and countries use. For example, the state of New York requires all pharmacies to display that state's approved pharmaceutical disposal methods and requires all hospitals to accept household sharps for disposal. Canada uses extended producer responsibility programs (EPR programs) to assign the cost for disposal of pharmaceutical and sharps waste to the producers or manufacturers of the products, although in California these costs could ultimately be transferred to consumers through price increases. Several California counties have also begun implementing EPR programs but have encountered delays, mainly due to the resistance of the sharps and pharmaceutical industries.

In addition, at the Legislature's request, in 2010 CalRecycle provided options for statewide pharmaceutical waste collection programs. Although we have concerns about three of the four options CalRecycle outlined, one of its proposed models generally aligns with our audit recommendations. Specifically, this option focuses on the Legislature's assigning oversight responsibility to a single state agency, which could then adopt regulations that might increase consumers' proper disposal of pharmaceutical waste.

Summary of Recommendations

To foster consumers' proper disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste, the Legislature should provide CalRecycle statutory oversight responsibility for home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste disposal and provide CalRecycle additional resources to the extent it can justify the need. This responsibility should include the following activities:

- Developing and implementing a public education campaign about home-generated sharps and pharmaceutical waste. CalRecycle should coordinate this campaign with local, state, and, to the extent possible, federal agencies to ensure consumers receive consistent guidance regarding proper disposal methods.
- Maintaining an up-to-date, well-publicized, and accessible statewide list of free sharps and pharmaceutical waste collection sites.
- Increasing consumer access to proper disposal sites in underserved areas.

To increase in-state options for processing California's home-generated pharmaceutical waste, the Legislature should consider expressly authorizing municipal solid waste incinerators to burn limited quantities of home-generated pharmaceutical waste, but only after considering environmental impacts.

To ensure consistency throughout the State, the Legislature should adopt standard requirements for counties to follow when implementing EPR programs. These requirements should limit any additional costs the programs may impose on consumers.

Agency Comments

Although we only have recommendations directed to the Legislature, we provided a draft redacted copy of our report to CalRecycle for review and comment because we are recommending that it become the lead state agency over the disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste. In its response, CalRecycle took issue with certain information in our report and it also expressed significant reluctance in taking on this leadership role.

[Back to top](#)

Mary Pitto

From: California Carpet Stewardship Program [info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com] on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program [bjensen@carpetrecovery.org]
Sent: Monday, April 24, 2017 2:24 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: April News: CalRecycle Meeting, New Grant Cycle, and more

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)



California Carpet Stewardship Program April 2017 Update



**California Carpet
Stewardship Program**
An Initiative of CARE: Carpet America Recovery Effort

CalRecycle Rejects CARE 5 Year Plan; Negotiations Underway

At a public meeting on April 18, CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said that, following staff recommendation, he rejects the revised 5 year Plan that CARE submitted in February. CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples defended the program's progress while acknowledging the challenges it faces. He requested a 60 day extension of the current plan during which CARE and CalRecycle would meet to discuss how to resolve concerns. Smithline agreed, but also took steps to begin evaluation of CalRecycle's options and communications to manufacturers.

Peoples noted, "I am pleased to have the opportunity to work with CalRecycle staff to address their critique in a spirit of frankness and positivity. I want to assure all stakeholders that CARE has every intention of continuing the subsidies and other support. The investments made by recyclers in 2016, driven by CARE grants, are now bearing fruit. Recycled output is expected to increase significantly in 2017. I am confident a solution will be found to allow for progress in carpet recycling in the state."

CARE has contacted CalRecycle to schedule a series of meetings and will communicate with stakeholders through our [blog](#), e-news and special bulletins. CalRecycle has issued an [FAQ for stakeholders](#) and will host a workshop for manufacturers and stakeholders **on May 16, 2017** following the Monthly Public Meeting to provide additional information on how to draft and submit a stewardship plan that complies with state law.

Grant-funded PCC Recycler Opens New Plant in Chico

A third manufacturer has added post-consumer carpet (PCC) to its products after receiving a CARE grant. [SafePath Products](#) in Chico started adding PCC to its ADA-compliant ramps and transitions after being awarded CARE Capital Improvements grant funding in March 2016. [Sierra Rubber Company](#) in Ripon also started using PCC this month, while [CLEAR](#), located in Lincoln, began processing PCC in its new plant in June 2016.

[SafePath Products](#) specializes in manufacturing ADA-compliant ramps and transitions. SafePath recently moved into a 23,500 square foot facility in Chico, roughly 150% larger than its previous facility, to accommodate higher production.

[Read more.](#)



SafePath Products will use an array of 40 on-site solar panels to power company offices at its new plant.

Cycle 1M Micro Grant Draft Solicitation Released; Comments Requested

In April 2017, CARE approved a new grant cycle: Cycle 1M Micro Grants for Collections/Reuse Programs. A total of \$50,000 will be available for both public and private entities. CARE drop-off sites, Collector Sorter Entrepreneurs and Processors are encouraged to apply. See the [Draft Solicitation](#) for full eligibility requirements.

Funds will be awarded for infrastructure projects and/or purchase of equipment that supports the operational logistics of properly collecting and/or reusing California post-consumer carpet under a new or established program. Cycle 1M funds may be used for projects such as equipment and/or infrastructure and for implementation of new, or improvements to existing, collection and reuse programs. Projects that specify additional pounds of PCC collected or reused as a result of grant funding will be preferred. The maximum grant award is \$10,000.

Comments on the [draft solicitation](#) may be emailed to Grants Manager [Abbie Beane](#) by **Friday, April 28**. The final solicitation will be published on May 1, with grant applications due on June 2. Projects must be completed by the end of 2017.

Seeking Hosts for Installer Trainings in California

CARE is working with International Certified Flooring Installers (CFI) to incorporate carpet recycling information in all of their California trainings and workshops. CARE also supports discounted tuition for any California carpet installer taking the classes. Workshops are offered on several topics and time frames; see the [CFI website](#) for details.

If you work with installers and would like to host a training, please email CFI's [John McHale](#).

New Drop-off Site Added

CARE added one new drop-off site in April:

[Cold Canyon Landfill](#), San Luis Obispo, SLO County

CARE supports drop-off sites by providing:

- A container for collection
- Third party hauling to bring carpet material to recyclers
- Promotional materials for local government and the hosting facility
- Technical assistance from CARE staff.



To see if there is a CARE sponsored drop-off site in your county, visit the [drop-off site map here](#). If you would like to set up a carpet recycling drop-off site, please contact CA@carpetrecovery.org.

CARE National Conference Is Coming in May

Visit the [CARE website](#) for information on the annual CARE conference, May 10-11 in Indianapolis, IN. Rooms are still available. [Register here](#).

CARE at Green CA Summit

CARE will be exhibiting at the [Green California Summit Expo](#) on April 26 at the Sacramento Convention Center. Please stop by if you are attending.



STAY CONNECTED:

Follow us on [twitter](#)

Carpet America Recovery Effort, 100 S. Hamilton Dr., Dalton, GA 30720

[SafeUnsubscribe™ mpitto@rcrcnet.org](#)

[Forward this email](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [About our service provider](#)

Sent by bjensen@carpetrecovery.org

Mary Pitto

From: California Carpet Stewardship Program [info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com] on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program [bjensen@carpetrecovery.org]
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 1:19 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: May News: CARE Preparing Revised Plan, Grant Deadline and more

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)



California Carpet Stewardship Program May 2017 Update



**California Carpet
Stewardship Program**
An Initiative of CARE: Carpet America Recovery Effort

CARE to Submit Revised 5 Year Plan to CalRecycle

Following rejection of the latest CARE 5 Year Plan, CalRecycle will offer a workshop for manufacturers and stakeholders on **May 16, 2017** after the Monthly Public Meeting, to provide additional information on how to draft and submit a stewardship plan that complies with state law. CARE plans to submit a revised plan, and has scheduled a series of meetings with CalRecycle to help ensure an acceptable Plan is developed.

See CalRecycle's [FAQ for stakeholders](#) for additional details. The May 16 public meeting as well as the [afternoon workshop](#) (beginning at 1:30 p.m. Pacific) can be accessed remotely [at this link](#).

CARE will convene a series of meetings/webinars for the [California Council on Carpet Recycling](#) beginning in June to update the Council and request further information as a new plan is created. The Program will continue to communicate with stakeholders through our [blog](#), e-news and special bulletins.

Cycle 1M Micro Grant Application Deadline is June 2

June 2 is the deadline to apply for Cycle 1M Micro Grants for Collections/Reuse Programs. A total of \$50,000 will be available for both public and private entities. The maximum grant award is \$10,000. CARE drop-off sites, Collector Sorter Entrepreneurs, Processors and other eligible parties are encouraged to apply. See our [Grants page](#) for the Final Solicitation, application form and budget form.

Funds will be awarded for infrastructure projects and/or purchase of equipment that supports the operational logistics of properly collecting and/or reusing California post-consumer carpet under a new or established program. Cycle 1M funds may be used for projects such as equipment and/or infrastructure and for implementation of new, or improvements to existing, collection and reuse programs. Projects that specify additional pounds of PCC collected or reused as a result of grant funding will be preferred.

Grant applications for this round are **due on June 2**. Projects must be completed by the end of 2017.

[Learn more.](#)

CA Program Reaches Out To Installers

In May CARE held its first outreach event at a carpet supply store in Sacramento - Pacific Supply - in an effort to grow program understanding among installers. The event was part of the California Program's efforts to communicate with the stakeholders who are vital to the collection and recycling of carpet in the state.

CARE staff spoke with over two dozen installers to determine their understanding and needs around recycling the carpet they tear out, and informed them about drop-off sites in the area that collect carpet and send it for recycling.



Meeting with installers in Sacramento

CARE Conference Wraps Up Another Year

CARE members from across the country gathered in Indianapolis last week for the organization's 15th Annual Conference. Attendees heard from expert speakers about the state of the carpet industry, the outlook for oil prices, the growth of the U.S. plastics industry and innovations in carpet recycling technology and business models. California Program Manager Brennen Jensen updated the group on trends and the progress being made in California. See her presentation [here](#).



Recycler of the Year award to Interface

At the Conference CARE announced the release of its [2016 Annual Report](#), and honored several companies and individuals in the field, including [Interface, Inc.](#) as Recycler of the Year. Interface founder Ray Anderson adopted a bold vision that involved recycling and sustainability in 1994. Since then, the company has been one of the industry leaders in recycling carpet and designing for recyclability.

Read more about the [Annual Report](#) and about [the Awards](#).

EcoStrate Recognized for Recycling Design

[EcoStrate SFS Inc.](#) received the [2017 Design for Recycling \(DFR\) Award](#) from the [Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries \(ISRI\)](#) for its ability to create composite plastic products from post-consumer, high-polymer-content scrap materials that are difficult to recycle. EcoStrate makes traffic signs, indoor/ADA signs, flooring and other surface materials from polymer content derived from electronics and textile materials, including carpet.

EcoStrate's products are labeled as DoubleGreen™ by CARE because they contain recycled California post-consumer carpet material plus at least one other post-consumer recycled material.

Learn more about [DoubleGreen™ here.](#)



EcoStrate signage contains PCC

STAY CONNECTED:

Follow us on [twitter](#)

Carpet America Recovery Effort, 100 S. Hamilton Dr., Dalton, GA 30720

[SafeUnsubscribe™ mpitto@rcrcnet.org](#)

[Forward this email](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [About our service provider](#)

Sent by [bjensen@carpetrecovery.org](#)

Mary Pitto

From: California Carpet Stewardship Program [info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com] on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program [bjensen@carpetrecovery.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 9:19 AM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: June News: Promising Q1 Results

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)



California Carpet Stewardship Program June 2017 Update



**California Carpet
Stewardship Program**
An Initiative of CARE: Carpet America Recovery Effort

Encouraging Q1 Results As Recycled Output Tops 16%

The California Carpet Stewardship Program is off to a strong start this year, according to Q1 2017 results. Recycled Output has reached its highest quarterly level since the Program began in July 2011. Recycled output hit 12.8 million pounds - an increase of 73% over the 7.4 million pounds in recycled output in Q1 2016. The increase was driven in part by continued growth in the use of carpet backing material. Coupled with a decrease in sales, the recycled output rate hit 16.3% in Q1, thus reaching the target set for 2016.

"We missed the target mark by just 3 months, and we are very pleased with these numbers," stated CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples. "While we are thrilled with the positive developments in technology, capacity, market development and demand for recycled carpet material, we are very aware that one quarter does not make the year. We are redoubling our efforts to maintain and grow the recycled output rate, as required by statute."

To explain the increase, Peoples noted, "We see that our [grant programs](#) have led to growing the capacity and market for recycled output. In addition, the subsidy for Calcium Carbonate (the major component of carpet backing) is beginning to have the desired market effect."

[Read more here.](#)

Procurement Grant Goes to City of Carson

CARE's California Carpet Stewardship Program has awarded a \$20,000 Recycled Carpet Content Product Procurement grant to the City of Carson. The grant is earmarked for 100% California-generated recycled carpet content carpet cushion for Carson's City Hall. The

cushion will be installed in 2017, closing the recycling loop on thousands of pounds of California-generated post-consumer carpet. The project is intended, in part, as a case study for other public and private entities seeking recycled-material products as procurement alternatives. Visit [CARE's grants page](#) to stay up to date on current grant opportunities, including potential future procurement grants.

Installer Training in Carson to Include Recycling Best Practices

CARE is partnering with trade association [International Certified Floorcovering Installers](#) to include instruction on carpet recycling in their California trainings this year. CFI is offering a training on carpet seaming for installers on Friday, July 6 in Carson, CA that will include recycling information. California-based installers receive a \$50 discount, provided by CARE, when they [register here](#).

Additional trainings in California are planned for this year.



Seaming training to include recycling info.

CARE on the Road

The California program continues outreach to carpet installers to raise awareness for carpet recycling. Senior Associate Lisa Mekis traveled to Forney, TX this month to speak with carpet installation trainers at the offices of trade association Certified Flooring International. She briefed the trainers on carpet recycling opportunities and requirements in California, so that the trainers would be equipped with information and resources in their future trainings in the state.



Installer trainers get the scoop on carpet recycling in CA

CARE conducted tabling outreach at Pacific Supply in Sacramento in May, to reach installers one-to-one to inform and encourage them about recycling opportunities in their area. This event is one of a series; if you are interested in having an outreach event in your location, please contact CA@CarpetRecovery.org.

STAY CONNECTED:

Follow us on [twitter](#)

Carpet America Recovery Effort, 100 S. Hamilton Dr., Dalton, GA 30720

SafeUnsubscribe™_mpitto@rcrcnet.org

Mary Pitto

From: Mattress Recycling Council [ispa@sleepproducts.ccsend.com] on behalf of Mattress Recycling Council [info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 7:32 AM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: March Program Update

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)

You are receiving this email because you signed up to receive MRC Program Updates, are a registered participant on MRCreporting.org or serve as or expressed interest in becoming a collection site.

You may [unsubscribe](#) if you no longer wish to receive our emails.

MRC Program Update



Mattress Recycling Council

Mar. 23, 2017

[\[HOME \]](#) [\[ABOUT \]](#) [\[CONTACT \]](#)



In This Issue

MRC In the Community:
[*MRC's Website Redesign](#)
[*Sandman Commercial Illegal Dumping Payment Program](#)
[*Interactive Booth Educates Consumers](#)
[*Upcoming Events](#)
[*New Collection Sites](#)

For Retailers:
[*Fee Policy Revisions](#)

For Collection Sites:
[*Verify Your Locator Listing](#)

In Every Issue

Customer Education
Reporting & Payment
Deadlines
Publicity Toolkits

IN THE COMMUNITY: MRC's Website Redesign

The Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) recently launched a redesign of MattressRecyclingCouncil.org. We hope the change has made it easier for mattress retailers, waste and recycling industry professionals and other stakeholders to take the actions needed to comply with the law and participate in the Program.

Highlights of the redesign are:

- Links to MRCreporting.org and ByeByeMattress.com will be available from any page of the site.
- The ability to email MRC's Customer Service directly from the homepage.
- State page layouts will more clearly explain the industry's obligations and how to receive no-cost recycling.
- New online forms found on the state pages will quickly connect those interested in either recycling mattresses or collecting them with the appropriate Program Coordinator for their area.
- The resources page will be easier to navigate and thumbnail images will allow the viewer to more easily identify and differentiate documents.

In case you missed it, check it out [here](#).

FOR RETAILERS

Customer Education Materials

[Online Order Form](#)

Samples:

[Information Card](#)
[Customer Q & A](#)
[Customer Q & A](#)
[Spanish](#)

[Request artwork or
logos](#)

Reporting & Payment Deadlines

<u>Collection Period</u>	<u>Due</u>
Feb. 1-28	Mar. 30
Mar. 1-31	Apr. 30
Apr. 1-30	May. 30
May 1-30	Jun. 30

Submit Reports &
Payments via
MRCreporting.org

PUBLICITY TOOLKITS

Collection Site Hosts:
Find press releases,
flyers, site signage and
more!

[Site Host Toolkit](#)

Event Hosts:

IN THE COMMUNITY: Sandman Commercial

Have you seen our Sandman commercial? It is currently airing in California. Check out what Sandman has to say, [here](#).



IN THE COMMUNITY: Illegal Dumping Payment Program



In March of last year, MRC rolled out a program to assist public agencies with the costs associated with collecting illegally dumped mattresses abandoned in the public right-of-way. MRC teamed up with the Mattress Advisory

Committee and CalRecycle Illegal Dumping Task Force to develop this statewide program to help mitigate this problem.

The program was designed so municipalities could easily sign-up through a web-based portal and document the illegally dumped units they collect on a regular basis. At the end of 2016, MRC had **over 40 municipalities** participating in the program. Together, these communities collected, removed, and documented over **23,000 illegally dumped mattresses statewide**.

Each participant of this program was reimbursed \$10 for each unit they removed from the public right-of-way. If your public agency is interested in signing up for this program or would like more information, please contact Mark Patti, Southern California Program Coordinator at (661) 302-8888.

IN THE COMMUNITY: Interactive Booth Educates Consumers About Mattress Recycling

This Spring and Summer MRC's Bye Bye Mattress Program will be

Media alerts, flyers,
posters, signage and
more!
[Event Host Toolkit](#)

Recyclers in Your Area

CALIFORNIA:

*Businesses need to make
arrangements directly
with recyclers.*

[Blue Marble-Commerce](#)
[Blue Marble - Fresno](#)
[Blue Marble-San
Leandro](#)
[Cleaner Earth Company](#)
[Cristal Materials](#)
[DR3 Oakland](#)
[DR3 Woodland](#)
[Goodwill of Silicon
Valley](#)
[R5 Recycling](#)

CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND

*Businesses should contact our
Northeast Program
Coordinator Justine Fallon for
arrangements.*

[Park City Green-CT](#)

[Ace Mattress Recycling-
RI](#)
[Express Mattress
Recyclers-RI](#)

Get SleepSavvy Today!

Sleep
Savvy is
the go-to,
hands-
on resource
for mattress
retailers who want to sell
more and better
bedding. With features,
tips and ideas,
it's designed to make
your business grow.



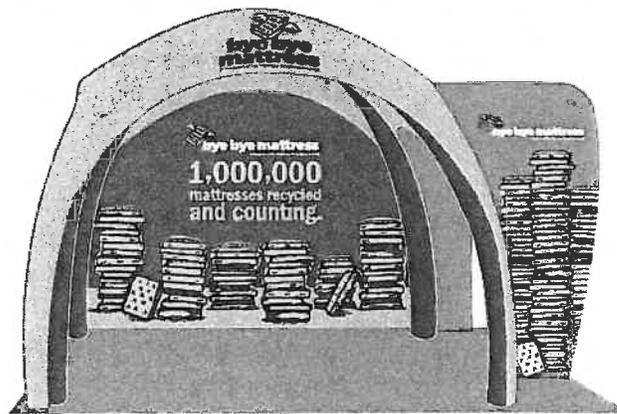
visiting California community events as it works to raise awareness of the program and educate consumers about the benefits of mattress recycling.

At the Bye Bye Mattress booth, event goers are invited to explore mattress recycling through hands on activities and an interactive kiosk. Activities are fun for all ages - a maze, a matching game, and a challenge to save as many mattresses from the landfill as possible in one minute! There is also the opportunity to take a mattress recycling pledge and get a commemorative photo. The tour stops include:

- April 22-23: Santa Barbara Earth Day Festival
- April 28-30: Santa Maria Valley Strawberry Festival
- May 4-7: Big Fresno Fair
- June 2-4: San Mateo CityFest
- July 22: Cypress Community Festival

and more dates to be announced soon!

If you know of a large community festival, home show or another event in your area that you would like us to consider, please let us know. Email [MRC's Marketing & Communications Department](#).



FOR RETAILERS: Fee Policy Revisions

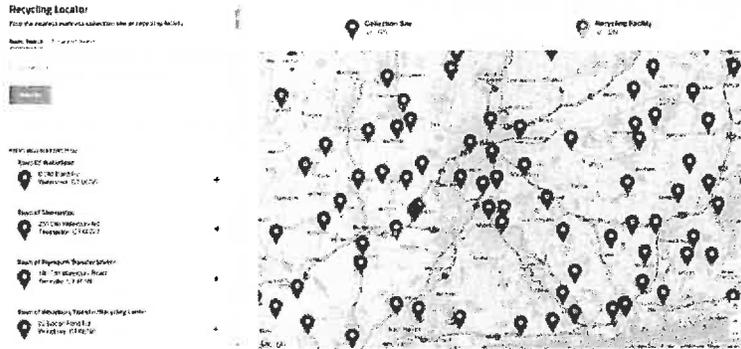
As of January 2017, MRC has made a number of minor updates to the fee policy to reflect the now active Rhode Island program, add clarity, and provide additional flexibility with regard to fee refunds for comfort returns. We encourage you to read over the fee policy so that you are aware of these changes. To review the

Check out the latest issue at sleepsavvymagazine.com

Subscriptions are FREE!

updated policy, click [here](#).

COLLECTION LOCATIONS: Is Your Listing Accurate in Our Locator?



To ensure we have the latest details about your location, please [complete this form](#).

Upcoming Events

Connecticut's Annual Campus Sustainability Conference

March 31
Wesleyan University
Middletown, CT
[Event website](#)

MRC will be a silver sponsor. This year's theme is Engagement and Empowerment around climate change. Join the discussion about how to take action at multiple levels.

CRRA Annual Conference & Tradeshow

August 20-25
San Diego, CA
[Event website](#)

Each year, CRRA organizes one of the most comprehensive and informative conferences dedicated to recycling and sustainable materials management. This year, MRC's Managing Director, Mike O'Donnell will be speaking.

Waste Expo

May 9-11
Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

New Orleans, LA
Event website

WasteExpo brings the entire industry together under one roof, and Ryan Trainer, President of MRC, will be speaking.

Welcome: New Collection Sites

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at ByeByeMattress.com for the latest details. If you would like to become a collection site, please contact [MRC](#) today.

Here are some recent additions to our locator directory:

California

City of Lancaster Yard
Lancaster, CA 93634

HSS Recycling Center
Santa Maria, CA 93455

Lamb Canyon Landfill
Beaumont, CA 92223

Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) is a non-profit organization formed by the industry to operate recycling programs in states which have enacted mattress recycling laws. Connecticut's program launched on May 1, 2015, California launched December 30, 2015 and Rhode Island began May 1, 2016. Each state's program is funded by a recycling fee that is collected when a mattress or box spring is sold. The fees pay for the transportation and recycling of the mattresses.

© 2016 Mattress Recycling Council. All Rights Reserved.

Mattress Recycling Council, 501 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

[SafeUnsubscribe™ mpitto@rcrcnet.org](#)

[Forward this email](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [About our service provider](#)

Sent by info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org in collaboration with

Constant Contact 

Try it free today

Mary Pitto

From: Mattress Recycling Council [ispa@sleepproducts.ccsend.com] on behalf of Mattress Recycling Council [info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org]
Sent: Thursday, April 20, 2017 8:18 AM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: April Program Update

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)

You are receiving this email because you signed up to receive MRC Program Updates, are a registered participant on MRCreporting.org or serve as or expressed interest in becoming a collection site.

You may [unsubscribe](#) if you no longer wish to receive our emails.

MRC Program Update



Mattress Recycling Council

Apr. 20, 2017

[HOME] [ABOUT] [CONTACT]



In This Issue

MRC NEWS:
[*MRC & Bye Bye Mattress Website Redesign](#)
[*Justine Fallon Promoted to MRC's Operations Manager](#)

IN THE COMMUNITY:
[*Interactive Booth Educates Consumers](#)
[*Upcoming Events](#)
[*New Collection Sites](#)

COLLECTION SITES:
[*Site Signage Kit](#)
[*Verify Your Locator Listing](#)

In Every Issue

Customer Education
Reporting & Payment Deadlines
Publicity Toolkits
Recyclers in Your Area

MRC NEWS: MRC & Bye Bye Mattress Website Redesign

The Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) recently launched a redesign of MattressRecyclingCouncil.org. We hope the change has made it easier for mattress retailers, waste and recycling industry professionals and other stakeholders to take the actions needed to comply with the law and participate in the Program.

Highlights of the redesign are:

- Links to MRCreporting.org and ByeByeMattress.com will be available from any page of the site.
- The ability to email MRC's Customer Service directly from the homepage.
- State page layouts will more clearly explain the industry's obligations and how to receive no-cost recycling.
- New online forms found on the state pages will quickly connect those interested in either recycling mattresses or collecting them with the appropriate Program Coordinator for their area.
- The resources page will be easier to navigate and thumbnail images will allow the viewer to more easily identify and differentiate documents.

In case you missed it, check it out [here](#).

FOR RETAILERS

Customer Education Materials

[Online Order Form](#)

Samples:

[Information Card](#)

[Customer Q & A](#)

[Customer Q & A](#)

[Spanish](#)

[Request artwork or
logos](#)

Reporting & Payment Deadlines

<u>Collection Period</u>	<u>Due</u>
Mar. 1-31	Apr. 30
Apr. 1-30	May 30
May 1-30	Jun. 30
Jun. 1-30	July 30

Submit Reports &
Payments via
MRCreporting.org

PUBLICITY TOOLKITS

Collection Site Hosts:

Find press releases,
flyers, site signage and
more!

[Site Host Toolkit](#)

Event Hosts:

Media alerts, flyers,
posters, signage and
more!

[Event Host Toolkit](#)

Also, the next time you visit ByeByeMattress.com it will have a new look too. Check it out next week!

MRC NEWS: Justine Fallon Promoted to Mattress Recycling Council's Operations Manager

The Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) has promoted Justine Fallon to Operations Manager to oversee the mattress recycling programs known as Bye Bye Mattress in California, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Based in the Northeast, she will be responsible for leading MRC's day-to-day operations and managing the program coordinators as they work with their states' municipalities, retailers, transporters and recyclers.



**Justine Fallon, MRC
Operations Manager**

Prior to this promotion, Fallon was serving as the Northeast Program Coordinator to MRC. She led the design, implementation and launch of Bye Bye Mattress in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Under her leadership, these state programs have flourished and California's program team has adopted many of her best practices. Fallon has over 20 years of experience managing solid waste and recycling programs, leading public education and outreach activities, and overseeing contracting and vendor communications for public and private entities.

"Justine is well respected in the recycling industry and waste management arena and has demonstrated a robust understanding of governance and regulatory process and issues," said Ryan Trainer, president of MRC and the International Sleep Products Association (ISPA). "We are pleased to have her fully ingrained in our team and remain confident that she has the leadership abilities and project management skills to nurture all of our state programs."

COLLECTION LOCATIONS: Site Signage Kit

We've created three types of signs to help designate collection areas and containers and educate the public about proper

Recyclers in Your Area

CALIFORNIA:

Businesses need to make arrangements directly with recyclers.

[Blue Marble-Commerce](#)

[Blue Marble - Fresno](#)

[Blue Marble-San](#)

[Leandro](#)

[Cleaner Earth Company](#)

[Cristal Materials](#)

[DR3 Oakland](#)

[DR3 Woodland](#)

[Goodwill of Silicon Valley](#)

[R5 Recycling](#)

CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND

Businesses should contact our Northeast Program Coordinator [Justine Fallon](#) for arrangements.

[Park City Green-CT](#)

[Ace Mattress Recycling-RI](#)

[Express Mattress Recyclers-RI](#)

Get SleepSavvy Today!

Sleep Savvy is the go-to, hands-on resource for mattress

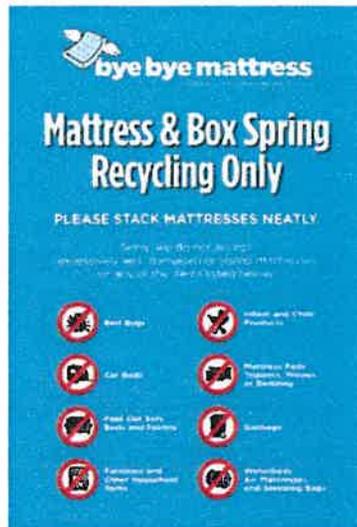
retailers who want to sell more and better bedding. With features, tips and ideas, it's designed to make your business grow.



Check out the latest issue at sleepsavvymagazine.com

Subscriptions are FREE!

stacking and acceptable program items. Enclosed are three signs that you may post at your discretion.



They are acceptable for indoor or outdoor use and can be posted in a variety of ways such as on posts, fences, walls or containers. Holes are pre-drilled.

Recommendations for use:

- Collection Site - Post at your entrance or gatehouse, or use it to help with wayfinding.
- Stack Mattress Neatly - Post in the collection area or next to the container.
- Full Program Details (icons) - Use in conjunction with or separately from the other signs.

To order extra signs or obtain a replacement:

Contact MRC's Marketing and Communications Department at info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org or call 1-855-229-1691.

If you have a specialized signage need:

If you would like to request a custom project, please contact us. We are happy to provide you our logos or other artwork.

Other ways to promote your site:

In addition to signage, we can assist your site with other forms of publicity such as a media alert, social media marketing, posters and flyers. Visit the resources page of www.MattressRecyclingCouncil.org for our publicity site toolkit and contact us with any questions.

IN THE COMMUNITY: Illegal Dumping Payment Program



In March of last year, MRC rolled out a program to assist public agencies with the costs associated with collecting illegally dumped mattresses abandoned in the public right-of-way. MRC teamed up with the Mattress Advisory

Committee and CalRecycle Illegal Dumping Task Force to develop this statewide program to help mitigate this problem.

The program was designed so municipalities could easily sign-up through a web-based portal and document the illegally dumped units they collect on a regular basis. At the end of 2016, MRC had **over 40 municipalities** participating in the program. Together, these communities collected, removed, and documented **over 23,000 illegally dumped mattresses statewide**.

Each participant of this program was reimbursed \$10 for each unit they removed from the public right-of-way. If your public agency is interested in signing up for this program or would like more information, please contact Mark Patti, Southern California Program Coordinator at (661) 302-8888.

IN THE COMMUNITY: Interactive Booth Educates Consumers About Mattress Recycling

This Spring and Summer MRC's Bye Bye Mattress Program will be visiting California community events as it works to raise awareness of the program and educate consumers about the benefits of mattress recycling.

At the Bye Bye Mattress booth, event goers are invited to explore mattress recycling through hands on activities and an interactive kiosk. Activities are fun for all ages - a maze, a matching game, and a challenge to save as many mattresses from the landfill as possible in one minute! There is also the opportunity to take a mattress recycling pledge and get a commemorative photo. The tour stops include:

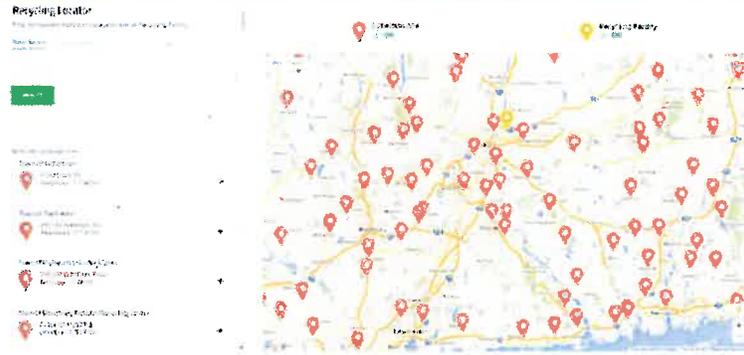
- April 22-23: Santa Barbara Earth Day Festival
- April 28-30: Santa Maria Valley Strawberry Festival
- May 4-7: Big Fresno Fair
- June 2-4: San Mateo CityFest
- July 22: Cypress Community Festival

and more dates to be announced soon!

If you know of a large community festival, home show or another event in your area that you would like us to consider, please let us know. Email [MRC's Marketing & Communications Department](#).



**COLLECTION LOCATIONS:
Is Your Listing Accurate in Our Locator?**



To ensure we have the latest details about your location, please [complete this form](#).

Upcoming Events

Waste Expo

May 8-11

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

New Orleans, LA

[Event website](#)

WasteExpo brings the entire industry together under one roof, and Ryan Trainer, President of MRC, will join the leaders of textile and electronics recycling programs in discussing hard to recycle items. Don't miss this panel discussion on May 8 and 9am in room 357.

Home Furnishings Association Networking Conference

June 4-6

San Antonio, TX

[Event website](#)

MRC will be on hand to answer your questions. More than 400 retailers, industry professionals and decision makers attend. Visit our booth!

CRRA Annual Conference & Tradeshow

August 20-25

San Diego, CA

[Event website](#)

Each year, CRRA organizes one of the most comprehensive and informative conferences dedicated to recycling and sustainable materials management. This year, MRC's Managing Director, Mike O'Donnell will be speaking.

Welcome: New Collection Sites

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at ByeByeMattress.com for the latest details. If you would like to become a collection site, please contact [MRC](#) today.

Here are some recent additions to our locator directory:

California

Recology San Bruno Residential Curbside Pickup
Burlingame, CA 94010

Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) is a non-profit organization formed by the industry to operate recycling programs in states which have enacted mattress recycling laws. Connecticut's program launched on May 1, 2015, California launched December 30, 2015 and Rhode Island began May 1, 2016. Each state's program is funded by a recycling fee that is collected when a mattress or box spring is sold. The fees pay for the transportation and recycling of the mattresses.

© 2016 Mattress Recycling Council. All Rights Reserved.

Mattress Recycling Council, 501 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

SafeUnsubscribe™_mpitto@rcrcnet.org

[Forward this email](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [About our service provider](#)

Sent by info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org in collaboration with

Constant Contact 

Try it free today

Mary Pitto

From: Mattress Recycling Council [ispa@sleepproducts.ccsend.com] on behalf of Mattress Recycling Council [info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org]
Sent: Tuesday, May 30, 2017 8:03 AM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: May Program Update

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)

You are receiving this email because you signed up to receive MRC Program Updates, are a registered participant on MRCreporting.org or serve as or expressed interest in becoming a collection site.

You may [unsubscribe](#) if you no longer wish to receive our emails.

MRC Program Update



May 30, 2017

[[HOME](#)] [[ABOUT](#)] [[CONTACT](#)]



In This Issue

MRC NEWS:
[Program/Logistics
Planner Position
Available](#)

**FOR MATTRESS
INDUSTRY:**
[MRC Industry Survey](#)

[CA Renovators must
report to CalRecycle](#)

[Annual reports require
lists of companies,
brands and URNs](#)

IN THE COMMUNITY:
[Public Works Week](#)

[Interactive Booth
Educates Consumers](#)

[Upcoming Events](#)

IN THE COMMUNITY: Public Works Week

Last week, MRC's Operations Manager, Justine Fallon attended the East Hartford Public Work's open house. This event was in celebration of National Public Works Week and a great opportunity for residents to get to know their DPW staff and learn about the essential role that Public Works plays in keeping East Hartford a clean, beautiful, and vibrant community.



FOR MATTRESS INDUSTRY: Industry Survey Coming Soon

MRC will be launching an industry survey online. Your feedback is

[New Collection Sites](#)

COLLECTION SITES:
[CalRecycle's Reporting
Deadline Passed May 1](#)

[Verify Your Locator
Listing](#)

In Every Issue

Customer Education
Reporting & Payment
Deadlines
Publicity Toolkits
Recyclers in Your Area

FOR RETAILERS

Customer Education Materials

[Online Order Form](#)

Samples:
[Information Card](#)
[Customer Q & A](#)
[Customer Q & A](#)
[Spanish](#)

[Request artwork or
logos](#)

Reporting & Payment Deadlines

<u>Collection Period</u>	<u>Due</u>
Apr. 1-30	May 30
May 1-30	Jun. 30
Jun. 1-30	July 30
July 1-31	Aug. 30

[Submit Reports &](#)

important for improving our customer service and communications. You will be able to access this survey on our website or by stopping by our booth at the Home Furnishings Networking Conference or Summer Las Vegas Market.

Further details are coming soon. Be sure to stay tuned! Visit www.MattressRecyclingCouncil.org and follow us on social media to stay up to date.

FOR MATTRESS INDUSTRY: Check Your MRCreporting.org Account Info

California's annual report will be issued on June 30, 2017. Connecticut's and Rhode Island's reports will follow in October. While the state laws vary, MRC is asked to disclose the following as separate lists in its reports:

- Legal company names of retailers, manufacturers and renovators
- Alternative names your company does business as
- Brands/Uniform Registry Numbers

Please log-in to your MRCreporting.org account to make sure your company name and brand/URNs (if applicable) are accurate and complete. Click the MY ACCOUNT tab to make any changes.

You may also reference [MRCreporting.org User Guidelines](#) or contact MRC for further assistance.

IN THE COMMUNITY: Interactive Booth Educates Consumers About Mattress Recycling

The Mattress Recycling Council recently launched an interactive booth tour to further reach and educate consumers about the Bye Bye Mattress program and benefits of recycling. Activities are fun for all ages - a maze, a matching game, and a challenge to save as many mattresses from the landfill as possible in one minute. There is also the opportunity to take a mattress recycling pledge and get a commemorative photo. The booth debuted in Santa Barbara during April's Earth Day weekend and will make its final stop in August at the Anaheim Home and Garden Show. In all, the tour has the potential to reach 200,000 people.

The remaining stops include:

- * June 2-4: San Mateo CityFEST
- * July 22: Cypress Community Festival
- * August 25-27: Anaheim Home & Garden Show

Payments via
MRCreporting.org

PUBLICITY TOOLKITS

Collection Site Hosts:

Find press releases,
flyers, site signage and
more!

[Site Host Toolkit](#)

Event Hosts:

Media alerts, flyers,
posters, signage and
more!

[Event Host Toolkit](#)

Recyclers in Your Area

CALIFORNIA:

*Businesses need to make
arrangements directly
with recyclers.*

[Blue Marble-Commerce](#)
[Blue Marble - Fresno](#)
[Blue Marble-San
Leandro](#)
[Cleaner Earth Company](#)
[Cristal Materials](#)
[DR3 Oakland](#)
[DR3 Woodland](#)
[Goodwill of Silicon
Valley](#)
[R5 Recycling](#)

CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND

*Businesses should contact our
Northeast Program
Coordinator [Justine Fallon](#) for
arrangements.*

[Park City Green-CT](#)

[Ace Mattress Recycling-
RI](#)
[Express Mattress](#)



MRC NEWS: Program/Logistics Planner Position Available

The Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) seeks qualified candidates to serve as an in-state staff member to assist in the on-going implementation of the statewide mattress recycling program.

This position will perform varied tasks required to develop, implement and maintain a successful mattress recycling program throughout California with a focus on working directly with large volume generators of old mattresses for disposal including mattress retailers, hotels, educational facilities and solid waste facilities. The ideal candidate will reside in Southern California. For more information or to apply, click [here](#).

FOR CA PROGRAM: CalRecycle's Reporting Deadline Passed May 1

CalRecycle requested MRC share the following announcement with collection sites, recyclers and renovators involved with California's program.

The Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act: Reporting Requirement and Notice of May 1, 2017 Due Date

The statutory deadline for submitting the 2016 Annual Reports from recyclers, renovators, and solid waste facilities to the **Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)** was **May 1, 2017**. This reporting requirement applies to ALL facilities as defined in [Public Resource Code \(PRC\) § 42986](#) regardless of whether or not they contract with the Mattress Recycling Council (MRC). Please refer to [Public Resources Code \(PRC\) § 42991](#) and [California Code of Regulations \(CCR\), Title 14, §§ 18965-18967](#) for the specific reporting

Get SleepSavvy Today!

Sleep Savvy is the go-to, hands-on resource for mattress retailers who want to sell more and better bedding. With features, tips and ideas, it's designed to make your business grow.



Check out the latest issue at sleepsavvymagazine.com

Subscriptions are FREE!

requirements.

Access to CalRecycle's online Mattress Recycling and Recovery Program reporting database is located here: <https://secure.calrecycle.ca.gov/MRRPOrganizations>. If you still need to obtain a WebPass, please contact mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov with the name of the facility you are reporting for.

CalRecycle may impose an administrative civil penalty on any regulated entity that is in violation of the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act ([PRC §§ 42985-42994](#)) and its implementing regulations ([14 CCR §§ 18959-18971](#)). The amount of the penalty shall not exceed \$500 per day, but, if the violation is intentional, knowing, or reckless, the department may impose a penalty of up to \$5,000 per day, as specified in [PRC § 42993.1 \(a\)](#).

Please contact mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov with any questions.

**COLLECTION LOCATIONS:
Is Your Listing Accurate in Our Locator?**



To ensure we have the latest details about your location, please [complete this form](#).

Upcoming Events

Home Furnishings Association Networking Conference

June 4-6
San Antonio, TX
[Event website](#)

MRC will be on hand to answer your questions. More than 400 retailers, industry professionals and decision makers attend. Visit our booth and complete our survey for a chance to win a prize.

Summer Las Vegas Market

July 30-August 3

Las Vegas, NV

[Event Website](#)

Visit MRC in HFA's Retailer Resource Center in Building B. We want to hear your feedback about the Program and answer any questions you have.

CRRA Annual Conference & Tradeshow

August 20-25

San Diego, CA

[Event website](#)

Each year, CRRA organizes one of the most comprehensive and informative conferences dedicated to recycling and sustainable materials management. On Tuesday at 3:45pm, MRC's Managing Director, Mike O'Donnell will be part of a panel discussing combating illegal dumping.

WELCOME: New Collection Sites

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at ByeByeMattress.com for the latest details. If you would like to become a collection site, please contact [MRC](#) today.

Here are some recent additions to our locator directory:

California

California Street Landfill

Redlands, CA 92373

City of Redlands Public Works Yard

Redlands, CA 92373

Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) is a non-profit organization formed by the industry to operate recycling programs in states which have enacted mattress recycling laws. Connecticut's program launched on May 1, 2015, California launched December 30, 2015 and Rhode Island began May 1, 2016. Each state's program is funded by a recycling fee that is collected when a mattress or box spring is sold. The fees pay for the transportation and recycling of the mattresses.

Mattress Recycling Council, 501 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

[SafeUnsubscribe™ mpitto@rcrcnet.org](#)

[Forward this email](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [About our service provider](#)

Sent by info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org in collaboration with



Try it free today



Program News

2nd Edition 2017

Upcoming HHWIEs

Northern California

City of Chico

When:

July 13, 2017

Location:

TBD

Southern California

Town of Apply Valley

When:

September/October, 2017

Location:

TBD



Did You Know

CalRecycle's Certified Collection Center Incentive Payment Claim Form has been updated. Click on [CalRecycle Form 31](#) or go to [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Used Oil/Forms](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/Forms) for the newest version.



FYI

This sign can be printed and used by businesses which are not certified used oil collection centers but who want to advertise that they accept used oil and filters from the public. Contact the CCC Unit at 916-341-6690 or email UsedOilCCC@CalRecycle.ca.gov for a copy of the link.



Used Oil Payment Program (OPP)



Current Cycle Dates:

Application Start Date: 5/25/2017 **Annual Report Start Date:** 7/1/2017

Application Due Date: 6/29/2017 **Annual Report Due Date:** 8/15/2017

Return Unspent Funds Due Date: 8/15/2017

Spend your OPP6 funds or remember to return any unspent Cycle 6 funds by August 15, 2017 to CalRecycle (see the unspent funds section in the [Cycle 6 Guidelines](#)). If you have any questions, contact your [Program Advisor](#).

There were recent expenditure and reporting changes made in the [Cycle 7 Guidelines](#). Here are a few but not all of the important items that need pre-approval in writing from your Program Advisor:

- Functional items if the cost exceeds \$25 per person or \$12 per item
- All television, video, and radio scripts
- Developing, purchasing and/or distributing public educational and outreach materials informing the public about used oil and used oil filter collection and recycling or stormwater activities
- School presentations
- Purchase of equipment over \$500
- Construction activities
- Used oil stormwater mitigation activities pursuant to [PRC 5 48691](#)

Update on Used Oil Filter Collection



AutoZone does not want to be identified as the generator on shipping manifests from filter events any longer. They prefer for the local jurisdiction to be identified as the generator. This will help them not to exceed the small quantity generator limit.

Not all stores are requiring this, but if you need to list the local jurisdiction (in lieu of AutoZone or other auto parts stores) as the generator for filter collection events, you could identify the event as a temporary HHW collection event (even though used oil and filters are the only HHW collected). Local jurisdictions can obtain a hazardous waste ID for the temporary event from DTSC and must notify their local CUPA before the event (timeframes for notification may vary depending on the CUPA). Other rules for running a temporary collection event can be found in the [22 CCR §67450.4](#).

Other Filter Collection notes:

CalRecycle would also like to remind all jurisdictions that OPP funds may be used to pay for the collection and hauling of used oil filters (both metal and cartridge types). The Local Conservation Corps is ready to assist with filter collection events and signage checking. If Certified Collection Center sites lack the staff time/availability to crush filters, most of the Local Conservation Corps are also willing to assist with filter crushing.

OPP Expenditure Reporting and Requests

There are new instructions in the LoGOPP system on reporting and pre-approval requirements.

Starting with the OPP7 Annual Report, all eligible expenditures must be reported via the annual report tab in LOGOPP. Each eligible expenditure must include information for each invoice under the Expenditure tab for each cycle.

Starting FY 2017–2018, pre-approval is required for select OPP expenditures. Requests for approval must be made using the LOGOPP system prior to purchase or production.

Training sessions to review these changes will be available shortly. Stay tuned!



Monthly Public Meeting

CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., March 21, 2017
Cal/EPA Building – Byron Sher Auditorium

A. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Presentations or discussions by the Director and/or Executive Offices regarding department matters, legislative updates, public affairs or 75% initiative/legislative report.

B. PUBLIC COMMENT*

People may speak on any matter concerning CalRecycle with the exception of items appearing elsewhere on this agenda or items related to pending adjudicative (certification or enforcement) proceedings.

*Please note that while CalRecycle affords members of the public the opportunity to participate by Webcast, CalRecycle strongly encourages public comments to be made in person.

C. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES

Action Items

No Action Items at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

D. BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or announcements regarding BCRP matters including fund condition, rates, approval of new/renewed certifications, or enforcement actions.

Action Items

No Action Items at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

E. ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or overview regarding the reuse, recycling, and handling of covered electronic devices; including matters related to fees, recyclers, enforcement, claim reviews and adjustments.

Action Items

No Action Items at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

F. LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Possible approval or discussion of locally adopted planning documents, bi-annual reviews, compliance and enforcement actions, or other program-related proceedings.

Action Items

1. 2012-2015 Jurisdiction Review Cycle Referrals for Compliance Investigation for the Following Jurisdictions: Los Angeles County: Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, El Segundo, Inglewood, La Verne, Montebello, Pasadena, San Dimas; Merced County: Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority; Mendocino County: Willits; Orange County: Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Santa Ana; Riverside County: Lake Elsinore, Norco; San Bernardino County: Adelanto, Chino, Colton, Montclair, Ontario, San Bernardino; San Joaquin County: Lodi, Ripon, Unincorporated, Tracy; Shasta County: Shasta Waste Management Authority; Stanislaus County: Modesto, Oakdale, Unincorporated, Waterford; Ventura County: Oxnard; Yolo County: Unincorporated
Department Staff Contact: Jennifer.Caldwell@Calrecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. Five-Year Review Report For The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan For The Amador County Integrated Solid Waste Management Agency
Department Staff Contact: John.Duke@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Five-Year Review Report For The Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan For The Yuba/Sutter Regional Waste Management Authority
Department Staff Contact: Terry.Brennan@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

G. GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS

Possible decisions or overview regarding matters related to the used oil and household hazardous waste programs.

Action Items

1. Eligibility Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Local Conservation Corps Grant Program (Beverage Container Recycling Fund, Electronic Waste and Recovery and Recycling Account, California Tire Recycling Management Fund, and California Used Oil Recycling Fund, FY 2017–18)
Department Staff Contact: Derek.Link@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Eligibility, Scoring Criteria, and Evaluation Process for the Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grant Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, Fiscal Year 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Michelle.Martin@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

H. SOLID WASTE AND TIRE FACILITIES

Possible decisions or reconsiderations to petitions for a facility or landfill permit or modification; and, possible determinations of enforcement actions, clean-up requirements; or LEA training.

Action Items

1. Las Pulgas Landfill – San Diego County, Modified Solid Waste Permit, Action Needed April 16, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Fairmead Landfill – Madera County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed April 29, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Margaret.Comotto@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. JTR – City of Los Angeles, Major Waste Tire Facility Permit, Action Needed May 10, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Megan.Emlander@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
4. Waste Management of Orange – Orange County, Modified Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed April 30, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Dianne.Ohiosumua@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

I. POLICY MANDATES/WORKSHOPS/RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS

Possible decisions or discussions by department staff regarding any order instituting a rulemaking proceeding to develop and adopt regulations and/or policy guidelines specifying the procedures to implement or revise program guidelines or requirements such as Product Stewardship, Commercial Recycling, Organics Roadmap or the 75% initiative.

Action Items

1. Approval of Scopes of Work for SB 1383 Infrastructure and Market Analysis and SB 1383 Local Service Rates Analysis Contracts
Department Staff Contact: Tim.Hall@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. CalRecycle Packaging Reform Workshop
March 22, 2017 9:30AM – 4:30PM (Sacramento)
Department Staff Contact: Cynthia.Dunn@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

J. OTHER

Possible decisions or discussions regarding the development or implementation of a new or an amendment to policies and procedures for grants, loans and contracts. Please note that grants, loans, or scopes of work will be agendized specific to program area unless otherwise noted here.

Action Items

No Action Items at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

K. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT HEARINGS

Hearings for Compliance and Enforcement matters and Administrative Appeals which are required to have a public hearing prior to the Department taking action

Action Items

No Action Items at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

We want to assure all of our stakeholders that transparency and stakeholder involvement remains a high priority for CalRecycle. In keeping with a history of providing stakeholders with information about programs, activities, and departmental decisions, CalRecycle has a public noticing site. To review Final CalRecycle Decisions and other department activities, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/> or <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Notices>. For meeting participation, listserv, and feedback information, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/>.

Monthly Public Meeting

CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., April 18, 2017

Cal/EPA Building – Byron Sher Auditorium

A. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Presentations or discussions by the Director and/or Executive Offices regarding department matters, legislative updates, public affairs or 75% initiative/legislative report.

B. PUBLIC COMMENT*

People may speak on any matter concerning CalRecycle with the exception of items appearing elsewhere on this agenda or items related to pending adjudicative (certification or enforcement) proceedings.

*Please note that while CalRecycle affords members of the public the opportunity to participate by Webcast, CalRecycle strongly encourages public comments to be made in person.

C. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES

Action Items

Nothing to report at this time

Information Items

1. 4th Quarter 2016 Disposal Reporting Status

Department Staff Contact: Eileen.Nathaniel@CalRecycle.ca.gov

D. POLICY MANDATES/WORKSHOPS/RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS

Possible decisions or discussions by department staff regarding any order instituting a rulemaking proceeding to develop and adopt regulations and/or policy guidelines specifying the procedures to implement or revise program guidelines or requirements such as Product Stewardship, Commercial Recycling, Organics Roadmap or the 75% initiative.

Action Items

1. Request for Approval to Formally Notice the Proposed Secondary Material Processing Facilities and Operations Regulations

Department Staff Contact: Martin.Perez@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

2. Consideration of Carpet America Recovery Effort's California Carpet Stewardship Revised Plan 2017-2021

Department Staff Contact: Faridoon.Ferhut@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

3. Director Appointment of Mattress Recycling Organization Advisory Committee Member
Department Staff Contact: Nicole.Castagneto@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. Workshop on the Flow of Used Tires from California to Mexico and Waste Tire Disposal Challenges
April 25, 2017 10:00AM - 4:30PM (San Diego)
Department Staff Contact: Sally.French@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Workshop on SB (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions)
May 17, 2017 (Sacramento)
May 25, 2017 (Oceanside)
Department Staff Contact: Christopher.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov

E. LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Possible approval or discussion of locally adopted planning documents, bi-annual reviews, compliance and enforcement actions, or other program-related proceedings.

Action Items

1. Approval of 2007-11 And 2012-15 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Source Reduction And Recycling Element And Household Hazardous Waste Element And 2012-15 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Mandatory Commercial Recycling Program For: Santa Barbara County: Guadalupe
Department Staff Contact: Kristin.Yee@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Approval Of 2012-2015 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Source Reduction And Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, And Mandatory Commercial Recycling Programs, And Approval Of Transformation Claims And/Or Construction And Demolition Deductions For Those Jurisdictions Listed in Attachment 1
Department Staff Contact: Jennifer.Caldwell@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. Approval Of 2012-2015 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Source Reduction And Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, And Mandatory Commercial Recycling Programs For: Fresno County: Mendota; Lake County: Lake Unincorporated; Los Angeles County: San Gabriel; Mariposa County: Mariposa Unincorporated; Mendocino County: Point Arena, Willits; Nevada County: Nevada Unincorporated; Orange County: Garden Grove; Plumas County: Portola; San Benito County: San Benito County Integrated Waste Management Regional Agency; San Mateo County: Daly City; Santa Barbara County: Guadalupe; Santa Clara County: Morgan Hill; Sierra County: Sierra County Regional Agency; Siskiyou County: Siskiyou County Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional
Department Staff Contact: Jennifer.Caldwell@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

4. Approval Of 2012-2015 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Household Hazardous Waste Element For: Calaveras County: Calaveras County Regional Agency; Kern County: Wasco; Los Angeles County: Maywood
Department Staff Contact: Jennifer.Caldwell@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

F. BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or announcements regarding BCRP matters including fund condition, rates, approval of new/renewed certifications, or enforcement actions.

Action Items

Nothing to report at this time

Information Items

1. Recycling Program Certification & Registration Report
Quarterly Report on Branch workload metrics and key data.
Department Staff Contact: George.Donkor@CalRecycle.ca.gov
2. Recycling Program Enforcement Report
Quarterly Report on the Branch activities, including Probationary Reviews, Inspections, Investigations completed, and accusations filed. Updates will also be provided on Department of Justice/Office of the Attorney General interagency activities.
Department Staff Contact: Ben.Shelton@CalRecycle.ca.gov
3. Recycling Program Operations Report
Quarterly Report on the Branch activities will include a summary of Rate Determination Studies statistics, Market Information and Statistics.
Department Staff Contact: Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov

G. GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS

Possible decisions or overview regarding matters related to the used oil and household hazardous waste programs.

Action Items

1. Reallocation of Tire Funds (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Sally.French@CalRecycle.Ca.Gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. Awards for the Local Government Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2016-17)
Department Staff Contact: Phanessa.Fong@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Awards for the Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program (California Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Loreto.Tamondong@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

3. Awards for the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program (Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Management Cleanup and Abatement Account, Fiscal Year 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Carla.Repucci@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

H. SOLID WASTE AND TIRE FACILITIES

Possible decisions or reconsiderations to petitions for a facility or landfill permit or modification; and, possible determinations of enforcement actions, clean-up requirements; or LEA training.

Action Items

1. JTR – City of Los Angeles, Major Waste Tire Facility Permit, Action Needed May 10, 2017,
Department Staff Contact: Megan.Emlander@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. EDCO Station - San Diego County, Modified Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed May 23, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. Florin Perkins Public Disposal Site MRF/LVTS – Sacramento County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed May 26, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Marcus.Santillano@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

I. ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or overview regarding the reuse, recycling, and handling of covered electronic devices; including matters related to fees, recyclers, enforcement, claim reviews and adjustments.

Action Items

Nothing to report at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

J. OTHER

Possible decisions or discussions regarding the development or implementation of a new or an amendment to policies and procedures for grants, loans and contracts. Please note that grants, loans, or scopes of work will be agendized specific to program area unless otherwise noted here.

Action Items

Nothing to report at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

K. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT HEARINGS

Hearings for Compliance and Enforcement matters and Administrative Appeals which are required to have a public hearing prior to the Department taking action

Action Items

Nothing to report at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

We want to assure all of our stakeholders that transparency and stakeholder involvement remains a high priority for CalRecycle. In keeping with a history of providing stakeholders with information about programs, activities, and departmental decisions, CalRecycle has a public noticing site. To review Final CalRecycle Decisions and other department activities, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/> or <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Notices>. For meeting participation, listserv, and feedback information, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/>.

Consideration of the
**CARPET AMERICA RECOVERY
PROGRAM (CARE)
2017-2021 REVISED STEWARDSHIP
PLAN**

Fareed Ferhut



1

California Carpet Stewardship Program Background

- **AB 2398:** First mandatory carpet stewardship program in U.S.
 - Requires **"continuous meaningful improvement"** in recycling & landfill diversion
- **CARE designs, implements Program**
 - **Funded by assessment** on new carpet sold in CA
- CalRecycle reviews Plan, provides oversight & enforcement

2



2017-2021 Carpet Stewardship Plan

- 2017-2021 Carpet Stewardship Plan disapproved on December 22, 2016
 - Based on seven Findings staff identified
- CARE submitted revised Plan on February 20, 2017

3



Finding 1: Not enough information to evaluate if recycled output goals constitute continuous meaningful improvement

CARE Response:

- 26% goal by 2021 represents aggressive growth & continuous and meaningful improvement
- Economic forecasting model developed
- Market implications of raising assessment must be taken into consideration.

4



Finding 1 Continued: Not enough information to evaluate if recycled output goals constitute continuous meaningful improvement

CalRecycle Analysis:

- No analytical basis for proposed 26% goal
- Absence of economic analysis
- Preserving carpet's market share is not an explicit goal of AB 2398

5



Finding 2: 2017 Plan does not discuss how stakeholder input is evaluated

CARE Response:

- Council ideas are budgeted for implementation in the current Plan
- Not sufficient time to review changes with the Council

CalRecycle Analysis:

- No comprehensive list of ideas from the Council
- Insufficient input from the Council on the revised Plan

6



Finding 3: 2017 Plan does not sufficiently address reasonable consumer access to recycling.

CARE Response:

- CARE will continue its work to make convenient collection available
- CARE will conduct convenience study

CalRecycle Analysis:

- One collection site per county is not convenient access
- No timeline for completing proposed convenience study

7



Finding 4: 2017 Plan reduces subsidy guarantee to 6 months

CARE Response:

- CARE reverted back to a twelve-month incentive guarantee, with the addition of a "safety valve" provision

CalRecycle Analysis:

- CalRecycle acknowledges CARE reverted back to twelve month incentive guarantee
- CalRecycle is concerned about the "safety valve"

8



Finding 5: 2017 Plan established new method for measuring progress toward diversion & recyclability goals

CARE Response:

- CARE did not intend to replace or redefine the original diversion definition

CalRecycle Analysis:

- CalRecycle acknowledges that CARE has addressed this Finding

9



Finding 6: 2017 Plan fails to identify or evaluate E&O activities needed to increase recycling and diversion.

CARE Response:

- Added E&O activities for installers, building owners and managers
- Marketing practice should not be directly tied to operational goal

CalRecycle Analysis:

- The purpose of education and outreach must be to achieve the goals of the program

10



Finding 7: 2017 Plan does not sufficiently address increasing recycled content in carpet.

CARE Response:

- Financial incentives to the mills are well beyond the scope of the financial capacity of this Plan
- CARE committed to provide grants, consultation, etc.

CalRecycle Analysis:

- CalRecycle sees merit in expanding the scope of the Plan to include a comprehensive strategy to accelerate manufacturing of recycled carpet content

11



Options for Director:

1. Disapprove the revised 2017 Plan
 - a) CARE unlikely to achieve continuous & meaningful improvement in carpet recycling
 - b) Direct staff to present a draft plan for enforcement actions
2. Approve the revised 2017 Plan
 - a) Allow continued implementation of current program

12



CalRecycle 

Promoting A More Sustainable California



www.calrecycle.ca.gov/carpet

13

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL

To: Howard Levenson, Deputy Director
Materials Management and Local Assistance Division

From: Cara Morgan, Branch Chief
Local Assistance and Market Development

Request Date: March 28, 2017

Decision Subject: Approval Of 2012-2015 Jurisdiction Review Findings For The Source Reduction And Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, And Mandatory Commercial Recycling Program For: Fresno County: Mendota; Lake County: Lake Unincorporated; Los Angeles County: San Gabriel; Mariposa County: Mariposa Unincorporated; Mendocino County: Point Arena, Willits; Nevada County: Nevada Unincorporated; Orange County: Garden Grove; Plumas County: Portola; San Benito County: San Benito County Integrated Waste Management Regional Agency; San Mateo County: Daly City; Santa Clara County: Morgan Hill; Sierra County: Sierra County Regional Agency; Siskiyou County: Siskiyou County Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional Agency

Action By: April 18, 2017

Summary of Request:

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41825 requires CalRecycle to review each City, County and Regional Agency SRRE and HHWE at least once every four years, and in some cases once every two years. Additionally, PRC Section 42649 requires CalRecycle to review each jurisdiction's implementation of Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR). This Request for Approval consists of 14 jurisdictions not meeting AB 939's 50% percent diversion requirement but which have made all reasonable and feasible efforts to implement effective SRRE and HHWE programs in the 2012-2015 and two year 14-15 Review Cycle. Additionally, this is the first formal review for these jurisdictions for implementation of MCR pursuant to PRC Section 42649. Each of these jurisdictions has been reviewed and found to be adequately implementing the requirements of PRC Section 42649. Subsequent to approval of this request, staff will continue (as mandated in SB 1016) to visit each jurisdiction annually to ensure the programs are being fully implemented and to ensure there are not gaps in the programs. Staff will also provide assistance, as needed.

Recommendation:

While these jurisdictions have not met the AB 939 diversion requirements, staff has found that they have made all reasonable and feasible efforts to implement the SRRE, as well as the HHWE and MCR programs as required by PRC Sections 41780, 41825 and 42649, respectively.

Deputy Director Action:

On the basis of the information and analysis in this Request for Action and the findings set out above, I hereby find, that while the 14 jurisdictions listed in the title above have not met the 50 percent equivalent per-capita disposal requirement, they have made all reasonable and feasible efforts to implement the SRRE, the HHWE and have met the requirements of the MCR law.

Dated: _____

Howard Levenson, Deputy Director
Materials Management and Local Assistance

Attachments: The attachments to this Request for Approval contain summaries of the results and information used in each Jurisdiction’s evaluation.

- 1a-n. Staff Jurisdiction Analysis Summary -- describes the programs implemented for each Jurisdiction.
- 2a. Jurisdiction Disposal Rate Trend -- provides a summary of each jurisdiction’s 50% equivalent per capita disposal target and annual per capita rate.
- 2b. Diversion Programs Implementation Summary-- contains a SRRE and HHWE diversion program listing for each jurisdiction.
- 3. Transformation Diversion Claims

Background Information

Over the past few years, the Legislature and Governor have set ambitious goals to increase recycling and reduce solid waste disposal, in part driven by associated greenhouse gas emission reductions. In particular, Assembly Bill 341 set a new goal of reducing landfill disposal by 75 percent by 2020 and established MCR requirements. The purpose of MCR is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts and to expand the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California. PRC Section 42649 requires that on and after July 1, 2012, each jurisdiction shall implement a commercial solid waste recycling program appropriate for that jurisdiction designed to divert commercial solid waste from businesses subject to PRC Section 42649.2, whether or not the jurisdiction has met the requirements of PRC Section 41780. Each jurisdiction is also required to report the progress achieved in implementing the MCR law, including education and outreach, identification, monitoring, and if applicable, enforcement efforts, by providing updates in the annual report required by PRC Section 42649.

PRC section 42649.3 requires the Department to review whether a jurisdiction has complied with, or made a good faith effort to comply with, the requirements of the MCR law. For purposes of this evaluation, “good faith effort” means all reasonable and feasible efforts by a jurisdiction to implement its commercial recycling program in accordance with the MCR law (See PRC Section 42649.3(i)).

Pursuant to PRC section 42649.3 (g), the Department is to evaluate a jurisdiction's compliance with the MCR law as part of the Jurisdiction Review required by PRC section 41825. The Department may also evaluate whether a jurisdiction is in compliance at any time the Department receives information the jurisdiction has not implemented, or is not making a good faith effort to implement its commercial recycling program (See PRC section 42649.3(h)).

In determining compliance with this requirement, the Department's evaluation may include, but is not limited to, the following factors:

- The extent to which businesses have implemented recycling programs;
- The recovery rate of the commercial waste from the material recovery facilities that are utilized by the businesses;
- The extent to which the jurisdiction is conducting education and outreach to businesses; and
- The extent to which the jurisdiction is monitoring businesses, and notifying those businesses that are out of compliance.
- The availability of markets for collected recyclables.
- Budgetary constraints.
- In the case of rural jurisdictions, the effects of small geographic size, low population density, or distance to markets.

Additionally, these jurisdictions were reviewed for compliance with their AB 939 requirements pursuant to PRC Section 42649.

As a result of its review, CalRecycle may find that a jurisdiction:

- 1) has adequately implemented its diversion programs and has achieved the 50percent equivalent per-capita disposal requirement; t;
- 2) has not achieved the 50 percent equivalent per-capita disposal requirement, but has made all reasonable and feasible efforts to implement diversion programs; or,
- 3) has failed to adequately implement its SRRE, and/or HHWE and/or is not complying with the MCR law and the process should commence to consider whether issuance of a compliance order would be appropriate. Jurisdictions that fail to satisfy the conditions of a compliance order may be subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 per day.

Staff's analysis of program implementation is based upon the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Enforcement Policy Part II, originally adopted (by CalRecycle's predecessor, the California Integrated Waste Management Board) in August 2001 and revised in June 2015 pursuant to AB 341, AB 1826 and AB 1594. Staff utilizes the criteria delineated in the Enforcement Policy to determine the extent to which a jurisdiction has implemented, or has shown a good faith effort to implement, its selected SRRE, HHWE and MCR programs. The scenarios in the Enforcement Policy Part II provide illustrative criteria to serve as examples of the issues staff utilizes in examining local jurisdiction program implementation.

CalRecycle's Local Assistance and Market Development (LAMD) staff extensively reviewed each jurisdiction in this review cycle by conducting on-site visits to verify program implementation of its SRRE, HHWE and MCR programs. Analysis work included reviewing

documentation such as annual reports, hauler data, outreach and education materials, etc. This analysis determines the extent to which a jurisdiction has tried to meet the diversion requirements through its selected diversion programs, as well as implement the MCR requirements. Based upon this comprehensive analysis, staff then proposes one of the three findings listed above. If the LAMD staff recommends a finding that a jurisdiction is not implementing its SRRE and/or HHWE programs and has not complied with the MCR law, then that jurisdiction is referred to CalRecycle's Jurisdiction Compliance Unit (JCU) for a second independent evaluation. If warranted, the JCU staff then submits a separate Request for Approval recommending that the jurisdiction be placed on a compliance order.

Findings

Based on comprehensive analysis of the fourteen (14) jurisdictions that are the subject of this Request for Approval, LAMD Branch staff finds that these jurisdictions are in compliance with PRC Section 41780, 41825 and 42649.

Please refer to Attachment 1a-n for details about each jurisdiction's diversion programs analyses.

Monthly Public Meeting

CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., May 16, 2017

Cal/EPA Building – Byron Sher Auditorium

A. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Presentations or discussions by the Director and/or Executive Offices regarding department matters, legislative updates, public affairs or 75% initiative/legislative report.

B. PUBLIC COMMENT*

People may speak on any matter concerning CalRecycle with the exception of items appearing elsewhere on this agenda or items related to pending adjudicative (certification or enforcement) proceedings.

*Please note that while CalRecycle affords members of the public the opportunity to participate by Webcast, CalRecycle strongly encourages public comments to be made in person.

C. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Compliance and Enforcement matters, including but not limited to, Hearings and Administrative Appeals, which are required to have a public hearing prior to the Department taking action.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

1. Draft Carpet Stewardship Program Enforcement Plan - Informational Item
Department Staff Contact: Krysty.Emery@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

D. POLICY MANDATES/WORKSHOPS/RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS

Possible decisions or discussions by department staff regarding any order instituting a rulemaking proceeding to develop and adopt regulations and/or policy guidelines specifying the procedures to implement or revise program guidelines or requirements such as Product Stewardship, Commercial Recycling, Organics Roadmap or the 75% initiative.

Action Items

1. Adoption of the Five-Year Plan for the Waste Tire Recycling Management Program (9th Edition Covering Fiscal Years FYs 2017–18 to 2021–22)
Department Staff Contact: Sally.French@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Requesting Approval for AB 901 Reporting Regulations, the Diversion and Disposal Reporting System
Department Staff Contact: Robert.Carlson@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. CalRecycle Carpet Stewardship Plan Workshop

May 16, 2017 1:30PM - 4:00PM (Cal/EPA Building - Sacramento)

Department Staff Contact: Cynthia.Dunn@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

2. Workshop on SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions)

May 17, 2017 ([Sacramento](#)) Cal/EPA Building

May 25, 2017 ([Oceanside](#))

Department Staff Contact: Christopher.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov

Department Staff Contact: Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov

3. Workshop: Future of Electronic Waste Management in California - Part 3

June 20, 2017 1:30 – 4:30PM (Cal/EPA Building - Sacramento)

Department Staff Contact: Shirley.Willd-Wagner@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

4. SB 498 Biomass Conversion Facility Annual Report Data Update for 2016

Department Staff Contact: Peter.Staklis@CalRecycle.ca.gov

E. LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Possible approval or discussion of locally adopted planning documents, bi-annual reviews, compliance and enforcement actions, or other program-related proceedings.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

1. Consideration Of Scope of Work And Contractor For The Used Oil/Household Hazardous Waste, Tires, Recycling Market Development Zone Conferences And Training Workshops, And The Edible Food Recovery Summit (Used Oil Recycling Fund; Tire Recycling Management Fund; And Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount, FYs 2017–18, 2018–19, And 2019–20 And Integrated Waste Management Account FY 2017-18)

Department Staff Contact: Frank.Severson@Calrecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

2. Five-Year Review Report For The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan For The County Of Mono

Department Staff Contact: Susan.Mueller@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

F. SOLID WASTE AND TIRE FACILITIES

Possible decisions or reconsiderations to petitions for a facility or landfill permit or modification; and, possible determinations of enforcement actions, clean-up requirements; or LEA training.

Action Items

1. Florin Perkins Public Disposal Site MRF/LVTS – Sacramento County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed May 26, 2017

Department Staff Contact: Marcus.Santillano@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

2. Corinda Los Trancos Landfill (Ox Mountain) – San Mateo County, Modified Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed June 11, 2017

Department Staff Contact: Reinhard.Hohlwein@CalRecycle.ca.gov

[Public Notice](#)

3. Otay Landfill – San Diego County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed June 13, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
4. Escondido Resource Recovery (ERR) – San Diego County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed June 13, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

G. GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS

Possible decisions or overview regarding matters related to the used oil and household hazardous waste programs.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

H. BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or announcements regarding BCRP matters including fund condition, rates, approval of new/renewed certifications, or enforcement actions.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

I. ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or overview regarding the reuse, recycling, and handling of covered electronic devices; including matters related to fees, recyclers, enforcement, claim reviews and adjustments.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

J. OTHER

Possible decisions or discussions regarding the development or implementation of a new or an amendment to policies and procedures for grants, loans and contracts. Please note that grants, loans, or scopes of work will be agendized specific to program area unless otherwise noted here.

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

K. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES

Action Items

No actions at this time

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

We want to assure all of our stakeholders that transparency and stakeholder involvement remains a high priority for CalRecycle. In keeping with a history of providing stakeholders with information about programs, activities, and departmental decisions, CalRecycle has a public noticing site. To review Final CalRecycle Decisions and other department activities, please go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/> or <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Notices>. For meeting participation, listserv, and feedback information, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/>.

CalRecycle Carpet Stewardship Plan Workshop

May 16, 2017
1:30 - 4:00 PM

Remote participants may email questions to: carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov



1:30 - 1:35	Welcome and introductions
1:35 - 1:50	CalRecycle Staff Presentation: "Overview of California Carpet Stewardship Law/Program"
1:50 - 2:05	Questions and Answers about Law or Program
2:05 - 2:25	CalRecycle Staff Presentation: "Carpet Stewardship Plans"
2:25 - 3:25	Questions and Answers about Stewardship Plans
3:25 - 3:55	General Questions
3:55 - 4:00	Closing



Overview of California Carpet Stewardship Law/ Program

Remote participants may email questions to: carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov



Purpose of Carpet Stewardship Law (AB 2398)

"Increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or otherwise managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practices" (Public Resources Code Section 42970)



History of Carpet Stewardship Law

- AB 2398 was signed into law in 2010
- Regulations were adopted in 2012
- One of the first product stewardship laws in CA, and first carpet stewardship law in the country
- Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) submitted the first carpet stewardship plan and has implemented the program to-date



Carpet Stewardship Program Timeline

Year	Event
2010	AB 2398 Enacted
2011	1st CARE Plan Submitted
2012	Regulations Adopted, Program Started
2013	1st Annual Report, CARE Annual Reports Non-Compliant 2013/14/15
2014	Law Allows for Additional Plans
2015	CARE Plan Expired
2016	CalRecycle Drafts Enforcement Plan
2017	CARE 2017 Revised Plan Disapproved, CalRecycle Filed Accusation



Overview of Statute (AB 2398)

- **Definitions**
- **Plan:** Developed by manufacturer(s) and/or stewardship organization who design & implement program
- **Goals:** Set by manufacturer(s)/stewardship organization
- **Financing:** Establish assessment to fund program activities
- **Oversight & Enforcement:** CalRecycle approves/conditionally approves/disapproves plans, reviews annual reports, enforces statute & regulations
- **Transparency:** Annual reports allow progress checks on plan implementation & program performance



Overview of Regulations

- **Definitions**
- **Submittals**
- **Criteria for Plan Approval**
- **Annual Report Compliance Criteria**
- **Civil Penalties**
- **Record Keeping Requirements**
- **Proprietary, Confidential, Trade Secret Information**
- **Service Payments to CalRecycle**



Questions about Law or Program?

Remote participants may email questions to: carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov



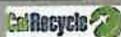
Carpet Stewardship Plans

Remote participants may email questions to: carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov



Carpet Manufacturer Obligations

- A manufacturer individually or through a stewardship organization, submits a plan that will achieve the purposes of the law (PRC §42972)
- Plan must be approved by CalRecycle (PRC §42973)
- Add assessment to price of carpet (PRC §42972.5)
- Submit annual reports that demonstrate continuous meaningful improvement (PRC §42976)
- Pay CalRecycle quarterly administrative fee for oversight and enforcement (PRC §42977)



What is a Carpet Stewardship Plan?

- A plan written by an individual manufacturer or a carpet stewardship organization on behalf of one or more manufacturers (PRC §42971(f))
- Includes all of the information required by PRC §42972
- Describes how the program would be implemented



Who Can Submit a Stewardship Plan?

- Carpet “manufacturer” (PRC §42971(j))
 - The person who manufactures the carpet and who sells, offers for sale, or distributes that carpet in the state under that person’s own name or brand
- “Carpet stewardship organization” (PRC §42971(e))
 - Appointed by one or more manufacturers to acts as an agent on behalf of manufacturers to design, submit, and administer a carpet stewardship plan



Preparing a Stewardship Plan (CCR §18943)

- Contact Information
- Scope
- Performance Goals and Activities
- Solid Waste Management Hierarchy
- Collection Systems
- Market Development
- Financing Mechanism
- Education and Outreach
- Program Performance Measurement
- Stakeholder Consultations
- Audits
- Environmental Information



Plan Goals (CCR §18943(3)(A))

- Increase **recyclability** of carpet
- Increase **market growth** of secondary products
- Increase **reuse** of post-consumer carpets
- Increase **recycling** of post-consumer carpets
- Increase **diversion** of post-consumer carpet from landfills
 - **Continuous meaningful improvement** in diversion from landfills and recycled output
- Report on **source reduction**
- Include a **baseline** and **timeframe** for achieving goals



Submitting a Plan (CCR §18942)

- Corporate officer submits electronic and hard copy
- List manufacturers participating in program
- List of brands covered by the plan
- Address the criteria for approval in CCR §18943 (under Criteria for Plan Approval)
- Develop plan according to standard outline specified in CCR §18942 (b)(1)



Plan Approval and Timeline

- Department may approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve plans within 60 days (CCR §18942(b)(2))
- Department must find that the plan will not have the effect of reducing the level of diversion and recycling of carpet (PRC §42973(2)(A))
- Assessment amount cannot create an unfair advantage in the marketplace (PRC §42973(2)(B))
- Designed to **accept and manage all suitable** post-consumer carpet, regardless of polymer type or primary materials of construction (PRC §42972(b))



Plan Shall Accept & Manage All Suitable Carpet

- Smaller stewardship organizations are not automatically required to cover entire state
- Plan should be reasonably related to its size and scope
- Market share, size, nature of operations, and other factors are all potentially relevant and would be considered by CalRecycle in reviewing a proposed plan
- Statute implicitly references these issues in the context of CalRecycle setting its fees for oversight and in its determination of annual compliance
- PRC 42977(a), 42975(b)
- The operative word in PRC 42972(b) is suitable



CA Paint Stewardship Plan Approach

- **Stewardship Organization Contracts with Service Providers**
 - Collection, transportation, and processing
- **Collection Infrastructure**
 - Build upon existing (e.g. HHW facilities, retailers, events, etc.)
- **Convenience**
 - No cost drop-off
 - Established convenience goals (90% of population within 15 miles)
- **Education and Outreach**
 - Identified target audiences (mfr's, consumers, businesses, retailers)
 - Developed key messaging



CA Mattress Stewardship Plan Approach

- **Stewardship Organization Contracts with Service Providers**
 - Collection, transportation, and processing
- **Collection Infrastructure**
 - Build upon existing (e.g. retailers, solid waste facilities, recyclers)
- **Convenience**
 - No cost drop-off
 - Retailer take-back
- **Education and Outreach**
 - Identified target audiences (mfr's, retailers, consumers)
 - Developed key messaging



U.S. Paint & Mattress Programs

- **8 other paint stewardship laws**
 - Oregon, Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.
- **2 other mattress stewardship laws**
 - Connecticut and Rhode Island
- **Laws/Programs similar to California**



Paint and Mattress Resources

- **CalRecycle Paint Product Management Webpage**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/paint
- **PaintCare Webpage**
 - www.paintcare.org
- **CalRecycle Mattress Product Management Webpage**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/mattresses
- **Mattress Recycling Council Webpages**
 - www.mattressrecyclingcouncil.org
 - www.byebymattress.com



Carpet Resources

- **CalRecycle Carpet Stewardship Webpage**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/carpet
- **Carpet Stewardship Law (AB 2398)**
 - leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&division=30.&title=&part=3.&chapter=20.&article=
- **Regulations**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/Chap11/default.htm
- **List of Carpet Manufacturers**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Carpet/MfrBrands/default.htm
- **Carpet Stewardship Plan Workshop Public Notice**
 - www.calrecycle.ca.gov/actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2088&aird=1904



Questions?

Remote participants may email questions to: carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY
DRAFT CARPET STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT PLAN
INFORMATIONAL ITEM
May 2017

SUMMARY

Under California law, manufacturers that offer to sell carpet in California must operate under a carpet stewardship plan approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle or Department). On April 21, 2017, the Department disapproved the Revised Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) California Carpet Stewardship Plan 2017-2021 (CARE 2017-2021 Plan). CalRecycle disapproved the CARE 2017-2021 Plan because it does not conform to the statutory requirements of Public Resources Code (PRC) §42970 et seq. While CARE's previous California Carpet Stewardship Plan (2016 CARE Plan) expired on December 31, 2016, CalRecycle allowed manufacturers to continue operating consistent with the 2016 CARE Plan until June 21, 2017, without being subject to penalties for selling carpet in California.

After CalRecycle presents a final Enforcement Plan on June 20, 2017, manufacturers must do the following to avoid being subject to penalties: (1) Continue to operate under the 2016 CARE Plan; (2) Choose one of the compliance option described in the final Enforcement Plan; and (3) Undertake the additional activities described in the final Enforcement Plan, including the submission of a carpet stewardship plan for CalRecycle's review and approval.

Draft Enforcement Plan Provides Information to Manufacturers

Consistent with the April 21, 2017 decision, CalRecycle has developed a draft Enforcement Plan that outlines the steps manufacturers must take to comply with California law. This draft Enforcement Plan also describes how CalRecycle is initiating a process to notify and educate manufacturers about statutory requirements and potential liabilities. CalRecycle will present a final Enforcement Plan at the June 20, 2017, Monthly Public Meeting.

Wholesalers and Retailers Not Affected

Consistent with the April 21, 2017 decision, wholesalers and retailers that purchase and sell carpet in California can continue to operate consistent with the 2016 CARE Plan without being subject to penalties. As such, this draft Enforcement Plan does not address wholesalers and retailers. If this situation changes, and prior to taking any enforcement against wholesalers and retailers, CalRecycle would develop and present to the public an additional enforcement plan or amend the final version of this draft Enforcement Plan.

Requirements and Responsibilities

Assembly Bill 2398 (Chapter 681, Statutes of 2010) established the first mandatory carpet stewardship program in the country. The purpose of the law was to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. The law established shared responsibility between carpet manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers for the end-of-life management of carpet.

Public Resources Code §42970-42983, as well as Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §18940-18948 outline the requirements of carpet stewardship organizations, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers for the end-of-life management of carpet. Under these requirements, manufacturers that offer to sell carpet in California must operate under a stewardship plan approved by CalRecycle or be subject to potential penalties. Manufacturers of carpet may choose to submit an individual plan, or may choose to operate under an approved plan submitted by a carpet stewardship organization.

CalRecycle is responsible for approving or disapproving carpet stewardship plans submitted by individual manufacturers or their designated carpet stewardship organization. Public Resources Code §42970, 42973, and 42975 and CCR §18942-18943 establish requirements for approval or disapproval of carpet stewardship plans. The law and regulations require the carpet stewardship plan to include specific goals and program elements to ensure “continuous meaningful improvement in the rates of recycling and diversion of postconsumer carpet.” (PRC §42975.)

Statute provides that a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer that offers a carpet for sale, or who offers a carpet for promotional purposes, is subject to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day if the manufacturer of the carpet is not included in a Department approved carpet stewardship plan. (PRC §42974, §42973 and §42978.)

CalRecycle’s Commitment to Outreach

Over the past five years, CalRecycle has been committed to reaching out to CARE and its member manufacturers. CalRecycle’s outreach has included meeting with CARE quarterly, or more frequently as needed, holding regular phone conversations, meeting with the CARE Board, and attending and speaking at annual CARE conferences. In addition, CalRecycle has provided formal input to CARE and its member manufacturers via emails, letters and public agenda items on carpet stewardship plan revisions, CARE program performance, and the proposed CARE 2017-2021 Plan.

In addition to this draft Enforcement Plan, CalRecycle has continued outreach efforts and developed information to educate carpet manufacturers on the requirements of statute and steps for achieving compliance, including how to submit carpet stewardship plans. CalRecycle encourages stakeholder engagement and continues to implement outreach efforts. CalRecycle’s recent outreach includes:

- April 19, 2017 – CalRecycle staff met with CARE to discuss findings regarding deficiencies in the disapproved CARE 2017-2021 Plan.
- April 21, 2017 – CalRecycle decision on the CARE 2017-2021 Plan posted to the public website.
- April 21, 2017 – CalRecycle provided additional information. The information included:
 - Posting of a Frequently Asked Questions document explaining the April 21, 2017 decision.
 - Notice of the upcoming May 16, 2017, Stewardship Plan Workshop.
 - Notice of consideration of the draft Enforcement Plan at the CalRecycle May 16, 2017, Monthly Public Meeting.
 - Notice of consideration of a final Enforcement Plan at the CalRecycle June 20, 2017, Monthly Public Meeting.

- May 3, 2017 – CalRecycle initiated weekly discussions with CARE regarding required plan components.
- May 8, 2017 – CalRecycle sent a letter notifying manufacturers that CARE does not have an approved carpet stewardship plan. The letter also encouraged manufacturers to participate in CalRecycle’s May and June Monthly Public Meetings and CalRecycle’s May 16 Stewardship Plan Workshop.
- May 9, 2017– CalRecycle staff attended a CARE conference and presented an update on CalRecycle’s April 21, 2017 decision, and encouraged participation at CalRecycle’s May 16 Monthly Public Meeting and Stewardship Plan Workshop for additional information.
- May 16, 2017– CalRecycle will hold a Stewardship Plan Workshop to provide guidance on establishing a carpet stewardship organization and submitting a carpet stewardship plan.

CalRecycle will continue public outreach efforts and will continue to work with manufacturers to achieve compliance. Furthermore, the Department remains receptive and responsive to any carpet stewardship plans submitted by CARE, manufacturers, or carpet stewardship organizations representing manufacturers. Staff will review any such plan within 60 days of submission, consistent with PRC 42973(a)(1) and make a recommendation to the Director on whether the plan complies with state law.

DRAFT ENFORCEMENT PLAN IN THE ABSENCE OF AN APPROVED CARPET STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Currently CalRecycle is allowing manufacturers that were previously complying with the 2016 CARE Plan to continue to operate under that plan without being subject to penalties for offering carpet for sale in California. This draft Enforcement Plan addresses how CalRecycle will allow those manufacturers that were previously complying with the 2016 CARE Plan to continue to provide carpet for sale in California without being subject to penalties.

This draft Enforcement Plan does not address wholesalers and retailers that purchase and sell carpet in California, and CalRecycle will not take any action against them at this time. If at some time in the future CalRecycle finds it necessary to take enforcement action against retailers and wholesalers, CalRecycle will develop a new enforcement plan or amend the final version of this draft Enforcement Plan and will make the plan available for public input prior to finalization and implementation.

CalRecycle will provide notice to manufacturers of the compliance options and timeframes by which manufacturers can continue to avoid penalties. CalRecycle will provide this notice to the manufacturers listed on CARE’s March 2017 list of manufacturers covered by its 2016 CARE Plan. The list is located at: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Carpet/MfrBrands/2017/Mfr0315.pdf>.

Enforcement Plan Steps

Step 1 - Notification and Compliance Process

On or before July 1, 2017, CalRecycle will provide a notice to manufacturers that includes:

- A background and summary explaining that CARE no longer has an approved carpet stewardship plan.
- A deadline of August 15, 2017, for each manufacturer to reply with a statement regarding which option the manufacturer intends to utilize in order to achieve compliance and continue to avoid penalties.
- Two compliance options as follows:

Compliance Option A - The manufacturer provides a written response to CalRecycle, by August 15, 2017, confirming the manufacturer's intention to remain a member of CARE. The response shall also provide:

- A statement confirming the intention to meet the statutory obligations through membership in CARE.
- A statement confirming membership in good standing with CARE.
- A statement confirming continued payment of assessments to CARE.
- A statement acknowledging that CARE will need to submit a complete carpet stewardship plan to the Department by October 19, 2017, in order for the manufacturer to avoid penalties.

Compliance Option B - The manufacturer provides a written response to CalRecycle, by August 15, 2017, confirming the manufacturer's intention to either (1) join an alternative carpet stewardship organization that will be submitting a carpet stewardship plan, or (2) submit an individual carpet stewardship plan. The response shall also include the following:

- A statement confirming that the manufacturer will continue to provide funding and identify the mechanism the manufacturer will utilize to provide funding to support the carpet recycling infrastructure during the interim period. Mechanisms could include:
 - Continuing to pay CARE assessments during the interim period.
 - An alternative manner, supported by documentation, for providing support to the carpet recycling infrastructure in the interim.
- A statement acknowledging the obligation to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a complete carpet stewardship plan to the Department by October 19, 2017, in order to avoid potential penalties.

Step 2 – CalRecycle Actions

If a manufacturer does not respond according to CalRecycle's first notice by August 15, 2017, CalRecycle will send a second and final notice. The second notice will indicate that CalRecycle has not received the requested reply and that CalRecycle intends to initiate an enforcement action if the manufacturer does not respond to the second notice within seven days.

If a manufacturer does not reply to the first and second notice, CalRecycle may pursue penalties against the noncompliant manufacturer through an Accusation. Penalties related to a manufacturer's failure to timely submit a notification to CalRecycle pursuant to Step 1 above may accrue beginning on August 16, 2017.

A manufacturer or stewardship organization may submit a carpet stewardship plan at any time submitted pursuant to the compliance option in Step 1 above.

However, if a manufacturer providing carpet for sale has not submitted a carpet stewardship plan by October 19, 2017, CalRecycle may pursue penalties against the noncompliant manufacturer through an Accusation. Penalties related to a manufacturer's failure to timely submit a carpet stewardship plan to CalRecycle by October 19, 2017 may accrue beginning on October 20, 2017.

Upon receipt of any carpet stewardship plan submitted pursuant to the compliance option in Step 1 above, CalRecycle will initiate a 60 day review process per statutory requirements in PRC 42973(a)(1). If after this review CalRecycle disapproves a carpet stewardship plan, the carpet stewardship plan may be resubmitted within 60 days. However, if CalRecycle does not receive a resubmitted carpet stewardship plan or if CalRecycle disapproves the resubmitted carpet stewardship plan, the noncompliant manufacturer without an approved carpet stewardship plan may be subject to penalties. Penalties may

accrue from July 1, 2017. CalRecycle will prioritize enforcement efforts and will consider the factors in Step 3 when calculating the amount of the penalty to seek against a noncompliant manufacturer.

Step 3 – Enforcement Priorities and Considerations Regarding Penalty Amounts

CalRecycle will prioritize its enforcement efforts against those manufacturers that have failed to respond as set forth in the final Enforcement Plan.

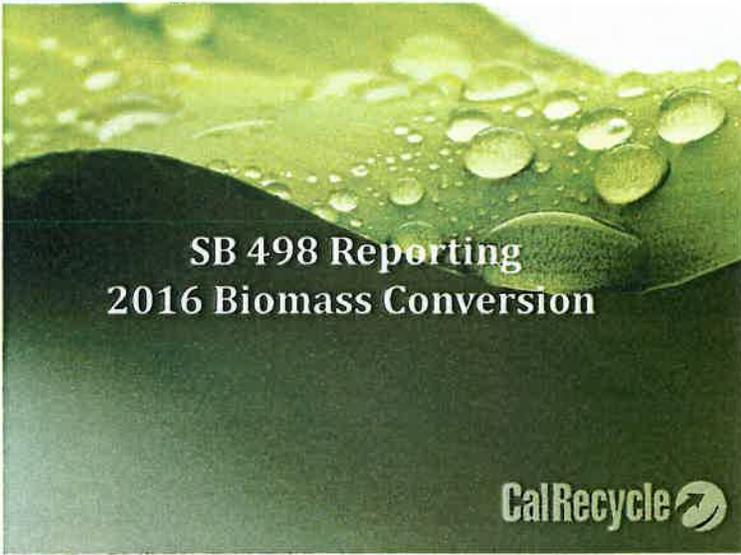
CalRecycle will prioritize its enforcement actions, and the amount of penalty sought against manufacturers, using relevant factors outlined in PRC §42978 and 14 CCR §18945.2, including:

- (a) The nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation(s).
- (b) The number and severity of the violation(s).
- (c) Evidence that the violation was intentional, knowing or negligent.
- (d) The size of the violator.
- (e) History of violation(s) of the same or similar nature.
- (f) The willfulness of the violator's misconduct.
- (g) Whether the violator took good faith measures to comply with this chapter and the period of time over which these measures were taken.
- (h) Evidence of any financial gain resulting from the violation(s).
- (i) The economic effect of the penalty on the violator.
- (j) The deterrent effect that the imposition of the penalty would have on both the violator and the regulated community.
- (k) Any other factor that justice may require.

Step 4 – Monitoring

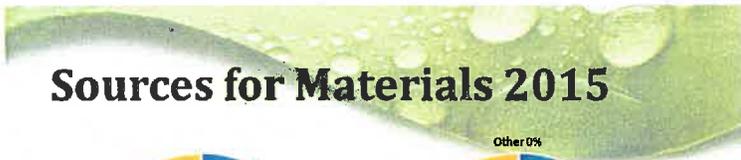
CalRecycle enforcement staff will review the status of compliance to determine the need to adjust the Enforcement Plan. Staff will identify if there is evidence that compliance is being affected by unforeseen circumstances or conditions which were outside manufacturers' control.

Send written comments or questions by May 30, 2017, to: Krysty Emery at CarpetEnforcement@calrecycle.ca.gov

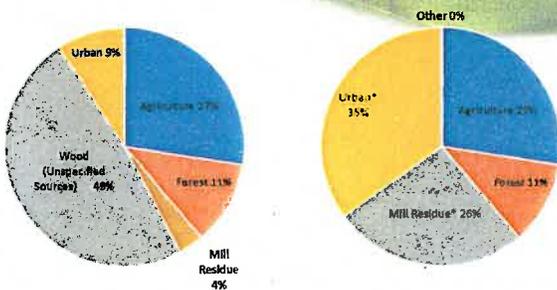


2016 Reporting Data

- All 22 active facilities submitted reports
- 3,707,095 tons accepted
- 367 tons rejected (mostly contamination)
- All facilities sent by-products to final destinations



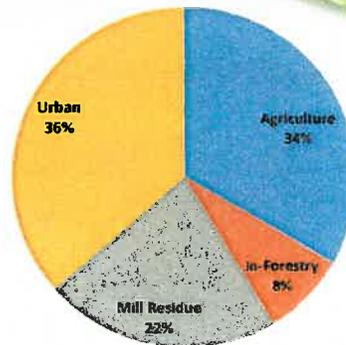
Sources for Materials 2015



* Categories extrapolated from industry-provided data onto "Wood (Unspecified Sources)" category.



Sources for Materials 2016



Material Source	Tons Accepted
Agriculture	1,241,121
In-Forestry	298,577
Mill Residue	816,666
Urban	1,350,731
Total	3,707,095





Decline in Materials Accepted

- 1.3 million fewer tons accepted by facilities in 2016 (More than 25% decline from 2015)
- Reasons
 - Facilities closing
 - Facilities accepting less material



Issues Affecting Biomass Conversion

- Continuing tree mortality crisis
- Mandates to accept more forest material
- Changes in facility capacity
- Changes in the management of organics



Information and Questions

- <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/Biomass/default.htm>
- BiomassReporting@calrecycle.ca.gov





Monthly Public Meeting

CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., June 20, 2017

Cal/EPA Building – Byron Sher Auditorium

A. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Presentations or discussions by the Director and/or Executive Offices regarding department matters, legislative updates, public affairs or 75% initiative/legislative report.

Information Items

1. Discussion on 2016 California Exports of Recyclable Materials
Department Staff Contact: Larry.Stephens@CalRecycle.ca.gov
2. California Statewide Disposal and Recycling Rates for Calendar Year 2016 – Update on Progress
Department Staff Contact: Karen.Morrison@CalRecycle.ca.gov
3. Video: The Compost Story
www.TheCompostStory.com

B. PUBLIC COMMENT*

People may speak on any matter concerning CalRecycle with the exception of items appearing elsewhere on this agenda or items related to pending adjudicative (certification or enforcement) proceedings.

*Please note that while CalRecycle affords members of the public the opportunity to participate by Webcast, CalRecycle strongly encourages public comments to be made in person.

C. ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or overview regarding the reuse, recycling, and handling of covered electronic devices; including matters related to fees, recyclers, enforcement, claim reviews and adjustments.

Action Items

1. Re-adoption of Emergency Regulations Governing Residual CRT Glass Disposition
Department Staff Contact: Meagan.Wilson@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Re-adoption of Emergency Regulations Implementing Civil Liabilities
Department Staff Contact: Meagan.Wilson@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

D. LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Possible approval or discussion of locally adopted planning documents, bi-annual reviews, compliance and enforcement actions, or other program-related proceedings.

Action Items

Information Items

1. Approve the Designation Application for El Dorado County Recycling Marketing Development Zone (RMDZ)
Department Staff Contact: Frank.Severson@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Five-Year Review Report For The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan For The County of San Francisco
Department Staff Contact: Rhonda.Andrade@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

E. GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS

Possible decisions or overview regarding matters related to the used oil and household hazardous waste programs.

Action Items

1. Eligibility Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FYs 2017–18 and 2018–19)
Department Staff Contact: Loreto.Tamondong@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

Information Items

1. Awards for the Local Government Waste Tire Amnesty Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2017–18)
Department Staff Contact: Carla.Repucci@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Awards for the Local Enforcement Agency Grant Program (Integrated Waste Management Account, FY 2017–18)
Department Staff Contact: Dan.Wong@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. Awards for the Beverage Container Recycling City/County Payment Program (Beverage Container Recycling Fund, FY 2016-17)
Department Staff Contact: Shamila.Tooker@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
4. Awards for the Tire Incentive Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Melissa.Sanford@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
5. Awards for the Tire-Derived Product Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2017–18)
Department Staff Contact: Noel.Davis@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

6. Recycling Market Development Zone Loan for Pinnpack Packaging LLC (Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount, FY 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Bruce.Quigley@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
7. Recycling Market Development Zone Loan for rPlanet Earth Los Angeles, LLC (Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount, FY 2016–17)
Department Staff Contact: Tim.Brannan@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

F. SOLID WASTE AND TIRE FACILITIES

Possible decisions or reconsiderations to petitions for a facility or landfill permit or modification; and, possible determinations of enforcement actions, clean-up requirements; or LEA training.

Action Items

1. Otay Landfill – San Diego County, Revised Solid Waste facilities Permit, Action Needed June 27, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
2. Bishop Sunland Solid Waste Site – Inyo County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed July 10, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Margaret.Comotto@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, Compostable Materials Handling Facility – Alameda County, New Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed July 10, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Jeffery.Esquivel@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
4. Sycamore Landfill – City of San Diego, Modified Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed July 11, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Patrick.Snider@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
5. San Francisco Solid Waste Transfer and Recycling Center (SFSWTRC) – San Francisco County, Modified Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed July 13, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Reinhard.Hohlwein@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
6. Pacific Recycling Solutions- Material Recovery Facility (MRF) & Mixed Waste Transfer Station - Mendocino County – New Solid Waste Facilities Permit
Action Needed July 24, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Christine.Karl@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
7. Globarket Tire Recycling, LLC - San Diego County, Minor Waste Tire Facility Permit, Action Needed November 6, 2017
Department Staff Contact: Diane.Vlach@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

G. POLICY MANDATES/WORKSHOPS/RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS

Possible decisions or discussions by department staff regarding any order instituting a rulemaking proceeding to develop and adopt regulations and/or policy guidelines specifying the procedures to implement or revise program guidelines or requirements such as Product Stewardship, Commercial Recycling, Organics Roadmap or the 75% initiative.

Action Items

Information Items

- 1 Workshop on SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions)
June 21, 2017 ([Sacramento](#)) Cal/EPA Building
June 26, 2017 ([Lakewood](#)) City Council Chambers
Department Staff Contact: Christopher.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov
Department Staff Contact: Marshall.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov
- 2 Workshop: Future of Electronic Waste Management in California - Part 3
June 20, 2017 1:30 – 4:30PM (Cal/EPA Building - Sacramento)
Department Staff Contact: Shirley.Willd-Wagner@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)
3. Discussion of the Draft Scope of Work for the Proposed 2018 Waste Characterization Study.
Department Staff Contact: Mark.Umfress@CalRecycle.ca.gov

H. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT HEARINGS

Hearings for Compliance and Enforcement matters and Administrative Appeals which are required to have a public hearing prior to the Department taking action

Action Items

Information Items

1. Final Carpet Stewardship Program Enforcement Plan - Informational Item
Department Staff Contact: Krysty.Emery@CalRecycle.ca.gov
[Public Notice](#)

I. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES

Action Items

Information Items

J. BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING PROGRAM

Possible decisions or announcements regarding BCRP matters including fund condition, rates, approval of new/renewed certifications, or enforcement actions.

Action Items

Information Items

K. OTHER

Possible decisions or discussions regarding the development or implementation of a new or an amendment to policies and procedures for grants, loans and contracts. Please note that grants, loans, or scopes of work will be agendaized specific to program area unless otherwise noted here.

Action Items

Information Item

We want to assure all of our stakeholders that transparency and stakeholder involvement remains a high priority for CalRecycle. In keeping with a history of providing stakeholders with information about programs, activities, and departmental decisions, CalRecycle has a public noticing site. To review Final CalRecycle Decisions and other department activities, please go to:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/> or <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Notices>. For meeting participation, listserv, and feedback information, please go to: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/>.

Make wealth history

ABOUT PROBLEMS SOLUTIONS CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS RESOURCES DONATE CONTACT

Find Us Online:   

You are here: [Home](#) » The world's first mall for recycled goods

THE WORLD'S FIRST MALL FOR RECYCLED GOODS

Last week I wrote about the [Edinburgh Remakery](#), and how they are trying to foster a culture of repair. It's one of the most shared posts I've ever written, and there's clearly a real interest in this whole idea. Lots of you have been in touch to share similar projects, including this one from Sweden.

[ReTuna Återbruksgalleria](#) is a mall dedicated entirely to repaired and upcycled goods. It combines a traditional municipal recycling centre with a shopping centre, so that people can drop off goods that they no longer need, and then browse for something new – perhaps stopping off at the cafe in between. It's the first mall of its kind in Sweden, and as far as they know, the first in the world.



Staff at the recycling depot intercept and sort incoming goods as they are dropped off, putting aside those that can be repaired or refurbished. They are then passed on to workshops to be renovated and sold on in one of the 14 shops in the shopping centre. There are specialist outlets for furniture, computers and audio equipment, clothes, toys, bikes, gardening tools, and building materials. Everything for sale in these stores is secondhand.

The centre also includes a cafe/restaurant with lots of organic options, an exhibition area, conference facilities and a training college for studying recycling. And if you're wondering about the name, the 'tuna' is short for Eskilstuna, the town where you will find this intriguing place.

Type Search Term Here

THANKS FOR YOUR VOTES!



SUBSCRIBE

Enter your email address to follow this blog and receive notifications of new posts by email.

Join 6,389 other followers

Enter your email address

WHY MAKE WEALTH HISTORY?

[About the title of this blog](#)



ARCHIVES

Select Category

CURRENTLY READING



There are so many good things about this project. Residents can get rid of unwanted stuff, same as they would anywhere else. But rather than burdening local government with that disposal, it turns that waste into an opportunity. Goods are diverted from the waste stream and put back into circulation, saving the materials and embodied energy. 50 new jobs were created in repair and retail. The centre itself is operated by the municipality, but the shops are private businesses and social enterprises, so it creates space for start-ups and local artisans.

It's a stark contrast to my local recycling centre, which is little more than a loop of road with skips, and you drive around and drop off your stuff in the relevant dump – fridges here, rubble there, carpets over there. It is taken away and most of it is recycled eventually, but in every skip there's a huge amount of reusable material. There are mountains of appliances that could be repaired, and bikes that just need a little maintenance, but they are all treated as scrap. I've seen guitars in the scrap wood bin, destined to be plywood when all they needed was new strings and a polish. Imagine if those items were rescued and given a new life. Every town recycling centre could have a number of workshops and retail points on site, or could partner with shops nearby.

ReTuna Återbruksgalleria is a living demonstration of the circular economy, a very practical way of unlocking the value in what we throw away, and it's a project we could all learn from. Eskilstuna got there first, but perhaps one day you'll find something very similar in your own town.

Share this:

Like

50 bloggers like this.

Related

Sweden joins the race for carbon neutrality in "climate change"

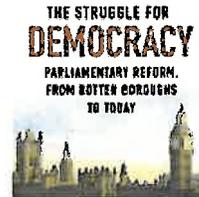
Transport innovation of the week: electric roads in "travel and transport"

The gardeners of Elephant and Castle in "activism"

Tags: [sweden](#)

← [BOOK REVIEW: THE MYTH GAP, BY ALEX EVANS](#)

[HOW WASTE CAN SAVE LIVES AND CREATE JOBS](#) →



The struggle for democracy
Roger Mason



support your local bookshop and this blog at the same time with hive.co.uk

LINKS

- 10:10
- A Rocha
- Adbusters
- Breathe
- Chris Blattman
- From poverty to power
- Global Dashboard
- Inhabitat
- New Economics Foundation
- Post Growth Institute
- Share The World's Resources
- Steadystate
- The Ecologist
- The Solutions Journal
- Transition Culture



Add to Technorati Favorites

Follow on [Google+](#)



Credits: Martin Waalboer / Repair Café International Foundation

So much for Reduce-Reuse-Recycle.

The average American throws out around 185 pounds of plastic each year. It has been estimated that our oceans now have 110 million tons of plastic trash, with 8 million tons of plastics being dumped into the oceans each year.

Something has to change. That's where Repair Cafes fit in.



While a lot of focus has been placed on the third R, recycling, we often overlook the need to reuse--getting the maximum life out of our gadgets and household items. Here's the problem: we tend to live in a throwaway culture where items are built to be replaced as opposed to repaired, and we often lack the necessary know-how if we wanted to fix the item.

Repair Cafes solve this problem by creating social community events where you can bring in your broken items to have fixed, free of charge. And instead of a repair shop where you would still be dependent on someone else's skill set, Repair Cafes operate by having attendees fix their own items alongside the guidance of the skilled volunteers. It's one part maker movement, one part environmental awareness, and one part social gathering. It is also multi-generational.



"We believe that in the coming years more and more people will understand that fixing is better than throwing away and replacing," states Nina Blanken from the [Repair Café Foundation](#). "More and more people will see that resources are limited, and that we will have to share them with more and more people in the future as the world population grows. In this situation, more people will understand that throwing away an item when it's broken without even trying to repair it, is not sustainable and that this lifestyle cannot be continued."

MOST POPULAR

[4 Things You Can Do to Cheer Up, According to Neuroscience](#)

[When Facebook Resets Your Expectations, Some Seek Hospitalization for Seasonal](#)

[A Swedish Billionaire Will Award \\$5 Million For Reinspiring Local Governments](#)

[The Pros and Cons of AI: What are the "Superintelligent" Warn, he Growth of](#)



The Repair Cafe movement was started in 2009 by Martine Postma in Amsterdam and has since grown to over 1200 throughout the globe. *Is there one in your area?* You can search the list [here](#). While the majority of the repair cafes are currently located in Europe, Nina Blanken stated that the concept is seeing growth in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The Repair Cafe Foundation is also predicting growth in Japan.

If you can't find one by you, you can always [start your own](#).

The following video is from [Repair Cafe Palo Alto](#), an area of the country responsible for a lot the shiny broken objects that are stuffed in the back of your closet.



So many of our environmental decisions seem to be influenced by the amount of friction in the process. For example, the easier we make recycling the more we recycle. Although many of us have the intention of fixing an item, the fact that we don't know how (or that paying someone would cost near the same amount as a replacement) becomes the friction. Repair Cafes not only make fixing something easy (it's free), but it is done with the overall goal of building community along with learning new skills. Its aim is towards a more sustainable future.

Let's see if we can slowing start moving our throwaway culture towards a DIY culture.

Want to connect? Reach out [@TechEthicist](#) and on [Facebook](#). Exploring the ethical, legal, and emotional impact of social media & tech.



Dark Side of the Bin

by [Dirty Murph & the Kerbside Sorters](#)

▶ Where's Your Bin Man? 00:00 / 03:21

Digital Album

Includes unlimited streaming via the free Bandcamp app, plus high-quality download in MP3, FLAC and more.

Buy Now £5 GBP or more

[Send as Gift](#)

- ▶ 1. [Where's Your Bin Man?](#) 03:21
- ▶ 2. [RCV Driver](#) 02:47
- ▶ 3. [Two Streams](#) 01:43
- ▶ 4. [\(Don't Fear\) The TEEPer](#) 03:19
- ▶ 5. [The Nurdle and the Damage Done](#) 01:54
- ▶ 6. [Circular Economy Song \(Ixiom Binned\)](#) 03:38
- ▶ 7. [Roadsweeper](#) 03:14

Recorded and mixed by Phil Davies at Room 4 Studios, Bristol 19-20 Feb 2017. Produced erratically and parodically, using recycled material wherever practicable.

released March 16, 2017

Operatives utilised on this recording are:

Ann Ballinger • Pete Bennett • Ian Cessford • Mark Corbin • Peter Jones • Steve Watson

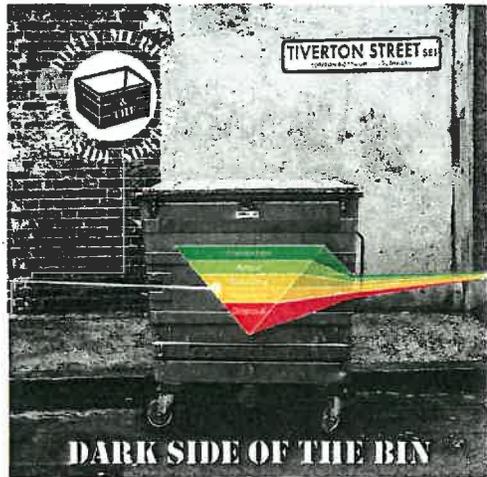
Cover design - Peter Jones. Photos: Garry Knight (CC BY 2.0) via Flickr (cover), Peter Jones (back), Steven Lilley (CC BY-SA 2.0) via Flickr (inner 1) and Howard G (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0) via Flickr (inner 2).

Waste hierarchy: Ad Lansink.

tags: [comedy parody music waste Bristol](#)

all rights reserved

feeds for [this album](#), [this artist](#)



[Share / Embed](#)

[Wishlist](#)

supported by



Dirty Murph & the Kerbside Sorters
Bristol, UK

[Follow](#)

The UK's leading waste and resources themed musical outfit.

[discography](#)



Dark Side of the Bin
Mar 2017



The Missed Collection
Jun 2016



Quality Protocol Exceptions
Apr 2016

[contact / help](#)

[Contact Dirty Murph & the Kerbside Sorters](#)

[Streaming and Download help](#)

Mary Pitto

From: CalRecycle Local Jurisdiction Interested Parties [LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 3:49 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: The Compost Story: A story for ourselves and our communities... spread the word

New this week, THE COMPOST STORY video to support and extend your Organics Recycling Programs!

See and share THE COMPOST STORY, starring a great new team of advocates: Adrian Grenier, Amy Smart, Rosario Dawson, Kendrick Sampson, Paul Blackthorne

Please join us, *in your own community*, to help make our world better?



Ways to share The Compost Story in your community:

- Instagram post the video clip
- Tweet with this link <https://youtu.be/bgDQD8cvO5Y>
- Add the Youtube video to your playlist
- Embed the Youtube video in your newsletter
- Share this Press Release in your newsletter
- Download our memes and post them everywhere
- Follow [@kissthegroundca](#) for updates

and Join the Compost Challenge

- Create a photo or video doing at least one of the *challenges*:
 1. Putting food in your compost or green bin
 2. setting up a compost bin for you or your friend
 3. buying a compost bin or already made compost
 4. collecting browns ie: fallen leaves
 5. sexy compost pic
 6. more to come! Follow us for updates [@kissthegroundca](#)
- Post it on your social media, tag us [@kissthegroundca](#) & [#compostlife](#) (see thecompoststory.com for *How to Play*)
- Every post enters into Giveaway worth \$2K!

Facebook copy when sharing the video from Kiss The Ground page:

The Compost Story has launched! Starring [@adriangrenier](#) [@rosariodawson](#) [@kendrick38](#) [@amy smart](#) [@officialpaulblackthorne](#) JOIN [@kissthegroundca](#) and participate the Compost Challenge! Enter now at thecompoststory.com (giveaway worth \$2K)

Help share this important message so humanity can live regeneratively!

Instagram copy when uploading the video (add emojis!):

[#thecompoststory](#) has launched!! Starring [@adriangrenier](#) [@rosariodawson](#) [@kendrick38](#) [@smarthouse26](#) [@paulblackthorne](#). Enter [@kissthegroundca](#) compost challenge ?? thecompoststory.com, giveaway worth \$2K. Help spread this important message so



For Immediate Release

April 12, 2017

Release #2017-03

For more information contact:

[Lance Klug](#)

Recycling Fraud Sting Nets Two Arrests: Agents Target Common Arizona-to-California Beverage Container Smuggling Route

SACRAMENTO—A successful multi-agency recycling fraud sting has resulted in two arrests, the discovery of fraudulent documents, and the recovery of 14,695 pounds of used beverage containers from Arizona that had been allegedly imported for the purpose of defrauding the California Redemption Value Fund.



CalRecycle photo of evidence seized during March 14 interdiction at CDFA border checkpoint in Blythe, Calif.

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery joined the California Department of Justice and the California Department of Food and Agriculture to conduct the five-day operation from March 13 to 17.

“CalRecycle’s fraud prevention reforms and substantial network of enforcement partners make it increasingly risky for those attempting to defraud California’s Redemption Value Program,” CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said. “The department will continue to use all available resources to make sure CRV deposits go back to California consumers and not in the pockets of criminal enterprises.”

The sting centered on the CDFA border checkpoint in Blythe, Calif., and the nearby intersection of Agnes Wilson Road and Highway 95, a route often used by individuals in an attempt to circumvent the border checkpoint.

On March 14, CDFA agents at the border checkpoint detected a fraudulent Imported Material Report and false Bill of Lading provided by Balmore Alvarado, 49, of Chino, Calif., as he entered California from Arizona. A subsequent inspection of Alvarado’s trailer revealed 7,020 pounds of used beverage containers with a potential CRV refund value of \$10,275.85.

On March 16, CDOJ Recycling Fraud Team agents conducted surveillance on a semi-truck, found to be importing used beverage containers from Parker, Ariz., into Blythe, Calif., via Agnes Wilson Road. CDOJ agents contacted Anthony Sanchez, 56, of Tucson, Ariz., and discovered his trailer filled with 7,675 pounds of used beverage containers with a potential CRV refund value of \$9,636.79. Sanchez also presented a fraudulent Bill of Lading and did not have an Imported Material Report, required for anyone who transports used beverage containers into California.

Both drivers face charges of felony recycling fraud, attempted grand theft, filing a false or forged document, and conspiracy. If convicted, the men could be subject to financial penalties and incarceration. The charges carry a sentence of between six months and three years.



CalRecycle photo of evidence seized during March 16 interdiction near Intake Blvd. and Hobson Way in Blythe, Calif.

At a Glance: CalRecycle's Recycling Fraud Prevention Measures

California's Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act incentivizes recycling through a California Redemption Value (CRV) fee paid by California consumers at the time of purchase and refunded upon return of the empty beverage containers to CalRecycle-certified recycling centers. Because the fee is not paid on beverages purchased outside the state, those containers are not eligible for CRV redemption.

In addition to CalRecycle's interagency agreements with CDOJ and CDFA, CalRecycle aggressively combats fraud and illicit payments through enhanced [precertification training](#) of recycling center owners; probationary reviews of recycling centers; oversight of certified processors; monitoring and tracking of [imported materials](#); risk assessment of daily claims for reimbursement; [daily load limits](#); application of prepayment controls; and post-payment reviews and investigations.



Connect With Us:

###

CalRecycle is the state's leading authority on recycling, waste reduction, and product reuse. CalRecycle plays an important role in the stewardship of California's vast resources and promotes innovation in technology to encourage economic and environmental sustainability. For more information, visit www.calrecycle.ca.gov.

News Room <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/NewsRoom/>
Public Affairs Office: opa@calrecycle.ca.gov (916) 341-6300

[Conditions of Use](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Language Complaint Form](#)

©1995, 2017 California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). All rights reserved.

Mary Pitto

From: CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ [EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 6:14 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: California E-Waste Updates: Implementing the Electronic Waste Recycling Act

May 16, 2017

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This electronic newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

=====
In this issue:

WORKSHOP NOTICE -- FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA, PART 3

=====

Workshop Notice -- Future of Electronic Waste Management in California, Part 3

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will hold a third stakeholder workshop in relation to its "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" project. This event is scheduled from 1:30 – 4:30 on June 20, 2017 and will be held in the first floor Training Room at the CalEPA Headquarters Building, 1001 I Street, Sacramento. The agenda is available on the CalRecycle Public Notice website:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2094&aiid=1911>

Supporting documents will be posted on that site closer to the workshop date.

The June 20, 2017 workshop invites stakeholders to participate in a focused discussion on one particular aspect of the project: developing criteria by which various product categories could be evaluated for potential inclusion in the definition of a covered electronic device (CED). California's existing electronic waste management program has been highly successful in collecting and properly handling over two billion pounds of covered electronic wastes (CEW). However, The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 narrowly defines covered electronic devices (CED) as certain video display devices (Public Resources Code 42463(e)(1)). Stakeholders have frequently expressed interest in adding new devices to this definition. Such an expansion in covered devices would require legislation. We have also allocated time to explore definitions for product categories and for the introduction of concepts encouraging product longevity, reuse, and reparability.

Background:

The purpose of the "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" project is to engage stakeholders in discussing current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California. This is the third in a series of stakeholder workshops. The first workshop, held September 14, 2016, featured a panel of stakeholders representing a range of California perspectives followed by small group discussions to explore

potential models and identify elements that are vital to the success of any program approach. The second workshop on March 15, 2017, explored what various potential models could look like using a particular product category as an example. Materials from both workshops can be found on the "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" webpage.

The format for this workshop is designed to foster interaction between stakeholders. Stakeholders may attend in person or via conference call. We will not be broadcasting video of this event. Because of limited seating in the first floor training room, please RSVP your intent to attend by June 15 to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov to. More information, including conference call instructions, will be posted soon on the Public Notice and announced via this listserv.

General information about the "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" project, including links to past workshops and activities, can be found here:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm>

Other Resources

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/>

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations:
http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/default.htm#Chapter8_2

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information:
<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/>

Information Relative to Fundamental CRT Management -- DTSC Regulations:
http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Regs/CRT_Glass_Disposal.cfm

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC):
<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

=====

Please note that e-mail correspondence with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) related to e-waste management in general, and implementation of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act in particular, should be directed to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov

Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/listservs/archive/?ListID=10>
Pre-2005:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/Stakeholder/Updates/>

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

=====

+++++

To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/>. For information on California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (SB 20) implementation efforts, as well as other relevant developments go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/>.

Mary Pitto

From: CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ [EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 10:10 AM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: California E-Waste Updates: Implementing the Electronic Waste Recycling Act

March 22, 2017

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This electronic newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

=====

In this issue:

NOTICE: REVISED REGULATIONS FOR DESIGNATIONS APPROVED, ENACTED

=====

Notice: Revised Regulations for Designations Approved, Enacted

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) notices the approval and enactment of new rules governing the designated approved collector provision within California's covered electronic waste (CEW) recovery and recycling program.

On December 21, 2016, CalRecycle approved proposed emergency regulations to reform portions of the designated approved collector facet of the CEW recovery and recycling program. This action authorized program staff and CalRecycle's legal office to finalize associated documents necessary for filing.

CalRecycle filed the rulemaking package with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 9, 2017. OAL approved the new rules March 16, which became effective immediately.

The new rules emphasize that the issuance of a designation is the prerogative and responsibility of a local government, and are intended to improve communication between designated approved collectors and designating local governments.

Local governments that have issued designations and approved collectors who hold a valid designation will need to issue and secure, respectively, new designations compliant with the new rules within 150 days of the effective date. CalRecycle will post and publicize revised Proof of Designation forms and associated guidance in the near future to assist with this process.

More information about these rules is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Rulemaking/Archive/2017/EWasteDesig/default.htm>

Other Resources

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/>

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/Chap08pt2/default.htm>

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information:

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/>

Information Relative to Fundamental CRT Management -- DTSC Regulations:

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Regs/CRT_Glass_Disposal.cfm

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC):

<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

=====

Please note that e-mail correspondence with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) related to e-waste management in general, and implementation of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act in particular, should be directed to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov

Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/listservs/archive/?ListID=10>

Pre-2005:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/Stakeholder/Updates/>

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

=====

To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/>. For information on California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (SB 20) implementation efforts, as well as other relevant developments go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/>.

Mary Pitto

From: CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ [EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2017 6:14 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: California E-Waste Updates: Implementing the Electronic Waste Recycling Act

April 12, 2017

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This electronic newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

=====

In this issue:

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR DESIGNATIONS – POD FORM AND GUIDANCE NOW AVAILABLE

=====

Revised Regulations for Designations – POD Form and Guidance Now Available

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) has posted a revised Form 184 (Proof of Designation or POD) and associated guidance for use by California Local Governments when considering or issuing a Designation within the covered electronic waste (CEW) recycling program. This information is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Locals/Designations.htm>

Interested or affected parties are strongly encouraged to review both the guidance and the entirety of applicable regulation. The new rules emphasize that the issuance of a Designation is the prerogative of a Local Government, and is intended to improve communication between Designated Approved Collectors and designating Local Governments. Furthermore, a Designation constitutes a local household hazardous waste (HHW) program subject to annual Form 303 reporting requirements.

A Local Government that has issued a Designation under the old rules will need to issue a new compliant Designation within 150 days of the effective date of the new rules. CalRecycle filed the rulemaking package with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 9, 2017. OAL approved the new rules March 16, which became effective immediately.

More information about the Designation rulemaking is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Rulemaking/Archive/2017/EWasteDesig/default.htm>

Other Resources

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/>

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/Chap08pt2/default.htm>

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information:

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/>

Information Relative to Fundamental CRT Management -- DTSC Regulations:

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Regs/CRT_Glass_Disposal.cfm

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC):

<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

Please note that e-mail correspondence with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) related to e-waste management in general, and implementation of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act in particular, should be directed to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov

Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/listservs/archive/?ListID=10>

Pre-2005:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/Stakeholder/Updates/>

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/>. For information on California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (SB 20) implementation efforts, as well as other relevant developments go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/>.

Mary Pitto

From: CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ [EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, June 06, 2017 2:08 PM
To: Mary Pitto
Subject: California E-Waste Updates: Implementing the Electronic Waste Recycling Act

June 6, 2017

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This electronic newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

In this issue:

MANUFACTURER REPORTS DUE JULY 1

WORKSHOP REMINDER -- FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA, PART 3

Manufacturer Reports Due July 1

As a courtesy advisory, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) reminds manufacturers of covered electronic devices (CEDs) sold in California that the annual **Manufacturer Report** is due on or before July 1, 2017. More information about the Manufacturer Report requirement can be found on the CalRecycle website at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Manufacturer/Reporting/default.htm>

Separately, CalRecycle staff is directly contacting CED manufacturers based on CalRecycle records and lists of contacts compiled from other state programs. CalRecycle recognizes that contacts change and is taking steps to ensure courtesy notices reach the proper officials. If you believe you may be the appropriate contact responsible for the Manufacturer Report under California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act and you have not been contacted directly, please contact Jason Smyth at jason.smyth@calrecycle.ca.gov or 916-341-6676. Thank you.

Workshop Reminder -- Future of Electronic Waste Management in California, Part 3

CalRecycle will hold a third stakeholder workshop in relation to its "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" project. This event is scheduled from 1:30PM – 4:30PM on June 20, 2017, and will be held in the first floor Training Room at the CalEPA Headquarters Building, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA. The agenda is available on the CalRecycle Public Notice website:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2094&aiid=1911>

The June 20, 2017 workshop invites stakeholders to participate in a focused discussion on one particular aspect of the project: developing criteria by which various product categories could be evaluated for potential inclusion in the definition of a covered electronic device (CED). California's existing electronic waste management program has been highly successful in collecting and properly handling over two billion pounds of covered electronic wastes (CEW). However, The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 narrowly defines covered electronic devices (CED) as certain video display devices (Public Resources Code 42463(e)(1)). Stakeholders have frequently expressed interest in adding new devices to this definition. Such an expansion in covered devices would require legislation. We have also allocated time to explore definitions for product categories and for the introduction of concepts encouraging product longevity, reuse, and reparability.

The format for this workshop is designed to foster interaction between stakeholders. Stakeholders may attend in person or via conference call. We will not be broadcasting video of this event. Because of limited seating in the first floor training room, please RSVP your intent to attend by June 15 to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov. More information, including conference call instructions, will be posted soon on the Public Notice and announced via this listserv.

General information about the "Future of Electronic Waste Management in California" project, including links to past workshops and activities, can be found here:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm>

Other Resources

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/>

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/Chap08pt2/default.htm>

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information:
<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/>

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC):
<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

Please note that e-mail correspondence with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) related to e-waste management in general, and implementation of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act in particular, should be directed to ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov

Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Act2003/Stakeholder/Updates/>

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection

UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER FOR APRIL 2017

IN THIS ISSUE:

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. EPA Proposes Delay of Effective Date for RMP Final Rule Until February 19, 2019

OSFM- Office of the State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE
Governor Brown appoints Chief Dennis Mathisen
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Program Meeting
Tanks in Underground Areas

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board
Informational Workshops on Revising California Underground Storage Tank Regulations
to Comply with New Federal Underground Storage Tank Regulations
CERS Information Live on GeoTracker
Request for Interior Tank Lining Companies to Submit Notification of UST Lining Activities

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. EPA Proposes Delay of Effective Date for RMP Final Rule Until February 19, 2019

On April 3, 2017, a proposed rule signed by Administrator Pruitt on March 29, 2017 was published in the Federal Register, aiming to further delay the effective date of the final rule amending the Accidental Release Prevention Requirements for Risk Management Programs (RMP) regulations from June 19, 2017 until February 19, 2019. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) finalized and published amendments to the Accidental Release Prevention Requirements for RMP under the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)(7) in the Federal Register on January 13, 2017. The RMP amendments aim to modernize RMP regulations as required under Executive Order 13650. The proposal to postpone the effective date of the RMP regulations will allow time for the U.S. EPA to consider petitions received for reconsideration of the RMP final rule amendments. A public meeting regarding the proposed rule has been scheduled for April 19, 2017 in Washington D.C., and written comments must be received by May 19, 2017. For additional information, please refer to the following links:

- Executive Order 13650- Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security:
<https://www.epa.gov/rmp/executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-security>
- U.S. EPA RMP Rule:
<https://www.epa.gov/rmp/final-amendments-risk-management-program-rmp-rule>
- Public Hearing on the Proposed Effective Date of the RMP Rule Final Amendments:
<https://www.epa.gov/rmp/public-hearing-proposed-effective-date-risk-management-program-rmp-rule-final-amendments>

OSFM- Office of the State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE

Governor Brown appoints Chief Dennis Mathisen

On January 10, 2017, Governor Brown appointed Chief Dennis Mathisen as the State Fire Marshal.

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Program Meeting

The APSA Advisory Committee will meet on May 2, 2017. For more information on the APSA Advisory Committee, visit the OSFM website at:

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/advisorycommittees/advisorycommittees_apsa

Tanks in Underground Areas

Proposed regulations for tanks in underground areas were incorporated into the California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 24 rulemaking (California Building Standards Code) and submitted to the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) at the end of December 2016. To view the express terms and initial statement of reasons online, refer to Part 9 California Fire Code at:

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codedevelopment/codedevelopment_2016-CBSC_InterveningCodeAdoptionCycle

For a timeline of this rulemaking process, visit the CBSC website at:

<http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Rulemaking/adoptcycle/2016InterveningCodeAdoptionCycle.aspx>.

The proposed regulations are expected to become effective July 1, 2018. OSFM anticipates that the full definition of a tank in an underground area as described in Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67 will also become effective July 1, 2018.

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board

Informational Workshops on Revising California Underground Storage Tank Regulations to Comply with New Federal Underground Storage Tank Regulations

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued revised Federal underground storage tank (UST) regulations on July 15, 2015. State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) staff have drafted revised language in chapter 16 of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations to reflect current requirements imposed by 40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 280.

Two informational workshops were held to share and discuss the initial draft language, as well as to receive feedback from stakeholders before pursuing the formal rulemaking process. The first informational workshop was held in Sacramento on March 13, 2017 and the second in Los Angeles on March 28, 2017. The PowerPoint presentation from these informational workshops can be found at: http://waterboards.ca.gov/ust/tech_notices/docs/fed_regs_ws_pres.pdf

CERS Information Live on GeoTracker

The link between GeoTracker and CERS is not live. The GeoTracker public portal will depict the permitted UST facility address and the permitting agency. The GeoTracker regulator portal will show additional information including CERS I.D. number, number of existing USTs and the most recent UST inspection date. The information in GeoTracker will be updated on a weekly basis. The GeoTracker webpage is located at: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>.

For more information, please contact Mr. Matthew Cohen at matthew.cohen@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5751.

Request for Interior Tank Lining Companies to Submit Notification of UST Lining Activities

Following up with advisories originally presented in 2016, tank lining has been occurring to repair or address compatibility issues without understanding the root cause. As a result of the significant number of tank lining events going on throughout the state and not having a clear understanding as to why the increased lining events are occurring, the State Water Board office of Tank Tester Licensing is requesting that tank lining companies notify the State Water Board seven (7) days prior to commencing any tank lining activities. This request is issued in the State Water Board letter and can be found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/adm_notices/interior_tank_lining_notification_letter&form.pdf

For more information, please contact Mr. Sean Farrow at sean.farrow@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 324-7493.



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection

April 5, 2017

To: All Interested Parties

The purpose of this letter is to notify all interested parties of proposed changes to the Unified Program surcharges. The Oversight and Underground Storage Tank surcharges are proposed to increase and a new surcharge relating to Refinery Safety is being established. The California Accidental Release Prevention Program and Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act surcharges will remain unchanged.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Section 25404.5, the Secretary is required to annually determine the Unified Program surcharge to cover the necessary and reasonable costs of the state agencies in carrying out their responsibilities under the Unified Program.

After review and evaluation, the Secretary has determined that the Oversight surcharge is proposed to increase by \$14 per business, from \$35 to \$49, and the Underground Storage Tank surcharge is proposed to increase by \$5 per tank, from \$15 to \$20. A Title 27 rulemaking is currently proposed to incorporate a new Refinery Safety surcharge, which will be assessed upon the State's petroleum refineries to cover the necessary and reasonable costs associated with the implementation of the Interagency Refinery Task Force activities incurred by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). The Refinery Safety surcharge is relative to the daily barrel production capacity at a refinery and is based on a tier structure as follows:

- Tier 1 - \$45,000 Equal to or greater than 200,000 daily barrel capacity;
- Tier 2 - \$27,500 100,000 to 199,999 daily barrel capacity;
- Tier 3 - \$13,750 50,000 to 99,999 daily barrel capacity; and
- Tier 4 - \$ 3,500 less than 50,000 daily barrel capacity.

These proposed Unified Program surcharge amounts were publicly noticed in the California Regulatory Notice Register on March 24, 2017, initiating a 30-day comment period (https://www.oal.ca.gov/files/2017/03/12z-2017_new.pdf). Following the 30-day comment period, CalEPA will review and consider all comments received, making changes as deemed necessary. After the consideration of comments, CalEPA will publish a final notice in the California Regulatory Notice Register, upon which the proposed Unified Program surcharge amounts will become effective immediately.

Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) will be responsible for assessing and collecting the final Oversight, Underground Storage Tank, and Refinery Safety surcharges in fiscal year 2017/2018.

The table below depicts the amount of each Unified Program surcharge.

2017/2018 UNIFIED PROGRAM SURCHARGE				
Surcharge	Applicable To	Current	Change	New
Oversight	each regulated business	\$35	Increase of \$14per each business	\$49
Underground Storage Tank	each tank	\$15	Increase of \$5per each tank	\$20
California Accidental Release Prevention Program	each stationary source	\$270	No Change	
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act	each tank facility	\$26	No Change	
Refinery Safety	each refinery facility	N/A	Tier 1 - \$45,000, Tier 2 - \$27,500, Tier 3 - \$13,750, Tier 4 - \$ 3,500	

For questions regarding the proposed changes to the Unified Program surcharges, please contact John Paine, Unified Program Manager, at (916) 327-5092 or John.Paine@calepa.ca.gov.



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection

UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER - MAY 2017

IN THIS ISSUE:

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency
Unified Program Surcharges for Fiscal Year 2017-2018
Violation Library Update
CERS Central Gets an Upgrade, coming soon
Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan Template- REVISED
Tips and Tricks

OSFM- Office of the State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE
Tanks in Underground Areas

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board
Notice of Amended Requirements for Unified Program Facility Permits to Operate
Underground Storage Tanks Effective January 1, 2017
Underground Storage Tank Program Data Mining in the California Environmental
Reporting System (CERS)
Abandoned Underground Storage Tank Initiative and UPA Reporting Requirements
March 2017 Quarterly CERS UST Status Report

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency

Unified Program Surcharges for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Section 25404.5, the Secretary is required to annually determine the Unified Program surcharge to cover the necessary and reasonable costs of the state agencies in carrying out their responsibilities under the Unified Program. After review and evaluation, the Secretary has determined that the Oversight surcharge is proposed to increase by \$14 per business, from \$35 to \$49, and the Underground Storage Tank surcharge is proposed to increase by \$5 per tank, from \$15 to \$20. A Title 27 rulemaking is currently proposed to incorporate a new Refinery Safety surcharge, which will be assessed upon the State's petroleum refineries to cover the necessary and reasonable costs associated with the implementation of the Interagency Refinery Task Force activities incurred by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).

On March 24, 2017, the Unified Program publicly noticed the proposed surcharge amounts in the California Regulatory Notice Register, initiating a 30-day comment period (https://www.oal.ca.gov/files/2017/03/12z-2017_new.pdf). CalEPA is now reviewing and considering all comments received, and will make changes as deemed necessary. After the consideration of comments, CalEPA will publish a final notice in the California Regulatory Notice Register, upon which the proposed Unified Program surcharge amounts will become effective.

Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) will be responsible for assessing and collecting the final Oversight, Underground Storage Tank, and Refinery Safety surcharges in their normal billing processes.

The table below depicts the amount of each Unified Program surcharge.

2017/2018 UNIFIED PROGRAM SURCHARGE FEE				
Surcharge Portion	Applicable To	Current Rate	Change	New Rate
Oversight	each facility	\$35.00	\$14.00 per each facility	\$49.00
Underground Storage Tank	each tank	\$15.00	\$5.00 per each tank	\$20.00
California Accidental Release Prevention Program	each stationary source	\$270.00	No Change	
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act	each tank facility	\$26.00	No Change	
Refinery Safety	each refinery facility	N/A	Tier 1 - \$45,000: Equal to or greater than 200,000 daily barrel capacity Tier 2 - \$27,500: 100,000 to 199,999 daily barrel capacity; Tier 3 - \$13,750: 50,000 to 99,999 daily barrel capacity; and Tier 4 - \$ 3,500: less than 50,000 daily barrel capacity.	

For questions regarding the proposed changes to the Unified Program surcharges, please contact John Paine, Unified Program Manager, at (916) 327-5092 or John.Paine@calepa.ca.gov.

Violation Library Update

CalEPA anticipates that the 2017 revisions to the Violation Library contained within CERS Central will be approved, finalized and distributed by June. The proposed revisions consist of substantial changes only, such as revision of code and reference citations, clarification of violation descriptions, and the addition of new violations.

CalEPA estimates that the approved revisions will be available and effective in CERS early September.

CERS Central Gets an Upgrade, coming soon

The CERS Technical Support Unit continues to work towards the development of a new look for CERS Central webpages. The new look and feel of the CERS Central redesign will mirror the current website design standards used by the majority of state departments, set forth by the California Department of Technology. The Unified Program website has already been updated with the revised state department template: <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/CUPA>. While most of the content in CERS Central will remain the same, including the CERS Central URL, the location of many commonly used links and the organization of frequently accessed documents will likely be changed. New information will also be available, such as the revised CERS 3.0 Enhancement schedule as well as CERS Release Plans, which detail the application changes made within CERS Central, the business portal and the regulator portal. CalEPA anticipates the new CERS Central webpages will be available to users in late summer of 2017. For questions or additional help, please contact CERS@calepa.ca.gov.

Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan Template- REVISED

In response to concerns raised by Unified Program Agency (UPA) representatives, the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template has been revised to also satisfy the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) employee training requirements specified in Health and Safety Code (HSC)

§25505(a)(4). Use of the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template is optional, at the discretion of the local regulating Unified Program Agency. Use of the template it is not mandatory.

A regulated business should verify with the local UPA that the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template will suffice for meeting the HMBP requirements of HSC §25505(a)(3) and (4), as well as California Code of Regulations, title 22, §66262.34(a)(4), as intended.

The Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template may not be appropriate for all businesses and facilities, and may only satisfy the employee training plan requirement for regulated facilities such as those with limited quantities or certain types of hazardous materials. The revised Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template and instructions for completing the template are available at: <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/cupa/bulletins/> and can also be accessed through CERS at <http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/business/templatesforms/>.

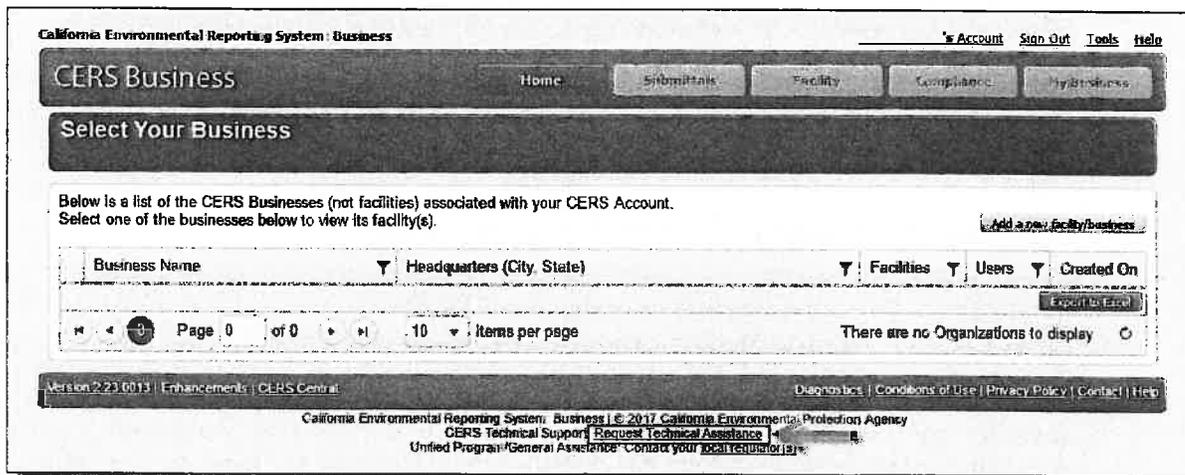
For questions regarding the use of the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template, please contact John Paine, Unified Program Manager, at john.paine@calepa.ca.gov or (916) 327-5092.

Tips and Tricks

CERS Tips and Tricks includes helpful explanations and resolutions regarding current issues recently received by the CERS Technical Support Team. If you have questions or concerns please email the CERS Technical Support Team at cers@calepa.ca.gov.

How to Request CERS Technical Assistance or Report or Technical Issue

Once signed into CERS, a user can request technical assistance or report a technical issue to CERS Technical Support by selecting the "Request Technical Assistance" link located at the bottom of the user's home account page.



Be sure the "Phone Number" and "Issue Description" fields are completed, and select the "Submit" button.

Technical Support Request

Most questions about how to use CERS for your facility reporting should be directed to your CUPA. Your CUPA's contact information is available from the "Tools" menu at the top of the page.

If you are having technical problems accessing CERS or receiving errors while using CERS, please complete the form below. It may take 1-2 business days for CERS Technical Support staff to make an initial response to your issue, and possibly longer during January-March.

Technical Support Ticket Information:

Provide as much detail as possible about the technical problem you are having, including pertinent information such as CERS ID, Regulator Name, Submittal Element, Business Name, etc.

Your Name: Catherine Rabito Your Email Address: catherine.rabito@calepa.ca.gov Your Username: CRABIT01

Current City: https://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Training/Business/1250

Current CUPA ID: 10159678

Your Recipient Information:

Facility ID or Name:

Phone Number (optional, if you would like to be called back): 1000-000-0000

Issue Description (be specific please):

Receive detailed information about your issue and **NOT** have to enter it in yourself. Tech Support will get the detailed information that they need to work on your issue and will follow up in email.

Business and Regulator Portal

CERS Technical Support will send an email confirmation, which will include tracking information specific to the request. Once a member of CERS Technical Support has reviewed, tested and diagnosed the request for technical assistance or reported technical issue, a follow up email will be sent by CERS Technical Support to the requestor so that the request can be resolved and closed.

Account ID: 1079880 Username: CProhRes35 Email : catherine.prohres@caloesa.ca.gov Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0 Portal: CERS Business Environment: Training Page Url: https://caloesa.ca.gov/Training/Business/11263 Help Center Ticket Code: JVASHDI
***** Additional Content Information (if available) ***** CERSID: 10156678 Facility: Cookie Company Organization ID: 11263 Organization Name/Headquarters: Cookie Company (Newcastle, CA)
Phone (if provided, expects a callback): 918-445-8612 Comments Provided By User: this is a test for the next 60 seconds we will testing
This is an automated email sent from the CERS System. Please DO NOT REPLY.
California Environmental Reporting System www.caloesa.ca.gov/ Contact: CERS Technical Assistance (caloesa.cers@caloesa.ca.gov)

OSFM- Office of the State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE

Tanks in Underground Areas

Proposed regulations for tanks in underground areas were incorporated into the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 24 rulemaking (California Building Standards Code) and submitted to the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) at the end of December 2016. The express terms and initial statement of reasons may be viewed online at:
http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codedevelopment/codedevelopment_2016-CBSC_InterveningCodeAdoptionCycle
Refer to Part 9 California Fire Code.

For a timeline of this rulemaking process, visit the CBSC website at:
<http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Rulemaking/adoptcycle/2016InterveningCodeAdoptionCycle.aspx>.

The 45-day public comment period for the building, fire and other codes began on April 28, 2017 and will end on June 12, 2017. The proposed regulations are expected to become effective July 1, 2018. OSFM anticipates that the full definition of a tank in an underground area as described in Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67 will also become effective July 1, 2018.

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board

Notice of Amended Requirements for Unified Program Facility Permits to Operate Underground Storage Tanks Effective January 1, 2017

On April 9, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) issued a notice through the Lyris electronic mailing list regarding amendments to the California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 20, chapter 16 (UST Regulations). The amendments, which became effective January 1, 2017, modify the requirements for the contents and maintaining of permits to operate underground storage tanks (USTs). For identification and tracking purposes, the regulations specifying the required permit information has been amended to require the inclusion of the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) identification number. UST operating permits issued or renewed on and after January 1, 2017 must contain the CERS identification number. In addition, the amended regulations clarify that the facility does not need to retain a paper copy of the permit if an electronic copy of the permit is readily accessible at the facility. UST owners and operators that can produce a copy of the UST operating permit onsite, in either electronic or paper form, meet the requirement that the UST operating permit be readily accessible at the facility. In Unified Program Agency (UPA) jurisdictions where a local ordinance or code for maintaining the UST operating permit is more stringent, such as requiring the posting of the permit, the local ordinance or code supersedes the UST Regulations. A copy of the notice can be found at:
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/docs/amend_permit_cond_04_07_2017.pdf

If you have questions regarding these amendments, please contact Mr. Sean Farrow at sean.farrow@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 324-7439, or Ms. Lisa Jensen at lisa.jensen@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 319-0742.

Underground Storage Tank Program Data Mining in the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS)

Data mining CERS is one tool Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) have at their disposal to look for inaccurate or incomplete UST submittals as well as information on inspections and violations. State Water Board provides assistance understanding the tools and techniques for effective CERS data mining with Advanced CERS Review workshops. State Water Board provided three statewide webinars in 2016 with a CERS data mining overview as part of the State Water Board Assessment of the UST program element of the CalEPA Unified Program evaluation.

In addition, State Water Board has provided more than fifteen (15) focused training events for CUPAs on Advanced CERS Use. The focused trainings included downloading the CUPA's own CERS reports to mine the CUPA's data identifying existing issues, the tools used to quickly identify problem areas, and discussion of the types of queries which may be used during State Water Board data mining. For more information, please contact Ms. Lisa Jensen at lisa.jensen@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 319-0742.

Abandoned Underground Storage Tank Initiative and UPA Reporting Requirements

The State Water Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) closed out the Abandoned Underground Storage Tank Initiative in November 2016. The Initiative, in collaboration with the UPAs, prevented contamination at out-of-compliance abandoned UST sites throughout California.

UPAs reported 327 sites during the course of the Initiative. Through collective action, compliance was achieved at 208 of the sites. Additional accomplishments include:

- 212 USTs properly removed or closed at 91 sites
- 142 USTs gauged for product at 48 sites
- 45 USTs pumped and sealed at 16 sites

The responsibility for addressing out-of-compliance abandoned UST sites continues to lie with the UPAs. In a letter dated April 27, 2017 addressed to the UPAs, the State Water Board provided guidance outlining the expectations and requirements for existing and future abandoned USTs. The letter from the State Water Board to the UPAs, the abandoned UST closeout summary report, and additional resources for addressing abandoned USTs can be found on the Abandoned Underground Storage Tanks Initiative webpage: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/abandoned_storage.shtml. Updated abandoned UST reporting information can also be found in CERS FAQs: <http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/help-faq's>.

For more information, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 319-9128.

March 2017 Quarterly CERS UST Status Report

The March 2017 Quarterly UST Status Report was submitted to the U.S. EPA on April 17, 2017. The report outlines the status, by UPA, of the effort to enter UST related business and compliance, monitoring and enforcement data into CERS. The report details continued progress by many UPAs and can be accessed at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/adm_notices/updates/index.shtml.

For more information, please contact Mr. Dan Firth at Daniel.firth@calepa.ca.gov or (916) 445-5049.



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection

UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER - JUNE 2017

IN THIS ISSUE:

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency

**Welcome Greg Vlasek, Assistant Secretary for Local Program Coordination and
Emergency Response**

Unified Program Surcharges for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

Violation Library Update

CERS Central Gets an Upgrade, coming soon

Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan Template- REVISED

Tips and Tricks

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board

The Government Owned Tanks Initiative

Petroleum Equipment Institute, UST Installation Guide

UST Monthly Update Subject Index

CalEPA- California Environmental Protection Agency

Welcome Greg Vlasek, Assistant Secretary for Local Program Coordination and Emergency Response

Greg Vlasek was appointed as the Assistant Secretary for Local Program Coordination and Emergency Response in June 2017. He has worked in government service for ten years, first with the California Air Resources Board's Office of Legislative Affairs, then as Chief of the Office of Emergency Response in the Board's Monitoring and Laboratory Division. Greg's broad-based industry and government background is well-suited to his responsibilities.

Greg is responsible for the state's Unified Program (<https://www.calepa.ca.gov/cupa/>) that establishes standards for hazardous materials, hazardous waste, underground storage tank and accidental release management and oversees the 81 delegated local government agencies that enforce those standards. He is also responsible for coordinating CalEPA's response to statewide emergencies.

Unified Program Surcharges for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

The revised Unified Program surcharge amounts for Oversight and the Underground Storage Tank Program are now considered final and were published on page 848 in the California Regulatory Notice Register on June 2, 2017 (<https://oal.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2017/06/22z-2017.pdf>).

Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) may begin collecting the revised Unified Program Oversight and Underground Storage Tank Program surcharge amounts for fiscal year 2017-2018, beginning July 1, 2017.

A Title 27 rulemaking is currently proposed to incorporate a new Refinery Safety surcharge, which will be assessed upon the State's petroleum refineries to cover the necessary and reasonable costs associated with the implementation of the Interagency Refinery Task Force activities incurred by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). The proposed Title 27 rulemaking must be adopted to incorporate the new Refinery Safety surcharge before CUPAs can begin collecting it. CalEPA anticipates the proposed Title 27 rulemaking will be adopted and effective January 2018.

The table below depicts the amount of each Unified Program surcharge for fiscal year 2017-2018.

2017/2018 UNIFIED PROGRAM SURCHARGE FEE				
Surcharge Portion	Applicable To	Current Surcharge	Change	New Rate
Oversight	each facility	\$35.00	\$14.00 per each facility	\$49.00
Underground Storage Tank	each tank	\$15.00	\$5.00 per each tank	\$20.00
California Accidental Release Prevention Program	each stationary source	\$270.00	No Change	
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act	each tank facility	\$26.00	No Change	
Refinery Safety- <i>PROPOSED</i>	each refinery facility	N/A	Tier 1 - \$45,000: ≥ 200,000 daily barrel capacity Tier 2 - \$27,500: 100,000 to 199,999 daily barrel capacity; Tier 3 - \$13,750: 50,000 to 99,999 daily barrel capacity; Tier 4 - \$ 3,500: < 50,000 daily barrel capacity.	

For questions regarding the Unified Program surcharges, please contact John Paine, Unified Program Manager, at (916) 327-5092 or John.Paine@calepa.ca.gov.

Violation Library Update

CalEPA anticipates that the 2017 revisions to the Violation Library contained within CERS Central will be approved, finalized and distributed by July 2017. The proposed revisions consist of substantial changes, such as revision of code and reference citations, clarification of violation descriptions, and the addition of new violations.

CalEPA estimates that the approved revisions will be available and effective in the California Environmental Reporting System early September 2017.

CERS Central Gets an Upgrade, coming soon

The CERS Technical Support Unit continues to work towards the development of a new look for CERS Central webpages. The new look and feel of the CERS Central redesign will mirror the current website design standards used by the majority of state departments, set forth by the California Department of Technology. The Unified Program website has already been updated with the revised state department template: <https://www.calepa.ca.gov/cupa/>. While most of the content in CERS Central will remain the same, including the CERS Central URL, the location of many commonly used links and the organization of frequently accessed documents will likely be changed. New information will also be available, such as the revised CERS 3.0 Enhancement schedule as well as CERS Release Plans, which detail the application changes made within CERS Central, the business portal and the regulator portal. CalEPA anticipates the new CERS Central webpages will be available to users in late summer of 2017. For questions or additional help, please contact CERS@calepa.ca.gov.

Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan Template- REVISED

In response to concerns raised by Unified Program Agency (UPA) representatives, the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template has been revised to also satisfy the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) employee training requirements specified in Health and Safety Code (HSC) §25505(a)(4). Use of the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template is optional, at the discretion of the local regulating Unified Program Agency. Use of the template it is not mandatory.

A regulated business should verify with the local UPA that the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template will suffice for meeting the HMBP requirements of HSC §25505(a)(3) and (4), as well as California Code of Regulations, title 22, §66262.34(a)(4), as intended.

The Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template may not be appropriate for all businesses and facilities, and may only satisfy the employee training plan requirement for regulated facilities such as those with limited quantities or certain types of hazardous materials. The revised Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template and instructions for completing the template are available at: <https://www.calepa.ca.gov/cupa/publications/>.

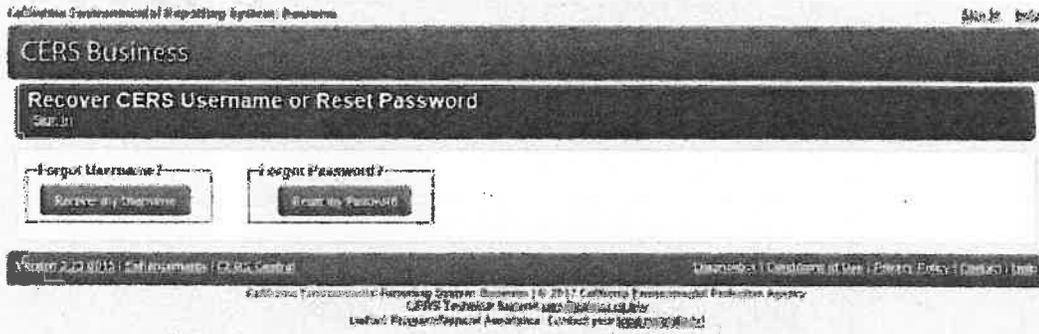
For questions regarding the use of the Consolidated Emergency Contingency Plan template, please contact John Paine, Unified Program Manager, at john.paine@calepa.ca.gov or (916) 327-5092.

Tips and Tricks

CERS Tips and Tricks includes helpful explanations and resolutions regarding current issues recently received by the CERS Technical Support Team. If you have questions or concerns please email the CERS Technical Support Team at cers@calepa.ca.gov.

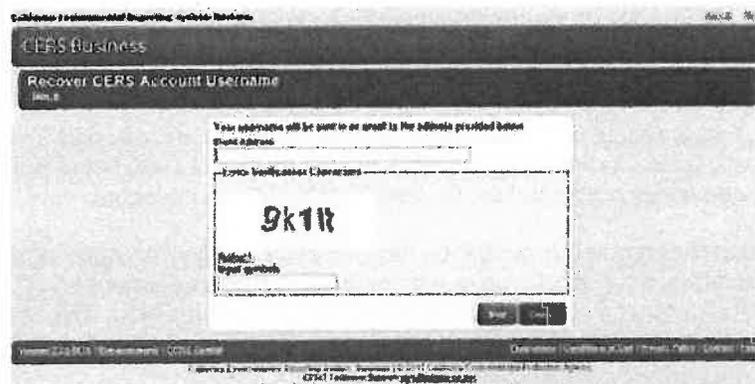
I've forgotten my User Name and/or Password! How do I reset the information?

From CERS Central (<http://cers.calepa.ca.gov>), select the **"Business Portal Sign In"** link. On the CERS Business Portal Sign In page, click the **"Forgot your Username or Password?"** link to be directed to this page:

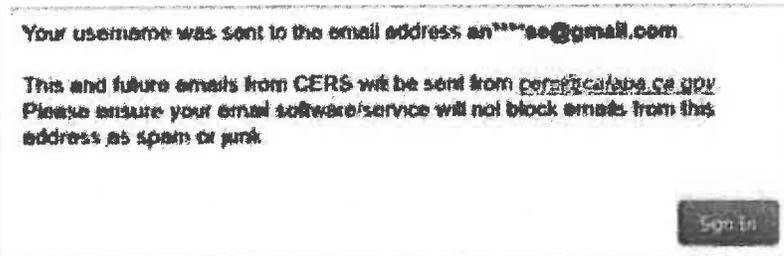


<p><u>If you've forgotten your Username:</u></p>	<p>You must know the <u>email address</u> associated with your CERS account to continue.</p> <p>Click the "Recover my Username" button</p> 
---	--

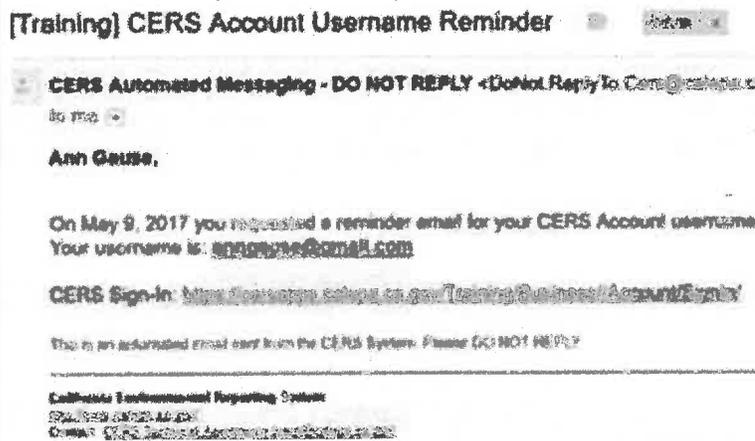
Enter the email address associated with your CERS account.
Enter the Verification Characters provided.



Below is an example of the confirmation that CERS will send your user name to the email provided:

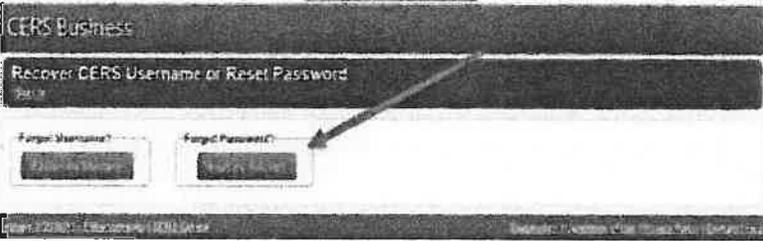
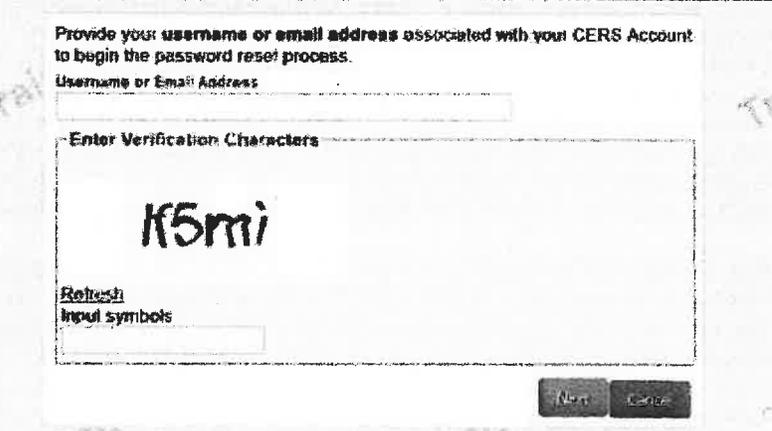
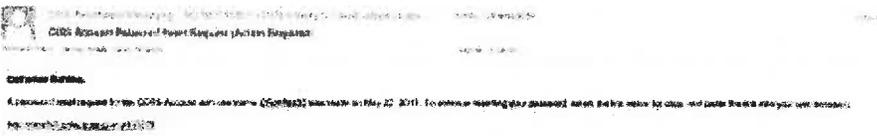


Below is an example of the email you will receive containing your user name:



If you do not receive an email from CERS containing your Username within 15 minutes of your request, remember to check your email spam folder. If you still have not received the email from CERS, please send an email to: cers@calepa.ca.gov. Be sure to include in your email that you never received your username from CERS as requested.

CERS Tech Support will be able to provide you with your Username.

<p><u>If you've forgotten your Password:</u></p>	<p>You must know the <u>Username</u> or <u>email address</u> associated with your CERS account to continue.</p> <p>Click the "Reset my Password" button</p> 
	<p>Enter the Username or email address associated with your CERS account. Enter the Verification Characters provided.</p> 
	<p>Below is an example of the confirmation that CERS will send your user name to the email provided:</p> <p>An email will be sent to ca*****01@gmail.com with instructions to reset your password.</p> <p>This and future emails from CERS will be sent from cers@calepa.ca.gov. Please ensure your email software/service will not block emails from this address as spam or junk.</p>
	<p>Below is an example of the email you will receive containing a link to reset your CERS password:</p>  <p>"A password reset request for the CERS Account with username _____ was made on May 22, 2017. To continue resetting your password, select the link below (or copy and paste the link into your web browser). Link Provided: http://cerslink.calepa.ca.gov/-----</p>

	<p>If you do not receive an email from CERS containing a link to reset your password within 15 minutes of your request, remember to check your email spam folder. If you still have not received the email from CERS, please send an email to: cers@calepa.ca.gov. Be sure to include in your email that you never received a link to reset your password from CERS as requested.</p> <p>CERS Tech Support will be able to provide you with a link to reset your password.</p>
NOTE:	<p>The same steps can be taken from CERS Central (http://cers.calepa.ca.gov) for Regulator Users through the "Regulator Portal Sign In."</p>

State Water Board- State Water Resources Control Board

The Government Owned Tanks Initiative

The State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board's) Office of Enforcement conducts the Government Owned and/or Operated Tanks (GOT) Initiative in collaboration with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of the GOT Initiative is to gain compliance with state and federal laws and regulations at underground storage tank (UST) facilities owned and/or operated by government agencies. GOT personnel perform file reviews and site inspections, and will take enforcement actions when appropriate. The GOT Initiative commenced January 2010, and since then, 473 facilities have been inspected in 60 Unified Program Agency (UPA) jurisdictions. To date, 99 percent of facilities with violations either were brought back into compliance or are in the process of coming back into compliance within the specified compliance deadline.

Where possible, facility files are obtained for the previous five years by electronic retrieval from the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) and electronic file submittals from the UPA. Once GOT files are reviewed, specific facilities are selected for State Water Board inspections. GOT facilities recommended by the UPA are given priority for inspection. The UPA is copied on all communications between the State Water Board and the facility owner and/or operator and the UPAs are encouraged to attend the State Water Board inspections. GOT activities are an initiative that was derived from the Energy Policy Act of 2005, not part of the Certified Unified Program Agency evaluation process.

Information about the State Water Board's Office of Enforcement UST Enforcement Unit, including correspondence between the State Water Board and GOT facilities inspected, can be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/tanks.shtml

If you have questions about the GOT Initiative, please contact the UST Enforcement Unit Supervisor, Amantha Henkel at amantha.henkel@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5551.

Petroleum Equipment Institute, UST Installation Guide

The Petroleum Equipment Institute (PEI) has released the *RP100: Recommended Practices for Installation of Underground liquid Storage Systems (2017 edition)*. This edition updates installation methods and procedures, which meet the new federal UST regulations. PEI is an industry leader in establishing construction, maintenance, testing and engineering practices for UST systems. The Table of Contents for *RP100* can be found here:

https://www.pei.org/sites/default/files/PDF/final_rp100_2017_041217_toc.pdf

UST Monthly Update Subject Index

The State Water Board has created a searchable index containing subjects discussed in previous UST Program Updates. The index provides links to the associated UST Monthly Update and the staff contact person. The index can be found on our web page at:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/cupa/updates/docs/Subject_Index.slsx

For more information, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 319-9128.

Agenda Item IX

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT

Is Recycling Broken?

To survive and prosper, local recycling efforts are forging ways to update, upgrade and educate.

BY ELIZABETH DAIGNEAU | JUNE 2017



Shutterstock

In 2014, six months after the residents of Lowell, Mass., received new 96-gallon recycling carts, Gunther Wellenstein got a “nastygram.” The letter to the city’s recycling coordinator came from the recycling contractor, Waste Management. It let Wellenstein know that contaminated -- that is, unrecyclable -- items were making their way into the carts.

Wellenstein was incredulous. He got in his car and drove around, stopping every now and then to get out, lift the lid of a recycling cart and inspect what was in it. “Lo and behold,” he says, “there was quite a bit of stuff that I guess people *hoped* could be recycled.”

What he found ranged from the mundane -- plastic forks, metal coat hangers, trash bags and even food waste -- to the outrageous -- diapers, syringes, appliances, bowling balls, doggie beds. He even found a cart full of leaves. “It was like people were saying, ‘Well, my trash can is full, but I’ve got room over here in the recycling cart.’”

Understandably, Waste Management wanted Wellenstein to address the problem. The syringes, bowling balls and other unrecyclable items were causing havoc at its recycling facility. A metal pry bar, for instance, got stuck on one of the conveyor belts and split it length-wise, shutting the building down for two days and costing the company upwards of \$50,000. But the mundane things were also costly. “The first thing that comes off the line at the facility by hand is plastic bags, regardless of what’s in them,” says Wellenstein. “They automatically get thrown into the trash, and we get charged [for Waste Management] to process it and take it to the incinerator.”

Those unanticipated costs are among the primary reasons Wellenstein tapped a state grant to reach out and educate Lowell residents about what can and cannot be recycled. Wellenstein also partnered with the Recycling Partnership, a nonprofit that works with governments to improve recycling programs, to audit two collection routes of 400 homes. Before Wellenstein and his staff fanned out to inspect carts on the routes, the city mailed multilingual postcards to those households that illustrated in full color which items were acceptable and which were not. For the day of the audit, the team was armed with “OOPS” cards. If the team found a cart with nonrecyclable items, they would tag it and it wouldn’t be emptied.

Before the outreach effort, the two routes had a contamination level of about 30 percent. After the effort, which spanned about 16 weeks, the level fell to 20 percent. “It’s still not ideal,” says Wellenstein, “but we could tell that in that zone of 400 households, we made a difference.” Most of the time, Wellenstein reports, it only took one tag for folks to be more careful about what they recycled. Only a fraction of them needed a second or third notification.

Lowell is far from alone in running education campaigns to decrease recycling contamination. For example, last year, Elgin, Ill., and Waste Management wrapped up a “Recycle Often, Recycle Right” campaign to instill key consumer behaviors: Recycle all empty bottles, cans, paper and cardboard; keep food, liquids and plastic bags out. Residents got a red tag on their recycling bins when they threw away nonrecyclables and green tags when they stopped doing it. While it varied by neighborhood, contamination dropped between 21 percent and 41 percent. A similar program was also run in communities in California and Colorado.

People on all sides of recycling agree that contamination is a major problem. “There is a lack of consistency with how communities educate about curbside recycling programs, leading to confusion and frustration regarding understanding what is recyclable and where and how to find program information,” wrote the authors of *The 2016 State of Curbside Report*, which was prepared by the Recycling Partnership for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). “Many communities do not provide easy-to-access and easy-to-understand recycling-related information.”

This frustration has led recyclers to begin openly questioning the viability of recycling programs nationwide. They argue that residents don’t know what they can and can’t recycle and that manufacturers are constantly changing the materials in

which they package their products, forcing costly upgrades to recycling facilities. They also note that there's no viable market for some recyclables, like glass, and that recycling contracts with cities don't reflect economic realities.



Lowell's Gunther Wellenstein talks with his team after tagging a cart with an "OOPS" card. (The Recycling Project)

These challenges have led to an essential question: Is recycling in our cities broken?

Nationwide, recycling rates have hovered around 35 percent for the last five years, according to the EPA. "That's a pretty low number," says Darby Hoover, senior resource specialist at the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). "I don't know if I would go so far as to say 'broken,' but there are some definite challenges to getting those numbers up."

One of those challenges arose as a result of cities trying to make recycling easier. Just a decade or two ago, residents sorted their recyclables for curbside pickup. But in order to increase household recycling rates, cities moved to "single-stream"

recycling: One bin for everything -- newspapers, glass, aluminum, tin, plastic and cardboard. Compliance is easier for residents and, since the city only needs one truck to pick up everything, it saves money. But the downside is that someone eventually does have to sort out the paper from the cardboard and the glass and cans from the plastic. It makes the process more expensive because now instead of just one household sorting it out, employees at a waste facility and big, costly machines do it. It also leads to more contamination and a decrease in the quality of the materials recovered. That, in turn, matters to the people who buy bales of recycled material and turn it into new products.

Another challenge is that the materials manufacturers are using are becoming more complex. "We are creating packages that are hard to recycle," Hoover says.

Take a juice carton. Five years ago that carton was made of one kind of plastic or paper. Today, it's typically made with two or more types of plastic, an aluminum layer and a paper layer all fused together with adhesive. "It makes a great lightweight, non-breakable, often stable package," Hoover says, "but what it does on the recycling end is kind of stymie the recycling process." It's not only hard to separate out the different levels of packaging, but it's also expensive to get the machinery that does the separating. Even then, not every piece is recyclable.

These increasingly complex materials are costing waste companies millions of dollars. Richard Coupland, vice president of municipal sales for Republic Services, notes that five years ago, the largest fraction of what his company was selling was newsprint. Today, he says, "there's no supply and there's no demand for it, and yet we bought huge pieces of equipment to extract newspaper and are still paying for those."

Extraction aside, the value of recycled products has plummeted over the past five years. *USA Today* recently reported that the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality found that "the average market value of a ton of mixed recyclable material arriving at a recovery facility in the state dropped from just over \$180 in early 2011 to less than \$80 at the end of 2015." The fluctuating prices can be blamed, in part, on changing streams of materials. But another culprit has been the low price of oil, a key ingredient in the manufacture of plastics. As a result, plastic bottle manufacturers are finding that it's cheaper to produce new bottles rather than use reclaimed plastic.

All of these factors have come together to upend the market for post-consumer goods. The changing materials are forcing recyclers to make costly upgrades to the machinery in their facilities. Meanwhile, the fluctuating value of recyclables is eating into their profits. "That's the crux of the problem," says Coupland. "People don't appreciate how complicated the processing and changes in these material streams have become. There's this assumption that [the cities are] just going to give us their recycling for free and we're going to make money off of it."

That's why waste companies such as Republic Services and Waste Management want to change how they are paid. In some markets, they've restructured their contracts. In Houston, for example, the city and its contractor, Waste Management, moved to a fee-based model. "The processor wasn't going to rely on the commodity price to cover its risk anymore," says Harry Hayes, director of Houston's Solid Waste Management Department. "They wanted a processing fee to cover their costs."

It was a rude awakening for the city, says Hayes. It was the first time they ever had to pay for recycling. But it's a change that is likely coming to all municipalities. For now, several cities are raising household recycling fees to offset the reduced value of recovered commodities. In March, the city council in Ocala, Fla., approved a rate increase for its recycling program. The city's recycling processor, which sells off the scrap paper, plastic, aluminum and other materials it collects, has not been able to cover its costs to collect and process items. As a result, the city has had to back pay the company \$450,000 annually to make up the difference.

A restructured contract wasn't the only recycling surprise Houston got last year. Waste Management announced it would no longer pick up glass. Glass has always been problematic. In single-stream programs, it is virtually impossible to prevent it from breaking. It cracks apart when residents drop it in their bins or when it is thrown into the recycling truck or when it gets compacted or even when it gets dumped onto conveyor belts to be processed. Broken glass means that not as much gets recycled. What's more, the shards can contaminate other recyclables, such as paper.

For this reason, several communities have recently dropped glass from curbside recycling programs. In Houston, the announcement was met with anger from some residents. That public pressure resulted in a partnership with the largest glass recycler in North America, Strategic Materials Inc. The company, which had relied

on Houston's curbside recycling glass, was also upset by the decision to eliminate glass from the city's curbside bins. It was receiving about 1,000 tons a month of recycled glass from Waste Management, according to Curt Bucey, executive vice president of Strategic Materials. Without the curbside program, he figured that volume would shrink to 100 or 200 tons a month.

To solve their mutual problem, the city and the company will set up 10 drop-off boxes throughout Houston. The solution may not be ideal -- collection of glass has dropped off by 75 percent -- but it's a start, says Hayes.

While cities continue to come up with unique ways to keep recycling programs going, there's another player that could help streamline the process: producers of goods. Producer responsibility, as it's called, is a tool used in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in Canada. It essentially says that the manufacturer of a product should be involved in the process of disposing of it. In the U.S., the burden of paying for recycling falls on taxpayers, cities and processors because the government has largely not required manufacturers to take responsibility for the disposal or recovery of what they make and sell. There are some notable exceptions: Producers have responsibility for hard-to-recycle materials, such as electronics, batteries, carpets, paint and other hazardous materials. "What we haven't done," NRDC's Hoover says, "is try producer responsibility for those materials that are already collected in our municipal recycling system and shift that system so that it is financially and to some degree logistically managed by the producer."

In Ontario, Canada, for example, officials are testing out producer responsibility with medical equipment. Prescriptions for injections, for instance, come with a return package. Similarly, here in the U.S., 25 states and the District of Columbia have electronic recycling laws that, in some cases, require manufacturers to collect and recycle their products.



Hard-to-recycle plastic bags are automatically thrown out at recycling facilities. (David Kidd)

In place of producer responsibility, some states and cities have tried bans on certain types of hard-to-recycle material. California, for instance, does not allow groceries to distribute single-use plastic bags, and the state is expected to follow in San Francisco's steps and ban polystyrene, or Styrofoam, food containers. It's not that plastic bags can't be recycled. They simply require different processing equipment than many curbside recycling programs provide. And Styrofoam, made up mostly of air, isn't worth the cost of recycling. "Manufacturers are constantly determining what's going to end up in the landfill or not," Hoover says. "They should hold some of the financial responsibility and some of the oversight so it's not all landing in the city's or taxpayer's pocket."

But laws mandating cooperation are hard to pass in today's political climate. Arizona, Idaho and Missouri recently forbade localities from regulating the sale or use of plastic bags, including the imposition of any fees or taxes. That's why people on all

sides of the industry are stressing the need to step up efforts to educate the public about recycling. It's the best way, they argue, to reduce contamination rates, which in turn will reduce costs for the processor.

Indeed, education efforts are not only proliferating, but some states are also lending their localities a helping hand. Massachusetts, for instance, offers on its website a "Recycling IQ Kit," which provides a step-by-step guide for localities on how to improve recycling. As Gunther Wellenstein did in Lowell, local officials are advised to identify what the specific problems are or what the top five problem materials are in the city's recycling program, and to send out info cards to residents that break down what's recyclable and what's not. The city should follow up the mailer with a curbside audit in which feedback is provided to the homeowner either in person or by tagging bins. Finally and crucially, it should track and evaluate the results and report them to the state so it can build a database.

Public education can go even further. Hoover would like people to recognize that recycling, unlike garbage, has the potential to generate revenue for government even with all the challenges and changes underway. For one, recycling creates jobs compared to disposing of materials in landfills. "If we were able to get to a 75 percent recycling rate nationally," she says, "we would create something like 1.5 million jobs, reduce pollution and save energy -- all the environmental benefits we haven't even talked about."

As of 2016, according to the *Curbside Report*, there's a lot of work still to be done. Only 53 percent of the U.S. population has recycling automatically provided at their home. Of those who do, fewer than half are served by recycling carts, a collection mechanism long recognized as fundamental to maximizing collection opportunity and efficiency.

Hoover points to the effectiveness of a fully rounded program. In San Francisco, the recycling rate is closing in on 80 percent. The city has worked with the industry to deal with the current challenges. But it also has robust education programs, and everyone in the city -- especially multifamily buildings and businesses -- has easy access to recycling services. Materials that are difficult to recycle have been removed through bans and other programs. "Even with the existing challenges," Hoover says, "San Francisco shows it's possible to get to the point where you are doing way better than that national average of 35 percent."



[Elizabeth Daigneau](#) | managing editor

edaigneau@governing.com

Discuss

LATEST INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT HEADLINES

[Is Recycling Broken?](#) 7 hours ago

[Driverless Car Testing Gets the Right of Way in Colorado](#) 2 days ago

[As Trump Exits Climate Deal, States Form Alliance to Uphold It](#) 2 days ago

[Almost 100 Mayors Vow to Honor Paris Climate Deal](#) 2 days ago

[Pittsburgh Mayor: Trump Misrepresented Our City's Economy](#) 2 days ago

[How Minnesota Doubled Its Solar Capacity](#) 3 days ago

SPONSORED

[Appealing to the Heart of America's Infrastructure](#)

[MORE NEWS](#)

GET INFRASTRUCTURE NEWS DELIVERED TO YOUR INBOX

Email Address





Why optimistic recycling is a problem

Single-stream recycling may be convenient, but it has a few pitfalls. And what consumers don't know can hurt the recycling process.



ANGELA NELSON 
May 25, 2017, 1:05 p.m.



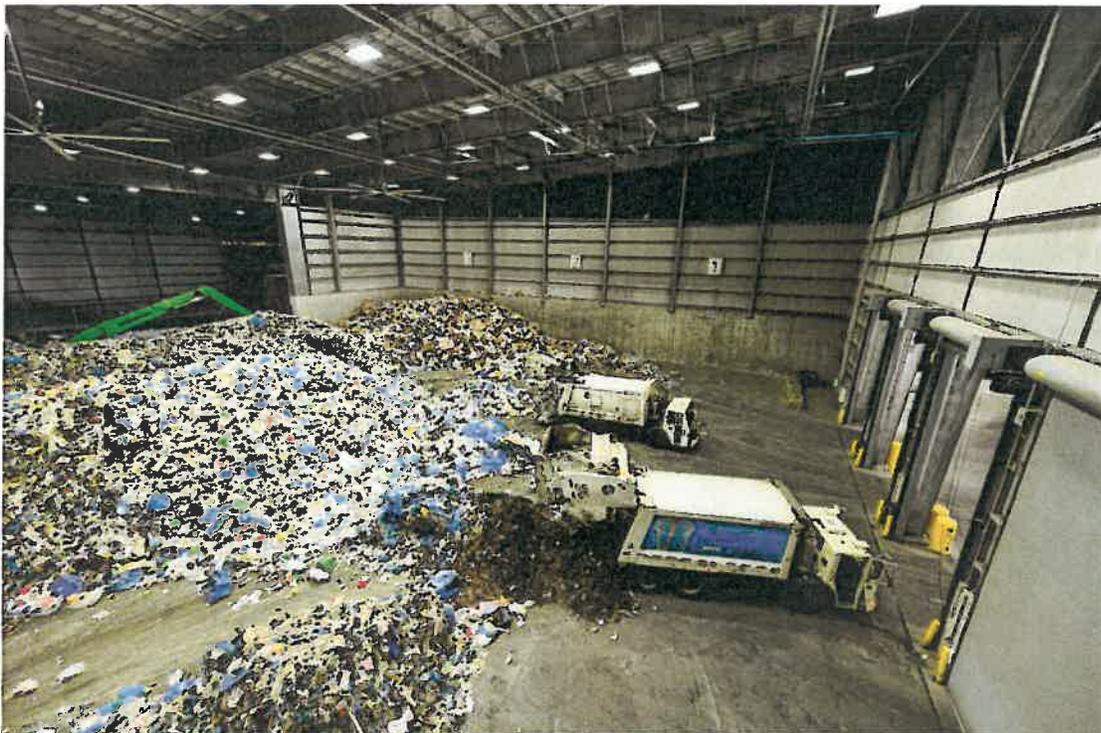
The items in your single-stream curbside recycling bin may be headed for the landfill despite your best efforts. (Photo: Gary Perkin/Shutterstock)

You think you're doing the right thing by recycling your plastic, glass, metal and paper. You dutifully wash out pet food cans and sauce jars before placing them in your recycling bin. But before you smugly pat yourself on the back for doing your part and creating less waste, you need to know that what happens at your house isn't the whole story — and it's what we don't know that can hurt the recycling process.

Single-stream recycling is convenient for consumers as it allows us to throw all our recyclables into one container without separating glass from plastic, and it has increased the rate of recycling participation within communities. A 2015 Canadian study that compared single-stream and multi-stream recycling systems in Ontario's 223 municipalities found that single-stream curbside recycling increased household participation by about 6 percent.

However, there are snags in the system — literally.

A contaminated process



When things that aren't recyclable go through a recycling facility, the system comes to a screeching halt. (Photo: Felix Lipov/Shutterstock)

Have you ever been unsure about whether something was recyclable and tossed it into the bin anyway? Maybe it was a wire hanger or a plastic grocery bag. Well, those particular items (and lots more) aren't recyclable through curbside recycling. When they get mixed in with the regular recycling and start moving through a waste management facility, they can tangle up the equipment, causing processing lines to stop and requiring someone to physically remove the object from the machine before it can be restarted.

A representative of one such facility recently told USA Today that "contamination" changes with the season:

Since it's spring, the facility is getting a lot of garden hoses. Around the holidays, they get broken strands of Christmas lights, another choking hazard for the sorting line. And all day every day there are plastic shopping bags (recyclable at a grocery store but not from a household), chunks of styrofoam, diapers, syringes, food-contaminated containers ... a nearly endless litany of things that residents throw into their curbside recycling carts figuring they are or ought to be recyclable.

It's a little-known secret that glass recyclables are a major contaminant. When they shatter and break, they make the entire load of recyclables unrecyclable. Susan Collins of the nonprofit Container Recycling Institute (CRI) explained to NPR that a quarter of single-stream recycling is hauled to the dump due to cross-contamination. So while consumers think that most, if not all, of what we put in our recycling bins stays out of landfills, that's not completely true; it may be heading there after all.

Paper can be a contaminant, too, according to Clean Water Action, an environmental advocacy group, which points out in a report published by CRI that contamination works both ways.

"Single stream materials are collected by trucks that compact the paper and containers. Paper comingled with containers becomes contaminated by broken glass; the metal, plastic, and glass are contaminated by paper," the group writes. And that's bad for multiple reasons. Aside from the recyclable material heading for the dump, "contamination poses expensive problems for the processors and end-users, including wear and tear on equipment and increased costs of disposal," the report continues. When paper gets mixed in with glass recyclables, the glass must go to "low-value uses," and the paper, which should be recycled, is sent to a disposal facility instead, according to Clean Water Action.

One such facility in Massachusetts — Strategic Materials, a processor of glass and plastic for bottle manufacturers — discards about 12 percent of single-stream material each year. As the NPR story says, there are machines designed to help with contaminants, such as a machine with air jets that blasts certain types of plastic containers off the conveyor belt, or another machine with a magnet belt that grabs steel items. But these (and other machines that can pick out broken glass) are extremely expensive.

Is multi-stream recycling better?



Studies have shown it's the larger collection bins associated with single-stream recycling and not convenience that have increased participation rates. (Photo: Rawpixel.com/Shutterstock)

The answer to that question depends on how you define recycling success. If you're measuring by amount of material recycled, then yes, it might be. But it's not without its limitations.

The aforementioned Canadian study of single-stream vs. multi-stream recycling systems busted a common myth about multi-stream recycling: It's not monumentally more expensive to municipalities than single-stream recycling. The study, which looked through 10 years of data, found that costs increased by just over \$5,000 for multi-stream recycling:

Municipalities who implement single-stream recycling face higher material management costs when compared to those who opt for multi-stream systems. This is contrary to our expectation that single-stream recycling is cheaper than multi-stream systems. While collection costs for single stream collection are lower when compared to multi-stream municipalities, this savings is offset by significantly higher processing costs (48.7 percent higher) and lower realized revenue from sale of recyclable material (9.6 percent lower).

Clean Water Action notes that studies have shown it's the larger collection bins of single-stream recycling and not the convenience of the concept that increased participation rates. So maybe we just need larger curbside multi-stream recycling bins?

Let's hope all the old small ones are recyclable...

[Profile](#) [Latest Stories](#)

Angela Nelson ( @bostonangela) is an exhausted mom of two young daughters and two old cats, and a Pulitzer Prize-winning digital editor with more than 15 years of experience delivering news and information to audiences worldwide.

1 Comment MNN

 Login

 Recommend 31  Share

Sort by Best

 Join the discussion...



Carter O'Brien • 3 days ago

I think the take home is that for recycling to work in today's packaging-crazy society companies that are going to be successful are the ones that invest in modern recycling equipment and don't skimp on staff working the sorting lines.

But perhaps an even more important message is that recycling companies that also own landfills have an economic conflict of interest. If you get paid more to landfill materials like glass than you do sorting and selling it, there's no incentive. Here's a write up of a visit I and one of my green team made to a Chicago-based single-stream recycling MRF, managed by a company that does not own landfills. They have a very, very different story about what can and can't be recycled, which I would summarize as "where's there a will, there's a way":

<https://www.fieldmuseum.org...>

  Reply • Share

 Subscribe  Add Disqus to your site [Add DisqusAdd](#)  Privacy

TRENDING ON MNN



11 things humans do that dogs hate



What gray hair says about your health



In praise of 'scruffy hospitality'



12 plants that repel unwanted insects



Cute 5-year-old helps judge settle a case



Man dies after going swimming with new tattoo

(<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics>)

PLASTICS RECYCLING UPDATE

A Resource Recycling Inc. publication

Analysis says regulations hurt California bottle redemption centers (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/02/analysis-says-regulations-hurt-california-bottle-redemption-centers/>)

Posted on May 2, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/02/analysis-says-regulations-hurt-california-bottle-redemption-centers/>)

by Colin Staub (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/author/colinstaub/>)

The Golden State's container redemption program differs from bottle bills in other states, and according to a new study, that fact might be hindering the system's effectiveness.

The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recently stated a convoluted system that is used to determine subsidies to redemption centers has contributed to the closing of more than 300 of those sites in the past 16 months. The centers are critical to recovering drink containers covered by the California Redemption Value (CRV) program.



The subsidy issue was one point noted in an analysis (<http://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3649>) from LAO that was released last month. It discussed the unintended consequences of the way the state program is set up. The review pointed to a few aspects peculiar to California's program and contrasted them with programs in nine other deposit states. LAO is a nonpartisan office that advises the legislature.

The CRV program adds a 5- or 10-cent surcharge on drink containers, with the amount depending on container size. The charge is refunded when the container is returned for recycling. Most returns are done through collection centers, also known as redemption or recycling centers.

The CRV program collects an immense number of containers. From July 2015 through June 2016 – the most recent 12-month period for which figures (<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Rates/BiannualRpt/default.htm>) are available – the state redeemed nearly 8.6 billion PET containers and 177 million HDPE containers, out of more than 18.7 billion beverage containers altogether.

Collection center closures

As of early April there were 1,692 collection centers (<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents/5c85%5c20172017%5c1873%5cBEVERAGE%20CONTAINER%20RECYCLING%20PROGRAM%20Information%20Item%201.pdf>) operating, down from 1,832 one year earlier. The CRV program establishes "convenience zones" that cover a half-mile around supermarkets with annual sales of more than \$2 million. If there is no collection center in these areas, the supermarket is responsible for redeeming covered containers or paying a daily fee to opt out.

The percentage of convenience zones unserved by a collection center statewide jumped from 14 percent to 25 percent from March 2016 to March 2017. That impacts businesses, which become legally obligated to redeem or pay the fee, and consumers, who have fewer options for redemption.

California collection centers are responsible for selling containers to processors, as opposed to other states in which beverage distributors fund that process. That means collection centers have to absorb the cost when scrap values fall. The LAO noted that often hits collection centers harder than it does distributors, which tend to be larger companies.

That's why collection centers located within convenience zones receive payments from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to offset the difference between scrap values and collection costs. This is similar to the handler fee paid to redemption centers in many other states, except for how the fee is set. Rather than an amount set by lawmakers, California's payments are based on the average cost to collection centers.

But the LAO pointed out the handler fee amount is only updated quarterly, which often fails to keep up with quickly fluctuating commodity prices. Other unexpected economic changes can take even longer to factor into the handler fee. For instance, the report cited a recent raise in the minimum wage and

Plastics Recycling

Search



(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc->)



(<http://www.plasticsrecycling.com/>)

The latest plastics recycling news

Where polyolefin markets are headed (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/03/polyc-markets-headed/>)

Virgin and recycled PP prices will likely remain above historical averages until additional prime PP capacity comes on-line in the next couple of years, a markets forecasting expert said.

Q&A: How plastic packaging recyclability plays into Walmart's plans (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/03/qa-plastic-packaging-recyclability-plays-walmarts-plans/>)

The world's largest retailer has identified packaging recyclability as a key component of Project Gigaton, its recently announced effort to reduce greenhouse gases in its supply chain.

Our top stories from April 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/03/top-stories-april-2017/>)

Two PET recycling articles and a high-stakes battle over carpet stewardship drew readers' clicks in April.

PetroChem Wire: Gap between prime and recycled HoPP narrows (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/02/petro-wire-gap-prime-recycled-hopp-narrows/>)

The gap between prime polypropylene and recycled material narrowed in April as prime prices fell and recycled held their own.

explained that "these increases will not fully be reflected in the handling fee amount for several years until data can be collected and incorporated in the next cost survey completed following those increases – likely in 2020."

Lacking flexibility

Finally, the LAO report took note of the operational flexibility redemption outlets enjoy in other states, compared with the relative rigidity of California's redemption center requirements. Along with simple requirements such as mandated hours of operation, California prohibits certain departures from standard bottle collection systems that have been implemented in other states. As examples, mobile collection programs, such as those in Hawaii and New York, are not allowed. Bulk collection, in which customers can drop off bags full of containers for redemption, is also limited.

"Removing requirements that are costly or not effective could make additional closures less likely," the report concluded. "If there is concern that eliminating some requirements might reduce consumer convenience, the Legislature could consider using pilot projects to collect data and monitor the effects of the change before implementing them statewide."



(<http://www.fimic.it/en>)

Posted in News (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/category/news/>), Top stories (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/category/top-stories/>) | Tagged California (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/tag/california/>), collection (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/tag/collection/>), container deposit (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/tag/container-deposit/>), legislation (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/tag/legislation/>)

Post navigation

← Previous (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/02/petrochem-wire-gap-prime-recycled-hopp-narrows/>)

Next → (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/03/top-stories-april-2017/>)

Subscribe today for free weekly updates

Name

First

Last

Email *

Choose from our free newsletter offerings below *

- Plastics Recycling Update (weekly)
- Plastics Recycling Update: Technology Edition (monthly)
- Resource Recycling (weekly)
- E-Scrap News (weekly)

Submit

In other news: May 2, 2017
(<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/05/02/news-may-2-2017/>)

One manufacturer that uses recycled plastics will acquire another, and Pennsylvania may be moving to prohibit plastic bag bans.

Equipment allows reclaimer to enter higher-end markets (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/04/28/equip-allows-reclaimer-enter-higher-end-markets/>)

When recycling processor Invena switched from a high-speed friction washer to an updated system relying on boilers and chemicals, something unexpected happened: Energy usage decreased by 20 percent.

Equipment spotlight: Separate black PS from black ABS (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/04/28/equip-spotlight-separate-black-ps-black-abs/>)

Electronics and appliances present an attractive source for reclaimed plastics, but technical challenges can often inhibit recovery. Many of the e-plastics are black, which can make separation by polymer difficult.

See more Plastics Recycling Update headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/category/news/>)



(<http://www.cpgrp.com>)



(<http://www.harrisequip.com/>)



(<http://www.machinexrecycling.com/>)



(<http://www.bulkhandlingsystems.com>)



(Van Dyk)

Budget and Policy Post

April 10, 2017

Lessons From Other States to Address California's Redemption Center Closures

Since January 1, 2016, over 300 “convenience zone” (CZ) recycling centers—those generally located within a half mile of supermarkets—have closed. (This represents about one-fifth of all recyclers.) CZ recycling centers are an important part of California's Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP). They provide a convenient location for consumers to recycle beverage containers and have their deposit—the California Redemption Value, or “CRV”—repaid. Our May 2016 web post, *Addressing California's Convenience Zone Recycling Center Closures* <<http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3466>> , identified market factors—specifically declining scrap values—and BCRP program payments that do not sufficiently cover recycler costs as the main causes of the closures. We also provided options that the Legislature could consider to help prevent additional closures. This post continues the examination of closures by reviewing programs in other states and identifying additional options to improve convenient recycling options in California.

Reduction in CZ Recycling Opportunities Has Multiple Consequences

Recycling Center Closures Affect Multiple Stakeholders. The closure of so many CZ recycling centers is problematic for multiple reasons:

- ***Reduces Consumer Convenience.*** Closures reduce consumers' ability to easily redeem their containers because there are fewer remaining redemption locations. Consequently, some consumers have to travel farther to return their containers and have their deposit returned. Moreover, some recyclers have reported that consumers have had to wait in longer lines due to more consumers going to the remaining centers.
- ***Increases Retailer Costs.*** Under the BCRP, when an area near a supermarket does not have a recycler, the retailer generally is required to either accept containers themselves or pay a fee of \$100 per day to the state. This is mainly to help ensure that there are convenient locations throughout the state to redeem containers. Following the recycler closures, most affected retailers have reported that they are taking containers back themselves, which imposes additional costs on them. However, resources for the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to enforce this provision are limited, and some stakeholders have expressed doubt that all of these stores are actually taking containers back.
- ***Fewer Containers Recycled.*** The state's overall recycling rate is projected to decline from 84 percent in 2014–15 (the year prior to many of the closures) to 82 percent in 2017–18. This decline equates to about half a billion containers that will not be recycled. While many factors can affect recycling rates, including some recent program changes, this decline could be in part due to the CZ recycler closures.

Other States Have Not Experienced Similar Reductions in Redemption Opportunities. Nine other states have beverage container recycling programs where consumers pay redeemable deposits like in California (Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont). Based on our conversations with recycling experts and officials in other states, recycling center closures have not occurred in other states on the same scale as in California despite similar recycling market conditions. For this reason, we explored the payment structure for recyclers in other states, as discussed below.

How California Compares to Other States

In our review of other state beverage container recycling programs, we identified a few key differences that likely affect California's CZ recyclers. First, beverage distributors typically play a more significant role in other states and are responsible for most of the cost of recycling. Second, recyclers are generally

provided a fixed payment instead of payments that fluctuate with recycling markets. Third, other programs typically allow more flexibility for recyclers and retailers resulting in different container collection systems.

Beverage Distributors Responsible for Container Recycling in Other States.

Under other beverage container recycling programs, beverage distributors are responsible for picking up collected containers from container redemption centers and retailers and ensuring that they are processed into reusable material. This means that distributors must cover these costs. Distributors receive greater revenue when processors are willing to pay more for this scrap material, and they receive less revenue when scrap values are low. Distributors can cover some of their net costs when they negotiate beverage and container contracts.

In contrast, California recyclers—including CZ recyclers—are responsible for selling the collected containers to processors. Recyclers receive “processing payments” from the state (partially offset by payments from distributors and manufacturers). These payments are intended to cover the difference between a container’s scrap value and the average cost of recycling it (including a reasonable rate of return) in order to insulate recyclers from low revenues when scrap values go down. In accordance with state law, CalRecycle sets the per-container payment rates quarterly based on a 12-month rolling average of scrap values. However, the scrap value of beverage containers can fluctuate significantly based on changing market prices within those time frames. Therefore, CalRecycle payment calculations do not always reflect the most recent market conditions, especially when there have been significant changes in scrap values within the last few months. As a result, for the past couple of years processing payments have not kept up with the significant decline in scrap values.

This payment structure has meant that California recyclers, which are heavily dependent on processing payments to stay profitable, have seen significant losses when scrap values declined significantly. In other states, these market changes impact distributors rather than recyclers since they are responsible for the redeemed containers. Distributors are often better suited to absorb these losses since recycling costs are relatively small compared to beverage sales, and distributors can pass at least some of their recycling costs on to beverage manufacturers.

In our April 2015 report, *An Analysis of the Beverage Container Recycling Program* <<http://www.lao.ca.gov/reports/2015/res/recycling/beverage-container-042915.pdf>> , we recommended that the Legislature consider implementing a market-based system to replace processing payments and make manufacturers and distributors responsible for the recycling of their material. Such a system would reduce recyclers' vulnerability to changes in the marketplace.

Alternatively, the Legislature could consider making other changes to recycler payments that would better protect recyclers from significant losses, such as changing how the processing payment formula is calculated so that it reflects more recent market changes.

Most Other States Provide a Fixed Handling Fee to Recyclers. Programs in other states typically require distributors to provide participating recyclers (such as redemption centers and retailers) with a fixed per-container payment to cover the costs of container collection and administration. These "handling fees" typically are set in statute and not automatically adjusted. While some other programs have done recycler cost surveys to determine the fee amount, many have not. Usually the fee amounts are a result of decisions by policy makers weighing the value of recycling against the additional cost to distributors. The fees range from 1 cent to 4 cents and are typically about 3 cents per redeemed container.

In California, only CZ recyclers receive handling fees, and these revenues are intended to cover the higher costs of operation that these recyclers typically face compared to traditional recyclers because of more expensive rent, greater costs to transport materials to processors, and less economies of scale due to lower volume of redeemed containers. Surveys are conducted regularly in order to determine statewide average cost per container for each CZ and traditional recyclers, and then the handling fee is set based on the difference between these costs. Currently, the fee is about 1 cent per redeemed container.

Since surveys only occur every couple of years, handling fees cannot always reflect current costs. For example, California's minimum wage increased in January 2017 and is scheduled to increase again in January 2018. Higher minimum wages can significantly increase CZ recyclers' costs, but these increases will not fully be reflected in the handling fee amount for several years until data can be collected and incorporated in the next cost survey completed following those increases—likely in 2020. Additionally, recycler closures could have the unintended effect of resulting in lower handling fee payments in the future. Since the handling fee is based on a statewide average, individual

recyclers whose average per-container operating costs are below the statewide average receive more in handling fees than their actual costs, and those with above average costs receive less. Since the higher cost recyclers do not receive enough in handling fees to cover their costs, they are more likely to close. In turn, the closure of relatively high cost recyclers can lower the average cost and, therefore, the handling fee amount when it is recalculated. This results in lower payments to recyclers, which could potentially cause more closures. Recyclers have indicated that they are concerned about the next survey—scheduled for release in 2018—and the potential effects of recent closures on the handling fee amounts.

The Legislature could consider making changes to California's handling fee structure in order to address this issue. For example, the Legislature could—like other states—set handling fees in statute rather than having them adjusted based on updated cost surveys. On the one hand, this would improve market stability and the recyclers would be better able to predict how much they would be paid. On the other hand, a fixed payment would be less likely to reflect actual costs and might be more likely to overpay or underpay most recyclers. We have also previously identified some other options to how handling fees are administered, such as tiering the handling fee amount according to recycler size in order to better insulate small recyclers that usually have higher per-container operating costs. In considering different handling fee options, the Legislature could require CalRecycle to pilot test payment structures in order to identify their effects on consumers and CZ recyclers.

Recyclers in Other States Have More Operating Flexibility. Like California, most other states have requirements to ensure consumers have opportunities to redeem containers. In many states, retailers collect the containers themselves. However, our understanding is that most other states do not have as many specific operating requirements for collection as is the case for California CZ recyclers. For example, California recyclers must meet certain requirements to qualify as CZ recyclers. They must be located within a certain radius of a supermarket (generally half a mile), be open at least 30 hours a week, and be open at least 5 hours per week outside of regular business hours. Additionally, in order to receive handling fees, CZ recyclers must generally be located within the supermarket parking lot and be the only recycler within that area.

The flexibility provided to recyclers in other states allows for a variety of collection methods that could not be adopted by CZ recyclers in California under existing rules. For example, one company operates a collection system in Maine

and New York that allows consumers to drop off bags of their containers into a secure chute at partnering supermarkets. Consumers have individual accounts that are credited after the company collects the containers. The credits can be cashed out, used for grocery purchases, or donated to charity. This system requires less space than a staffed collection site and can collect many more containers much faster than a reverse vending machine, which requires consumer to feed containers into the machine one by one. It also does not require an employee to staff the collection site. Another example in Hawaii and New York is mobile recycling collection. Under this system, a mobile trailer collects containers in different areas throughout the week or for a few hours at several locations throughout the day. This system can increase the number of sites where consumers can redeem containers since one recycler can serve multiple areas. As long as the recycler's location and hours are easily available, consumers can easily find them without them necessarily operating at the same supermarket site all the time.

Currently, these methods of collection are not allowed in California because of other requirements, but they could potentially increase recycling opportunities and lower recycler costs. The Legislature could consider eliminating some requirements in statute and allowing CalRecycle more flexibility to allow new collection methods. For example, in the past our office has recommended eliminating the requirement that recycling centers be located on supermarket parking lots in order to receive handling fees. The Legislature could also evaluate whether other requirements improve consumer convenience or drive up recyclers' costs. For example, the required hours of operation might not be necessary since recyclers are paid on a per-container basis and therefore already have an incentive to be open when they think they will be able to collect the most containers. Removing requirements that are costly or not effective could make additional closures less likely. If there is concern that eliminating some requirements might reduce consumer convenience, the Legislature could consider using pilot projects to collect data and monitor the effects of the change before implementing them statewide.

Single-bin recycling frustrates California's goal to divert trash from landfills

JAMES DUNN

NORTH BAY BUSINESS JOURNAL TECHNOLOGY EDITOR | March 29, 2017, 11:26AM



Recycling sounds like an ideal solution to reduce mountains of trash. Facing business and legal issues, local recycling efforts are also plagued by technical and market problems.

Trash typically contains nearly two-thirds of its weight in organic material that could be composted or glass, metal, plastic or paper that can be recycled. Nearly 25 years ago, California passed law to divert recyclable material out of garbage. Some of that effort worked, but recyclables separated by businesses and consumers into blue bins often contain trash that contaminates the good stuff, reducing its value in markets for used plastic, glass, metal and paper.

Sonoma County's trash volume dropped from 375,000 tons in 2007 to 263,000 tons in 2014, still nearly half a billion pounds. At that rate of more than 1,000 pounds per person per year, the 1.3 million people in Sonoma, Solano, Marin and Napa counties toss away more than 1.3 billion pounds of stuff a year.

The Ratto Group, owned by James Ratto, does trash pickup and recycling in Sonoma County with subsidiary companies that sprawl across the region under its North Bay Corporation: Redwood Empire Disposal in Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Recycling and Collection, Petaluma Refuse and Recycling, Rohnert Park Disposal, Windsor Refuse and Recycling, and Novato Disposal.

Marin Sanitary Service, operated by the Garbarino family, operates from headquarters in San Rafael. Napa Recycling and Waste and Napa County Recycling and Waste serve that county. Sister company Upper Valley Disposal and Recycling serves Yountville, St. Helena and Calistoga. Garaventa Enterprises serves Solano County.

An audit by R3 Consulting Group for the city of Santa Rosa presented last year alleged that Ratto's company did not meet minimum levels of a 45 percent diversion of recyclables, and operated trucks and a recycling facility that fell short of acceptable standards.

The city contract with Ratto expires at the end of 2017 and brought the company about \$27 million a year.

"The company's two material recovery facilities are approximately 15 years old, antiquated, and are not able to process the incoming recyclable materials to current industry standards," the R3 report said. "There is no effective means for metering the incoming materials," and "we observed numerous rats in the facility," far more than staff observed in comparable facilities.

One facility was ordered closed, and Ratto Group faces potential fines that could reach \$14 million.

The company's response challenged R3's report as "a misleading and incomplete picture" that ignored unfavorable recycling market forces.

"Since China's implementation of "Operation Green Fence in 2013," said Rick Downey, who resigned in July but was the company's general manager then, "SRRC and its affiliated companies, along with the entire U.S. recycling industry, have faced ... double-digit declines in exporting materials such as newsprint and glass.

“Lower market values for separated recycled material drove down revenue while at the same time, rising contamination increased processing costs and residual garbage volume. This was compounded by a prolonged port strike in Oakland, California, that brought material sales almost to a standstill.”

In January, Ratto Group, which has more than 400 employees, announced plans to sell its business to San Francisco-based Recology, an employee-owned company with roughly 3,000 employees. The proposed purchase price will be determined based on due diligence underway.

Meanwhile Ratto Group is trying to respond to the critical audit.

“We are in the process of rebuilding things” at one of the recycling centers, said Jim Salyers, governmental-relations manager for Ratto Group. He expects the facility to be significantly rebuilt by the end of summer.

Businesses and consumers don't separate recyclables properly, and “it has become more of a problem,” Salyers said, after the change to single-stream recycling from the former “stackable three bins,” he said. “People were used to separating the material more. At that time there wasn't much residual” trash that goes into landfills.

Though single-stream recycling started in the 1990s, only about 20 percent of cities used it by 2005. By 2010, nearly two-thirds of communities with recycling had adopted the single-stream process because it encourages more recycling yet relies on people and machines at material recovery facilities to sort whatever arrives. Single-stream recycling tends to break glass as it goes from bin to truck to forklift to conveyor belt. Then glass bits contaminate other recycled goods such as paper and plastic.

As single-stream recycling evolved, "people got more and more confused," Salyers said. "They would throw things in that weren't" recyclable. "We're trying to tell them what they can put in their blue cans."

If a material doesn't appear on the sticker affixed to the recycling bin, don't put it in, he said.

Plastic bags play a particularly sticky role in recycling. Sonoma County imposed a ban on plastic bags in 2014.

"They turn into litter," Salyers said. "When we're dumping them from the can to the truck, they catch the wind and blow away. Then they get into the truck and get contaminated with water or any number of things. They get stuff caught up in them."

Then in the facility, "plastic bags get wrapped around our machinery," Salyers said. "When we do maintenance, they get cleaned out and thrown away."

As an alternative to mixing plastic bags into the single stream, he cited a plastic-bag collection point at Lowe's Home Improvement that allows clean separation and baling of plastic bags.

"The whole plastics situation has changed drastically with oil prices," Salyers said. "When a barrel of oil was \$100, the industry wanted all the recycled plastic it could get. When oil went to \$30 a barrel (2015), it was cheaper to use petroleum than recycled plastic."

In recent days, oil traded just under \$50 a barrel.

"Garbage companies find markets" for recyclables, said Patrick Carter, executive director of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, responsible for composting, household hazardous waste and education about recycling. "That has been part of the difficulty here locally. The material has been more

contaminated than a lot of markets would like. They are having difficulty finding markets or getting less money for it.”

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, formed in 1992 to achieve waste diversion required by state law, is a joint-powers authority of Sonoma County and its nine incorporated cities.

“Everything that goes in the blue bin, from plastics, paper, cardboard, all the way up to metals and glass,” Carter said. U.S. markets exist for metal and glass, but for plastic and paper, “it’s typically overseas markets,” he said.

Markets especially for plastics have “definitely gone down. China implemented a policy where they wanted better material” after taking nearly anything in previous years. “That dropped the bottom out of some markets.”

Sorting facilities in Sonoma County don’t yet have the capability to extract trash from recycled plastics, he said. Ratto is “having to ship some of it out of the county” because one of its facilities was shut down, Carter said. “They don’t have the capacity to handle all of it right here.”

The Ratto Group indicated it would put \$5 million into the upgraded facility, Carter said. “I don’t know what level of cleanliness they’re expecting from that. Contamination has become a much bigger issue.”

Reeducating businesses and consumers about how to recycle properly takes years, he said. “When the economic downturn hit, a lot of people” tried to save money on their garbage bill by switching to smaller trash cans. “If they went down to the smallest trash can, they would be charged less. If they had overflow, some people were unfortunately dumping their garbage into the blue bin and the green bin,” he said, “contaminating those other streams.”

With compost, “if it’s not sorted out on the front end, at the compost facility it goes through a grinder then you have tiny pieces of plastic everywhere,

throughout the compost," he said. Organics decreased from 21.4 percent to 17.3 percent in Sonoma County's waste stream from 2007 to 2014, while plastics doubled from 7.4 percent to 14.8 percent.

Technology exists to speed up sorting of recyclables.

"There are optical sorters, compressed air that shoots out, technologies that increase the efficiency," Carter said, "but there are still going to be people involved in the sorting. Right now it's a very manual process. If they have to speed the conveyor really fast, they're going to miss stuff that's going to contaminate the finished sorted product. If there's a lot of garbage in there, they're going to get a lower value for it and have a harder time finding a market."

Other recycling companies in surrounding areas with cleaner output find an easier time locating markets for recyclables, Carter said.

"There are markets," he said. "If a third of it is garbage, that's a whole lot harder to find a home for than if it's less than 10 percent garbage. Manufacturing is happening. People are paying good money for that material. But it has got to be clean if you want top dollar for it."

James Dunn covers technology, biotech, law, the food industry, and banking and finance. Reach him at james.dunn@busjrnl.com or 707-521-4257

Sonoma County officials seek to resurrect regional green waste composting operation

J.D. MORRIS

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT | April 16, 2017, 4:01PM



The search for a new home for composting Sonoma County's green waste is moving forward as officials seek to finally end the costly practice of shipping green-bin material off to neighboring counties.

Within several years, the county may again have a single main facility — or several smaller ones — to process grass clippings, food scraps and other green waste, which has been sent by truck to other counties for the past year and a half since the former central site shut down amid a lawsuit over water pollution concerns.

It is not yet clear exactly what form a renewed regional compost operation — long a disputed county matter — would take. But the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency is advancing plans to bring in a private operator to handle the green waste from local cities, with a request for development proposals likely going out later this spring.

And the waste agency — which is on the cusp of securing a new lifeline from local governments — is looking to learn from its past troubles by shifting as much responsibility as possible onto the shoulders of the new private operator.

“Essentially, we’re just the customer at this point,” said Patrick Carter, the waste agency’s executive director. “We’re committing a flow of green waste to a private company on private land, where they assume all of the liabilities for making sure

that it is in compliance and operating correctly, in exchange for us committing our flow for 10-plus years. It's a different model."

Sonoma Compost Co. processed green waste at the county's central landfill west of Cotati from 1993 until October 2015, when its closure was triggered by a Clean Water Act lawsuit.

The county began sending green waste to sites in Ukiah, Napa, Novato and Vacaville for disposal, a practice that now costs more than \$4.7 million annually, according to Carter.

The county had planned to build a new \$55 million compost facility at the landfill, but those plans were scrapped last May due to a second lawsuit — filed by the same group of neighbors that brought the first suit — challenging the site's environmental review.

Now, nearly a year later, the waste agency is poised to request development proposals after an initial response from 16 interested companies last year.

To guide that process, the agency is holding a public workshop at its board meeting Wednesday at the Santa Rosa City Council chambers, and another one the following Thursday at the Santa Rosa Veterans Memorial building.

The compost discussions come as the waste agency, a 10-member joint powers authority originally formed in 1992, seeks an indefinite extension of its mandate before a February 2018 expiration date. The Board of Supervisors on Tuesday gave its approval, and eight of the county's nine cities have so far also consented. Only Santa Rosa remains, and the City Council is expected to take up the matter at its Tuesday meeting.

While some officials remain frustrated with the waste agency over the compost fallout, strong interest exists among county leaders in finding a local home for a regional green waste operation.

"I've heard loud and clear that people want composting back in the county," said Supervisor David Rabbitt, whose district includes the central landfill and former compost site.

"We shouldn't be out-hauling. That's just a needless expense. We have a county that's capable of producing compost in the county, we have enough material to justify building a facility ... so we need to get it done sooner rather than later."

Rabbitt was concerned about the prospect that the waste agency might want to put a compost operation on a site untenable to him or his constituents. But his worries were largely alleviated by the agency's new requirement that a unanimous vote of its board would be necessary to buy property.

Rabbitt said he wanted to see a new compost facility have a roof over it — and ideally walls, too — instead of the open-air format used previously by Sonoma Compost.

He also indicated support for the idea of spreading out multiple compost facilities in the county, possibly along the Highway 101 corridor.

Pam Davis, the former general manager of Sonoma Compost, agreed that a more decentralized composting system could be beneficial — if it works financially.

"Having multiple facilities where we can spread out and serve the local community and be more regional — have something in the east county, have something in the north county, something central or south county — makes a ton of sense," Davis said. "The issue becomes the economic efficiencies of that."

Carter said it was not a "foregone conclusion" that the county will end up with multiple regional compost sites instead of one. The process of seeking development proposals would help "figure that puzzle out," he said.

“There are benefits to both approaches. It’s just a matter of how the folks can make it work with the sites that they end up identifying,” Carter said.

You can reach Staff Writer J.D. Morris at 707-521-5337 or jd.morris@pressdemocrat.com. On Twitter @thejdmorris.

♻️ Recycle Search

([HTTP://SEARCH.EARTH911.COM/?UTM_SOURCE=EARTH911-HEADER&UTM_MEDIUM=TOP-NAVIGATION-MENU&UTM_CAMPAIGN=TOP-NAV-RECYCLE-SEARCH-BUTTON](http://search.earth911.com/?utm_source=earth911-header&utm_medium=top-navigation-menu&utm_campaign=top-nav-recycle-search-button))

📖 Recycle Guide

([HTTP://WWW.EARTH911.COM/RECYCLING-CENTER-SEARCH-GUIDES/?UTM_SOURCE=EARTH911-HEADER&UTM_MEDIUM=TOP-NAVIGATION-MENU&UTM_CAMPAIGN=TOP-NAV-RECYCLE-GUIDE-BUTTON](http://www.earth911.com/recycling-center-search-guides/?utm_source=earth911-header&utm_medium=top-navigation-menu&utm_campaign=top-nav-recycle-guide-button))

📺 Earth911TV

([HTTP://EARTH911.COM/CATEGORY/EARTH911TV](http://earth911.com/category/earth911tv))

f 🐦 G+ 📺 @

(<https://www.earth911.com/inspire/mealworms-could-eat-away-plastic-waste/>)

 **Earth911**
([HTTP://EARTH911.COM/](http://earth911.com/))

Search Articles

♻️ Recycle Search

(http://search.earth911.com/?utm_source=earth911-header&utm_medium=top-navigation-menu&utm_campaign=top-nav-recycle-search-button)

📖 Recycle Guide

(http://www.earth911.com/recycling-center-search-guides/?utm_source=earth911-header&utm_medium=top-navigation-menu&utm_campaign=top-nav-recycle-guide-button)

📺 Earth911TV

(<http://earth911.com/earth911tv>)

Eco Tech ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Eco-Tech/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Eco-Tech/)) Home & Garden ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Home-Garden/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Home-Garden/))
Travel ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/Travel-Living/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/Travel-Living/))
Living & Well Being ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/))
Events & Entertainment ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/Events-Entertainment/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Living-Well-Being/Events-Entertainment/))
Inspire ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Inspire/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Inspire/)) Business & Policy ([Http://Earth911.Com/Category/Business-Policy/](http://Earth911.Com/Category/Business-Policy/))

HOW MEALWORMS COULD EAT AWAY PLASTIC WASTE

👤 Chrystal Johnson 📅 April 12, 2017



FIND A RECYCLING LOCATION

Material i.e. aluminum cans, motor oil

Zip Code

Search

The plastic consumption culture in the United States is getting out of control. Everywhere we turn, we're surrounded by plastic. Plastic is such a versatile material that it's used in the production of nearly everything these days. Even if you try to minimize your plastic purchases, it's nearly impossible to avoid completely unless you live in a cabin in the middle of nowhere with no modern conveniences.

Plastic consumption rates are increasing rapidly. Did you know that over the past 10 years, we've produced more plastic (http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/campaigns/ocean_plastics/) than in the entire last



century? As the population continues to explode, so will our plastic waste if something doesn't change. And, since plastic can take 500 to 1,000 years to degrade, nearly every single piece of plastic that has ever been manufactured still exists today in some form.

Many people think that because plastic is recyclable, it's a good choice. Unfortunately, we recover only 5 to 10 percent of the plastics (<http://www.5gyres.org/the-plastic-problem/>) we produce. Much of it ends up in the landfills, where it never biodegrades, and a lot of it ends up in our oceans (<http://earth911.com/eco-watch/plastic-oceans/>), too.

So, what's the answer? You can find plastic-free advocates (<http://earth911.com/living-well-being/a-sit-down-with-beth-terry-author-of-my-plastic-free-life/>) providing helpful tips for reducing your plastic consumption, which is great, but we need a solution to the plastic pollution problem. Fortunately, it looks like researchers may have found a way to safely dispose of plastic waste — without human, animal or environmental harm.

Don't Get Squirmy

You might be surprised to learn that the potential solution researchers have uncovered is worms — mealworms in this case. Many of us raise mealworms as a food source for backyard chickens (<http://www.happy-mothering.com/05/household/sustainability/breeding-mealworms-chicken-food/>), but it appears they may be able to have an even greater impact on our lives.

Stanford research (<http://news.stanford.edu/pr/2015/pr-worms-digest-plastics-092915.html>) has demonstrated that mealworms (darkling beetle larvae) can live quite happily on a diet consisting solely of polystyrene, more commonly known as Styrofoam — a material previously thought to be completely non-biodegradable. This form of plastic is one of the toughest on our environment, and Americans throw away 25 billion Styrofoam coffee cups (<http://www.recycling-revolution.com/recycling-facts.html>) every year.

In their experiment, Wei-Min Wu and his colleagues at Stanford's Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering raised 100 mealworms from birth on a strict diet of Styrofoam. They discovered that mealworms can digest Styrofoam because their guts contain a specific type of bacteria that can break it down.



THESE MEALWORMS COULD BE ONE OF THE SOLUTIONS FOR THE PLASTIC WASTE PROBLEM. PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK

Connect with us:



(<https://www.pinterest.com/earth911/>)(<https://www>



As part of their daily diet, each mealworm consumed 34 to 39 milligrams of Styrofoam per day. They were able to convert half of that to carbon dioxide, just like they would with any other food source, and they excreted the other half within 24 hours as nontoxic waste that looks similar to tiny rabbit droppings. Initial thoughts are that their waste appears to be safe to use as soil for growing crops.

The control group was fed bran, which is the typical diet of a mealworm. At the end of the study, the worms that ate Styrofoam were found to be as healthy as the group that ate bran. The Stanford research team is still watching these worms to study any possible long-term effects that could appear after multiple generations or after being consumed as a food source by another creature.

The research, which was published in *Environmental Science and Technology* (<http://pubs.acs.org/journal/esthag>), is the first that has been able to offer detailed evidence of how plastic can be degraded by the bacteria in the gut of an animal. The hope is that this new understanding of how mealworms can carry out this amazing process will lead to novel ways to safely manage plastic waste.

Eating Away at Other Problematic Plastics

Earlier research done by Wu and others showed that waxworms, which are the larvae of Indian meal moths, have microorganisms living in their guts that can biodegrade polyethylene. This problematic plastic is used to make pliable products like trash bags.

A group of researchers are collaborating on ongoing studies into how mealworms and other insects can biodegrade plastics. This team is led by Craig Criddle, senior fellow at the [Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment](https://woods.stanford.edu/) (<https://woods.stanford.edu/>), and includes Jun Yang of Beihang University in China and other Chinese researchers.

These researchers seek to identify whether microorganisms living in the gut of mealworms and other insects can biodegrade plastics like polypropylene (which is used in a variety of products that includes everything from textiles to automotive parts), microbeads (those controversial tiny plastic bits that are used in skin-exfoliant products) and bioplastics (plastics created from renewable resources like corn). They are using a full-spectrum, "cradle-to-cradle" approach to understand what happens to plastic materials that are eaten by small animals, which are later eaten by other animals.

A Solution to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch?

Billions of pounds of plastic

http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/campaigns/ocean_plastics/ currently reside in our oceans, and this plastic makes up about 40 percent of the world's ocean surfaces. Approximately 80 percent of this ocean pollution makes its way there from the land. It's no wonder the [Great Pacific Garbage Patch](http://earth911.com/general/hope-floats-could-plastic-islands-become-the-new-frontier/) (<http://earth911.com/general/hope-floats-could-plastic-islands-become-the-new-frontier/>) has formed.

Recent Posts

For the Birds: Upcycled Birdhouse Designs (<http://earth911.com/inspire/upcycled-birdhouse/>)

The Complete Guide to Earth Day 2017 (<http://earth911.com/living-well-being/events-entertainment/earth-day-2017/>)

Busy Moms: Finding the Time to Recycle in the Bathroom (<http://earth911.com/living-well-being/kids-recycle-bathroom/>)

Earth Day Home Makeover: 5 Eco-Chic Design Ideas (<http://earth911.com/home-garden/eco-home-decor/>)



Researchers hope to identify marine-dwelling animals that could also digest plastics like mealworms and waxworms. If they can identify the right species, they can hopefully eliminate the [Great Pacific Garbage Patch](http://earth911.com/earth-watch/actual-size-of-great-pacific-garbage-patch-shocks-scientists/) (<http://earth911.com/earth-watch/actual-size-of-great-pacific-garbage-patch-shocks-scientists/>) and the rest of the plastics responsible for the death of countless seabirds, fish, turtles and other marine life.

It may be a while before this vision reaches reality, though. Researchers say more time and effort is needed to understand what conditions make plastic degradation more favorable. When they gain this understanding, it may give scientists the information they need to create enzymes that are powerful enough to degrade plastics. This knowledge could even help them design polymers that won't accumulate in our food chain or environment.

Keep Doing Your Part to Reduce Plastic Pollution

While the research into using mealworms, waxworms and other insects to solve the plastic pollution problem looks hopeful, you still need to do your part. Reduce, reuse and recycle everything you can and make sure your trash ends up where it's supposed to go.

How do you reduce plastic waste and pollution in your home and community?

Feature image courtesy of Shutterstock

About Latest Posts



Chrystal Johnson ([Http://Www.happy-Mothering.com](http://www.happy-mothering.com))

Chrystal Johnson, publisher of Happy Mothering (<http://www.happy-mothering.com>), founder of Green Moms Media (<http://www.greenmomsmedia.com>) and essential oil fanatic, is a mother of two sweet girls who believes in living a simple, natural lifestyle. A former corporate marketing (<http://www.happy-mothering.com>) communication manager, Chrystal spends her time researching green and eco-friendly alternatives to improve her family's life.

No need to spray toxic chemicals on your food. From: ...

Powered By <http://www.ijardin.com/>

2J0DYvCW6jCW2CWSkCW2CXNkCWWhenRe0TErImNvbQluZatpdakeAk1MAkdAkyNTAwCXBuCTEwCXZuCTE5ODE5NallCWNIcWEJOTQ1CWBI8fwdfhttle%3A%2F%2Fdistrocala.com)



Depackaging At Solid Waste Transfer Station

f t g+ @ in

A Massachusetts trash hauling and recycling company invested in a mechanical separation system for food waste, opening up outlets for the processed material.

Bob Spencer and Morgan Casella

BioCycle May 2017, Vol. 58, No. 4, p. 21



Storage area for packaged dry foods such as bread and cereal, to be loaded into the Scott Turbo Separator, and recovered for animal feed. An entire pallet of packaged food, inside a large cardboard box, can be tipped into the hopper for processing. Photo by Bob Spencer

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts' ban on disposal of commercial and industrial organics has created a market for technologies that can remove packaging from spoiled and damaged food, whether it is plastic film, cardboard boxes, or plastic containers. E.L. Harvey & Sons, Inc. is a fourth generation trash hauling and recycling company based in Westborough, Massachusetts. With many supermarket customers, as well as food manufacturers, Ben Harvey, Vice President, explains that the company has been evaluating mechanical separation technology for several years, starting with a number of composting facilities where it takes collected food waste.

"We had hoped one of our composting partners would have made the investment, but they were not convinced there was a consistent supply of packaged food to justify the investment," notes Harvey. "We toured the Exeter Agri-Energy anaerobic digester (AD) facility in Exeter, Maine, which has a Scott Turbo Separator, and were impressed with the capabilities of that machine to remove packaging, and produce a slurry acceptable to the AD facility."

E.L. Harvey operates a comprehensive recycling facility at its site in Westborough, including a transfer station where food waste is consolidated into larger loads and taken to several composting facilities, as well as a construction and demolition debris processing plant, a single stream MRF, and an asphalt, brick and concrete crushing operation. However, its permits from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) do not allow on-site composting, so collected food waste and yard trimmings have to be transferred from this site.

To process packaged and/or contaminated food waste streams, E.L. Harvey invested in the largest of three Scott Turbo Separator models, the T42. The system includes a feed hopper, twin-screw conveyor, stand and work platform, the separator, and a discharge conveyor. It was installed in late fall 2016 in an enclosed area next to the trash transfer station. Approximately \$400,000 was invested in the equipment and system installation, and at the time of a tour in early March, the unit had about 250 hours of operating time. On average, E.L. Harvey is processing about 100 tons/week through the separator, which has the capacity to process 18 to 20 tons/hour.

Depackaging Steps

The major steps in the E.L. Harvey food waste processing system include:

- 1** Loading the feed hopper
- 2** Twin flight screws start to break up containers and feed material into separator
- 3** Operators decide if liquid should be added depending on desired product
- 4** Partially ruptured packaging drops into separator, which is a horizontal shaft with flat paddles that liberates the organics, which in turn fall through the screen. Packaging is retained, exiting the end of the machine
- 5** Food product is conveyed into a tank to be pumped into a truck, or into a roll-off container if it is animal feed, or composting feedstock.
- 6** Separated packaging is conveyed into a hopper where it is then taken for disposal.

Recycling Outlets

The company is able to prepare the food waste it processes for the most appropriate recycling outlet, which include animal feed, slurry for anaerobic digestion, and a semisolid material for composting. "Our location in central Massachusetts allows us to recover packaged food waste through the Scott Turbo Separator and we have been shipping it to anaerobic digesters located in Rutland and South Hadley, Massachusetts, with most going to the Exeter, Maine facility," explains Harvey. "Our experience has been that the AD facilities are not always available to receive food waste due to many factors, and therefore, we can also produce a drier slurry that is hauled to composters, or we can produce a product that goes to a local company that makes animal feed." He adds that E.L. Harvey is working to establish a value for the material, but at least it is not paying a tipping fee when sent to feed.



Twin screws in the bottom of the feed hopper (left) tear open cardboard boxes and other containers while conveying the contents to the separator. Access doors on the separator (right) allow removal of material that may jam the internal paddles, and enable entry for cleaning, maintenance, and adjustment of the screen and paddles. Photos by Bob Spencer

During a visit to the preprocessing operation, stockpiles of bread and cereal in various forms of packaging, destined to be converted into animal feed, were observed. Off-spec yogurt and salad dressing in plastic containers had been processed and the high-energy liquid contents pumped into a nearby tanker truck to go to an AD facility.

Food packaged in glass bottles and jars is not processed since the pieces of broken glass will contaminate the product. "We saw a separator in Minnesota that was processing products packaged in glass, but the final material

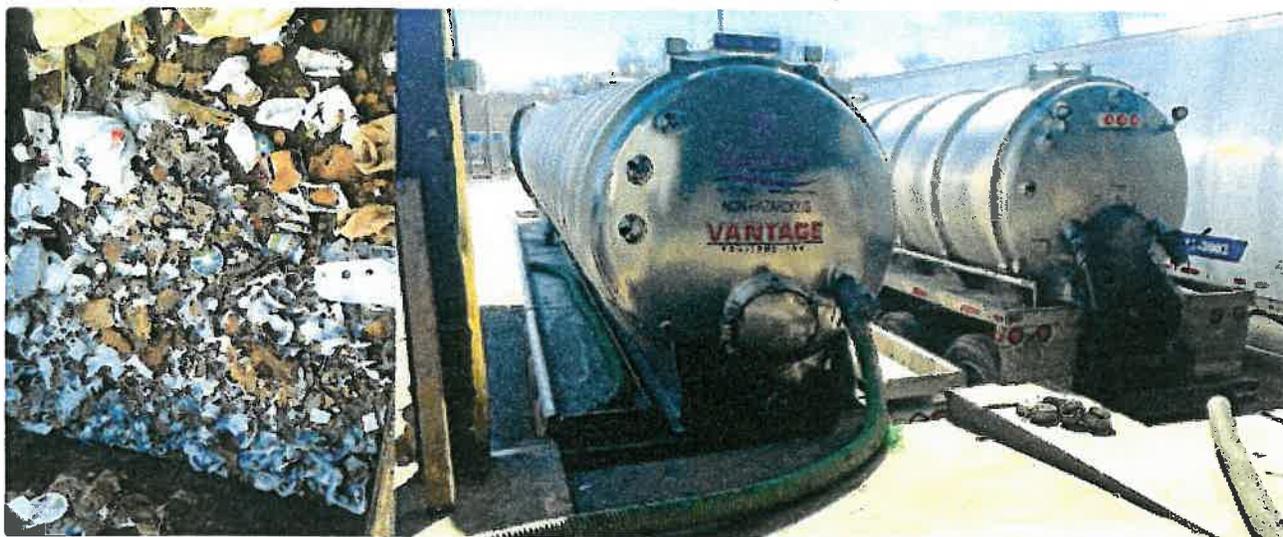
contained too much glass for the composters and AD facilities we work with," explains Harvey. "We also do not process frozen foods since they are too hard for the equipment to break apart, therefore we have a bin where we thaw frozen food before introducing into the equipment."

Harvey estimates that residual packaging separated from the food is approximately 10 percent of the input by weight, and is generally not acceptable for further recycling due to contamination with food waste. It would require additional cleaning/drying to make it suitable, something that is not economically viable at this time.

Currently, two people operate the separator, one to load the hopper and manage the output, and another to operate the separator, which involves adding the appropriate amount of liquid, and making sure the separator is not overloaded (see Box). The amperage on the Turbo Separator shaft is closely monitored in order to not overload the unit. As amperage approaches levels that indicate clogging may occur, the operator backs off the infeed rate of the twin flight screws. Harvey notes that clogging of the unit at various points has been an operating issue, but they are getting more experienced at preventing jams in the conveyors and screw.

He adds that the unit works well with consistent feedstocks, particularly yogurt, soup, potato chips, and salad dressing, and yields excellent energy sources for the AD plants. One pallet of packaged yogurt typically weighs about 1,600 pounds. To reduce operating costs, the company plans to use recycled wash water from a large industrial washer used to clean Totes as make-up water for the separator.

Since E.L. Harvey has a MRF, a decision has to be made whether a large cardboard container is worth the time required to remove the contents before loading into the hopper. Generally, the entire pallet is tipped into the hopper so the cardboard is not recycled.



Residual packaging consists primarily of cardboard, plastic containers, and film plastic, and is typically too commingled for further recycling (left). Tanker trucks (right) are parked adjacent to the separator so liquid food waste can be loaded for transport to AD facilities in Maine and Massachusetts. Photos by Bob Spencer

Depending on the product coming out the backend of the separator, if it is not suitable for animal feed, it goes to AD or composting for a modest tip fee. Harvey said that if an AD facility is not accepting the material, the company works with composters who make a moat out of leaves and other dry materials, and incorporate the wet slurry into the composting process.

Future plans include installation of a 20,000-gallon storage tank for the liquid destined to AD facilities, which will allow tanker trucks to be filled when they pull in rather than have a truck parked for a number of days until a full load can be produced.

Harvey points out that in order to take advantage of the processing capacity of the separator, it will be important for MassDEP to continue education and enforcement of the organic waste ban to the food manufacturing and distribution industry.

Bob Spencer is a Contributing Editor to BioCycle. **Morgan Casella** is with Dynamic Organics.

Tags: [Composting](#), [Food waste](#)

This entry was posted on Thursday, April 27th, 2017 at 3:40 pm and is filed under [Current Issue](#), [Home Page - Featured Rotating](#), [Uncategorized](#). You can follow any responses to this entry through the [RSS 2.0](#) feed. Both comments and pings are currently closed.

Comments are closed.

RESOURCE RECYCLING

YOUR BEST SOURCE FOR RECYCLING NEWS AND ANALYSIS

Packaging EPR still a possibility in California (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/packaging-epr-still-possibility-california/>)

Posted on March 14, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/packaging-epr-still-possibility-california/>)

by Colin Staub and Jared Paben ()

California regulators are signaling they may want a mandatory program covering end-of-life management for packaging, and a workshop next week will explore what the details could look like.

Scott Smithline, director of the California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle), last fall directed his staff to develop a "mandatory packaging policy model." Department staff identified extended producer responsibility (EPR), landfill bans on recyclable materials and minimum-recycled-content requirements as policies to consider.

No U.S. state has approved a mandatory extended producer responsibility approach to packaging, although it has been considered in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Canadian provinces, including British Columbia, use EPR laws to finance and manage their recycling systems.

Next week's meeting is part of what CalRecycle described as "an extensive public consultation process to gather feedback during development of the model."

CalRecycle sees a mandatory diversion approach to packaging as important to helping California achieve its goal of a 75 percent recycling rate by 2020.

Years in the making

In 2013, CalRecycle identified the diversion of packaging away from landfill as a key strategy to reaching its 75 percent goal. Consumers in California generate an estimated eight million tons of packaging each year, constituting one quarter of the MSW stream.

"That 75 percent goal will never be met without tackling this part of the waste stream," CalRecycle spokesman Lance Klug told Resource Recycling.

CalRecycle asked for stakeholder input due to the complexity of packaging and recyclability. Its first workshop was held in November 2014 to get feedback from packaging companies, trade associations and other stakeholders. That discussion showed that most industry representatives preferred an approach that would "focus on partnerships and voluntary efforts instead of mandatory ones," according to CalRecycle.

So the department in early January 2016 [convened \(https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2016/01/27/push-and-pull-over-packaging-plan-in-california/\)](https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2016/01/27/push-and-pull-over-packaging-plan-in-california/) what was termed the "Manufacturers Challenge," featuring a dozen trade associations and manufacturers. Their goal was to present ideas to voluntarily meet the California goal, avoiding state mandates.

Mandated versus voluntary

Later in the year, [CalRecycle staff indicated \(https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2016/09/14/state-officials-in-california-propose-push-toward-epr/\)](https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2016/09/14/state-officials-in-california-propose-push-toward-epr/) they felt the meeting did not achieve the results the department was looking for. In a September 2016 [request for approval \(http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents%5C124%5C20162016%5C1721%5CSigned%20RFA%20-%20Manufacturers%20Challenge.pdf\)](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents%5C124%5C20162016%5C1721%5CSigned%20RFA%20-%20Manufacturers%20Challenge.pdf), CalRecycle staff said the industry representatives did not propose new actions they would take to help California achieve its goals and, instead, used the Manufacturers Challenge session to highlight their existing national activities to reduce packaging waste.

CalRecycle's takeaway from the manufacturers' discussion was that the department should drop consideration of a voluntary manufacturer approach to meet state goals.

The state should instead develop a "mandatory, comprehensive, state-wide packaging program" to address packaging waste, while further exploring some of the voluntary manufacturer proposals that could be complementary to the mandatory program, the memo stated.

Meeting specifics



Resource Recycling

Search

in
(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc->)



(<http://rrconference.com/>)

The latest recycling industry news

Innovation will be key to growth in plastics recovery (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/innovation-will-key-growth-plastics-recovery/>)

Plastics recycling stakeholders, it's time to elevate your game. That was the message delivered in a variety of different ways from industry leaders in New Orleans last week.

Utilizing a new device, software aims to clear up recycling confusion (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/utilizing-new-device-software-aims-clear-recycling-confusion/>)

A college student has developed software allowing residents of a Florida community to verbally ask Amazon's Alexa voice system whether an item is locally accepted for recycling.

Columbus will pay Rumpke's 50 percent price hike (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/columbus-will-pay-rumpkes-50-percent-price-hike/>)

The City of Columbus, Ohio will pay 50 percent more for recycling and yard debris collection over the next five years, under the terms of a contract approved this week.

Why one firm is putting \$10 million behind LDPE recycling (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/why-one-firm-putting-10-million-behind-ldpe-recycling/>)

Avangard Innovative, which for years has managed commercial recycling streams and sold scrap to manufacturers, is gearing up to play a larger role in plastic resin production.

Iowa lawmakers debate bills on bottle deposits and product bans (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/iowa-lawmakers-debate-bills-bottle-deposits-product-bans/>)

Legislative movement on a pair of bills in the Hawkeye State has drawn recycling industry interest in recent days.

The March 22 meeting agenda indicates government representatives in attendance will include Smithline; Howard Levenson, the deputy director of CalRecycle's materials management and local assistance division; Cynthia Dunn, CalRecycle's supervising senior environmental scientist; and Shannon Davis, representing the U.S. EPA.

The workshop will include [two panel discussions](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents%5c77%5c20172017%5c1840%5c3-22-17%20pkg%20reform%20workshop%20discussion%20questions_for%20posting_vfinal.pdf) (http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/Documents%5c77%5c20172017%5c1840%5c3-22-17%20pkg%20reform%20workshop%20discussion%20questions_for%20posting_vfinal.pdf). The first, covering "existing policy models," includes representatives from Environmental Packaging International, Multi Materials British Columbia, Stopwaste, Greenpak and Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance. Organizers were still looking for a company utilizing recycled content in its packaging when the agenda was compiled.

A second discussion titled "California Considerations" includes Republic Services, Merlin Plastics, Californians Against Waste, a San Francisco city official, the California Product Stewardship Council, the Ocean Protection Council, Graphic Packaging Inc., and a retailer and brand owner that had not been decided on when the agenda was compiled.

The meeting will also include audience question-and-answer sessions and a facilitated discussion between all panelists and attendees.

Those who can't attend event in person can listen in on the workshop via an online [webcast](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Broadcast/) (<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Broadcast/>). The workshop runs from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. PST on March 22.

One group's take

At the Association of Plastic Recyclers (APR) March meeting last week, APR Executive Director Steve Alexander said the potential for packaging EPR is the "elephant in the room" in California's discussions.

He said there are too many variables for APR to take a position just yet, but he said his reading is CalRecycle is serious about moving forward with some sort of packaging program, even if it makes some groups unhappy.

Bruce Magnani, who lobbies on behalf of APR, described the upcoming workshop as "CalRecycle's first shot across the bow that they're really serious about stewardship."

He said it's unlikely the program would be established in one legislative year and predicted its development would continue into 2018.



(<http://mrpcompany.com/>) (<https://goo.gl/RbLwca>)

Posted in [News](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>), [Top stories](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/>) | Tagged [California](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/california/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/california/>), [EPR](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/epr/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/epr/>), [government](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/government/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/government/>), [legislation](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/legislation/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/legislation/>), [packaging](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/packaging/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/packaging/>), [product stewardship](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/product-stewardship/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/product-stewardship/>), [U.S.](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/u-s/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/u-s/>) |

Post navigation

[← Previous](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/utlizing-new-device-software-aims-clear-recycling-confusion/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/utlizing-new-device-software-aims-clear-recycling-confusion/>)

[Next →](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/innovation-will-key-growth-plastics-recovery/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/innovation-will-key-growth-plastics-recovery/>)

Subscribe today for weekly updates

Name

First

Last

Email *

Our top stories from February 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/top-stories-february-2017/>)

A story about rising commodity prices drew our readers' attention last month. And so did Waste Management's take on the ups and downs of recycling markets.

In other news: March 14, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/14/new-march-14-2017/>)

Residents receive gold lids for their recycling carts to reward stellar efforts, and The Recycling Partnership helps roll out carts in a New England city.

See more Resource Recycling headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>)

(<https://www.resource-recycling.com/recycling>)

RESOURCE RECYCLING

Your trusted source for recycling news and analysis

When mixed-waste MRFs (maybe) make sense (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/mixed-waste-mrfs-maybe-make-sense/>)

Posted on May 9, 2017

by Dan Leif (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/danleif/>)

Can separation of recyclables from trash ever be a cost-effective solution? According to three experts speaking at Waste Expo, the answer depends on some critical conditions.

In a session at the WasteExpo conference in New Orleans on Monday, JD Lindeberg, Lori Scozzafava and Steve Viny expressed varied opinions about the materials recovery approach in which facilities use automation to extract recyclables from the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream.



The strategy has been a controversial topic in recycling circles in recent years as cities such as Houston, Indianapolis and Montgomery, Ala. have debated whether to ask residents to forego source-separated curbside recycling and simply throw all discards into a single bin at the curb.

However, as those initiatives have crashed or failed to get off the ground, mixed-waste processing has more recently been framed (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/?p=5235&preview=true>) as a "last line of defense" approach that can complement well-performing source-separation efforts. Other current efforts aim to generate refuse-derived fuel (RDF) or other approaches to square the economic equation, according to the speakers on the Waste Expo panel.

The Montgomery project, which shuttered less than two years after launching (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2016/10/11/details-emerge-on-financial-woes-of-alabama-mixed-waste-effort/>), was brought up a number of times by speakers. For some, the failure of the Infinitus Renewable Energy Park (IREP) was the ultimate sign that mixed-waste MRFs cannot serve as the backbone of a municipal program.

Lindeberg of consultancy Resource Recycling Systems (RRS) said IREP leaders just weren't realistic about system capabilities.

He explained that when you look at what's recoverable in a typical MSW stream and then factor in decreases in yield from contamination and inevitable efficiency downturns at a facility, the maximum recovery rate a mixed-waste facility could achieve would be around 51 percent. But IREP and others were built on the promise of recovering far more than that, Lindeberg said.

"Some of these hyperventilated recycling rates just aren't possible," he noted. "And the stuff you don't recover has to go to landfill. So not only are you not getting revenue, you're seeing a cost."

Operator experience a key factor

Viny, who operates mixed-waste company Envision Holdings in Ohio, had a different take.

He said IREP's failure should not cause decision-makers to dismiss the mixed-waste approach entirely, noting that in his 21 years operating a site in Ohio's Medina County, he never had a load of recyclables rejected by a downstream buyer. He chalked up IREP's demise to the fact its operators had never run a materials recovery operation.

"They did not have experience and were relying on a black box," Viny said. "That, in my opinion, is a recipe for disaster."

Viny said that when operators understand the needs of commodity buyers and operate optimized processing lines, they can make the strategy pencil out. He also said he's aware of around 15 new mixed-waste projects currently in development - some of them standalone facilities and others that work alongside traditional curbside systems or in concert with anaerobic digestion or refuse-derived fuel (RDF) technologies.

"I truly believe we'll see more," he said.

Resource Recycling

Search

in

(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc->)



(<http://rrconference.com/>)

The latest recycling industry news

In My Opinion: The untapped potential of digital outreach (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

Numerous studies in 2016 pointed to the need for better recycling outreach. And though some allege that flat recycling rates are a sign that outreach has reached its peak, I would argue that it's simply time to change the way ...

Continue Reading → (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

Court filing targets planned WM facility (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/court-filing-targets-planned-wm-facility/>)

A legal petition filed last week claims a mixed-waste processing facility being built by Waste Management in California could harm source-separation efforts.

Keys to rolling out an effective mandatory recycling ordinance (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/keys-rolling-effective-mandatory-recycling-ordinance/>)

Any time a government forces residents to change their behaviors, there's the possibility of a strong pushback. But a recent webinar explored ways municipal officials can draft and implement mandatory recycling ordinances without drawing substantial resistance.

Analysis says California's atypical regulations hurt bottle redemption centers (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/anal>)

The future of Viny's own Ohio operation has been in limbo (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2015/04/07/ohio-county-hits-mixed-waste-processing-crossroads/>) for some time. When Envision's contract with Medina County expired in 2015, the county opted to discontinue using the site, moving to a drop-off program instead. Envision has recently proposed putting \$11 million (<http://wp2.medina-gazette.com/Medina-County/2017/04/14/Envision-offers-11M-overhaul-to-reopen-Central-Processing-Facility.html>) worth of equipment upgrades into the site to allow it to reopen.

"My understanding is county commissioners have approved the RFP to reopen the facility," Viny said at the session. "The way you processed waste in 1993 is very different than what you use today. That's why our recommendation was to utilize all new equipment."

'Big black eye'

Scozzafava of consultancy Gershman, Brickner & Bratton (GBB) acknowledged that the IREP situation "created a big black eye in the industry." But she also stressed the mixed-waste approach can work if implemented with precision and planning.

She offered the example of the Entsorga West Virginia facility, which she said is expected to be coming online very soon (<http://www.entsorgawv.com/news/2016-06-08-20-42-31>) in Martinsburg, W.V. At that site, MSW will be processed to recover some materials and use the remaining stream to produce an engineered fuel.

She also pointed to development of technology that allows processed waste to be efficiently pelletized and sold as a fuel to cement kilns. She said her analysis had found 107 such cement operations in the U.S., many of which often use coal as an energy source.

"Being able to substitute with something that comes from garbage holds appeal," she said. "I've spoken to several companies that are very interested."

Though Scozzafava expressed optimism in operations that don't just rely on traditional recycling markets, she did make it clear mixed-waste facilities of any kind will only work in certain areas. Critical factors that need to be in place include dependable markets, a long-term arrangement for reliable volumes of incoming material and the political will to invest in the strategy.

"The moon and stars need to align," she said.

Lindeberg said according to his company's research, eight mixed-waste sites are currently being built or in consideration in the U.S. Of those, half are in California. He said the Golden State's aggressive push to reach 75 percent materials recovery is pushing efforts like the Oakland-area facility that will target materials that slip through existing curbside systems, and he acknowledged similar sites could be seen in other areas with mandated goals.

But he also said those jurisdictions are relatively few and far between.

"In the heartland of the country where tip fees are 20 or 25 bucks a ton," he said, "it's not going to fly."



systems/

Posted in [News](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>), [Top stories](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/>) | Tagged [events](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/events/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/events/>), [industry groups](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/industry-groups/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/industry-groups/>), [mixed-waste](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mixed-waste/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mixed-waste/>), [MRF](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mrf/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mrf/>), [technology](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/technology/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/technology/>), [U.S.](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/u-s/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/u-s/>)

Post navigation

← [Previous](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/court-filing-targets-planned-wm-facility/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/court-filing-targets-planned-wm-facility/>)
 Next → (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

Subscribe today for weekly updates

says-californias-atypical-regulations-hurt-bottle-redemption-centers/

The Golden State's container redemption program differs from bottle bills in other states, and according to a new study, that might be bringing it down.

Maryland approves biodegradable labeling law and composting study (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/maryland-approves-biodegradable-labeling-law-composting-study/>)

Maryland will regulate compostability claims on plastic products and study ways to boost composting throughout the state.

Prices rise for recovered PET but fall for HDPE and fibers (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/prices-rise-recovered-pet-fall-hdpe-fibers/>)

During the past year, the national average price of post-consumer PET beverage bottles and jars rose steadily by 68 percent, from 8.6 cents per pound in March 2016 to the current 14.5 cents per pound.

In other news: May 9, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/new-may-9-2017/>)

Market recovery is on display in a Colorado city, and a recycled-content manufacturer pledges major investments in the U.S.

See more Resource Recycling headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>)

Turn waste into revenue.
 Densify challenging waste into uniform pellets.

CPM CALIFORNIA PELLET MILL [LEARN MORE](http://cpm.net/)

(<http://cpm.net/>)

CM SHREDDERS IS YOUR SHREDDER CUTTING IT?

(<http://www.cmtirecyclingequipment.com>)

BHS What's next.

(<http://www.bulkhandlingsystems.com/material-recovery-facilities-mrfs>)

MACHINEX Experience Results
 Sorting Technologies Expert

Government Liquidation
 SCRAP METAL

(<http://www.govliquidation.com/Scrap-Metal.html>)

RESOURCE RECYCLING

Your trusted source for recycling news and analysis

RR Exclusive: Waste Management builds trash-sorting MRF near Oakland (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/rr-exclusive-waste-management-builds-trash-sorting-mrf-near-oakland/>)

Posted on April 18, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/rr-exclusive-waste-management-builds-trash-sorting-mrf-near-oakland/>)

by Colin Staub (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/>)

An organics-focused operation in California estimated to cost more than \$120 million will extract recoverable material from municipal solid waste. But it's not aimed at replacing curbside recycling and compost collection.

"It does not replace, it does not promote, it is not an alternative to source separation," Shawn Tackitt of Waste Management told the board of the Alameda County Waste Management Authority (WMA) at a hearing in February (<https://youtu.be/sOSeomkvlvg>). "We've been very clear about that. Source separation is our priority."

Dubbed the 'O-MRF'

While a number (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2016/10/11/details-emerge-on-financial-woes-of-alabama-mixed-waste-effort/>) of recent mixed-waste (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2014/07/15/houston-mulls-mixed-waste-processing-options/>) proposals strived (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2016/02/25/courtnixes-mixed-waste-contract-in-indy/>) to allow residents to put recyclables, organics and trash together in one receptacle at the curb, the Waste Management operation is being framed as a last defense to recover materials that were not properly diverted by residents in local programs.

The organics materials recovery facility, or "O-MRF" as it's being called, is being built at the 53-acre Davis Street Transfer Station in San Leandro, Calif., a city adjacent to Oakland, Calif.

Waste Management, operator of the Davis Street Transfer Station, plans to begin operating the new equipment early next year. Waste Management, a publicly traded firm that is the largest U.S. recycling processor, is also planning composting and digesting facilities at the site.

According to project documents (<http://www.stopwaste.org/sites/default/files/meeting/Davis%20Street%20coiwp%20amendment%20second%20reading%20march.pdf>), the 62,000-square-foot sortation facility will be able to process 100 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per hour and will handle all 150,000 tons per year of MSW generated by Oakland.

It is projected to extract about 60,000 tons of organics and 31,000 tons of recyclables per year, which equates to diverting 61 percent of the garbage stream from landfill. Alameda County documents described the processing line as a "complex system of screens and optical sorting."

Waste Management spokeswoman Karen Stern told Resource Recycling the facility is working its way through the permitting phase and noted the company believes the operation will be the first of its kind in the country.

Stern said the company estimates the first two phases of project – the O-MRF and the adjacent composting facility – will cost more than \$120 million. That figure takes into account equipment, property, labor, permitting and engineering costs, Stern said. The project is expected to be rolled out in three separate phases.

Waste Management has applied to the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2015/09/15/california-legislature-passes-sales-tax-exemption-recycling-equipment/>) for the site, applying for a tax exemption on a portion of the project costs.

According to documents from state agency CalRecycle, the O-MRF is currently under construction and is anticipated to be fully operational by the first quarter of 2018.

Spurred by contract specifics

When the O-MRF went before the WMA Board in February for inclusion in regional waste management planning, officials were careful to draw distinctions between the Davis Street facility and other garbage-sorting plants that have attracted the ire of recycling advocates who feel that the strategy reduces the value of recyclable materials.



Construction progress on Waste Management's Alameda County facility as of February 2017. Photo credit: CalRecycle

Resource Recycling

Search

in
(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc/>)



(<http://rrconference.com/>)

The latest recycling industry news

General Mills reports on recycled content and recyclability progress (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/general-mills-reports-recycled-content-recyclability-progress/>)

International brand owner General Mills says recycled content made up 42 percent of the weight of its U.S. packaging last year, down from the year before.

The Recycling Partnership reports on progress to date (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/recycling-partnership-reports-progress-date/>)

Over the past three years, nonprofit group The Recycling Partnership has helped deploy 400,000 recycling carts to communities across the U.S.

Promoting the planet – and materials recovery (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/promoting-planet-materials-recovery/>)

This Saturday, April 22 marks Earth Day, an event that was first celebrated in the U.S. 47 years ago. Industry entities are marking the occasion with efforts that range from impactful to flat-out quirky.

'Victorias y dificultades' in Latin American PET recycling (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/victorias-y-dificultades-latin-american-pet-recycling/>)

Together, they provide museum tours, child health and education centers and adult financial literacy classes.

Authorities arrest two in alleged bottle redemption fraud scheme (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/authorities-arrest-two-alleged-bottle-redemption-fraud-scheme/>)

"The difference between this organics MRF and a 'dirty MRF' is that a dirty MRF replaces source separation services," Debra Kaufman, senior program manager with Alameda County, said at the meeting. "This facility is intended to augment source-separated organics programs with source separation continuing to be a focus for outreach."

The project was spurred by a recent [contract](http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/ceda/documents/pressrelease/oak053767.pdf) between Oakland, the county's largest city, and Waste Management, Kaufman said. Oakland has robust recycling programs, with mandatory recycling and source separation requirements for multi-family and commercial properties. Standard single-stream recyclable materials are collected weekly by California Waste Solutions, and Waste Management handles weekly trash and compost collection. But the city's contract with Waste Management, enacted in 2015, requires further processing of trash before it goes to landfill in order to meet high diversion goals.

California has pushed for aggressive diversion targets in recent years, goals which have been tied to larger climate change issues. Metropolitan areas have often responded by boosting their own local diversion targets.

"Oakland's intent was to get the highest possible diversion rates, and they felt they couldn't entirely rely on customer participation to yield those very high diversion rates," Kaufman said.

She added that Oakland will not allow multi-family properties to claim the new facility fulfills their obligation to provide recycling and organics collection service to their residents.

"These facilities that we're talking about today will separate and process organics that remain in the trash that are not source separated because they're not placed in the proper organics bin by customers," Kaufman reiterated.

Will residents relax their efforts?

Tackitt, a regional Waste Management director of operations, said he's been working on the project since 2008. He noted that if the goal really was to replace source separation, the facility would have to be at least 10 times bigger, and it's not economically practical.

Still, a board member asked what would happen when the word gets out about the O-MRF among the public, noting that it could lead some residents to slack off in their recycling separation diligence. Tackitt said Waste Management has not heavily publicized the project for that reason, explaining the company views the facility as a municipal tool.

"We've been very private about it," he said.

Depending on other municipalities' interest, the O-MRF may expand up to a capacity of 300,000 tons per year, according to project documents.

After separation, the recovered organics will be moved to the composting and digesting facilities adjacent to the O-MRF. Recovered recyclables, including plastics, glass and metals, will be sent offsite to be recycled, according to project documents.

The composting facilities are planned to have a 1,000-ton-per-day capacity, and a maximum annual throughput of 205,000 tons. They are slated to begin operating in late 2018, according to the county's [waste management plan](http://www.stopwaste.org/sites/default/files/CoIWWMP%20update%202017%20Final%201.pdf).



[\(http://www.hustler-conveyor.com/\)](http://www.hustler-conveyor.com/)



[\(http://www.machinexrecycling.com/products/optical-sorters-mach-hyspec-2/\)](http://www.machinexrecycling.com/products/optical-sorters-mach-hyspec-2/)

Posted in [News](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/) | [Top stories](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/) | Tagged [California](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/california/), [MRFs](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mrfs/), [Organics](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/organics/), [U.S.](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/u-s/), [Waste Management](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/waste-management/)

Post navigation

[← Previous](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/recycling-partnership-reports-progress-date/)

California officials say they intercepted two semi-trucks carrying used beverage containers from Arizona to California, where they were going to be illegally redeemed.

In other news: April 18, 2017
[\(https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/new-april-18-2017/\)](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/new-april-18-2017/)

A newspaper publishes photos showing glaring cases of contamination, and the head of a beverage association makes the case for removing certain containers from Maine's deposit program.

Fine issued in dispute over trashed multi-family recyclables
[\(https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/11/fine-issued-dispute-trashed-multifamily-recyclables/\)](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/11/fine-issued-dispute-trashed-multifamily-recyclables/)

A nationwide multi-family garbage and recycling collection company has been fined by a state for allegedly tossing recyclables in the trash.

See more Resource Recycling headlines
[\(https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/\)](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/)

Turn waste into revenue.
 Densify challenging waste into uniform pellets.

CPM CALIFORNIA PELLET MILL [LEARN MORE](http://cpm.net/)

[\(http://cpm.net/\)](http://cpm.net/)

CM SHREDDERS IS YOUR SHREDDER CUTTING IT?

<http://www.cmtirerecyclingequipment.com>

BHS What's next.

<http://www.bulkhandlingsystems.com/mat-recovery-facilities-mrfs>

M MACHINEX Experience Results Sorting Technologies Expert

Government Liquidation SCRAP METAL

<http://www.govliquidation.com/Scrap-Metal.html>

PLEXUS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES

<http://www.plexusrecyclingtechnologies.co>

CP GROUP

<http://www.cpgp.com>

(<https://www.resource-recycling.com/recycling>)

RESOURCE RECYCLING

Your trusted source for recycling news and analysis

Keys to rolling out an effective mandatory recycling ordinance (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/keys-rolling-effective-mandatory-recycling-ordinance/>)

Posted on May 9, 2017

by [Jared Paben](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/jared-paben/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/jared-paben/>)

Any time a government forces residents to change their behaviors, there's the possibility of a strong pushback. But a recent webinar explored ways municipal officials can draft and implement mandatory recycling ordinances without drawing substantial resistance.

Multiple themes emerged in the presentation, including the need for compromise and, crucially, consistent communication with affected parties.

"Public education is critical to the success of the program," said Chris Ronson, sales and marketing manager at Emerge Knowledge, a sustainability software company. "From coast to coast, nearly every community we interviewed developed a strong educational program to support their mandatory recycling ordinance."



The May 3 webinar was presented (<https://www.re-trac.com/ultimate-guide-writing-mandatory-recycling-ordinance/>) by Emerge Knowledge, the Winnipeg, Canada-based company that created the Re-Trac Connect waste and recycling software. Mike O'Keefe, assistant chief of the Refuse Division in Honolulu, and Michael Trdan, former recycling coordinator for Dakota County, Minn. and the City of Minneapolis, also spoke on the webinar about their communities' experiences. Listeners from Canada, Mexico and more than 40 U.S. states tuned in.

Emerge Knowledge estimates (<https://www.re-trac.com/the-rise-of-recycling-ordinances/>) the number of mandatory recycling ordinances (MROs), which require property owners to separate recyclables from trash so the materials can be recovered, has tripled in the U.S. since 2005. The webinar focused on MROs for multi-family and commercial properties.

Feedback from municipalities

Emerge Knowledge interviewed 18 communities in 12 states, in addition to talking with haulers, recycling organizations and consultants. The consulted communities have 11 commercial and eight multi-family MROs. Glass, plastic, paper, cardboard and metal were most often targeted, while newspapers, textiles, cartons and wood were to a lesser extent.

"In general, the communities we interviewed indicated that the ordinance was a success," Ronson told webinar listeners. One city, San Carlos, Calif., saw its diversion rate increase from 26 percent to 35 percent after implementing a commercial MRO in 2011.

The interviews showed it can take one to two years to develop and approve an MRO. During that time, municipal staff will need to assess the political environment, consult with stakeholders, meet with elected leaders, research and write an ordinance. Those steps can help avoid wasting scarce time pursuing something that won't pass, Ronson said.

For example, city staff in San Diego considered introducing an MRO in 2005 but recognized the political will wasn't there yet, Ronson said. They waited, collected feedback from the multi-family sector and then revisited it in 2006 and 2007. They were successful in getting it passed by the city council in 2007.

Getting buy-in

Communicating early with affected interests – even before an ordinance is drafted – can help avoid undue conflicts later by allowing them to voice their concerns and shape legislation. That means meeting with more than just a single loud group, for example, and requires reaching out to different types and sizes of businesses or multi-family properties in different parts of the city, Ronson said.

"A pragmatic ordinance will be far more effective than an ambitious but poorly planned one," he said.

Also key is consulting with haulers, outside recycling experts, attorneys, elected leaders and other affected city departments, all of whom can identify potential impediments.

Resource Recycling

Search

in

(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc->)



(<http://rrconference.com>)

The latest recycling industry news

In My Opinion: The untapped potential of digital outreach (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

Numerous studies in 2016 pointed to the need for better recycling outreach. And though some allege that flat recycling rates are a sign that outreach has reached its peak, I would argue that it's simply time to change the way ...

Continue Reading → (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

When mixed-waste MRFs (maybe) make sense (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/mixed-waste-mrfs-maybe-make-sense/>)

Can separation of recyclables from trash ever be a cost-effective solution? According to three experts speaking at Waste Expo, the answer depends on some critical conditions.

Court filing targets planned WM facility (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/court-filing-targets-planned-wm-facility/>)

A legal petition filed last week claims a mixed-waste processing facility being built by Waste Management in California could harm source-separation efforts.

Analysis says California's atypical regulations hurt bottle redemption centers (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/analysis-says-californias-atypical-regulations-hurt-bottle-redemption-centers/>)

The ordinance can also be crafted to ease implementation. In the City and County of Honolulu, home to nearly one million people, officials are very sensitive to the cost of recycling service, O'Keefe told listeners. With that in mind, the municipality crafted its commercial MRO with a provision allowing businesses to request an exemption from mandatory recycling requirements if they can demonstrate the costs of recycling exceed disposal.

"That was a key component in our MRO in order to get the buy-off from those impacted," O'Keefe said. The exemption also prevents recycling companies from charging too much.

Over the two decades since the MRO was passed, the municipality has only received and approved one exemption request. "It's not a fairly common practice, at all, that entities pursue this," he said.

Communication is key

Having an MRO take effect in phases can help with compliance, Ronson said. A nationwide retail chain may have more resources to meet the legal requirements than a small family store, he noted, so an MRO could begin with imposing requirements on the largest businesses first.

"Consider implementing a tiered approach," he said. "Writing an ordinance that is fair for everyone is really challenging."

Robust communications are also crucial.

Honolulu has about 3,000 companies affected by its MRO for food scraps, glass and paper. O'Keefe recommended allowing one to three years between the ordinance's approval and its effective date, providing time to get the word out.

"It's really about developing a good informational campaign," O'Keefe said.

To the degree resources allow, municipalities should also get face time with affected businesses. His office, which has only a handful of staff members available to do this, gets the most bang for its buck by visiting high-volume areas such as malls and shopping centers, he said.

Effective enforcement

One Michigan city said communities should abandon plans to pursue an MRO if they won't have the tools to enforce it, Ronson said. He described effective enforcement as a balancing act that needs to hit a sweet spot between a heavy-handed approach, which can create an us-versus-them mentality, and an overly soft approach leaving a powerless law.

Some communities task their haulers with checking for compliance, while others use a team of city staff visiting properties on a schedule. Sometimes, general outreach and education staff are charged with communicating with noncompliant properties to help them understand how they can become legal.

In Minneapolis, which implemented MROs for commercial and multi-family properties in 2011, the fire department and the public works engineers were tasked with inspecting commercial and multi-family buildings, respectively, Trdan told listeners. He suggested it wasn't most effective approach, because MRO compliance ends up at the bottom of their already-long inspection lists.

Trdan said he would advocate a city of 200,000 to 400,000 people dedicate at least one part time staff member to MRO compliance inspections.

Ronson suggested that using a carrot to accompany the stick can also help.

For example, San Francisco offers commercial and multi-family properties up to 75 percent off their monthly hauling bills based on their performance. The City of Austin, Texas offers a Zero Waste Business rebate of up to \$1,800 to commercial and multi-family properties.



(<http://alleghenyshredders.com>)

(<http://www.rotechopper.com/>)



Posted in [News](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>), [Top stories](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/>) | Tagged [commercial recycling](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/commercial-recycling/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/commercial-recycling/>), [events](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/events/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/events/>), [legislation](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/legislation/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/legislation/>), [multi-family recycling](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/multi-family-recycling/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/multi-family-recycling/>), [municipalities](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/municipalities/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/municipalities/>)

The Golden State's container redemption program differs from bottle bills in other states, and according to a new study, that might be bringing it down.

Maryland approves biodegradable labeling law and composting study (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/maryland-approves-biodegradable-labeling-law-composting-study/>)

Maryland will regulate compostability claims on plastic products and study ways to boost composting throughout the state.

Prices rise for recovered PET but fall for HDPE and fibers (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/price-rise-recovered-pet-fall-hdpe-fibers/>)

During the past year, the national average price of post-consumer PET beverage bottles and jars rose steadily by 68 percent, from 8.6 cents per pound in March 2016 to the current 14.5 cents per pound.

In other news: May 9, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/new-may-9-2017/>)

Market recovery is on display in a Colorado city, and a recycled-content manufacturer pledges major investments in the U.S.

See more Resource Recycling headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>)

(<https://www.resource-recycling.com/recycling>)

RESOURCE RECYCLING

Your trusted source for recycling news and analysis

Court filing targets planned WM facility (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/court-filing-targets-planned-wm-facility/>)

Posted on May 9, 2017

by Colin Staub (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/>)

A legal petition filed last week claims a mixed-waste processing facility being built by Waste Management in California could harm source-separation efforts.

The facility in question (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/04/18/rr-exclusive-waste-management-builds-trash-sorting-mrf-near-oakland/>) is a Waste Management project at its Davis Street Transfer Station, a 53-acre site in San Leandro, Calif, which is outside of Oakland. The phased project, estimated to cost more than \$120 million, will include an organics recovery facility (O-MRF). With an initial capacity of 150,000 tons per year, it will pull remove recyclables and organics from municipal solid waste headed to landfill. Later phases will include composting and anaerobic digestion facilities.



The petition (<https://resource-recycling.com/resource-recycling/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Stein-Boone-v-WMAC-PetitionWritOfMandate-4-17-1.pdf>) was filed by Alameda County, Calif. residents Arthur Boone and Antoinette Stein. Boone runs the Center for Recycling Research in Berkeley, Calif. and is a former board member of the Northern California Recycling Association. Stein is an environmental educator who serves on the Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board.

Their petition, filed in Alameda County Superior Court, claims the county failed to adequately evaluate the project's impacts on the surrounding community, analyze alternatives to the mixed-waste processing facility, consider mitigating measures and address the project's compliance with state air-quality requirements. Named in the petition are Waste Management, the Alameda County Waste Management Authority (also known as StopWaste), and the cities of San Leandro and Oakland.

"Petitioners bring this action on their own behalf because of their great love of the environment, especially local air quality, and their concern for the highest and best use of all discarded materials," they wrote.

Source-separation concerns

The facility's genesis was Oakland's ambitious diversion efforts, which include mandatory source-separation requirements for multi-family and commercial buildings. The O-MRF is intended to augment existing recycling efforts through capturing recyclable and compostable materials that end up in the trash (see related article (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/?p=5241&preview=true>) covering different potential roles for mixed-waste systems).

Although Waste Management has stressed it does not view the facility as a replacement or alternative to source separation, the petition expresses concern that citizens could become less diligent in their separation efforts when they learn about the O-MRF.

"If it's known that people drive faster when they know the police are elsewhere than the highway they are driving on, it makes sense to believe that multi-unit residential waste receptacle users will be less attentive to the green cart if they know somebody somewhere will sort out their recyclables and compostables from the trash cart," the petition states.

The same fears were raised by board members of the county waste management authority during a February hearing on the project. Shawn Tackett of Waste Management acknowledged those fears and explained the company has not publicized the project for that very reason.

The petition also alludes to the potential for the O-MRF to recover lower-value recyclables due to their contamination with waste. The facility "may make life simpler but it creates end goods of questionable quality at a higher cost," the petition states.

Alleged procedural violations

Resource Recycling

Search

in

(<https://www.linkedin.com/company/resource-recycling-inc->)



(<http://rrconference.com>)

The latest recycling industry news

In My Opinion: The untapped potential of digital outreach (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

Numerous studies in 2016 pointed to the need for better recycling outreach. And though some allege that flat recycling rates are a sign that outreach has reached its peak, I would argue that it's simply time to change the way ...

Continue Reading → (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/opinion-untapped-potential-digital-outreach/>)

When mixed-waste MRFs (maybe) make sense (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/mixed-waste-mrfs-maybe-make-sense/>)

Can separation of recyclables from trash ever be a cost-effective solution? According to three experts speaking at Waste Expo, the answer depends on some critical conditions.

Keys to rolling out an effective mandatory recycling ordinance (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/keys-rolling-effective-mandatory-recycling-ordinance/>)

Any time a government forces residents to change their behaviors, there's the possibility of a strong pushback. But a recent webinar explored ways municipal officials can draft and implement mandatory recycling ordinances without drawing substantial resistance.

Analysis says California's atypical regulations hurt bottle redemption centers (<https://resource->)

Although they criticize the mixed-waste sortation concept, the petitioners' request rests largely on alleged procedural errors with the facility's approval. The petitioners claim a number of changes were made over the many years of planning the project and that public notice and hearings were not provided in several cases.

The petitioners also allege the project will have significant environmental impacts that have not been addressed, due to increases in on-site composting capacity over the course of planning without subsequent revisions to the issued air-quality permits.

The filing asks Alameda County Superior Court to remand the county's approval of the project for "further proceedings requiring notice and a public hearing to the appropriate administrative agencies."

Waste Management spokeswoman Karen Stern said the company's policy is to not comment on active litigation. StopWaste also declined to comment on active litigation, although spokesman Jeff Becerra added that the City of San Leandro is the lead agency on the project and StopWaste's role is to determine if the project conforms to the county's waste management plan.

Officials in the cities of Oakland and San Leandro could not be reached by Resource Recycling for comment by press time.



shredder-rrr/

Posted in [News](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/) | [Top stories](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/top-stories/) | Tagged [California](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/california/), [government](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/government/), [lawsuit](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/lawsuit/), [mixed-waste processing](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/mixed-waste-processing/), [Organics](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/organics/), [Waste Management](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/tag/waste-management/) |

Post navigation

← [Previous](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/keys-rolling-effective-mandatory-recycling-ordinance/) | [Next](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/mixed-waste-mrfs-maybe-make-sense/) →

Subscribe today for weekly updates

Name

First

Last

Email *

Choose from our free e-newsletter offerings below *

- Resource Recycling (weekly)
- Plastics Recycling Update (weekly)
- E-Scrap News (weekly)
- Plastics Recycling Update: Technology Edition (monthly)

Submit

recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/anal-says-californias-atypical-regulations-hurt-bottle-redemption-centers/

The Golden State's container redemption program differs from bottle bills in other states, and according to a new study, that might be bringing it down.

Maryland approves biodegradable labeling law and composting study (https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/mar-approves-biodegradable-labeling-law-composting-study/)

Maryland will regulate compostability claims on plastic products and study ways to boost composting throughout the state.

Prices rise for recovered PET but fall for HDPE and fibers (https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/price-rise-recovered-pet-fall-hdpe-fibers/)

During the past year, the national average price of post-consumer PET beverage bottles and jars rose steadily by 68 percent, from 8.6 cents per pound in March 2016 to the current 14.5 cents per pound.

In other news: May 9, 2017 (https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/05/09/new-may-9-2017/)

Market recovery is on display in a Colorado city, and a recycled-content manufacturer pledges major investments in the U.S.

See more Resource Recycling headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>)



BRIEF

Report: New York could see \$22M in economic benefits from food waste diversion law

By Cole Rosengren • March 21, 2017

Dive Brief:

- According to a new report from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), an estimated 3.9 million tons of food waste are created in the state each year and about 3% of that is diverted from landfills or waste-to-energy facilities.
- Excluding New York City, nearly 1,700 commercial generators would be affected by new diversion requirements proposed by Governor Andrew Cuomo. Factoring in the costs of hauling and tipping, plus emissions from greenhouse gases and sulfur dioxide, this food waste currently costs more than \$41 million per year.
- Based on the assumption that a processing facility would be centrally located in each county, and all generators comply, the report estimates potential net benefits ranging from \$15.2 million for an all-compost scenario to \$22.6 million for an all-anaerobic digestion scenario. These benefits could increase by 15-23% after the first year of implementation once equipment costs have been paid off.

Dive Insight:

Cuomo's NYS Food Recovery and Recycling Act, originally proposed in this year's executive budget, would require commercial establishments

that generate more than two tons of food waste per week to begin diverting it by 2021. The main caveat is whether processing capacity is accessible or adequate by 2020, which the state's Department of Environmental Conservation will assess at the time. NYSERDA's report identified dozens of existing facilities, though many more would be needed to achieve the benefits they have projected.

Remaining questions not assessed by the report are whether the financial and political capital exist to site the necessary facilities in all of these counties, how compliance would be enforced and how existing haulers would be affected. One section of the report did identify potential cost savings from renegotiating current waste contracts as refuse volumes decline, particularly for large institutions, though this was assessed from the consumer perspective.

The proposed law's true economic effects may still be hard to quantify, but Cuomo can be expected to use this report — as well as the potential to create renewable energy and increase food donations — to bolster his case during budget negotiations. While related organics diversion bills are also under consideration in New Jersey and Maryland, a potential deal in New York would be the largest of this legislative season by far.

Recommended Reading:



NYSERDA

NYSERDA Report Finds Diverting Food Scraps From Landfills Could Produce Net Benefit of up to \$22 Million Annually [↗](#)

Follow Cole Rosengren on [Twitter](#)



MOST POPULAR

- 1 FEATURE**
Women in Waste: Cascade Cart Solutions' Jo-Anne Perkins on her Pink Cart passion
March 27
- 2**
Oakland, CA sues California Waste Solutions over recycling contract error
March 27

**Environmental Services Joint Powers' Authority
Board of Directors' Meeting**

Thursday, June 22, 2017

Technical Advisory Group

Breakout Session

SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions

To help facilitate a productive conversation and focus the conversation on issues that will be pertinent to you, CalRecycle outlined a couple proposed items for the discussion.

CalRecycle is designing the regulatory concepts they think are necessary to achieve a 75 percent reduction by 2025. For their June 21st workshop CalRecycle is putting forth concepts that, as drafted would apply to every city and county equally. However, they acknowledge that the legislation allows for different levels of requirements and phased timelines for different jurisdictions. That is part of what we want to discuss at the ESJPA meeting. CalRecycle wants to hear from you about your thoughts on what might be appropriate modifications to the base regulatory requirements.

The second item is that CalRecycle would like to see if you have any regulatory concepts you would like to propose for inclusion/consideration. The attached document includes three draft regulatory concepts that are being considered. Each concept speaks to the mechanics of how the concept would be implemented, and why it might be necessary. CalRecycle would like to hear from you if there are regulatory proposals that could help reduce market barriers or any specific challenges faced by rural jurisdictions. The attached draft gives an idea of roughly the level of detail they are looking for.

And CalRecycle is of course open to other topics you would like to discuss.

CalRecycle plans to post the June regulatory concepts a week prior to the June 21st workshop. As soon as these are posted, I will forward on to the TAG. It would be helpful if you could review the regulatory concepts and think about specific modifications to those requirements that might be appropriate for rural jurisdictions. In addition to specific ideas about modifications, what factors should be considered as triggers for delayed implementation, or reduced or modified requirements (population, distance, frequency of service etc.). Essentially CalRecycle would like to discuss both the “why” and the “how” a concept should be modified to accommodate rural jurisdictions.

Example 1

- **Concept** - *New or expanded solid waste facilities demonstrate consultation with disadvantaged communities.*
- **Mechanics**
 - Add consultation requirement for operators and/or LEAs if a proposed or expanding site is within a disadvantaged community.
 - The operators and/or LEA would need to do extra steps (TBD) in the permitting process.
 - Use CalEnviroScreen to identify disadvantaged communities.
 - LEA, if a CEQA Responsible Agency, could be required to consult with the surrounding communities early in the CEQA process to get their input, which would be folded into their comments on the CEQA documents.
- **Justification**

Ensuring the success of the regulations will depend on responsible siting decisions that recognize and account for potential impacts to disadvantaged communities. Understanding what the community's concerns are will facilitate better project planning and implementation and allow a project to be a sustainable good neighbor.

Example 2

- **Concept** - *Processing facilities and organics recycling facilities must load check and report on contamination.*
- **Mechanics**
 - Load checking for the level of contaminants in feedstock to identify haulers and/or sources that contribute to the majority of the contaminants.
 - Does not need to be digital/electronic and instead can be checked through a visual screening of incoming loads.
 - Reports on the level of contaminants will be made available for review and provided to CalRecycle and to Jurisdictions who supply organics to the transfer station.
- **Justification**

Through load check and reporting on the level of contamination in loads of feedstock materials, Jurisdictions and/or CalRecycle can focus resources to adjust generator programs to address causes of contamination. This will reduce the cost to process and remove contamination on the back end and will produce a better and more marketable end product.

Example 3

- **Concept** – *Capacity Planning*
- **Mechanics**
 - Add consultation requirement for each county to coordinate with each city to get their feedback on capacity planning. This might include meeting as a group to review the capacity plan each year. The cities should provide the county with information about existing facilities and if there is adequate capacity.
 - Another idea: require that counties contact the facilities to see if they would like to participate in the planning process.
- **Justification**

Counties might develop the capacity plan without input from the cities. This might result in cities entering into agreements that could affect existing facilities (prevent situations of robbing Peter to pay Paul).