



CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY

VICE CHAIR – MICHAEL RANALLI, EL DORADO COUNTY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)

TAG CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY

TAG VICE CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY

PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY FITTO

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority  
Board of Directors' & Technical Advisory Meeting  
1215 K Street, Suite 1650 Conference Room  
Sacramento, CA**

**Thursday, June 21, 2018 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**

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Discussion and possible action related to the following:

- A. Approval of Minutes from the Meeting of March 7, 2018 – Supervisor Kobseff, ESJPA Chair (*pp 3-9*)
- B. Review and Approval of the Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2017 – Lisa McCargar, RCRC Chief Financial Officer (*pp 11-38; 10 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. Presentations**

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- A. Recycle Across America – Mitch Hedlund, Executive Director, Recycle Across America (*20 minutes*)
- B. Food Waste Challenges for Rural Areas – Steve Rodowick, Recycling Manager, Butte County (*20 minutes*)
- C. Preparing for AB 939 Annual Reports – Cara Morgan, Branch Chief, CalRecycle (*20 minutes*)
- D. Future of E-waste – Teresa Bui, Supervisor, CalRecycle (*pp 41-48; 20 minutes*)
- E. Report from CalRecycle – Carol Mortensen, Supervisor, Environmental Program Manager, CalRecycle (*10 minutes*)

## V. Legislative Update

## Supplemental Package

(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

## VI. Member County Concerns/Comments

## VII. Solid Waste/Regulatory Update

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Discussion and possible action related to the following:

### A. Air Resources Board

- Cap and Trade Program Update – Staci Heaton, RCRC Regulatory Affairs Advocate (5 minutes)

### B. CalRecycle

- SB 1383 Regulations – Mary Pitto, Program Manager (pp 51-66; 5 minutes)
- Beverage Container Recycling Program – Mary Pitto (pp 67-74; 5 minutes)
- AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting Regulations – Larry Sweetser, ESJPA Consultant (pp 75-77; 5 minutes)
- The National Sword and Recycling Globally: California's Role in Adapting to a New Market Climate – Larry Sweetser (pp 79-89; 5 minutes)
- Covered Electronics Waste - Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)

### C. State Water Resources Control Board

- Proposal for Title 27 landfill changes – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)
- Waste Discharge Fees – Larry Sweetser (pp 91-95; 5 minutes)
- Industrial Stormwater Program - Larry Sweetser (97-103; 5 minutes)

### D. Department of Toxic Substances Control

- Update on Photovoltaic Modules/Solar panels – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)
- Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest – Larry Sweetser (5 minutes)

### E. Extended Producer Responsibility

- CA Product Stewardship Council Update – Heidi Sanborn, Executive Director, CPSC (page 105; 5 minutes)
- Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) Update – Lisa Mekis, CA Senior Associate, CARE (pp 107-118; 10 minutes)
- PaintCare Update – Daria Kent, Northern California Regional Coordinator, PaintCare (5 minutes)
- Mattress Recycling Council Update – Liz Wagner, CA Territory Representative, MRC (pp 119-135; 5 minutes)

### F. Grant Program Update – Larry Sweetser (pp 137-143; 5 minutes)

### G. Highlights of March, April, May, and June CalRecycle Meetings – Larry Sweetser (pp 145-160; 5 minutes)

H. Other Regulatory Announcements/Issues of Interest

- Home Advisor: A Kids Guide to Reducing, Reusing & Recycling Waste (page 161)
- ISLR: A Home Composting Guide for Local Government (pp 163-164)
- CalRecycle Program News (page 165)
- CalRecycle E-Waste Updates (pp 167-193)
- Cal EPA CUPA Newsletters (pp 195-210)

VIII. **Agenda Suggestions, Member County Presentation Volunteer, Workshop Topics for Next ESJPA Board Meeting Scheduled Thursday, August 16, 2018.**

IX. **Resolution of Appreciation**

X. **Articles of Interest (pp 213-243)**

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XI. **Adjournment**

**12:00 PM Lunch**

**1:00 PM**

**Technical Advisory Group Breakout Session**

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**This afternoon session will be discussion sessions regarding issues that affect every member county. You are invited and encouraged to participate in this afternoon session.**

- A. Tools and Strategies to Address Illegal Dumping – Ted Ward, Director, Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority\
- B. CalRecycle: Questions and Answers: Cannabis Waste – Martin Perez (invited), CalRecycle (pp 247-249)

*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, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sacramento, California at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.*



# **Agenda Item II**

## **BUSINESS MATTERS**





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

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)  
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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 15, 2018**

**MEMBERS REPRESENTED**

Jim McHargue, Director Solid Waste  
Lynn Morgan, Supervisor  
Steve Rodowick, Recycle Coordinator  
Natalie Sauerland, Program Coordinator  
Shawna Towler, Admin Assistant  
Mike Azevedo, Assistant Director  
Ted Ward, Director  
Greg Stanton, Division Director  
Lars Ewing, Public Services Director  
Paula Wesch, Program Coordinator  
Aaron Albaugh, Supervisor  
Tom Valentino, Manager  
Todd Storti, Manager  
Ahmad Alkhayat, Public Works Director  
Justin Nalder, Solid Waste Supervisor  
David Garcia, Solid Waste Program Manager  
John Heath, Supervising Engineer  
Arthur Boyd, Recycling Coordinator  
Michael Kobseff, Supervisor  
Rachel Ross, Agency Manager  
Paul Freund, Recycling Coordinator  
Diane Rader, Deputy Director Solid Waste  
Diane Green, Solid Waste Tech

Amador County  
Amador County  
Butte County  
Calaveras County  
Calaveras County  
Colusa County  
Del Norte County  
El Dorado County  
Lake County  
Lassen County  
Lassen County  
Lassen County  
Mariposa County  
Madera County  
Mono County  
Nevada County  
Shasta 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, VP Governmental Affairs  
Staci Heaton, Regulatory Affairs Advocate  
Julie Lunn, RCRC Office Assistant

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

**GUEST SPEAKERS:**

John Sitts, CalRecycle  
Louie Pellegrini, SAFE  
Heidi Sanborn, CPSC

Caroll Mortensen, CalRecycle  
Don Gamblin, Compology  
Daria Kent, PaintCare

**OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:**

Willie Carpenter, CalRecycle  
Spencer Fine, CalRecycle

Alex Souza, CalRecycle  
Fredrick Thomas, CalRecycle

Robert Carlson, Mendocino County  
Rachel Oster, Diversion Strategies

Curt Fujii, Fujii Civil Engineering  
Deb Phillips, Greater Valley Consvr Corps

**MEMBERS NOT REPRESENTED**

Alpine County, Glenn County, Imperial County, Inyo County, Modoc County, Sierra County.

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

Michael Kobseff Supervisor Siskiyou County ESJPA Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:01 a.m. A Quorum was Determined. Self-introductions were made.

**II. Business Matters**

A. Approval of Minutes December 7, 2017 Meeting.

Supervisor Kobseff ESJPA Chair, called for the approval of the minutes from the December 7, 2017 Board of Directors meeting. The motion to approve minutes was made by Greg Stanton, El Dorado County and seconded by Jim McHargue, Amador County. The motion passed unanimously.

B. A motion was made to appoint Rachel Ross, Tehama County as the 2018 ESJPA TAG Chair and Jim McHargue, Amador County as the ESJPA TAG Vice-Chair by Aaron Albaugh, Lassen County and seconded by Mike Azevedo, Colusa County. The motion passed unanimously.

C. Administrative Matters-Mary Pitto

Mary Pitto reminded members to verify the 2018 Delegate and Alternate Roster and complete and submit their FPPC Form 700.

**III. Public Comment**

Mary Pitto announced that Jim Greco of California Waste Associates passed away. Jim was a regular attendee to the ESJPA meetings and provided assistance to many ESJPA and other rural jurisdictions on AB 939 compliance. Larry Sweetser provided additional background on Jim. Mary indicated that the ESJPA would collect remembrances to send to his family.

Eric Miller asked if members had a Code of Conduct or guidelines for customers behavior that were available to share. Butte County is interested in developing one. Several members provided feedback including use of similar signage as used at DMV. Customers could be refused service but there is a concern about illegal dumping. Tedd Ward suggest making illegal dumping and blight a topic for the next meeting. Larry Sweetser indicated that CalRecycle has an Illegal Dumping Technical Advisory Committee.



#### IV. Presentations

##### A. AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting Regulations- John Sitts, Environmental Program Manager, CalRecycle

John Sitts introduced his colleagues on this issue - Jane Mantey and Frederick Thomas. Jane provided an overview of the current status of the proposed regulations. The formal comment period has ended but there may be a 15-day comment period. Staff is still working on the data input platform. A key comment heard at the hearing was to clarify who is in and who is out of the regulations, how the system will look, and the cost of compliance.

John indicated appreciation for the practical comments from the ESJPA and others. There were comments that the costs were too low and staff will review. John confirmed the intent to not include small self-haulers and will clarify. John requested more information on whether facilities sending material to another facility will know the disposition of that material. Staff considering disclosure if disposition is known.

CalRecycle staff clarified other questions on the proposed regulations. Larry Sweetser indicated County facility operators will not be in trouble if customer lies about the requested information. Also, the rural scale exemption is maintained. Members were asked for information on costs to change data collection. Larry indicated that facilities would be reporting directly to CalRecycle and not jurisdictions. Member's should consider requiring data submittal to County in addition to the state. Larry distributed a revised chart on the proposed regulations. Staff is hoping for adoption by October 2018 with the new system starting in January 2019. Reconciling the data will be the responsibility of CalRecycle.

##### B. In-Container Monitoring Technology: Transparency, Oversight, and Cost Savings Opportunities to Waste and Recycling Systems-Don Gambelin, Head of Business Development, Compology

Don Gambelin provided information on their system that tracks what is going on within waste containers allowing for optimizing costs by determining when service is needed. A pilot program is starting in San Mateo for the South Bay Waste Management Authority. Other uses include flagging contamination in a container and when service is needed and avoiding spillage at clothing drop-offs. A side benefit is increased compliance when customer realize the container is being monitored. System is designed to assist with mandatory commercial recycling and proposed SB 1383 requirements on container verification. Program is in several states with about 70 customers. The system can work in compactors. System is on a subscription-based program. Arthur Boyd asked how the system works without cell service. The system does need access but operates on a more robust system than cell phones. System will also allow an option for the proposed monitoring requirements under SB 1383.

##### C. The Highest and Best Use for Organics No one is Talking About: Animal Feed- Louie Pellegrini, CEO, Sustainable Alternative Feed Enterprises

Louie Pellegrini's family has been servicing the Bay Area solid waste system for three generations and has focused on recycling and not landfilling. State requirements are pushing management of organics, especially food waste. There is a lack of composting capacity and costs are increasing.

Food waste to animal feed is not a new concept. Their facility was developed to fill this need. Specialized collection and processing equipment was developed for this process including a pod based-system. The material contains a lot of liquid. The process dehydrates the material. Pilot programs are starting in Palo Alto, San Mateo and Milpitas with split carts in the residential sector. Food waste collected is over 20% of entire waste stream collected. The system can be scaled and a 300 tpd process is being considered. The current system operates with continuous flow and batch process, has a flexible configuration, and can run 24/7 with 2 FTP per shift. One key product produced is dog food and animal feed.

Tedd Ward asked what the lowest tons per day the system can operated at to be cost effective. A central processor is proposed with a six-million-dollar hub. There will be an additional investment in changes on the collection system especially to convert to a split cart systems.

D. Del Norte County Transfer Station Floor & Ramp Repairs- Ted Ward, Director, Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority- [www.AmericanRestore.com](http://www.AmericanRestore.com)

Tedd Ward presented Del Norte's successful transfer station repairs. Rebar was coming out of the facility floor. On November 2017 American Restore was hired and work was completed in February 2018. Specialized concrete was needed for the repair. A time-lapsed video showed the repair. A wear strip was installed for future monitoring of wear. The facility was cleaned to identify the extent of the damage. Sand mixed with epoxy was used for the repair. Concrete used was much denser than typical concrete and cured in one day. Repair was completed with minimal disruption to operations.

E. Report from CalRecycle- Caroll Mortensen Supervisor, CalRecycle

CalRecycle is starting local jurisdiction reviews especially for Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) and Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORe). Jurisdictions were cautioned about relying on traditional solid waste haulers for data since there are other haulers to reach out for numbers including self-haul, back-hauls, and landscapers.

Caroll commended Mary Pitto on efforts to work with CalRecycle on SB 1383 proposals. AB 901 regulations are underway as reported earlier: Bottle bill pilot projects are out for applications. There was also discussion on China's National Sword Policy and impacts on markets. Louie Pellegrini provided an example of the market fluctuations in that his company received \$104/ton for paper in December, \$32 in January, \$22 in February, and paid \$18 in March with no relief in sight. They are looking at an increase of 7% to 16% for customer to offset costs. Stockpiling can be a safety and fire hazard. Landfilling is cheaper but sends wrong message.

## V. Legislative Update

Paul Smith, Vice President of Government Affairs reported that it is light on the solid waste related bills. Bill introduction deadline has passed and bills are starting to be heard in house of origin. More information should be available at the next meeting. Two key issues – bottle bill reform and solid waste funding – are not likely this session. CAW may attempt to move legislation to just increase the landfill tipping fee. A new administration will be coming in in

January and that will impact the direction of legislation. A lot of work will occur in the regulatory realm especially SB 1383 regulations.

One bill to present is AB 3036 by the Farm Bureau to get food waste for animal feed exempt from the definition of solid waste definition. Mary provided a summary of the bill. This change may impact local diversion numbers and haulers will likely have concerns. A concern was expressed in that there is no definition of food processor and could cause issues.

## **VI. Member County Concerns/Comments**

Tom Valentino from Lassen County indicated a tipping fee increase from \$0 to \$2 for curbside recycling and \$40 per month for commercial recycling. Costs are changing because China is no longer accepting our waste. Larry Sweetser suggested CalRecycle could develop public education pieces for jurisdictions to use to educate the public. Supervisor Kobseff indicated concerns from the public about the lack of collection programs and the lack of markets argument does not resonate with them. Tedd Ward suggested allowing full use of the beverage container grant program to beyond bottles and cans. A Sacramento news story reported on the landfilling of recyclables.

## **VII. Solid Waste Regulatory Update**

Discussion and possible action related to the following:

### **A. Air Resources Board**

Cap and Trade Program Update - Staci Heaton reported on the Cap and Trade Expenditure Budget for 2018 which was not released with the annual budget. The budget only provided half the requested \$40 million funding to CalRecycle. RCRC has been contacted by the governor's office for input on this program.

### **B. CalRecycle**

- SB 1383 Regulations- Mary Pitto deferred the discussion to the afternoon session.
- Impacts of Chinas Import Restrictions-Larry Sweetser reported that in addition to the earlier discussion, Lars from Lake County shared a letter they received indicating their recycler would be charging a fee for recycling services and it was retroactive. After checking with Lassen County, SWANA, and others who had received similar notices. The consensus was there was no recourse except to pay. Jurisdiction should consider requesting assurances that the contractor will make efforts to clean up the material and actively seek markets. There was discussion on using some form of recycling index as a basis for a fee. There was a discussion on SB 1383's proposed requirement to monitor containers at the street for contamination.
- AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting Regulations-This item was presented in the morning. A few questions were discussed about who reports and how the data will be collected and reported. Unlike the current DRS system, Jurisdictions will need to get the data

C. Department of Toxic Substance Control

- Update on photovoltaic Modules/ Solar Panels-Larry Sweetser reported that DTSC has not completed the proposed regulations to manage photovoltaic panels as universal hazardous waste. CPSC prepared a letter to DTSC and is talking with legislators about the delay.

D. Extended Producer Responsibility

- CA Product Stewardship Council Update-Heidi Sanborn reported that Tedd Ward is a new CPSC Board member. The Don't rush to flush campaign has provided pharmaceutical collection bins to many counties with three in Amador with one more on the way, twenty in to San Joaquin County from Santa Clara County which are being replaced. Siskiyou is getting one. The Refill your Fun is recruiting more locations including Earth Day Event in Yosemite. CPSC is working on HHW HD31 Grants on pilot project for solar panels, as there is no place to send them now. Send stories to CPSC on issues. The Aquafil plant in Sacramento is coming on line and will be looking for nylon material. Eight counties are still not served and there is no processing capacity. Disposal of medications and sharps continue to be a problem. Meeting continue with the Pharmaceutical industry to get them to fund the programs.
- Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE) Update- Lisa Mekis- Not in Attendance
- PaintCare Update Daria Kent reported that there are over 800 sites in California. The per gallon fees have lowered. PaintCare will be providing innovative grants to divert paint to other sources i.e. concrete/landscape materials, looking to set up disposal/collection sites. Larry Sweetser apologized for a comment at CalRecycle in that paint collection has started in Colusa County. The County had not been told the program started.
- Mattress Recycling Update- Liz Wagner reported that there were four collection events in Siskiyou County at transfer stations on Earth Day with hopes of becoming permanent sites. Del Norte has had quarterly events that were well participated but MRC is looking for more permanent situation possibly a moving and storage company. Recology Butte Colusa added as a site at Maxwell transfer station. The local conservation corps in Tuolumne County has been established. A new recycler has opened in Stockton with a 80-90% recycling rate.

E. Grant Program Update. – Larry Sweetser (page 139; 5 minutes)

- Larry Sweetser reported that the USDA grant was filed, and we are awaiting acknowledgement. The grant will include the hazardous waste trainings and the development of the Rural Survival Guide for Organics. This should provide assistance with SB 1383 compliance. CalRecycle is soliciting for Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program-Small Projects which are due March 20, 2018. Other upcoming grants include: Organics Grants Program - April 3, 2018, Beverage Container Recycling City/County Payment Program - April 9, 2018, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Loan Program – Continuous, Recycling Market Development Zone Loan Program – Continuous, and Farm & Ranch – Spring 2018

F. **Highlights September/October CalRecycle Meetings** Larry Sweetser reported CalRecycle reviewed State Agency and Large State Facility compliance with AB 75 diversion program compliance and the 2015/2016 Biennial Report Review findings were that 127 State Agencies and facilities were found to adequately be implementing their plans, 48 submitted modified reports and deemed adequate, 6 were deemed to be on Good Faith Efforts, and 47 are under compliance reviews. In January, CalRecycle announced the 2018 waste characterization study. Nevada County was approved for their five-year review of their Integrated Waste Management Plan. The Future of E-waste hearing will be held in April.

G. **Highlights of 2018 SWANApalooza Conference** – Larry Sweetser (*5 minutes*) Larry Sweetser reported on the conference in Denver. Several other ESJPA members attended. Larry participated in the Zero Waste Course as an instructor trainee. This new program was developed jointly with CRRRA and provided a balanced approach to the topic. Another session will be held in Monterey.

H. **Other Regulatory Announcements/Issues of Interest**

- 2018 Rulemaking Calendar
- CalRecycle Announcements
- CalRecycle E-Waste Updates
- Cal EPA CUPA Newsletters

**VIII. Agenda Suggestions, Member County Presentation Volunteer, Workshop Topics for Next ESJPA Board Meeting Scheduled Thursday March 15, 2018**

Steve Rodowick of Butte County volunteered for the Member County presentation at the June 21, 2018 Board Meeting with a topic of rural food waste. Tedd Ward offered to present at the afternoon session on illegal dumping.

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

**X. Adjournment**- was called at 1:39 PM

Respectfully submitted,  
Julie Lunn, Office Coordinator



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



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

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PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY PITTO

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## MEMORANDUM

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**To:** ESJPA Board of Directors

**From:** Lisa McCargar, Chief Financial Officer  
Sanjay Lee, Accountant  
Liz Jensen, Accountant

**Date:** June 13, 2018

**RE:** ESJPA 2017 Audited Financial Statements - ACTION

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### Summary

The 2017 audited financial statements for the Rural County Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA) received an unmodified (“clean”) opinion form 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 9, 2018. 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 2017 audited financial statements and communication to those charged with governance, as presented.

### Attachment

- ESJPA Report of Independent Auditors and Financial Statements







*Report of Independent Auditors and  
Financial Statements*

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services  
Joint Powers Authority**

*December 31, 2017*



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# **Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

### **Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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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, 2017. 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, 2017, by \$25,791 (net position). The Authority's total net position increased by \$24,347 (up 1,681.1%) from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2017 due primarily to the continued successful efforts to maintain the cost of administrative services relative to the Authority's revenue from member dues.

#### **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 – general fund, (4) statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – general fund, 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) 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 revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

The notes to basic 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 changes in fund balance – budget and actual is 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, 2017**

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**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL REPORTING**  
**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Condensed Statement of Net Position**  
**December 31, 2017 and 2016**

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)	
	2017	2016	\$	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 88,976	\$ 64,059	\$ 24,917	38.9%
Receivables	15,410	22,238	(6,828)	(30.7)%
Total assets	104,386	86,297	18,089	21.0%
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	4,135	2,900	1,235	42.6%
Unearned revenue and funds held for projects	74,460	81,953	(7,493)	(9.1)%
Total liabilities	78,595	84,853	(6,258)	(7.4)%
<b>Net position</b>				
Net position, unrestricted	\$ 25,791	\$ 1,444	\$ 24,347	1,686.1%

The condensed statement of net position reflects a snapshot of the Authority's financial position at a given moment in time. As of December 31, 2017, the Authority's net position is \$25,791, an increase of \$24,347 (up 1,686.1%) from December 31, 2016. The increase in cash and restricted cash of \$24,917 (up 38.9%) was primarily due to favorable revenue over administrative expenses and improved timing of receivable collections during the year. The decrease in unearned revenue of \$7,493 (down 9.1%) is primarily due to the timing of projects completed at year end.

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority  
Condensed Statement of Activities  
Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016**

			Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
	2017	2016		
<b>Program expenses</b>				
Solid waste programs	\$ 84,230	\$ 77,784	\$ 6,446	8.3%
Administration	100,458	95,707	4,751	5.0%
<b>Total program expenses</b>	<b>184,688</b>	<b>173,491</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>Program and general revenues</b>				
Operating grants and contracts	84,230	77,784	6,446	8.3%
Membership dues and other	124,805	130,307	(5,502)	(4.2)%
<b>Total program revenues</b>	<b>209,035</b>	<b>208,091</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Change in net position	24,347	34,600	(10,253)	(29.6)%
Net position, beginning of year	1,444	(33,156)	34,600	104.4%
<b>Net position, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 25,791</b>	<b>\$ 1,444</b>	<b>\$ 24,347</b>	<b>1,686.1%</b>

**Government-wide and fund financials** – There is no difference between the activity reported in the statement of activities and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes 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, 2017, the Authority's total revenues increased by \$944 (up 0.5%). The Authority also experienced an increase in total expenditures of \$11,197 (up 6.5%). The increases in expenditures were primarily due to increased grant activity. Grant revenues and related expenditures increased by \$6,446.

**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, 2017**

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**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, 2017**

	Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Budget	
			\$	%
<b>Program expenses</b>				
Solid waste programs	\$ 65,000	84,230	19,230	29.6%
Administration	112,510	100,458	(12,052)	(10.7)%
Total expenses	177,510	184,688	7,178	4.0%
<b>Program and general revenues</b>				
Operating grants and contracts	\$ 65,000	84,230	19,230	29.6%
Membership dues and other	124,850	124,805	(45)	0.0%
Total revenues	189,850	209,035	19,185	10.1%
Change in net position	\$ 12,340	24,347	12,007	97.3%

The Authority's change in net position was favorable by \$12,007 compared to the 2017 budget. The amount of actual grant revenue was \$19,230 more than the final budget and grant expenditures were \$19,230 more than the final budget due to the Authority participating in an increased level of grant activity. Administration expenses were lower than final budget by \$12,052 with the savings realized for various administrative 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 2017.

**FUTURE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

The Authority anticipates continued participation in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Used Oil Program through 2018. 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, 2017**

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**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, CA, 95814.

## **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, 2017, 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 an opinion 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 opinion.



### ***Opinion***

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, 2017, 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 management's discussion and analysis on pages 1 through 5 and Schedule of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance – budget and actual 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 which 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 an opinion on 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 is 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 17, 2018 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 17, 2018

## **Basic Financial Statements**

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**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**December 31, 2017**

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	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets	
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 88,976
Grants and accounts receivable	<u>15,410</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 104,386</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</b>	
Current liabilities (payable from unrestricted assets)	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,111
Accounts payable to affiliated entities	3,024
Unearned revenue	62,400
Grant advance	<u>12,060</u>
Total liabilities	<u>78,595</u>
Net position, unrestricted	<u>25,791</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 104,386</u>

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>PROGRAM EXPENSES</b>	
Solid waste programs	\$ 84,230
Administration	100,458
	<hr/>
Total program expenses	184,688
	<hr/>
<b>PROGRAM REVENUES</b>	
Operating grants and contracts	84,230
Charges for services membership dues	124,805
	<hr/>
Total program revenues	209,035
	<hr/>
Change in net position	24,347
Net position, beginning of year	1,444
	<hr/>
Net position, end of year	\$ 25,791
	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Balance Sheet – General Fund**  
**December 31, 2017**

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**ASSETS**

Current assets		
Cash and restricted cash	\$	88,976
Grants and accounts receivable		<u>15,410</u>
 Total assets	\$	<u>104,386</u>

**LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE**

Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	1,111
Accounts payable to affiliated entities		3,024
Unearned revenue		62,400
Funds held for projects		<u>12,060</u>
 Total liabilities		<u>78,595</u>
 Fund balance, unassigned		<u>25,791</u>
 Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	<u>104,386</u>

**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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Revenues	
Intergovernmental grants and contracts	\$ 84,230
Membership dues	124,805
	<hr/>
Total revenues	209,035
	<hr/>
Expenditures	
Solid waste grants on behalf of member counties	84,230
Administration	
Technical support services	73,352
Other	27,106
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	184,688
	<hr/>
Excess revenues over expenditures	24,347
	<hr/>
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,444
	<hr/>
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 25,791
	<hr/>

# Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

## Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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### 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 in 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.

**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.



## Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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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 is restricted as to its use. As of December 31, 2017, cash balances of \$76,916 were restricted.

**Grants receivable** – As of December 31, 2017, 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.

**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, 2017.
- *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, 2017.
- *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, 2017.

## Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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- *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, 2017.
- *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, 2017.

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, 2017.
- *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, 2017.
- *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, 2017.
- *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 used for budgets that is 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.

# Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

## Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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### 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, 2017, the Authority's deposits stated at \$88,976, 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.

### NOTE 3 – RELATED – PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Authority entered into a support service agreement with RCRC, an affiliated entity, for an annual fee of \$73,352 plus direct billable hours, to perform non grant-related services. The fee is included in administration expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – general fund. As of December 31, 2017, \$3,024 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 that 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, 2017**

	Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Budget	
			\$	%
<b>Revenues</b>				
Intergovernmental grants and contracts	\$ 65,000	\$ 84,230	\$ 19,230	29.6%
Membership dues	124,800	124,805	5	0.0%
Other	50	-	(50)	(100.0)%
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>189,850</b>	<b>209,035</b>	<b>19,185</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Solid waste grants on behalf of member counties	65,000	84,230	19,230	29.6%
<b>Administration</b>				
Technical support services	73,352	73,352	-	0.0%
Other	39,158	27,106	(12,052)	(30.8)%
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>177,510</b>	<b>184,688</b>	<b>7,178</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Excess of expenditures over revenues</b>	<b>12,340</b>	<b>24,347</b>	<b>12,007</b>	<b>97.3%</b>
<b>Fund balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>(29,717)</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>31,161</b>	<b>104.9%</b>
<b>Fund balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ (17,377)</b>	<b>\$ 25,791</b>	<b>\$ 43,168</b>	<b>248.4%</b>

## **Supplementary Information**

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**Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance by Grant**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<u>TCA3 Regional</u>	<u>TCA4 Regional</u>	<u>UOPP16 Regional</u>	<u>UOPP17 Regional</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Revenues					
Grants	\$ 34,665	\$ 2,071	\$ 19,554	\$ 27,940	\$ 84,230
Total revenues	<u>34,665</u>	<u>2,071</u>	<u>19,554</u>	<u>27,940</u>	<u>84,230</u>
Expenditures					
Grants on behalf of member counties					
Mobile/other collection	24,553	1,708	-	-	26,261
Consultants	1,530	60	3,420	9,994	15,004
Other costs:					
Permanent facilities	-	-	12,561	14,568	27,129
Personnel	6,118	-	-	-	6,118
Publicity and education	2,464	303	3,573	3,378	9,718
Total expenditures	<u>34,665</u>	<u>2,071</u>	<u>19,554</u>	<u>27,940</u>	<u>84,230</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<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, 2017, 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 17, 2018.

### **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 17, 2018



MOSSADAMS

# **Agenda Item V**

## **PRESENTATIONS**



## Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Net Cost Reporting

### Preliminary Net Cost Report Analysis for 2017

April 17, 2018



## Background

CalRecycle determined in December 2017 that Net Cost Reports must be submitted

- Determination met regulatory obligation
- Reports to cover 2017 operations
- CalRecycle solicited supplemental cost and revenue information relating to the management of non-CRT CEW
- Reports due on or before March 1, 2018
- Public notice posted and announced on listserv



## Background

CalRecycle received Net Cost Reports

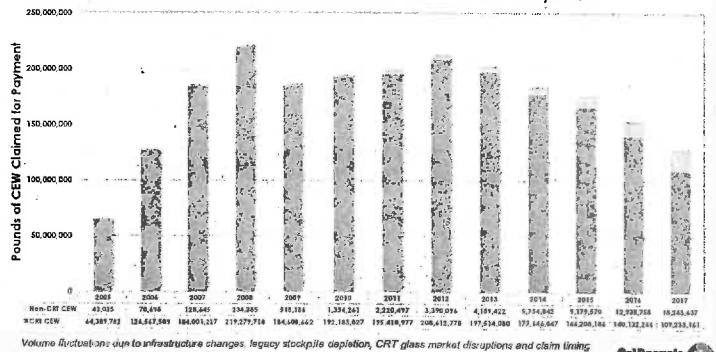
- Participants were sent three reminders and tardy organizations provided with a warning message and allowed a one week extension due to a technical glitch
- 26 participants subject to approval revocation
- 369 reports submitted
  - 369 collector reports (10 reported no activity)
  - 22 recycler reports



## CEW Recycling Payment System

- ~2.2 billion pounds of CEW claimed since program inception
- ~127 million pounds of CEW claimed in 2017

**Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Payment System**  
2005-2017 Pounds of CRT and Non-CRT CEW Claimed for Payment



## Non-CRT CEW

Considerations

- Increasing amounts of non-CRT CEW
- Wide range of technologies within non-CRT CEW
- Challenges:
  - Devices lighter and harder to dismantle
  - Residual management costs
  - Miniaturization, less intrinsic material value



## Multiple Recycling Payment Rates

Proposed regulations establish the structure to accommodate a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRTs,

- Revision to the Definitions section
- Recyclers required to report separately the net cost associated with recycling CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW
- Recyclers required to maintain records relative to the management of all CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW handled
- The Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate is split into separate payment rates for CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW.



# Net Costs and CEW Payment Rates

- Regulations require Net Cost Reports to inform CalRecycle in its duty to set payment rates
- Statute requires CalRecycle to establish "...an electronic waste recovery payment schedule ..." and "...a CEW recycling payment schedule for each major category of CEW received, processed and claimed "
- Converting reported costs of yesterday into standardized payment rates for the future is the challenge; Net Cost Reports only part of puzzle



DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using All\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery* (335)	Revenue	9.0			
	Cost	26.9			
	Net Cost	17.9	19.7	15.0	61.5%
Recycling (22)	Revenue	12.6			
	Cost	39.6			
	Net Cost	27.1	28.9	29.9	54.5%

Excluded 34 reports, 25 reports where recovery costs > \$1 and < -\$1 with a grossly inflated weight; 10 reported no activity

DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb) (< One Million Pounds)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery (310)	Revenue	13.0			
	Cost	30.4			
	Net Cost	17.5	19.8	14.0	62.3%
Recycling (9)	Revenue	34.9			
	Cost	64.1			
	Net Cost	29.2	34.2	37.5	44.4%

DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb) (> One Million Pounds)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery (25)	Revenue	5.6			
	Cost	23.9			
	Net Cost	18.2	18.4	18.9	52.0%
Recycling (13)	Revenue	11.7			
	Cost	38.7			
	Net Cost	27.0	25.3	23.6	61.5%

DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb) (> Five Million Pounds)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery (3)	Revenue	14.0			
	Cost	25.7			
	Net Cost	11.7	11.0	16.5	66.7%
Recycling (7)	Revenue	12.6			
	Cost	39.9			
	Net Cost	27.3	24.6	23.6	57.1%

DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
(< 10 Million Pounds) Recovery (19)	Revenue	12.3			
	Cost	35.3			
	Net Cost	23.0	28.7	29.7	42.1%
(> 10 Million Pounds) Recycling (3)	Revenue	12.8			
	Cost	43.7			
	Net Cost	30.9	30.4	32.6	33.3%

Preliminary 2017 Calculated Non-CRT CEW Recycling Costs

Net Cost/Lb CRT	Net Cost/Lb non-CRT	Net Cost/Lb Combined
33.7	51.7	36.4
5.5	35.3	12.7
24.1	62.4	31.9
10.6	11.7	10.8
26.4	43.6	37.3
	59.2	59.2

Preliminary 2017 Calculated Non-CRT CEW Recycling Costs

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
CRT* (5)	Revenue	9.9			
	Cost	32.0			
	Net Cost	22.1	20.0	24.1	80.0%
Non-CRT* (6)	Revenue	12.3			
	Cost	59.8			
	Net Cost	47.5	44.0	47.7	0.0%

\* Only includes information from reports where material type specific information was provided.

Comparison of Weighted Average Net Costs (cents per pound)

Year and Activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*
Recovery	17.1	16.7	14.8	16.6	14.4	15.3	15.2	17.1	16.8	17.2	17.6	16.3	17.9
Recycling	25.2	21.5	21.0	22.8	18.7	18.1	19.2	17.8	23.8	23.5	26.8	24.9	27.1
Combined	42.3	38.2	35.8	39.4	33.1	33.4	34.4	34.9	40.6	40.7	44.4	41.2	45.0

\* Excluded reported recovery costs > \$1 and < \$-1

Upcoming Program Actions

- Stakeholder Workshop May 7, 2018
- CalRecycle Monthly May 15, 2018
- Before July 1, 2018 CalRecycle must determine
  - If any payment rate adjustment is warranted
  - Differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW



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## Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program

# Payment Rates Considerations

May 7, 2018



## Introduction

This workshop will cover:

- CEW Program Basics and Stats
- Acknowledgement of Industry Dynamics
- Further Analysis of Net Cost Report Data
- Proposed Adjustments to CEW Payment Rates
- Open Discussion
- Next Steps



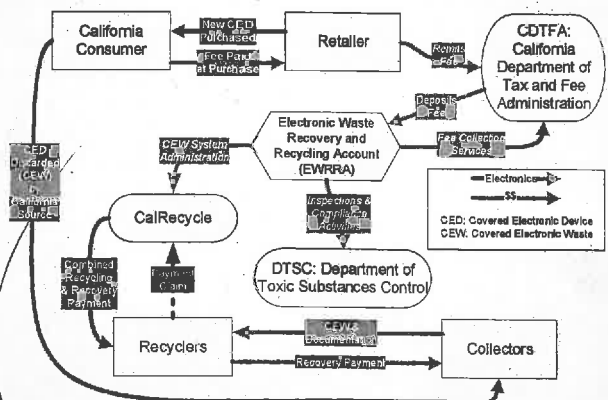
## Background

### The Electronic Waste Recycling Act

- Established a system to support the recovery and recycling of CEW
  - Only compliantly documented CEW from CA sources are eligible
  - CEW must be recycled (cancelled) in CA
  - Treatment residuals must be properly managed (e.g. CRT glass)
- Payment rates intended to cover average net costs of collection and recycling



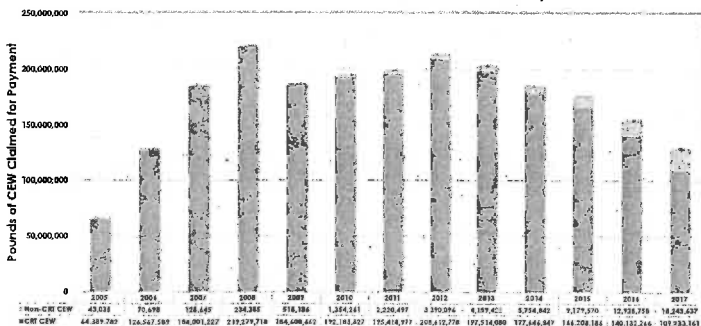
## CEW Payment System



## CEW Recycling Payment System

- ~2.2 billion pounds of CEW claimed since program inception
- ~127 million pounds of CEW claimed in 2017

### Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Payment System 2005-2017 Pounds of CRT and Non-CRT CEW Claimed for Payment



## Program Dynamics Today

- Concerns about availability / cost of residual CRT glass markets
  - Limited CRT glass outlets / capacity
  - Disposal has become the primary option
- Recyclers and collectors still need to be careful about who they do business with
- Commodity prices have risen significantly since 2016
  - Plastics exports impacted by National Sword Policy
- Increasing amounts of non-CRT CEW



## Non-CRT CEW

### Considerations

- 14% by weight in 2017
- Wide range of technologies
- Challenges:
  - Devices lighter and harder to dismantle
  - Residual management costs
  - Miniaturization, less intrinsic material value



## Multiple Recycling Payment Rates

Proposed regulations establish the structure to accommodate a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRTs.

- Revision to the Definitions section
- Recyclers required to report separately the net cost associated with recycling CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW
- Recyclers required to maintain records relative to the management of all CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW handled
- The Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate is split into separate payment rates for CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW.



## Net Costs and CEW Payment Rates

- Regulations require Net Cost Reports to inform CalRecycle in its duty to set payment rates
- Statute requires CalRecycle to establish "...an electronic waste recovery payment schedule..." and "...a CEW recycling payment schedule for each major category of CEW received, processed and claimed"
- Converting reported costs of yesterday into standardized payment rates for the future is the challenge; Net Cost Reports only part of puzzle



## Net Cost Reporting

Latest reports due March 1, 2018

- 370 reports submitted
  - 370 collector reports (10 reported no activity)
  - 23 recycler reports

Preliminary analysis of as-reported 2017 data

- Trend of widely varying costs continued
- Ongoing NCR assessments by Audits
  - Reports remain challenged in costs allocations / documented support



### DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using All\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery* (329)	Revenue	4.4			
	Cost	24.4			
	Net Cost	20.0	20.8	15.7	60.2%
Recycling (23)	Revenue	12.8			
	Cost	39.7			
	Net Cost	26.9	28.0	29.7	56.5%

\* Excluded 31 reports: 10 reports where recovery net cost per pound exceeded \$1, 9 reported extremely high revenues, 3 with a grossly inflated weight

### DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb) ("large" operations handling "top" 50% of CEW)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery (21)	Revenue	4.5			
	Cost	24.6			
	Net Cost	20.1	20.3	18.9	52.4%
Recycling (3)	Revenue	12.8			
	Cost	43.7			
	Net Cost	30.9	30.4	32.6	33.3%

13 DRAFT 2017 Costs Calculated Using Select\* Reports

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb) (* "small" operations handling "bottom" 50% of CEW)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
Recovery (308)	Revenue	4.3			
	Cost	24.1			
	Net Cost	19.8	20.9	15.7	64.3%
Recycling (20)	Revenue	12.7			
	Cost	35.5			
	Net Cost	22.8	27.6	29.2	60.0%

14 Preliminary 2017 Calculated  
Specific CRT and Non-CRT CEW Recycling Costs

Net Costs Reported for 2017 (cents per lb)		Weighted Average	Mean	Median	% of Reports < or = Std Pay Rate
CRT* (13)	Revenue	8.2			
	Cost	32.4			
	Net Cost	24.2	25.6	28.6	69.0%
Non-CRT** (7)	Revenue	12.7			
	Cost	50.8			
	Net Cost	38.1	42.0	51.7	28.6%

\* Exclude two reports with obvious errors.  
\*\* Only includes information from reports where material type specific information was provided

15 Comparison of Weighted Average Net Costs  
(cents per pound)

Category	2005	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Recovery	17.1	16.7	14.8	16.6	14.4	15.3	15.2	17.1	16.8	17.2	17.6	16.3	20.0
Recycling	25.2	21.5	21.0	22.8	18.7	18.1	19.2	17.8	23.8	23.5	26.8	24.9	26.9
Combined	42.3	38.2	35.8	39.4	33.1	33.4	34.4	34.9	40.6	40.7	44.4	41.2	45.0

\* Excluded reported recovery costs > \$1 and < \$-1

Other Considerations?

- Reconciling "average net costs" and seeming intent of Act is challenging
  - Payment rates based on averages do not cover all
  - Weighted averages reflect entire industry's cost
  - Regulations anticipate unmet costs
- Program itself influences behaviors
- Future is uncertain...

Draft Payment Rate Proposal

- Recovery rate for CEW be maintained at **19 cents** per pound
- Combined recovery and recycling payment rate for **CRT CEW** be maintained at **49 cents** per pound
- Combined recovery and recycling payment rate for **non-CRT CEW** be changed from 49 cents to **60 cents** per pound
- Changes to take effect July 1, 2018



Draft Payment Rate Proposal

• **14 CCR § 18660.34. Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate.**

(b) Beginning July 1, 2018, the Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates are:

- (1) \$0.49 per pound for CRT CEW.
- (2) \$0.4960 per pound for non-CRT CEW.



## Open Discussion



## Upcoming Program Actions

- Before July 1, 2018 CalRecycle must determine
  - If any payment rate adjustment is warranted
  - Differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW
- CalRecycle Monthly May 15, 2018
- Once approved, CalRecycle will file any rate changes with OAL



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# **Agenda Item VII**

## **SOLID WASTE REGULATORY UPDATES**





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

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

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** ESJPA Board of Directors  
**From:** Mary Pitto, Program Manager  
**Date:** June 13, 2018  
**RE:** Senate Bill 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Regulation

Senate Bill 1383 (Lara) was enacted last year to be the vehicle to address methane emission reduction goals of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs). SB 1383 established specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills consistent with Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro, 2014), the mandatory commercial organics diversion bill requiring 50 percent diversion of organics from landfills by 2020, and then 75 percent by 2025. SB 1383 also requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in consultation with the Air Resources Board (ARB), to adopt regulations to meet the specified organic waste reduction goals, however not to take effect until on or after January 1, 2022.

CalRecycle initiated the informal process of development of the regulations in February 2017. The concepts and strategies include organic waste collection services, infrastructure capacity and planning, edible food recovery, reporting, compliance and enforcement, and market development. ESJPA staff have been engaging our members by having CalRecycle staff conduct presentations and discussions at ESJPA Board of Directors meetings.

CalRecycle released the first informal draft of the proposed SB 1383 regulations on October 25, 2017. The initial draft was overreaching, unattainable, and cost prohibitive. Basically, the regulations require all generators, including residential, to source separate and send organic waste to a processing facility. The regulations also require jurisdictions/haulers to conduct inspections, report, and enforce the requirements. The regulations do not take effect until 2022, and fines cannot be imposed until 2024.

ESJPA staff prepared extensive comments on the original proposal (included in your March ESJPA Board packet), emphasizing the need for considerations in rural areas. We also worked with other public and private industry organizations and the Solid Waste Industry Group on coordinating efforts to develop feasible regulations, and played a key role in the preparation of an industry letter (also included in your March packet).

The second informal draft of the regulations was released on May 2, 2018. While this draft did address many of our concerns, it also created new issues. Most notably on the positive side, the nineteen counties that qualified for a delay in implementation of AB 1826 (those with populations of less than 70,000) will be qualified for a waiver of SB 1383 implementation until 2025, or five years after implementation of AB 1826, whichever is later. In addition, we requested that rural areas of

more populated counties also be considered for delay of implementation. This draft includes a provision that allows counties to petition CalRecycle for two-year waivers for census tracts located in unincorporated areas of the counties that have a population density of less than 50 persons per square mile, or incorporated cities with a total population of less than 5,000 people and less than 5,000 tons of solid waste. Using this criterion is easy for CalRecycle to administer, and relieves sparsely populated areas from implementation.

Other constructive policy changes include:

- Removal of the sunset date on mixed waste collection.
- A revised definition of landfill disposal to exclude select categories of beneficial reuse of organic waste.
- Additions to the list of recovery activities (land application, animal feed, community composting).
- Additional flexibility to the types of collection services haulers and jurisdictions may provide.
- Added phased-in standardization of container colors and flexibility for labeling.
- Added flexibility for frequency of container contamination monitoring and use of technology in monitoring.
- A compliance mechanism to allow consideration of a jurisdiction's effort, and established extended timelines and milestones for achieving compliance.

These beneficial changes are a direct reflection of CalRecycle responding to the concerns of the various stakeholders. However, some of these requirements need further refinement, some of the concerns were not addressed adequately, and this draft includes new requirements that cause great problems. ESJPA/RCRC submitted a letter addressing our concerns regarding adding the ability of a jurisdiction to petition CalRecycle based upon unique circumstances; the procurement requirements; capacity planning; monitoring, compliance, and enforcement; and the penalties provision. There was only a formal fourteen-day public comment period, however, CalRecycle will continue to accept additional comments. We plan to submit additional extensive comments with specific language suggestions.

CalRecycle expects to make only minor changes to this draft before the release of the next draft to begin the formal rulemaking process, which is planned for July 2018. Any significant changes would then be incorporated into the second formal draft of the regulations. CalRecycle expects adoption of the regulations in late 2018 or early 2019. While the regulations will not take effect until 2022, adopting them early will provide regulated entities time to plan and implement any necessary budgetary, contractual, and other program changes.

ESJPA/RCRC will continue to actively participate in the rulemaking process.

The proposed regulations and additional information can be accessed here: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2366&aiid=2159>.



**Staff Recommendation**

We encourage counties to review the proposed regulations and plan to become engaged during the formal rulemaking process.

**Attachments**

- Summary of SB 1383 Regulations
- ESJPA/RCRC Comments on Senate Bill 1383 Proposed Regulation dated May 16, 2018



## Summary of Requirements from the May 2018 Proposed SLCP Regulations

### Collection Requirements

By January 1, 2022 jurisdictions are required to adopt an ordinance or similarly enforceable mechanism to mandate that organic waste generators, haulers, and other entities subject to the jurisdiction's authority comply with the requirements of the regulations.

Jurisdictions are required to provide organic waste collection services to residential and commercial organic waste generators. A jurisdiction may designate a public or private entity to fulfill its responsibilities, but will still be held ultimately responsible for meeting the requirements.

Jurisdictions may use a three-container (green, blue, black), two-container (green, blue), or unsegregated single-container collection services. Containers that commingle organics and non-organic wastes, must be sent to a high diversion organic waste processing facility that meets specified standards.

Jurisdictions shall monitor the containers provided to generators using a three- or two-container organic waste collection service to minimize contamination.

- Shall conduct a route review for contaminants on randomly selected containers that results in all collection routes being reviewed quarterly.
- If contamination found, the jurisdiction shall contact the generator or provide written notice of proper separation of materials.
- If contamination found on more than three consecutive occasions, the jurisdiction may impose additional contamination processing fees or penalties.
- If a jurisdiction's designee observes contaminants, the designee shall inform the jurisdiction in written, each month, with the address of the generator.
- If a solid waste facility operator informs a jurisdiction that a hauler load contained contaminants, then the jurisdiction or its designee shall conduct a route inspection of containers to determine where the contaminants came from.
- Jurisdictions shall maintain records for container contamination minimization.

Jurisdictions are required to provide collection containers to generators that comply with the container color requirements. However, a functioning container does not need to be replaced prior to the end of its useful life or prior to January 1, 2032, whichever comes first. New containers need to be properly labeled specifying materials allowed in each container. Beginning January 1, 2022, and by January 1, 2025, new compliant labels shall be placed or replaced on existing containers.

Property and business owners shall provide or arrange for organic waste collection services for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers and shall annually provide information about proper organic waste recovery and sorting requirements.

Jurisdictions may grant individual commercial waivers for De-Minimis or physical space limitation, but shall annually verify the business meets the waiver threshold and keep records of all waivers.

Jurisdictions may apply to CalRecycle for:

- Low population waivers for up to two years if it is a city disposed of less than 5,000 tons of solid waste in 2014 and has a total population of less than 5,000 people.
- Rural exemption until 2025 for counties with populations of less than 70,000 people.

#### Education and Outreach

Prior to February 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a jurisdiction shall provide organic waste generators with necessary information on requirements to separate organics from the waste stream whether using a three- or two-container service, unsegregated service, or self-hauling through print, electronic media, or direct contact.

By February 1, 2022, a jurisdiction shall develop and maintain a list of food recovery organization and food recovery services and annually provide commercial businesses that generate edible food with information about the jurisdiction's edible food recovery program and about food recovery organizations and food recovery services within the jurisdiction.

#### Haulers and Self-haulers

Jurisdictions shall require haulers to meet the requirements and standards of the regulation, require haulers to identify the facilities to which they will transport organic waste, and to comply with the collection services requirements.

Haulers are required to obtain approval from the local jurisdiction, to transport the source separated organic waste to a facility that recovers organic waste, and maintain documentation.

If a jurisdiction allows a generator to self-haul, the jurisdiction shall require the self-hauler to haul source-separated organic waste to a facility that processes or recovers organic waste, to keep a record of the amount of material in cubic yards or tons (delivery receipt and weight tickets) of each delivery to a facility, and report annually to the jurisdiction the amounts to each facility.

Jurisdictions are required to keep records of all relevant information dealing with haulers and self-haulers including a record of hauler compliance with local requirements.

#### CalGreen Building Codes

Jurisdictions shall adopt an ordinance or enforceable mechanism to require compliance with the CalGreen Building Codes pertaining to construction waste reduction (65%) and providing space in new commercial and multi-family structures for recycling infrastructure.

### Edible Food Recovery Program

Jurisdictions are required to implement an edible food recovery program to accomplish educating the commercial edible food generators on recovery requirements, increase commercial edible food generators access to edible food recovery organizations, monitor compliance, and increase edible food recovery capacity if capacity planning requirement indicates there is not sufficient capacity to meet its edible food recovery needs.

Jurisdictions are required to keep records, including a list of all commercial edible food generators, a list of all edible food recovery organizations, and all documentation of the actions the jurisdiction has taken to increase edible food recovery capacity.

### Organic Waste Recycling Capacity Planning

Jurisdictions, in coordination with cities and regional agencies located within the county, shall estimate the amount of all organic waste in tons that will be disposed by the county and cities, identify the amount in tons of existing organic waste recycling infrastructure capacity, and estimate the amount of new or expanded organic waste recycling facility capacity that will be needed.

If a county determines that there is lack of sufficient infrastructure capacity to process the organic waste, including edible food recovery capacity, the jurisdiction shall submit an implementation schedule to CalRecycle that demonstrates how it will ensure there is enough new or expanded capacity to recover the organic waste, including obtaining the necessary funding.

### Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products

Commencing January 1, 2022, jurisdictions are required to procure a quantity of recycled organic waste products that meets or exceeds its current annual recycled organic waste procurement target. The target is based on a statewide average per employee per year organic waste disposal times the number of employees in the jurisdiction.

### Recordkeeping and Reporting

There are recordkeeping requirements on every aspect of these regulations, except that residential self-haulers are not required to record or report the amounts of organic waste diverted.

### Inspections and Enforcement

On or before January 31, 2022, and annually thereafter, a jurisdiction shall complete a compliance review of all garbage accounts for commercial businesses that generate to cubic yards or more per week.

On or before January 31, 2022, and annually thereafter, a jurisdiction shall conduct route reviews of commercial businesses and residential areas for compliance with the requirements.

Jurisdictions shall maintain all records required by this chapter stored in one central location.

Jurisdictions shall take enforcement action for noncompliance:

- The jurisdiction shall issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) to any entity found in violation within 60 days after determining that a violation has occurred
- The jurisdiction shall conduct follow-up inspection to determine compliance at least every 90 days following the date of the first NOV.
- The jurisdiction shall commence actions to impose a penalty for a first violation no later than 150 days after the issuance of the NOV or no later than 90 days for a second violation.



RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES  
OF CALIFORNIA

May 16, 2018

Mr. Hank Brady  
Senate Bill 1383 Manager  
California Department of Resources  
Recycling and Recovery  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Transmit Via E-mail: [SLCP.Organics@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:SLCP.Organics@calrecycle.ca.gov)

**RE: Comments on the Final Informal Draft of the Proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Regulation Text**

Dear Mr. Brady:

On behalf of the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), I am writing to express our appreciation for the opportunity to provide input into the development of Senate Bill 1383 (Lara, 2016) regulations for organics diversion from our landfills, the final informal draft of the Proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) Regulations. 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 those member counties.

In addition, twenty-four member counties have formed the Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA) to provide assistance to solid waste managers in rural counties. These solid waste managers have been charged with ensuring that their respective counties meet state-imposed requirements to reduce waste being disposed in landfills and increase recycling/re-use efforts for certain products. Our counties' solid waste managers are dedicated to providing meaningful, environmentally conscious, and cost-effective solid waste services to their residents and businesses.

First, I would like to thank CalRecycle for your extensive outreach to the stakeholders during the informal development of the Proposed SLCP Regulations. This draft is testament to the thoughtful consideration that CalRecycle gave to comments received from the stakeholders, as CalRecycle responded to many of the concerns that were expressed by various stakeholders.

Most important to our member counties is the extension of the Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro, 1914), Mandatory Organics Commercial Recycling (MORE) provision to delay implementation to counties with populations of less than 70,000 to the Proposed SLCP

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Regulations. The Proposed SLCP Regulations now include a delay of implementation of the residential organic collection service to those same counties until 2025. In addition, in our previous comments we suggested that rural areas of other counties be considered for waivers. The Proposed SLCP Regulations now includes a provision for a county to apply to CalRecycle for two-year waivers for census tracts located in unincorporated areas of the counties that have a population density of less than 50 persons per square mile or incorporated cities with a total population of less than 5,000 people and less than 5,000 tons of solid waste as reported in 2014.

Notwithstanding the above provisions and other flexibilities that were included in this new draft, some previous issues need further addressing and the new provisions for procurement, record-keeping, capacity planning, reporting, enforcement, and penalty requirements have generated new concerns.

The short public review period for the final draft of the Proposed SLCP Regulations has not provided ample time to vet this version with our members. Therefore, when the formal draft is released we could have additional issues that are not presented here. This letter provides a summary of key issues and an attachment with more specific comments. We plan to continue our review of this draft and anticipate we will provide a more detailed comment letter with suggested specific language edits.

#### Waivers and exemptions

As stated earlier, RCRC is appreciative of the proposed waivers and exemptions. However, we still believe it is appropriate to allow a local jurisdiction to request a waiver for a proposed area based upon the local circumstances and conditions. Rural areas need more flexibility to meet the requirements of these regulations due to the small amount of solid waste generated, low population density, lack of easily accessible organics facilities, or other unique situations, and the greenhouse gas impact tradeoffs.

Section 30.12 (c), Rural Exemptions, specifies that Rural Jurisdictions meeting the definition in Section 42649.8 of the Public Resources Code are exempt from the requirements in Section 30.0 – 30.5. This should be extended to Sections 30.6 – 30.10 as well. We previously proposed that these counties be exempted from the entire Chapter as it is economically infeasible for these counties to be mandated to participate in an organics program for the small percentage of benefits received. It would be difficult to justify the state spending any of their valuable resources ensuring compliance within one-third (1/3) of the state's counties for such a small fraction of the waste stream. At a minimum, the provisions should be reviewed closely to eliminate those that are economically unjustified or do not provide a direct impact (i.e. planning capacity implementation for edible food recovery and processing infrastructure).

#### Procurement Program

Market development is a crucial component of the success of meeting organics diversion goals, of which state and local governments procurement requirements is an important piece. However, RCRC does not believe that the SLCP Regulations should be the vehicle to address this issue. We suggest that procurement be removed from the proposed



regulations and that it be an all-encompassing (state and local government) effort. As identified in our previous correspondence, we believe this procurement mandate was not authorized by SB 1383 and is inconsistent with other statutes, constitutes an unfunded mandate, and causes potentially significant environmental impacts requiring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review.

RCRC also has concerns with using the proposed formula based upon a statewide average of organic waste generated by an employee, times the number of a jurisdiction's employees as a target for purchasing compost and renewable natural gas. This does not consider the availability of these products in each jurisdiction or the ability or need to use these recycled products. It would seem more appropriate to require a certain percentage of purchases of recycled products, consistent with Public Contract Code 12203.

At the stakeholder meeting, CalRecycle indicated the number of employees included are only the counties' and cities' employees, as provided by the Employment Development Department (EDD). However, EDD staff verified that for the rural areas, *all* local government employees were lumped together, including special districts and school districts. In responses I have received, this represents 3 to 5 times the number of actual county employees. While this will reduce the amount of required purchases of the recycled materials needed to be purchased in these counties, it also reduces the amount of the overall benefits of the requirement.

#### Capacity Planning

The Proposed SLCP Regulations capacity planning for edible food recovery and processing facility infrastructure includes a requirement that jurisdictions that lack sufficient capacity shall submit an implementation schedule to CalRecycle that demonstrates how it will ensure there is enough new or expanded capacity to recover the organic waste currently disposed of by its generators. This is beyond the ability of most local jurisdictions to achieve.

It is common knowledge that California does not have sufficient infrastructure capacity today to handle the amount of organics to be diverted from landfills to meet the goals of AB 1826 and SB 1383. In addition to being costly, the facilities are difficult to site and can take five to ten years to get through the permitting process. To place the responsibility of providing sufficient capacity on local jurisdictions is not realistic. This effort will necessitate all stakeholders, including the state, local jurisdictions, private industry, and the residents of the state to participate in this endeavor.

#### Monitoring, Compliance, and Enforcement

The requirement of the property and business owner's responsibility to provide organic waste collection services and annual notification about organic waste recovery requirement and proper sorting is duplicative for residential tenants and will be difficult for jurisdictions to monitor. The local jurisdiction is already required to conduct public education and outreach that should already cover the individual residence, whether rented or owner-occupied.

RCRC appreciates the inclusion of a mechanism to allow consideration of a jurisdiction's efforts for compliance. The "Corrective Action Plans" allows extended timelines

and milestones for achieving compliance, if the jurisdiction has demonstrated that it has made a "substantial effort" to comply and there are extenuating circumstances that have prevented it from complying. Substantial effort is then defined to mean that a jurisdiction has taken all practicable action to comply. However, it further clarifies that substantial effort does not include circumstances where a decision-making body of a jurisdiction has not taken the necessary steps to comply with the Chapter, including but not limited to, a failure to provide staff resources or sufficient funding to assure compliance. We believe this to be too severe of a requirement for determining compliance. There are many factors for a decision-making body to consider when establishing programs that are reasonable and economically feasible.

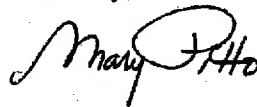
#### Penalties

The Proposed SLCP Regulations includes a very specific and extensive penalty table that RCRC believes is premature and should be considered in a separate set of regulations. This regulation is complicated on all fronts and will be difficult to implement and administer. All stakeholders need to begin working through responsibilities and requirements to determine appropriate levels of fines for the various infractions. Jurisdictions have until 2022 to implement the programs so there is ample time to consider appropriate levels of penalties after implementation of these regulations.

It is also very difficult to justify such a prescriptive set of penalties onto our residents, industry partners, and local jurisdictions when the State entities, federal agencies, and schools, who are large contributors to the organic waste stream, get put on a "list-of-shame" for non-compliance.

RCRC appreciates the effort that CalRecycle staff has spent on crafting a regulation to assist all stakeholders in meeting the statewide organic diversion goals. We also appreciate the outreach efforts and early stakeholder involvement that CalRecycle has provided. We remain dedicated to working collaboratively to find a reasonable and responsible way to move forward in meeting our goals. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions or want to discuss any of these concerns further.

Sincerely,



MARY PITTO  
Regulatory Affairs Advocate

Attachment: RCRC General Comments on the Final Informal Draft of the Proposed SLCP Regulations

## **RCRC General Comments on the Final Informal Draft of the Proposed SLCP Regulations**

### **Article 1. Definitions**

1. RCRC supports the concept of using references to existing definitions rather than creating new ones. This avoids much confusion during the implementation process.
2. (45) "Organic Waste". The definition of "Organic Wastes" is extremely broad and even includes plastics since plastics are made from petroleum which "originated with living organisms". As this term is used later, the inclusion of plastics does not fit into the concept of organic collection and processing. This definition should be narrowed to prevent confusion.
3. (66) "Self-hauler". Since the definition is included in the definition of "Hauler" (31), the proposed regulations are not clear when the provisions of hauler also apply to self-hauler. Self haul is a predominate means of managing solid waste in rural areas and imposing mandatory record keeping and reporting would be excessive on small business and jurisdictions.

### **Article 2. Landfill Disposal and Reductions in Landfill Disposal**

4. Section 20.1 (a) (2) - The overly broad definition of organic waste, as material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, would result in many currently approved alternative daily and intermediate covers also be deemed to constitute disposal including wood ash, construction and demolition wastes, contaminated sediment, sludge, and even shredded tires (petroleum based). The definition of organic waste should be narrowed and/or allowance in this section to clearly indicate that use of the above materials is not deemed to be disposal.

### **Article 3, Organic Waste Collection Services**

5. Repeated testimony at workshops indicated sufficient support for allowing flexibility on container colors, which we support. Significant costs to replace containers is better spent on programs. Some jurisdictions are utilizing, or considering, the use of split carts to allow collection of different materials in the same container. The proposed regulations support this concept but require the color of the split container body to match the contents. This is not feasible with a split container and the proposed regulations should allow the common practice of using different color lids rather than the entire container. This would also reduce the number of containers needing to be disposed.

6. The requirement that the contents of organic and recyclable container can only be transported to a facility that processes the waste does not allow for these materials to be transported to a transfer operation or facility before being sent to a subsequent facility for processing. This practice is common in rural areas or areas lacking the processing infrastructure.

#### Article 7. Regulation of Haulers

7. Section 70.3. Self-haulers of Organic Waste - The requirement for source-separation does not include all collection options allowed in Article 3. This provision should be changed to include section 30.3.
8. Section 70.3. Self-haulers of Organic Waste - Section (b) states that generators "shall source-separate all organic waste generated on site" and self-haulers are required to keep records of the amount of organics waste generated and annually report to jurisdictions. These provisions are an excessive compliance measure for small businesses. It also imposes excessive and time-consuming requirements on the jurisdiction, effort that is better spent on implementing the other requirements.
9. Section (b) (5) does exempt residential organic waste generators from the record keeping and annual reporting but does not exempt residents from source separating organic waste and hauling to a facility "that processes or recovers source-separated organic waste". In many rural areas, these facilities might not be available and thus would force residents to haul their organic waste to facilities much greater distances than feasible and could exacerbate illegal dumping. Residential generators should be exempt from all requirements, especially if options do not exist.

#### Chapter 3. Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal

##### Article 6.0. Transfer/Processing Operations and Facilities Regulatory Requirements

10. Section 17402, Definitions – The definition of consolidation sites is helpful, and these facilities are provided exemption from some requirements later in the proposed regulations. However, provisions in Article 3 Organic Waste Collection Services require organics and recyclables to be taken only to facilities that require processing. These earlier requirements should be modified to allow these consolidation sites to function as intended.

## Article 6.2 Operating Standards

11. Section 17409.5.2. Measuring Organic Waste Recovered from Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream – The daily sampling requirement for each separate organic waste type is excessive. It would require significant space and is not related to the amount of waste accepted. Operators should have flexibility on how to implement sampling for contamination. In addition, facilities located in jurisdictions that have waivers should not be required to conduct sampling.
12. Section 17409.5.3. Measuring Organic Waste in Residuals Removed from Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream – The comments above apply to this section also.
13. Section 17409.5.4. Measuring Organic Waste Recovered from Source Separated Organic Waste Collection Stream – The comments above apply to this section also.

## Chapter 3. Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites

### Subchapter 4. Criteria for Landfills and Disposal Sites

#### Article 2: Alternative Daily Cover Material and Beneficial Reuse

14. Section 20700.5 CalRecycle—Long-Term Intermediate Cover – There has been no scientific or engineering justification for increasing the long-term intermediate cover from the current 18 inches to 36 inches. Methane emissions are already regulated at landfills including monitoring requirements. If the rationale for this increase is to control methane, there has been no indication that the current 18 inches is not sufficient and, in addition, Health and Safety Code 39730.6 states that “the state board shall not adopt, prior to January 1, 2025, requirements to control methane emissions associated with the disposal of organic waste in landfills other than through landfill methane emissions control regulations.” Doubling the amount of cover is a divert funds from program implementation with no added benefit. This provision should revert to the current 18 inches.
15. 20750.1. CalRecycle– Organics Waste Handling – This proposed section would require all landfills to implement organic waste recovery activities even if the jurisdiction has received a waiver from the organics management programs. All landfills, especially small landfills, cannot feasibly implement organics recovery activities. This provision should be removed or made not mandatory.

#### Article 4. CalRecycle—Controls

16. Section 20901 imposes a load check requirement for one load check for every 500 tons of source separated organic waste 54 received per operating day, but a facility receiving less than 500 tons is required to do a minimum of two load

checks. These limits are inconsistent in that facilities accepting between 501 to 999 tons only needs to do one load check. Facilities with less than 500 tons should only be required to do one load check.

#### Article 3.2. CalRecycle—Other Requirements

17. Section 21695. CalRecycle—Organic Disposal Reduction Status Impact Report – This report imposes excessive requirements on landfills. The report could be included in the next five-year review rather than imposing a separate report. A number of the listed analysis are not impacted by reducing organic disposal including the site development, volumetric capacity (less waste will not change capacity), waste handling methods, operation and closure design, and grading. This report needs significant changes.



## DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

801 K STREET, MS 19-01, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • (916) 322-4027 • [WWW.CALRECYCLE.CA.GOV](http://WWW.CALRECYCLE.CA.GOV)

**May 2018**

### **NOTICE To: All Handling Fee Eligible Recycling Centers**

#### **Subject: Handling Fee Claims**

This notice is to remind handling fee eligible recycling center operators of requirements found in Public Resources Code (PRC) and code of regulations (CCR). Recycling center operators are expected to understand and abide by these requirements in claims for handling fees.

- Claims for handling fees shall be filed with the department not later than the first day of the second month following the month for which the handling fee is claimed. For example, April 2018 claims must be submitted on or before June 1, 2018. Late claims will not be paid. No exceptions will be made for operators who fail to provide a record of transaction from DORIIS, and where there is no documentation validating the transaction. References: PRC Code Section 14585(a)(1), 14CCR Section 2530(h).
- Handling fee claims must reflect the weight, to the nearest tenth of a pound, of empty beverage containers, by material type, redeemed by that recycling center, at that supermarket site, nonprofit convenience zone recycler, or rural region recycler, **only from consumers** delivering that material during the hours the recycling center was open for business. This weight shall be taken from the receipts and logs of that recycling center for that calendar month. Handling fees may not be claimed on non-consumer material which includes deliveries from a recycling center, dropoff or collection program, community service program or curbside program. Handling Fees may not be claimed on materials picked up off-site. Reference: 14CCR 2530(a), 2530(h)(6).
- A recycling center shall meet all criteria for handling fee eligibility on the first day of the calendar month for which they are claimed. A recycling center must be: certified, operational, and accepting and paying refund value to consumers for all empty beverage container material types. Reference: 14CCR Section 2516(a).
- All reports, notices, claims, forms and all applicable supporting data shall be accurate, complete, and typed in or legibly handwritten in English using permanent ink. Incorrectly completed forms will be denied for handling fee payment. References: PRC 14553. (a), PRC 14553. (b), 14CCR Section 2090(c), 14CCR Section 2530(h).
- Every supermarket site operator, nonprofit convenience zone recycler, or rural region recycler shall promptly notify the department of the closure of the dealer where the supermarket site, nonprofit convenience zone recycler, or rural region recycler is located. Handling fee eligibility ceases beginning with the month after the closure of the dealer. Reference: PRC 14585. (5)(B), PRC 14585. (5)(C).
- Handling Fees should never be assumed as indefinite, or an entitlement. Several things can terminate handling fee eligibility including: two recycling centers in a zone, deactivation of a zone, closure of the dealer, inadequate handling fee funding or proportional reduction. Accordingly, it is highly advisable for a recycling center operator to develop a business plan that does not make them solely reliant on handling fee payments. References: PRC 14585. (c)(1), PRC 14585. (5)(A), PRC 14581.







## NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For Immediate Release: April 25, 2018

Release #2018-10

Media Contact: [Lance Klug](#)

### 8 Truck Drivers Busted in Bottle and Can Smuggling Sting: Out-of-State Container Crackdown Prevents \$87,000 in CRV Fraud

SACRAMENTO – The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery today announced the arrest of eight truck drivers on charges of felony recycling fraud, conspiracy, and attempted grand theft. Agents with the California Department of Justice's Recycle Fraud Team made the arrests during a three-day sting operation near the Arizona border with San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

The suspects are accused of smuggling nearly 59,000 pounds of empty beverage containers from Arizona into California in an attempt to defraud the California Redemption Value Fund of more than \$87,000. Since consumers outside California do not pay CRV fees on beverage purchases, out-of-state containers are not eligible for CRV redemptions.



CalRecycle photos of evidence gathered at a Blythe, Calif. checkpoint during CDOJ's three-day recycling fraud interdiction operation in January 2018.

"Importing out-of-state empty beverage containers for CRV redemption is a crime," CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said. "To prevent this type of fraud, drivers transporting empty bottles and cans into California are required to

pass through one of CDFA's 16 border inspection stations—and CalRecycle is working alongside our law enforcement partners to make sure that happens.”

In coordination with CalRecycle and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, California DOJ agents conducted the targeted operation from January 23 through January 25, 2018, at CDFA border protection stations in Vidal and Blythe, California.

Under California law, drivers transporting out-of-state empty beverage containers are required to declare the material by submitting an Imported Materials Report at one of 16 CDFA border inspection stations across the state. It is a violation of the law if vehicle operators:

- Fail to stop at a CDFA border inspection station
- Willfully avoid a CDFA border inspection station
- Refuse to allow inspection of loads containing empty beverage containers
- Knowingly submit false information

As a result of the California DOJ operations, the following drivers were arrested and booked at the Riverside County Jail: Tim Bristol, 55, of Tucson, AZ.; Miguel Dominguez-Lopez, 40, of Los Angeles, CA.; Henry Juarez, 53, of Oxnard, CA.; Oscar Lopez, 62, of Mesa, AZ.; Jose Mineros, 45, of Rialto, CA.; Tony Perez, 21, of Phoenix, AZ.; Eduardo Pineda Salcedo, 27, of Perris, CA.; and Eduardo Siordia, 46, of Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Material Seized	Amount	Potential CRV Value
Aluminum Used Beverage Containers	38,890 lbs.	\$62,224.00
Plastic Used Beverage Containers	20,007 lbs.	\$24,808.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,897 lbs.</b>	<b>\$87,032.68</b>

### Fast Facts: CalRecycle’s Beverage Container Recycling Program Fraud Prevention Measures

In addition to CalRecycle’s interagency agreements with CA DOJ and CDFA, CalRecycle aggressively combats fraud and illicit payments in the Beverage Container Recycling Program through enhanced [precertification training](#) of recycling center owners; probationary reviews of recycling centers; oversight of certified processors; monitoring and tracking of [imported materials](#); risk assessments of daily claims for reimbursement; [daily load limits](#); application of prepayment controls; and post-payment reviews and investigations.

In addition to financial consequences, convictions for recycling fraud and related crimes can carry sentences ranging from six months to three years behind bars.



[Home Page](#) | [CalRecycle Blog](#) | [News Releases](#) | [Public Meetings](#) | [Climate Investments](#) | [Organics](#) | [Bottles and Cans](#)  
 CalRecycle provides oversight of California solid waste handling and recycling programs to protect human health, develop sustainable solutions that conserve resources, and reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

News Room <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/NewsRoom/>  
 Public Affairs Office: [opa@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:opa@calrecycle.ca.gov) (916) 341-6300

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State of California Department of Justice



# XAVIER BECERRA

## *Attorney General*

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# Attorney General Becerra Files Criminal Charges Against Five Individuals in \$80.3 Million Recycling Fraud Scheme

Press Release / *Attorney General Becerra Files Criminal Charges Against Five...*

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Thursday, April 19, 2018

Contact: (415) 703-5837, [agpressooffice@doj.ca.gov](mailto:agpressooffice@doj.ca.gov)

**SACRAMENTO** — California Attorney General Xavier Becerra today announced the arrest and grand jury indictment of five individuals for defrauding the state's beverage container recycling program by creating fraudulent weight tickets for California Redemption Value (CRV) refunds. The five defendants personally benefitted from a recycling fraud in Sacramento County that cost the California Redemption Value fund \$80.3 million.

California's beverage container recycling program, administered by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), encourages recycling through a 5- to 10-cent deposit on CRV-eligible beverage containers. Consumers can redeem their containers at privately owned recycling centers certified by CalRecycle. Recycling centers are responsible for ensuring that only eligible bottles and cans that are sold in California, where the CRV deposit was paid, are redeemed.

"In California, those who criminally misuse public programs for personal gain will be held accountable. Recycling Services Alliance (RSA) Corporation owner Shengchien Tseng and employees Maximina Perez, Alejandra Lazaro-Martinez, Veronica Castillo, and Marlene Davalos-Mendez are going to learn that the hard way," said **Attorney General Becerra**. "The Beverage Container Recycling Program is a public program that we can be proud of – it betters our environment and our society."

The 166-count criminal indictment alleges that the five defendants conspired to manufacture fraudulent weight tickets at Tseng's RSA corporation, a CalRecycle certified redemption center in Sacramento County. The defendants allegedly received out-of-state material from various recycling centers and engaged in an organized effort to illegally increase reimbursement claims from the CRV fund. The investigation uncovered \$80.3 million in fraudulent claims, based on inaccurate, altered, or falsified weight ticket claims.

The investigation was a joint effort involving the California Department of Justice's Recycle Fraud Program and CalRecycle, along with the California Department of Food and Agriculture's Division of Measurement Standards and the Sacramento County Agricultural Commissioner's Weights and Measure Division.

It is important to note that a criminal indictment contains charges that are only allegations against a person. Every defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

A copy of the indictment is attached to the electronic version of this release at: [oag.ca.gov/news](http://oag.ca.gov/news).

###



**STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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SHASTA, SIERRA, SISKIYOU, TEHAMA, TRINITY, TUOLUMNE

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)

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

TAG CHAIR – JIM MCHARGUE, AMADOR COUNTY  
TAG VICE CHAIR – RACHEL ROSS, TEHAMA COUNTY  
PROGRAM MANAGER – MARY FITTO

May 31, 2018

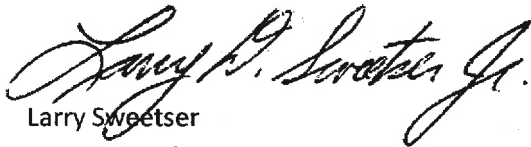
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RE: Comments on Proposed AB 901 Regulation Development Reporting Regulations for Recycling, Disposal & Enforcement, May 2018 version

Dear Mr. Sander:

On behalf of the 23-member Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA), thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed AB 901 regulations. There have been significant improvements to these regulations based upon the stakeholder feedback from the informal regulations.

Please let me know if you have any questions.



Larry Sweetser  
ESJPA Consultant

**AB 901 Regulation Development Reporting Regulations for Recycling, Disposal & Enforcement**  
**May 2018 version**  
**ESJPA Comments**

**Section 18815.2 Definitions**

(5) ... "Beneficial reuse does not include the use of clean or contaminated soil segregated prior to receipt by a landfill."

(35) "Maintenance District Yard" means a transfer/processor that has been issued a Solid Waste Identification System (SWIS) number by the Department, and is directly operated by a municipality, sanitation district, county, state, or federal public works or sanitation agency, including the United States Forest Service. A "maintenance district yard" also means a facility or operation whose primary purpose is to receive waste collected from road maintenance activities, such as sweeping public thoroughfares, litter abatement, and maintaining street trees.

It is not clear that this definition also includes yards that have not been issued a Solid Waste Identification System number. This section should be revised to include both yards with and without issued SWIS numbers.

(56) ... "Disaster debris" and "designated waste" shall be assigned to the "self-hauled" source sector. This sentence is confusing in that beneficial reuse does not occur until after a material is received by the disposal facility. If clean or contaminated soil is used beneficially at a landfill, that material would not be considered to be disposed and is allowed by the referenced section 20686 of Title 27. There is no need for this sentence and it should be removed.

It is inappropriate to assign all disaster debris and designated waste to the self-haul sector. Recent fires have shown that disaster debris is transported by both self-haul and contractors. In some cases, multiple sites might be combined into one load. A significant amount of designated wastes (e.g. contaminated soil, sludges) is from commercial operations and are usually transported by contractors and not the generator. This sentence should be removed from the proposed regulations.

**Section 18815.3 Registration, Reporting and Exemptions.**

(b)(2) We appreciate the clarification that individual self-haulers are not listed as an entity that needs to register and report except if transporting more than 12 cubic yards of food waste per quarter.

(4) Recycling facilities and operations, including those that exclusively process 2,500 or more tons of CDI per quarter, or recycle 100 tons or more of other materials described in subsection(d)(1) per quarter, including, but not limited to:

A number of other reporting entities (b)(1) and (b)(3) also conduct recycling activities identified in the definition (42) "Recycle" or "recycling" and should not be required to also report under this section. The language should be changed as follows:



**AB 901 Regulation Development Reporting Regulations for Recycling, Disposal & Enforcement**  
**May 2018 version**  
**ESJPA Comments**

(4) Recycling facilities and operations, that are not required to report under other requirements in this section, including those that exclusively process 2,500 or more tons of CDI per quarter, or recycle 100 tons or more of other materials described in subsection(d)(1) per quarter, including, but not limited to:

Also, there is no regulatory definition of a material recovery facility (B). This term is used for both activities regulated under the transfer/processing regulations or under recycling centers. This term should be removed from the proposed regulations.

(B) Material recovery facilities,

(c)(9) A persons who exclusively handles:

Although there are a number of activities that exclusively handle the materials listed in section 18815.3 (c)(9) and should not be required to register and report, there are a number of these activities co-located at solid waste facilities and operations that may not be required to report under section 18815.3 except that the amount of the materials listed in section (c)(9) could result in the combined activities being over the limit. Most of these materials are not even regulated as solid waste (i.e. hazardous waste) and would not be included anyway. This section should be revised as follows:

(c)(9) The following materials are not included in determining applicability under section 18815.3A persons who exclusively handles:

(A) Household Hazardous Waste,

(B) Hazardous waste,

(C) Electronic waste,

(D) Medication and sharps,

(E) Used oil,

(F) Paint,

(G) Mattresses, and

(H) Business-to-business post-industrial materials, as defined in section 18815.2 (a)(8) of this article.

Business-to-business post-industrial recyclers shall self-certify that they are exempt from registration and reporting utilizing RDRS.

Section 18815.4 Reporting Requirements for Haulers.

- (a) A self-hauler shall provide the jurisdiction of origin for all material delivered to each transfer/processor or disposal facility. A self-hauler does not have to report to the Department, unless it is a food waste self-hauler.

Thank you for providing this clarification.





## DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

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P.O. BOX 4025, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812

May 8, 2018

In light of recent changes to China's import policies, I'm writing to share an update on California's recycling markets, answer questions regarding jurisdiction compliance, emphasize the importance of health and safety at solid waste facilities, and discuss what lies ahead. On May 4<sup>th</sup>, China stopped accepting any imports of recyclable materials from the United States for one month. This decision follows China's implementation of its National Sword policy on March 1<sup>st</sup>, banning the imports of 24 categories of scrap materials including low grade plastics and unsorted mixed paper, and setting strict contamination standards for allowable bales of recyclable material. The exporting of recyclable commodities to China, primarily our traditional curbside materials, has historically been a key component of California's recycling infrastructure. Approximately two thirds of curbside collected material is exported to foreign markets. In 2016, 62 percent of the exported recyclable materials were sent to China. However, China's implementation of National Sword is a major disruption in recycling commodities markets, a signal that California can no longer be primarily reliant on exports to manage our recyclable materials.

These new policies provide California with an opportunity to take a couple of important steps: first, to reduce our waste, and second, to work together to build infrastructure and domestic markets to successfully and responsibly manage our recyclable materials. Each of these will take investment and collaboration across state and local governments, the solid waste industry, manufacturers, and rate-payers. These are critical steps to improve the environment and economy here in California and beyond, although they will take time.

We're already witnessing the effect of China's new policy. Material flow is significantly disrupted and the economics of recycling are unfavorable for many recyclable commodities, challenging what recycling means to Californians.

This letter is intended to address concerns I have been hearing from local governments and industry about the impacts of China's import policies. I would like to reassure local governments that we have existing statutory policies to address the impact of markets when determining whether or not a jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its diversion programs for compliance with AB 939. I am aware that facilities are having a hard time moving recyclable materials and are keeping them on site in significant quantities. If facilities are temporarily storing materials for longer periods, public health and safety should be their number one priority. Finally, looking toward the long-term, we will need more domestic infrastructure to manufacture products using California's recycled content feedstock. This valuable infrastructure will not only support the domestic recyclable commodities market but also support SB 1383's goal to reduce disposal of organic waste by 75 percent.



Let me expand on these points.

### **Considering Market Factors When Evaluating Jurisdiction Performance**

Given shifting markets for recyclable commodities, it is important to clarify that CalRecycle takes market conditions into consideration when evaluating a jurisdiction's compliance with the following state recycling laws; AB 939, mandatory commercial recycling, and mandatory organics recycling. I have heard many stakeholders express concerns that CalRecycle will not take market factors – e.g., the precipitous drop in ability to get collected materials to market at an adequate price or even at all – into consideration when we evaluate jurisdiction programs. Jurisdictions are concerned that this could lead to potential penalties for situations that jurisdictions cannot control. This is not what statute dictates. Specifically, under existing statute, regulations, and policy, CalRecycle already takes market conditions into consideration when determining “good faith effort” in evaluating each jurisdiction's program implementation. CalRecycle recognizes that over the short term, lack of markets is not indicative of a jurisdiction's efforts to implement its programs fully. Additionally, a jurisdiction's achievement of its 50 percent requirement is not determinative for assessing compliance. Instead, CalRecycle's jurisdictional review focuses on program implementation and includes the assessment of barriers a jurisdiction is facing, including a lack of markets.

The following is an overview of the applicable statutes, regulations, and policies utilized when evaluating a jurisdiction's performance. I am providing you with this level of detail because it is descriptive of how we have reviewed jurisdiction program implementation in the past and how we will continue to do so in light of National Sword.

California Public Resources Code [41825\(e\)\(3\)](#) establishes that CalRecycle must consider the enforcement criteria included in its enforcement policy, known as the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Enforcement Policy Part II. This is the guiding process for determining compliance for a number of programs. CalRecycle periodically revises this policy to incorporate the goals of new statutes, as it did for [AB 341](#) and [AB 1826](#). Staff uses the criteria delineated in the policy to determine the extent to which a jurisdiction has implemented, or shown a good faith effort to implement, its selected diversion programs. Staff also uses the identified criteria to assist local jurisdictions who may need help in identifying why implementation of diversion programs is failing to achieve the results expected, or is failing to meet the diversion requirements. We want jurisdictions to be successful in implementing diversion programs.

The [CIWMP Enforcement Policy Part II](#) specifically includes consideration of markets for [AB 939 Source Reduction and Recycling Element \(SRRE\)](#), [Mandatory Commercial Recycling \(AB 341\)](#) and [Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling \(AB 1826\)](#) compliance review. The following are some of our current review processes and the factors we consider when determining if a jurisdiction has met their diversion goals.

**AB 939 review:** As part of the review process, CalRecycle investigates the extent to which a jurisdiction has tried to meet the diversion requirements through its selected diversion programs, and the reasons it has failed to implement some or all of those diversion programs. Staff uses the criteria in the Enforcement Policy to assess the specific conditions that may have prevented a jurisdiction from meeting its 50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target, and whether a good faith effort was made by the jurisdiction to meet the requirements. The analysis for a jurisdiction that is not meeting its 50 percent target includes considering availability of markets and specific criteria can be found here: [CIWMP Enforcement Policy Part II, pages 4 and 11](#).

**Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) and Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORE) review:** CalRecycle also reviews jurisdictions' implementation of their MCR and MORE

programs. If a jurisdiction has not been able to implement a commercial recycling program that is appropriate for the jurisdiction and meets the needs of its businesses, CalRecycle looks at a number of factors in assessing whether the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement these programs. These factors include the impact of markets and the efforts the jurisdiction has made to investigate local and regional marketing options and recycling opportunities with the private sector. More specifics can be found in the CIWMP Enforcement Policy Part II, page 22 re: MCR and 28-29 re: MORE, and PRC 42649.3(i)(5) and 42649.82(h)(6) and 14 California Code of Regulations §18839.

### **Health and Safety Considerations Associated with Storage**

We understand that National Sword is causing back-ups and longer storage times of processed recycled materials at solid waste facilities and recycling centers. Solid waste facility operators can discuss potential permitting options or request a Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency to grant a temporary waiver of storage restrictions. The waiver would allow additional amounts of recyclables and longer timeframes to store recyclables at the solid waste site as long as the additional storage does not create public health and safety or environmental issues. The process for requesting and processing a temporary waiver is found in state solid waste regulations. In addition, public health and safety is a priority at solid waste facilities and recycling centers. Several industry sources have published best management practices for the storage of baled recyclable materials. We've provided a synopsis of these practices below:

#### **Have a Storage Management Operations Plan describing procedures for receiving, storing, and shipping baled recyclables.**

- Unload baled recyclables by forklift and stack in a specific storage area in a configuration that provides for long-term stability. If applicable, stacked bales may be overlapped or staggered to improve the stability of the stacks. Height of the bales should be no greater than four bales high.
- The bale storage area should allow forklift operators to safely move materials and allow for the safe loading of trailers that are picking up bales of materials.

#### **To prevent contact with storm water, and to control vectors and nuisance, the following may be employed:**

- Limit bale contact with the ground (e.g., on pallets and/or tarps)
- Maintain facility cleaning, housekeeping and litter control
- Remove putrescible material, if observed
- Maintain heavy equipment to ensure no oil or fuel leakage occurs; clean up spills or leaks immediately
- Establish a first in/first out material handling process
- Where necessary, place berms or other structures to divert storm water from coming into contact with bales

#### **Fire Hazard Mitigations:**

- Consult with your local fire district to employ fire hazard mitigations
- Keep adequate heavy equipment available on-site: (e.g., front loaders, bulldozers, water trucks, bobcats), fire hoses, dedicated fire pump and water tanks, and fire extinguishers.
- Identify a maximum size of the storage area including length/width/height.
- Maintain appropriate spacing between piles and the perimeter, maintain fire lanes
- Inspect piles daily for potential fire hazards
- Monitor pile temperatures at least once a week

Coordinate with the Local Enforcement Agency and any local or state authorities responsible for the regulatory oversight of the facility.

For further information on best practices for storing materials, here are some additional resources from [Waste 360](#) and [Environmental Protection Authority, Victoria](#).

### **Reducing Waste and Increasing Domestic Infrastructure**

Reducing the generation of waste before it enters the waste stream reduces costs and conserves resources. Manufacturers, consumers, and governments all have a role to play in reducing waste. For example, manufacturers can reduce unnecessary packaging on products, consumers can choose to use reusable instead of single use, disposable products, and local government can procure products with recycled content. Waste prevention has the potential to reduce reliance on foreign markets, as there is no need to export what California has not generated. We will continue to work with you and all stakeholders to develop waste prevention opportunities and policies. With that said, we will continue to generate a significant amount of materials in California. Upstream solutions will need to be paired with the development of domestic processing and manufacturing for us to successfully manage our recyclables.

Building infrastructure to handle the materials we collect now, and the even greater amounts we will need to collect when SB 1383 goes into effect, is a daunting long-term task that will take years to achieve. Given the unpredictability of the marketplace, it's even more important that state and local governments and the private sector begin making siting and investment decisions now to develop more domestic (California and the U.S.) infrastructure for manufacturers using recycled content feedstock.

As CalRecycle communicated in January, we are committed to using our [available resources](#) to help build a more robust materials processing infrastructure in California. CalRecycle currently provides funding through its greenhouse gas (GHG) grant and loan programs and Recycling Market Development Zone program (RMDZ), and we work closely with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to assist manufacturers that want to site or expand their operations in the state. Over the past four years, the GHG grant program has provided \$86 million in funding to 31 recycling projects and the GHG loan program has provided \$1.5 million in funding for two projects for construction, renovation, and expansion of new in-state capacity. The RMDZ loan program has provided \$145 million in funding to 192 recycling manufacturers in the state, since inception of the RMDZ loan program in FY 1993-94. There is increasing enthusiasm from companies interested in utilizing California's waste stream to make new products such as compost, biofuels, fibers and plastics. I urge you to take advantage of these.

Another opportunity to support manufacturers using recycled content feedstock is for jurisdictions to ensure their General Plan includes these types of facilities in their land use element. Just last year the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) completed the first comprehensive update to the General Plan Guidelines (GPG) since 2003 ([General Plan Guidelines Update, Completed August 2, 2017](#)). One of the major changes includes an expanded section addressing the need for additional recycling, anaerobic digestion, composting, and manufacturing facilities in the land use element. This new guidance provides examples for local jurisdictions to use when updating their General Plans. Additional information is on the [OPR General Plan Guidelines website](#). You can stay informed about GPG-related information by [signing up for the GPG email list](#).

**Next Steps**

CalRecycle will host a workshop in Sacramento in early June to encourage dialogue and share information about the impacts of China's import policies. Workshop details will be posted on our National Sword website. We will use this convening as an opportunity to discuss changing market dynamics, impacts on facilities, domestic capacity for processing and manufacturing using recycled content, and to identify other short and long-term solutions to the current recycling challenges. This is not the first time the international recycling commodities market has faced a major disruption and it won't be the last. California must capitalize on these disruptions and turn them into an opportunity to strengthen our environmental resilience and our economy. This will require us to reassess product design, materials collection, and processing systems. I look forward to working with you to build a more sustainable recycling infrastructure in California.



Scott Smithline  
Director







## Markets

### National Sword and China's Restriction on the Import of Recyclable Material

#### May 2018 Update

China is allowing CCIC Canada to inspect and certify US scrap imports as of May 22. On May 3, 2018 China announced the suspension of China Certification and Inspection (CCIC) North America's U.S. operations for one month (May 4 – June 4, 2018), which effectively freezes all U.S. exports of recyclable materials to China. CCIC will open for inspection 100 percent of all recyclables certified and shipped prior to May 4, and any evidence of unwanted materials will result in lab testing analysis. For more information and the official notice, please see [Additional Information on National Sword](#).

#### National Sword

The export of baled recyclable materials is a key component of California's recycling infrastructure. CalRecycle estimates that a third of all recyclable material generated in California annually is currently exported to foreign markets, and 82 percent of that goes to China. This movement of materials is critical for allowing the state and local jurisdictions to reach their recycling and diversion goals.

However, in July 2017, China announced a policy called National Sword, which limits the import of contaminated recyclable commodities and increases inspections of recyclable commodity imports. In October, the [Solid Waste Association of North America issued a notification about the policy](#), which went into effect in March 2018. This policy change is already starting to have adverse impacts on California, and is resulting in more material being stockpiled at solid waste facilities and recycling centers or disposed of in landfills. In addition, changes in China's policies may have significant impacts on California's economy, as recyclable materials exported from California had a total vessel value of \$5.2 billion in 2017, and on California's broader environmental goals.

In Mid-March 2018, China began the Blue Sky 2018 enforcement campaign to prevent the import of materials outlined in the country's recycling ban. The materials banned by the end of 2018 include post-industrial PE, PET, PS, PVC and other scrap plastic. Additional banned materials include slag and residue from smelted steel and iron; a variety of metal and electrical appliance scraps, such as electric motors, wires and cables; and compressed scrap from cars.

#### Local Response

Local jurisdictions and the waste management and recycling industry in California are responding by taking steps to encourage waste prevention, reduce contamination of recyclable materials, and improve post-collection processing. Some are hiring more workers at material recovery facilities (MRF) and slowing down sorting lines to ensure contaminated (nonrecyclable) material is diverted before recyclables are baled for export.

Here are a few examples:

- ➔ [San Jose](#) is renegotiating its contracts with solid waste haulers and is exploring methods to encourage residences and businesses to produce less waste.
- ➔ Mid-Valley Disposal, a hauler in the Central Valley, is altering its 2018 educational flyers to be more specific as to what materials can be placed in recycling containers to combat contamination.
- ➔ A central coast hauler is working with schools to advocate waste prevention alternatives and emphasize the purchasing power that schools have with vendors to choose different products.

CalRecycle invites jurisdictions to [share what they or their haulers are doing to address contamination](#).

#### State Response

In the immediate term, CalRecycle is [coordinating with local enforcement agencies](#) to address challenges and [provide guidance](#) around storage of processed recyclable material. In addition, the department is [coordinating with jurisdictions](#) to share examples of local actions.

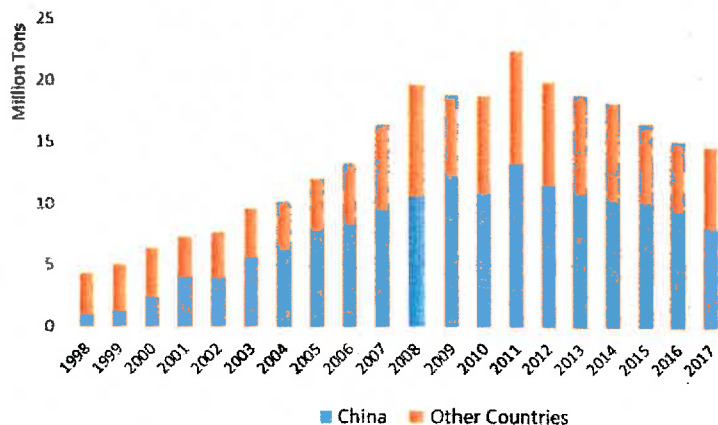
Looking down the road, CalRecycle continues to build and support recycling markets and infrastructure within California to reduce the state's need to export recyclable material.

CalRecycle's [Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grant and Loan Programs](#) provide financial incentives for capital investments in infrastructure for aerobic composting, anaerobic digestion, and recycling and manufacturing facilities that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Grants are targeted to [build or expand organics infrastructure](#), such as composting and anaerobic digestion, or [rescuing food to feed hungry people](#), as well as [new or expanded infrastructure for manufacturing](#)

#### Policy Updates...

- ➔ [Vietnam port suspends scrap plastic imports from June 25 to October 15](#)
- ➔ [China allows CCIC Canada to inspect and certify US scrap imports effective May 22 through June 4](#)
- ➔ [CalRecycle to host Recycling Globally: California's Role in Adapting to a New Market Climate Workshop addressing changes in international recyclable commodity markets on June 4, 9 a.m. – 3 p.m., in the Coastal Hearing Room, Cal EPA Building](#)
- ➔ [CalRecycle's May 2018 National Sword letter to stakeholders](#)
- ➔ [China stops new US scrap imports effective May 4 to June 4 by suspending CCIC North America from inspecting and certifying shipments](#)
- ➔ [Thirty two new scrap products banned by end of 2018 and end of 2019](#)
- ➔ [Blue Sky 2018 enforcement activities to reduce illegal smuggling of banned recyclable materials](#)

**Export of Recyclable Materials from California:** In 2017, 55 percent of the 14.6 million tons of recyclable exports that were shipped from California were sent to China. China has accepted a significant amount of the recyclable materials shipped from California since 2000.



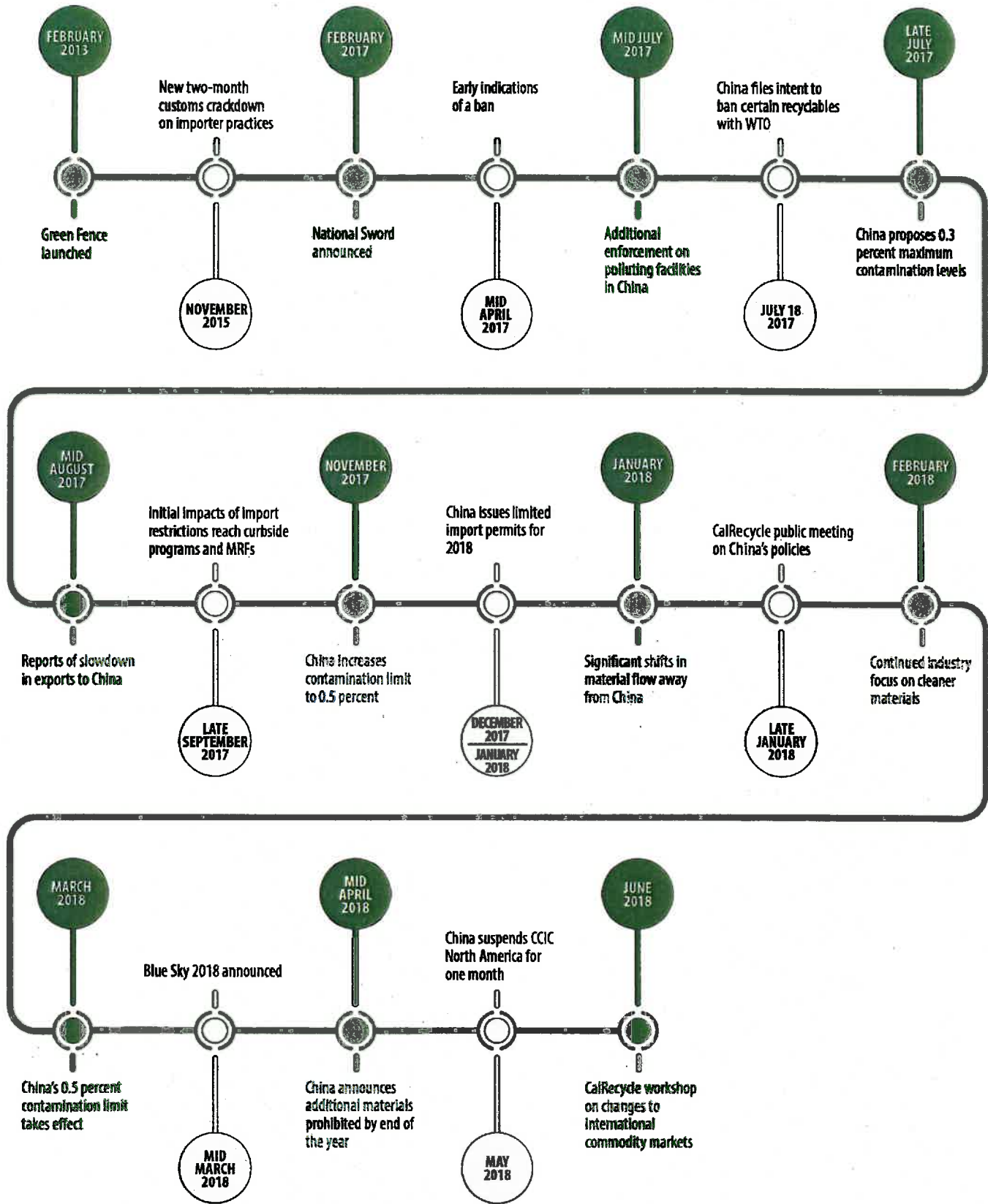
[See tonnage data in table format.](#)

[products with recycled content fiber, plastic, or glass](#). These programs are part of [California Climate Investments](#), a statewide program that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Our [Recycling Market Development Zone \(RMDZ\) program](#) combines recycling with economic development to fuel new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills. The program provides [loans, technical assistance, and product marketing](#) to [businesses that use recyclable materials](#) to manufacture their products.

In addition, the Department continues to pursue options for reducing waste and increasing the recyclability of packaging through its [packaging reform process](#), and to reduce contamination of all recycling streams as a part of its effort to combat climate change and meet [mandates for reducing the amount of organics going to landfills](#).

### **Timeline of China's Import Policies and Response from Affected Parties**



Adapted from Resource Recycling's ["From Green Fence to red alert: A China Timeline"](#)

[See text description of chart](#)

**Additional Information on National Sword**

➔ [Vietnam's TCIT to suspend scrap plastic and paper imports for four months \(5/21/18\)](#)

- ➔ [CalRecycle's May 2018 Letter about National Sword](#) (5/9/18)
- ➔ [China Customs Notice Implementing Early Risk Warning and Supervision Measures regarding US Wastes as Raw Material Imports](#) (5/4/18)
- ➔ [China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment Notice clarifying PET Bottle-Grade Chips allowance](#) (5/3/18)
- ➔ [Notice of CCIC North America Inc. on Temporary Adjustment to the Procedure of Scrap Inspection Applications](#) (5/3/18)
- ➔ [ISRI's Statement on China's Announcement of Import Ban on Additional Recyclable Materials](#) (4/19/18)
- ➔ [New Materials Banned From Import by End of 2018 and End of 2019](#) (4/19/18)
- ➔ [CalRecycle's January 2018 Public Meeting Presentation](#) (1/23/2018)
  - ➔ [Video \(MP4 | YouTube\) Begins at 00:03:40](#)
  - ➔ [Solid Waste Association of America Legislative Task Force \(SWANA LTF\) Response](#)
- ➔ [Letter from US Senators to China's Ambassador](#) (1/17/2018)
- ➔ [Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries \(ISRI\): China's Final Scrap Import Standards Disappointing for Recycling Industry](#) (1/11/2018)
- ➔ [ISRI Comments to the WTO in Response to China's Proposed Scrap Import Standards](#) (11/15/2017)
- ➔ [Solid Waste Association of North America Notification Regarding Impact of Chinese Waste Ban on State and Local Recycling Programs](#) (10/11/2017)
- ➔ [ISRI Comments to the WTO on Identification Standards for Solid Wastes General Rules](#) (8/25/2017)
- ➔ [ISRI Comments to the WTO on Catalogue of Solid Wastes Forbidden to Import into China by the End of 2017](#) (8/18/2017)
- ➔ [China's Filing with WTO on Identification Standards for Solid Wastes General Rules, Notification G/TBT/N/CHN/1212](#) (7/18/2017)
- ➔ [China's Filing with WTO on Catalog of Solid Wastes Forbidden to Import into China by the End of 2017](#) (4 classes, 24 kinds), Notification G/TBT/N/CHN/1211 (7/18/2017)

Please direct inquiries to [exports@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:exports@calrecycle.ca.gov)

#### [Markets Home](#)

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Last updated: May 25, 2018

Market Development <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Markets/>

Business Assistance: [bzassist@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:bzassist@calrecycle.ca.gov)

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## **Recycling Globally: California's Role in Adapting to a New Market Climate**

**June 4, 2018, 9 AM- 3 PM**

**CalEPA Building, Byron Sher Auditorium, 2nd Floor, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814**

The purpose of this dialogue is to share information regarding changes in international recycling markets, hear how those changes are affecting recycling efforts in California, and discuss potential long-term solutions.

The format for the workshop will feature three panel discussions on topics relating to recent changes in the global recycling business model. The workshop will allow stakeholders to share information relative to impacts on California resulting from the continued evolution of global commodity markets.

### **9:00- 9:15AM – Setting the Stage**

A look at what Californians have achieved to date in recycling and the role that exports have played.

- Scott Smithline, *CalRecycle*

### **9:15-10:30 AM – Panel: Updates on the Current State of Recyclable Commodities**

The current state of recyclable commodities, including shifting markets and market value, domestic and international processing capacity, and changes in standards.

- Adina Renee Adler, *Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc.*
- Pete Keller, *Republic Services*
- William Winchester, *Berg Mill Supply*

### **10:30 AM-12:00 PM – Panel: On-the-Ground Challenges and Opportunities**

A look at immediate-term impacts of shifting markets, and emerging local solutions.

- Michael Lee, *City of Los Angeles, LA Sanitation*
- Tom Padia, *StopWaste*
- Eric Oddo, *Western Placer Waste Management Authority*
- Joseph Kalpakoff, *Mid Valley Disposal*

### **12:00-1:00 PM – Break for Lunch**

### **1:00-2:30 PM – Panel: Looking Down the Road**

A discussion on sustainable, long-term opportunities to improve the state of recycling.

- Chris Coady, *Recycling Partnership*
- Greg Rodrigues, *Ecologic Brands*
- Saskia van Gendt, *Method Products*
- Mark Murray, *Californians Against Waste*

### **2:30-3:00 PM – Wrap Up and Closing Remarks**





## Water Quality Fees Stakeholder Meeting

<b>DATE:</b>	Thursday, June 14, 2018
<b>TIME:</b>	9:00-11:30 am
<b>LOCATION:</b>	CalEPA Headquarters Building Sierra Hearing Room, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor 1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814
<b>WEBCAST LINK:</b>	<a href="https://video.calepa.ca.gov/">https://video.calepa.ca.gov/</a>
<b>QUESTIONS:</b>	<a href="mailto:FeeBranch@waterboards.ca.gov">FeeBranch@waterboards.ca.gov</a> – 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 (WDPF) Budget Cost Drivers (Attachment 1)
3. WDPF Recent Program Fee Increases (Attachment 2)
4. Annual Performance Report – Fee Card  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about\\_us/performance\\_report\\_1617/targets/71133\\_wq\\_fees.shtml](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/performance_report_1617/targets/71133_wq_fees.shtml)
5. WDPF Projected FY 2017-18 Staff Charges by Program (Attachment 3)
6. Open Discussion

**WDPF Budget Cost Drivers  
FY 2018-19 (\$000)**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
WDPF Program	FY 17-18 Fee Budget <sup>1</sup>	BCP Changes	Staff Cost & Program Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	FY 18-19 Allocation Budget (B+C+D)	FY 18-19 Revenue Forecast	Forecasted Revenue Increase / (Decrease) (E-F)	FY 18-19 Total Revenue (F+G)	Average Program Percent Change	Option A Full Amount	Option B Partial Amount ~50%
WDR	\$30,152		\$1,835	\$31,987	\$27,888	\$4,099	\$31,987	14.7%	14.7%	7.0%
Land Disposal	\$12,216		\$1,914	\$14,130	\$14,243	(\$113)	\$14,130	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
WQC (401 Cert)	\$10,533		\$1,525	\$12,058	\$10,514	\$1,544	\$12,058	14.7%	14.7%	7.0%
Storm Water	\$27,961		\$3,228	\$31,189	\$30,701	\$488	\$31,189	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
NPDES	\$30,043		\$2,123	\$32,166	\$28,001	\$4,166	\$32,166	14.9%	14.9%	7.0%
CAF	\$4,839		\$132	\$4,971	\$4,592	\$379	\$4,971	8.3%	8.3%	4.0%
Ag Lands (ILRP)	\$7,622		\$24	\$7,646	\$6,613	\$1,033	\$7,646	15.6%	15.6%	7.0%
Cannabis	\$10,594	\$3,929	\$3,094	\$17,617	\$17,617		\$17,617			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$133,960</b>	<b>\$3,929</b>	<b>\$13,874</b>	<b>\$151,763</b>	<b>\$140,168</b>	<b>\$11,595</b>	<b>\$151,763</b>			

Adjusted Revenue Reserve Percent:	8.1%
Adjusted Revenue Reserve Amount:	\$12,339
	4.0%
	\$6,050

**Footnotes:**

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



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

Program	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Needed
WDR	7.9%	-	-	-	10.2%
Land Disposal	9.8%	-	-	-	-
WQC (401 Cert)	N/A <sup>1</sup>	-	20% <sup>3</sup>	20% <sup>4</sup>	22.1%
Storm Water	-	-	-	-	-
NPDES	-	-	-	-	6.8%
CAF	33.0% <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	9.8%
Ag Lands (ILRP)	-	-	-	16% <sup>5</sup>	22.3%

<sup>1</sup> New annual fee structure implemented in FY 2014-15

<sup>2</sup> Increase delayed from FY 2013-14

<sup>3</sup> A 33% increase was needed, deferred balance to next FY

<sup>4</sup> Average percent change across the program, actual changes ranged between 0% - 30%

<sup>5</sup> Related to BCP for 5 PYs

**Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF)  
Projected FY 2017-18 Staff Charges by Program**

**WDPF Staff Labor Associated Directly with Fee Paying Program**

Program	Job Title	PYs
Waste Discharge Requirement	Assistant Chief Council	0.3
	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	0.9
	Attorney	0.8
	Attorney III	2.0
	Attorney IV	0.3
	Environmental Geologist	15.5
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	6.4
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	1.4
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.01
	Environmental Scientist	5.1
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	1.5
	Executive	0.1
	Info Tech Associate	0.6
	Information Systems Analyst - Associate	2.1
	Office Technician	1.5
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	2.6
	Water Resource Control Engineer	33.1
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	5.1
Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.4	
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>80.0</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Storm Water	Assistant Chief Council	0.2
	Attorney	0.2
	Attorney III	1.5
	Attorney IV	0.4
	Environmental Geologist	8.1
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.9
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.5
	Environmental Scientist	18.6
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	6.3
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	1.8
	Executive	0.1
	Legal Secretary	0.01
	Office Technician	0.3
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	1.3
	Scientific Aid	0.3
	Staff Services Analyst	1.3
	Water Resource Control Engineer	30.4
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	5.1
Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	2.4	
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>79.9</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Ag Lands (formerly ILRP)	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	1.0
	Environmental Geologist	4.8
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	1.3
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.01
	Environmental Scientist	7.2
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	1.8
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	0.5
	Water Resource Control Engineer	5.6
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>22.3</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
NPDES	Assistant Chief Council	0.2
	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	0.4
	Attorney	1.1
	Attorney III	1.4
	Attorney IV	0.4
	Environmental Geologist	3.6
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	1.1
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.1
	Environmental Scientist	3.1
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	0.8
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	0.03
	Executive	0.03
	Executive Assistant	0.2
	Info Tech Associate	0.6
	Info Tech Specialist I	0.2
	Info Tech Supervisor II	0.2
	Info Tech Technician	0.1
	Information System Technician - Assistant	2.3
	Information Systems Analyst - Associate	0.7
	Information Systems Analyst - Senior	0.7
	Information Systems Analyst - Staff	0.7
	Office Technician	0.4
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	1.3
	Student Assistant	0.1
	Water Resource Control Engineer	48.7
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	10.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	1.3
	<b>Total PYs:</b>	

Program	Job Title	PYs
Land Disposal	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	0.4
	Attorney	0.04
	Attorney III	0.2
	Attorney IV	0.02
	Environmental Geologist	9.4
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	4.6
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.3
	Environmental Scientist	1.3
	Office Technician	0.1
	Water Resource Control Engineer	6.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	0.3
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.3
	<b>Total PYs:</b>	

Program	Job Title	PYs
Confined Animal Facilities	Environmental Geologist	3.9
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.8
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.2
	Environmental Scientist	2.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer	3.0
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	0.9
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.7
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>12.4</b>

Actuals: July 2017 Through March 2018  
Estimated: April 2018 Through June 2018  
Updated May 16, 2018

**Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF)  
Projected FY 2017-18 Staff Charges by Program**

**WDPF Staff Labor Associated Directly with Fee Paying Program**

Program	Job Title	PYs
401 Cert	Assistant Chief Council	0.1
	Attorney	0.5
	Attorney III	0.6
	Attorney IV	0.2
	Environmental Geologist	4.0
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.4
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.5
	Environmental Scientist	17.5
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	2.3
	Executive	0.02
	Legal Support Supervisor I	0.1
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	0.3
	Scientific Aid	0.1
	Water Resource Control Engineer	5.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	1.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.02
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>34.3</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Cannabis	Admin Officer II	0.002
	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	0.03
	Attorney	1.0
	Attorney III	0.03
	Attorney IV	0.9
	Environmental Geologist	0.9
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.6
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.1
	Environmental Scientist	2.1
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	0.004
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	0.3
	Exec Officer II	0.03
	Executive	0.002
	Water Resource Control Engineer	2.2
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	2.2
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.5
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>10.8</b>

**WDPF Indirect/Redirect Staff Labor Proportionally Distributed to Fee Paying Programs**

Program	Job Title	PYs
WQ Control Planning (TMDL/Basin Planning)	Assistant Chief Council	0.2
	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	1.2
	Attorney	0.6
	Attorney III	2.4
	Attorney IV	0.1
	Environmental Geologist	8.9
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	1.8
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.4
	Environmental Program Manager I	1.2
	Environmental Program Manager II	0.2
	Environmental Scientist	25.2
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	9.5
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	4.7
	Executive	0.02
	Info Tech Specialist I	0.2
	Information Systems Analyst - Staff	0.7
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	2.2
	Scientific Aid	0.1
	Staff Services Analyst	1.0
	Water Resource Control Engineer	15.6
Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	4.6	
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>81.0</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Statewide Enforcement	Attorney III	0.1
	Attorney IV	0.002
	Environmental Geologist	0.7
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.4
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.8
	Environmental Program Manager I	0.2
	Environmental Scientist	2.9
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	2.2
	Executive	0.02
	Sanitary Engineering Associate	0.6
	Staff Services Analyst	0.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer	4.8
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	2.4
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Supervising	0.2
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>16.1</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Fee Unit	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	1.1
	Management Services Technician	0.9
	Research Program Specialist I	1.0
	Staff Services Analyst	0.3
	Staff Services Manager I	1.0
	Staff Services Manager II - Managing	0.9
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>5.0</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Monitoring (GAMA/SWAMP)	Associate Governmental Program Analyst	0.4
	Environmental Geologist	5.6
	Environmental Geologist - Senior	0.9
	Environmental Geologist - Supervising	0.3
	Environmental Program Manager I	1.0
	Environmental Scientist	10.6
	Environmental Scientist - Senior	1.4
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	5.0
	Scientific Aid	1.0
	Water Resource Control Engineer	0.2
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Principal	0.4
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>26.8</b>

Program	Job Title	PYs
Other	Environmental Scientist	0.3
	Environmental Scientist - Senior Spec	0.9
	Water Resource Control Engineer - Senior	0.9
<b>Total PYs:</b>		<b>2.1</b>

Actuals: July 2017 Through March 2018  
Estimated: April 2018 Through June 2018  
Updated May 16, 2018




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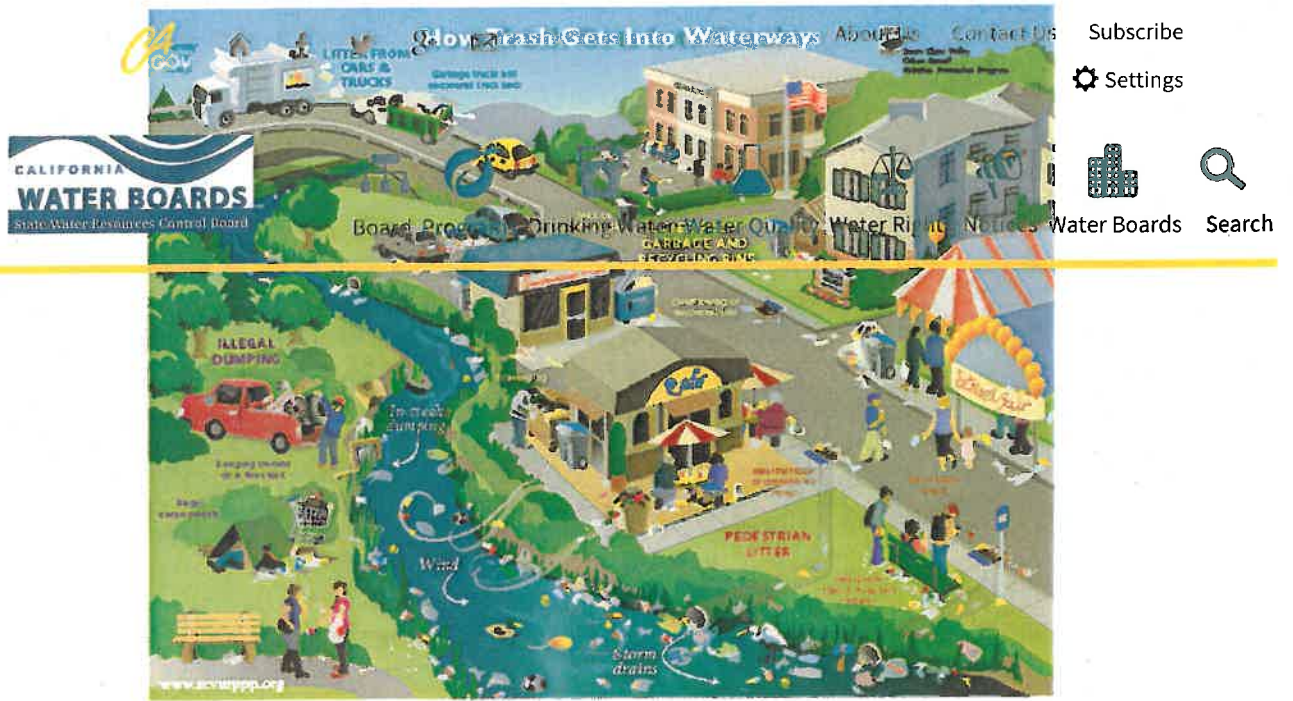
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## Storm Water Program - Trash Implementation Program

The Trash Amendments apply to all Phase I and II permittees under the NPDES municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) permits. The State Water Resources Control Board Executive Director sent separate 13383 Orders to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4 (see below) permittees on June 1, 2017. Regional Water Quality Control Boards, as the Permitting Authority, issued to their Phase I permittees either Water Code 13383 or 13267 Orders that contain region specific requirements, which may differ from the State Water Resources Control Board orders.

Upon reissuance or amendment, State and Regional Water Board MS4 permits and the statewide storm water permit for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) will contain trash control implementation requirements and compliance milestones to demonstrate progress towards 100 percent compliance with the Trash Amendments. The General Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated With Industrial and Construction Activities will contain the prohibition of trash in storm water and non-storm water discharges when those permits are reissued. On June 1, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board Executive Director issued a 13383 Orders to Caltrans. 13383 Orders were not issued to dischargers of storm water associated with industrial or construction activities.



## Trash Amendments Timeline



## View Our Program Pages

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SMARTS Trash Compliance ▶

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### Contacts

- Contact Hours: 9:00 AM to 11:30 AM and 12:30 PM to 4:00 PM
- **Technical Advisor:** Leo Cosentini
  - ✉ [Leo.Cosentini@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Leo.Cosentini@waterboards.ca.gov)
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- **Program Lead:** Jaime Favila
  - ✉ [Jaime.Favila@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Jaime.Favila@waterboards.ca.gov)
  - ☎ (916) 341-5482
- **Program Manager:** Gayleen Perreira
  - ✉ [Gayleen.Perreira@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Gayleen.Perreira@waterboards.ca.gov)
  - ☎ (916) 341-5479

### Announcements

- Coming Soon

### Other Resources

- Ocean Protection Council Trash Monitoring Projects
- Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Trash Capture Devices and Mosquito Control

## Storm Water Resources

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*Water is a precious resource in California, and maintaining its quality is of utmost importance to safeguard the health of the public and the environment.*

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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

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# QUALIFIED INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER PRACTITIONER FACT SHEET



The California Stormwater Industrial General Permit (IGP) glossary defines a Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner (QISP) as:

*“Only required once a Discharger reaches Level 1 status, a QISP is the individual assigned to ensure compliance with this General Permit or to assist New Dischargers with determining coverage eligibility for discharges to an impaired water body. A QISP’s responsibilities include implementing the SWPPP, performing the Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation), assisting in the preparation of Annual Reports, performing ERAs, and training appropriate Pollution Prevention Team members. The individual must take the appropriate State-approved or sponsored training to be qualified. Dischargers shall ensure that the designated QISP is geographically located in an area where they will be able to adequately perform the permit requirements at all of the facilities they represent.”*

## Purposes Identified by the IGP for having QISPs

- To improve compliance and maintain consistent implementation of the IGP (Finding #49);
- To assist the Discharger and other on-site personnel with the implementation of IGP requirements (Finding #50);
- To have a high degree of technical knowledge and environmental experience in the assistance given to Dischargers (Fact Sheet p. 6);
- To improve the quality of the data submitted (Fact Sheet p. 20); and
- To avoid costly retrofits or closure of new facilities that cannot demonstrate that the facility will not cause or contribute to a 303(d) impairment (Fact Sheet p. 26).

## Ten QISP Roles According to the IGP

1. May represent one or more facilities but must be able to perform the functions required by the IGP at all times (Fact Sheet p. 28).
2. Assigned to a facility that reaches Level 1 and Level 2 status (Fact Sheet p. 48).
3. More accurately identify discharge locations representative of the facility’s stormwater discharge (Fact Sheet p. 48).
4. Select and implement appropriate sampling procedures (Fact Sheet p. 48).
5. Evaluate and develop additional BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges (Fact Sheet p. 48).
6. Assist with the completion of the Level 1 Evaluation and preparation of the Level 1 ERA Report (Fact Sheet p. 61).
7. Assist with the completion of the Level 2 ERA requirements and the preparation of the Level 2 Action Plan & Level 2 Technical Reports (Fact Sheet p. 62).
8. Assist New Dischargers in preparing the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and monitoring program in addition to gaining coverage for New Dischargers that discharge directly to an impaired water body (Order p. 22).
9. Provide training to “appropriate team members” for Level 1 facilities (Order p. 23 & 33).
10. Be informed, responsible, and attentive to the required duties of a QISP while keeping the QISP registration in good standing with the State Water Board and the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) (Fact Sheet p. 28).

## Becoming a QISP

Sign up for the QISP Training Program by going to the California State University, Sacramento Office of Water Programs (OWP) website at [www.owp.csus.edu](http://www.owp.csus.edu).

After creating an account, click Stormwater Certificates, then IGP QISP. The website guides you through the process of completing the QISP Training Program.

## QISP Training Program FAQs

### ***Are there prerequisites or underlying certifications required to be a QISP?***

There are no formal prerequisites to be a QISP. There is, however, a practical prerequisite. The material presented in the QISP Training Program was developed for QISP candidates who have basic knowledge of stormwater principles, working knowledge of the IGP, and experience implementing industrial stormwater compliance. This program is not designed for a “Stormwater 101” audience.

### ***How much time is a QISP candidate allowed to complete the QISP Training Program?***

The training program must be completed within one year of the initial registration date. If your registration expires before you complete all steps in the program, you would need to re-register and restart the QISP Training Program.

## More QISP Training Program FAQs

### ***How do I become a QISP?***

To become a QISP, candidates must complete the online training; pass a midterm exam; attend a one-day, in-person class; and pass a final exam.

### ***How long will the online training take?***

Depending on the level of expertise in the field, it will take 16 hours or more to complete the self-study online training material. This consists of videos, site scenarios, readings from the IGP, information from the CASQA Industrial and Commercial BMP Online Handbook, and quizzes.

### ***How many attempts does a QISP candidate have to pass the midterm and final exams?***

The QISP candidate is allowed to take each exam twice. If the candidate does not pass the midterm exam in two attempts, the candidate must pay to re-register and retake the online training.

If the candidate does not pass the final exam in two attempts, the candidate must pay to re-register, retake the online training, complete the midterm with a passing grade, and attend another one-day, in-person class before re-attempting the final exam. A separate fee may be charged for each class attended.

### ***How do I register for an in-person IGP Trainer of Record (ToR) class?***

After passing the midterm, the QISP candidate needs to attend a one-day in-person class with a IGP ToR. Register for a class by visiting the training calendar in the Stormwater Certificates portal at [www.owp.csus.edu](http://www.owp.csus.edu). A separate fee is charged for this class by the IGP ToR, who will provide payment instruction. When you complete the class, the IGP ToR records your pass/fail in the system. Candidates who pass the class are eligible to take the final exam.

Note that IGP ToRs are required to verify the identity of QISP candidates and their attendance for the completion of the one-day, in-person class. QISP candidates must be attentive during class.

### ***Do California-registered Professional Engineers and Geologists need to take this training?***

California licensed professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and geologists have licenses that have professional overlap with topics in the Industrial General Permit. The California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists (CBPELSG) provides the licensure and regulation of professional civil, industrial, chemical, and mechanical engineers and professional geologists in California. The State Water Board developed a specialized self-guided State Water Board-sponsored registration and training program specifically for these CPBELSG licensed engineers and geologists in good standing with CBPELSG. To complete the training and self-certification, create an account on the Office of Water Programs website at [www.owp.csus.edu](http://www.owp.csus.edu). Click Stormwater Certificates then click IGP CBPELSG.

### ***What is required to renew the QISP training registration?***

The State Water Board, CASQA, and IGP Training Team have not yet determined what is required to renew the QISP training registration. More information will be provided as the date approaches.

***What if a QISP Candidate has a disability, such as hearing impairment, that requires special accommodations to access online class material in the QISP Training Program?***

To request online training accommodations, contact Office of Water Programs by email at [wateroffice@owp.csus.edu](mailto:wateroffice@owp.csus.edu) or by phone at (916) 278-6142. Please plan ahead to give yourself adequate time to coordinate your accommodation needs with the Office of Water Programs and to complete your QISP training.



# WA SECURE DRUG TAKE-BACK ACT

## KEY POLICY COMPONENTS OF ESHB 1047

AS PASSED BY WA HOUSE 86-12 & SENATE 49-0 [LINK TO BILL AS PASSED SENATE](#)

**A statewide drug take-back program for prescription and over-the-counter medicines must be financed and coordinated by pharmaceutical manufacturers selling medicines into WA.** *Sec. 3, 5, 9.*

Medicine manufacturers design their program to meet the bill's requirements and standards, and manage their costs for drop boxes, collection supplies, prepaid mailers, collection events, transportation, disposal, and promotion.

In-kind contributions from pharmacies, clinics, hospitals, and law enforcement agencies that volunteer to host and staff secure drop boxes.

Estimated program costs to drug manufacturers are about 0.1% of annual medicine sales of \$5.7 billion in WA.

**Convenient access to secure medicine drop boxes at pharmacies, hospitals and police stations in all cities and towns.** *Sec. 6.*

Manufacturers' program must include any qualified pharmacy, hospital/clinic, or police station that volunteers to host a secure drop box as a collection site. All collectors participate voluntarily.

At least 1 collection site provided in every city/town's population area (defined as including a 10-mile radius around each city or town), plus 1 additional collection site for every 50,000 residents.

For islands and unincorporated areas outside population areas, collection site must be provided at every authorized collector open to the public, unless the collector is unwilling or unqualified.

In any areas underserved by collection sites, as determined by WA Dept. of Health and local health agencies, mailer distribution locations or periodic collection events must be provided for residents.

**Prepaid return mailers provided on request** to any resident and to any retail pharmacy that offers to distribute mailers. *Sec. 6.*

**Local input on program services** from health agencies, law enforcement & stakeholders. *Sec. 5, 6.*

**Acceptance of all medicines used in the home, both prescription and over-the-counter, including legally prescribed controlled substances like OxyContin, Vicodin, and stimulants.** *Sec. 2.*

With logical exemptions for personal care products regulated as drugs, like lip balm, toothpaste, and sunscreen.

**Public education and outreach on safe medicine storage and using the drug take-back program.** *Sec. 7.*

Manufacturers must provide a website, toll-free number, and distribute educational materials.

State agencies and pharmacies help promote the program. Local governments are encouraged to promote.

**Secure drug collection and handling procedures per the DEA's Rule**, and all other applicable federal & state laws and regulations. *Sec. 5, 6.*

**Environmentally sound disposal** of collected medicines at properly permitted high temperature incineration facilities, using hazardous waste facilities when feasible or using as recommended by the EPA. *Sec. 8.*

**WA Department of Health oversight for security, safety, and compliance.** *Sec. 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20.*

WA DOH will review and approve the manufacturers' drug take-back program plan. DOH oversight includes monitoring the program, reviewing annual program reports, and conducting periodic public awareness surveys.

Program evaluation will be conducted by WA Department of Health, an academic institution, and by the WA Poison Center to assess the program's impact on resident awareness and behavior, rates of medicine abuse and poisonings, and proper disposal of drugs to prevent pharmaceutical pollution.

Much of WA DOH's oversight costs will be recovered by a fee on approved drug take-back program(s).

**Local Secure Medicine Return ordinances remain in effect until 12 months after the statewide drug take-back program begins operations.** *Sec. 16.*

The state bill's requirements are very similar to local ordinances enacted in a number of WA counties. Manufacturers must provide local programs under these ordinances until 1 year after the statewide program is launched.

Otherwise local laws regulating drug take-back programs are preempted under the statewide law.

**The Act sunsets in January 2029.** The Legislature can review and reauthorize the drug take-back program.

More information about the WA Secure Drug Take-Back Act is online at: <http://bit.ly/SecureMedTakeBack>.  
Contact: Zero Waste Washington at [safemedicine@zerowastewashington.org](mailto:safemedicine@zerowastewashington.org) or 206-499-5452.



Mary Pitto

**From:** California Carpet Stewardship Program <info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com> on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program <bjensen@carpetrecovery.org>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 21, 2018 8:47 AM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** March News: Plan Submitted to CalRecycle; Grant Deadline

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## California Carpet Stewardship Program March 2018 Update



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

### Grant Cycle 2M Priority Application Deadline is April 6

CARE is accepting applications for its Cycle 2M Micro Grants Program for Collection/Reuse program, which promotes the additional collection and reuse of California post-consumer carpet (PCC). Cycle 2M funds will be awarded for infrastructure projects and/or purchase of equipment that supports the operational logistics of properly collecting and/or reusing California PCC under a new or established program.

Maximum grant awards for Cycle 2M will be limited to \$15,000 for each grant awarded under this Program. Applications will be accepted and reviewed on a continuous basis through 2018, but the priority application due date is April 6, 2018. Solicitations, application form, budget template and a Q&A document can be [found here](#). For questions, please contact Grants Manager [Abbie Beane](#).

Note: While CARE will accept, review and decide on qualified recipients, until the new Plan is approved, no grants can be awarded and applicants must be aware there is no guarantee CalRecycle will approve the Plan.

[Learn more](#) about CARE grants.

### 5 Year Plan Submitted to CalRecycle

CARE submitted a new proposed 5 Year Plan to CalRecycle on Friday, March 16; it can be viewed on the [CalRecycle website here](#). As part of the process, CARE responded in writing to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (see Attachment 5 in the [Plan](#)). CalRecycle

will review the Plan and announce their determination at the May public meeting. CARE continues to operate under the old plan, with no interruptions in programs and services.

Written stakeholder comments on this Plan are requested by April 9, 2018. Submit written comments via email to the CalRecycle Carpet Team at [carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:carpet@calrecycle.ca.gov).

## New Drop-Off Sites On Board

CARE welcomes two new drop-off sites:

**Eastern Regional Landfill**, Truckee, Placer County  
**Victor Valley MRF**, Victorville, San Bernardino County

There are currently 46 CARE-supported drop-off sites in the state. 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.



CARE drop-off site map

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](mailto:CA@carpetrecovery.org).

## Aquafil Starts Recycling Operations at Arizona Facility; CA Is Next

Manufacturer Aquafil has initiated operations at a [new recycling plant](#) in Phoenix, AZ that will deconstruct used nylon 6 carpet back into raw material to enable closed-loop carpet recycling. Projected to be fully operational by September 1, 2018, the facility will have the capacity to collect and treat 35 million pounds of carpet per year. Aquafil has proposed setting up a similar operation in Sacramento in 2019.

## Circular Polymers (CLEAR) Awarded CalRecycle Loan

Circular Polymers LLC (also known as CLEAR, based in Lincoln, CA) has been awarded a \$2 million loan from CalRecycle's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program. The money will go for the purchase and installation of equipment to expand Circular Polymers' carpet recycling and processing capacity. The company projects that the



CLEAR owner Nick Fiore describes the carpet recycling industry in this video.



new equipment will add an additional 14,700 tons in annual capacity. CalRecycle's RMDZ program provides loans, technical assistance and free product marketing to businesses that use materials from the waste stream to manufacture their products. Businesses must be located within one of California's [39 Recycling Market Development Zones](#)

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## New Product Incorporates Post Consumer Carpet

On a recent visit to [Visions Paint Recycling](#) in Oroville, COO Jim Chamberlin demonstrated how Visions is incorporating post consumer carpet PC4 into their line of stepping stones and wheel stops. Visions is the latest Double Green™ product, containing recycled California post-consumer carpet material plus at least one other post-consumer recycled material.

Learn more at the [Double Green](#)

[™ website.](#)



Market Development Consultant  
Mike Tinney meets Visions  
COO Jim Chamberlin.

---

## Reminder: Register for the May 9 CARE Conference

The 16th [CARE Annual Conference](#) takes place May 9 in Orlando at the Orlando Convention Center, in partnership with Re|Focus and the Agricultural Plastics Recycling Conference.

[Register here](#) and see [hotel information here](#).

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**Mary Pitto**

---

**From:** California Carpet Stewardship Program <info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com> on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program <jbolden@carpetrecovery.org>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 25, 2018 9:16 AM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** April News: Convenient Collection Study; Installer Outreach and more

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**California Carpet Stewardship Program**  
April 2018 Update



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

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**Convenient Collection Study Underway**

As part of the Convenient Collection Study that is currently underway, CARE outreach team members will be surveying retailers and installers across the state. The purpose of the survey is to record and analyze current practice with tear-out carpet in order to inform future convenient collection and set goal(s) to guide CARE in appropriately allocating collection funds to those areas most lacking coverage. The Study will be completed later this year.

---

## Installer Outreach Continues

CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples authored an article in the current issue of Pro Installer magazine. The article emphasizes the important role that installers play in increasing recycling of carpet in the state. Read it [here](#).

CARE outreach team members are meeting installers across California to spread the word about carpet recycling opportunities. Supported by coffee and doughnuts, the CARE team sets up at installer supply stores to let installers know about local drop-off sites that recycle carpet, while surveying installers on what they currently do with tear-out material.

Installers are encouraged to view [CARE's video](#) on preparing carpet for recycling, available in English and Spanish.

**Environmental Concerns:  
Carpet Recycling Needs You**

By Mike Tinney, Ph.D., Environmental Science, Carpet America Recovery Experts

It's no secret that carpet is one of the most popular materials used in homes and businesses. But it's also one of the most difficult to recycle. That's why keeping it out of landfill is important. Installers and retailers are key to achieving greater recycling success.

Over 340 million pounds of carpet end up in California landfills every year—carpet that could be recycled into useful new products. Thanks to the efforts of carpet manufacturers, retailers and processors, California has become a leader in getting more carpet out of the waste stream and recycled into new products. The California Carpet Stewardship Program partners with businesses across the state to increase carpet recycling in the California.

California law requires an assessment on all types of carpet in the state. The funds collected support the carpet recycling industry in California. In 2016, 86 million pounds (20%) of post-consumer carpet were recycled in California landfills. California law is setting increasingly ambitious goals for recycling carpet.

There's still a lot more to be done for local landfill space and saved natural resources. Let's take it one step at a time.

**Why Recycle Your Carpet?**  
"Keep carpet from being recycled may take a little more time and money than taking it to the dump. So, why should you?"

Businesses that let their customers that their carpet will be recycled have an advantage. Many customers buy new carpet and say that someone else can ensure that their old carpet is recycled responsibly. This will increase customer loyalty and improve your business's reputation. The Carpet America Recovery Experts (CARE) provides training and materials to help you tell this exciting story at work.

**Where can I take carpet to be recycled?**  
CARE has an interactive map of California public drop-off sites on its website: [CarpetRecovery.org/CA](#). There are about 40 sites across the state right now. In addition to over 300 private sites. Many installers have partnerships with recyclers that manage the private collection. Support the goal of recycling carpet or in person a meeting with CARE to learn more.



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## Market Development Efforts Expanding

CARE is working in several ways to increase demand for recycled carpet. The California Program is reaching out to manufacturers to encourage them to consider incorporating post-consumer carpet material in their manufacturing process, and is contacting public agency facility, maintenance, design, and procurement staff to inform them about the benefits of recycled content products containing post-consumer carpet material. In partnership with CalRecycle, Market Development Consultant Mike Tinney is offering presentations to public agencies to inform about these products.

The goal of the product presentations is to:

- Introduce [useful products](#) manufactured from recycled post-consumer California carpet material
- Describe the growing family of Double Green™ products, which contain both post-consumer carpet recycled material and recycled material from a second California waste stream, and
- Present potential grant opportunities.

If you are interested in scheduling a presentation, please contact [Mike Tinney](#). For more information on post-consumer recycled carpet content products, see [CarpetRecovery.org/Products](#).

## CARE Joins Call for Inclusion of Recycling in Infrastructure Package

CARE is one of 12 industry associations (including PLASTICS and the American Chemistry Council) that presented a letter to the U.S. House of Representatives this month, calling for an infrastructure package that addresses the needs of the recycling industry.

Learn more [here](#).

---

## **New Advisory Committee Members Named**

CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline has approved the appointment of two additional members to the Carpet Stewardship Program Advisory Committee: Rachel Ross, Agency Manager for the Tehama County Solid Waste Management Agency, and Nat Isaac, Environmental Engineering Associate for the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation.

Learn more about the [Committee here](#).

---

## **CARE Conference on May 9: Join Us!**

There's still time to register for CARE's 16th Annual Conference, May 9 in Orlando, Florida. This year's Conference is held in conjunction with the [National Plastics Expo](#), at which CARE staff will aim to contact manufacturers who would consider inclusion of post-consumer carpet (PCC) material as a feedstock for their products.

Learn more [here](#).

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Mary Pitto

**From:** California Carpet Stewardship Program <info@carpetrecovery.ccsend.com> on behalf of California Carpet Stewardship Program <jbolden@carpetrecovery.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 22, 2018 9:49 AM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** May News: CARE Names Person, Recycler of the Year

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## California Carpet Stewardship Program May 2018 Update



### California Carpet Stewardship Program An initiative of CARE: Carpet America Recovery Effort

#### Mike Tinney Named CARE Person of the Year; Carpet Cycle is Recycler of the Year

Market Development Consultant Mike Tinney has been named CARE's 2017 Person of the Year. Working with the California Program, Mike has been instrumental in developing products that utilize post-consumer carpet for the last four years.

"Mike has earned a solid reputation fighting for the small business owner. He has brought his experience in the tire recycling world and applied it to find [new product opportunities](#) and markets," said CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples. "A pragmatic, hard-nosed champion, Mike has had a real impact on creating new ways to recycle old carpet."

New Jersey-based [CarpetCycle](#) has been named CARE's 2017 Recycler of the Year. Since 2009, CarpetCycle has diverted more than 200 million pounds of carpet from U.S. landfills. In 2017, CarpetCycle introduced [Quiet-Tech](#), a recycled acoustic insulation



Bob Peoples (left) and Joe Yarbrough (CARE chair, right) present awards to Mike Tinney (top) and Sean Rajiel.

product that is made up of 85-90% recycled materials.

[See more here.](#)

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## CalRecycle Disapproves 5 Year Plan; Re-submission Planned

On May 15 CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline disapproved CARE's most recent [5 Year Plan](#), per CalRecycle staff recommendation. CARE has 60 days to submit a new plan that addresses the agency's conditions and obtain review from the Carpet Stewardship Program Advisory Committee. (See signed [Request for Approval here.](#))

"CARE is determined to submit a Plan that is achievable and realistic, while fully complying with the requirements of the law," noted CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples. "The challenges of carpet recycling are significant and market dynamics are constantly shifting. Recent changes in China's regulations on the import of recyclable materials have had a very serious impact on all recycling. One need only look at California's annual recycling rate, which has fallen over the last two years to 44%, and is expected to drop again for 2017. The new law, AB 1158 is also unclear on the highest recyclability provision and is considered a seriously flawed concept."

CARE is working with CalRecycle to try and understand these changes and how to respond. CARE's California Program operations will continue as normal in the interim. Submission of a revised Plan and review by CalRecycle will continue into the mid-September timeframe for the next decision.

---

## Soil Amendment Study Continues

In the search for innovative ways to use recycled carpet content, CARE is sponsoring a UC Davis study that is beginning to show positive results. The study is looking at the feasibility of PC4 (post consumer carpet recycled material) as a soil amendment for agricultural use. In May CARE Executive Director Bob Peoples met with experts from UC Davis, CalRecycle and the California Department of Food and Agriculture to discuss preliminary results.



Bob Peoples discusses the soil amendment project with other experts.

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## CARE Releases 2017 Annual Report

CARE members diverted more than 394 million pounds of carpet from U.S. landfills in 2017, down 19% from 2016, according to CARE's 2017 Annual Report, released this month. Gross collections of PCC in 2017 was down 22% compared to 2016.

Across the U.S., of the carpet diverted to recycling, 180 million pounds were recycled into carpet and other consumer products, 107 million pounds were sent back to the landfill, and 90 million pounds went to waste-to-energy facilities and cement kilns. 2017 was another



challenging year for CARE in terms of marketplace activity and demand for various fiber types. China's National Sword initiative is creating problems for all recycling, including carpet.

California represented a bright spot in the Report: while other regions saw significant drops in gross collections, California's share of national volume was 41%, a significant increase in 2017. The California Carpet Stewardship Program's 2017 Annual Report (different from the CARE national HQ's report) will be released in September.

See CARE's 2017 [annual report here](#).

---

## Russ Delozier of J+J Flooring Named an Environmental Leader

Russ Delozier, director of sustainability for J+J Flooring Group, has been named to the 2018 [Environmental Leader 75](#) list. He is a member of the CARE board of directors.

The Environmental Leader 75 is a recognition program developed and run by the Environment and Energy Leaders Institute, the convening, best practices, thought leadership and peer-learning arm of Environmental Leader, Energy Manager Today and The Environmental Leader and Energy Manager Conference. Environmental Leader covers commercial and industrial environmental issues with the purpose of keeping environmental leaders informed about current issues.

---

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



**From:** Mattress Recycling Council <ispa@sleepproducts.ccsend.com> on behalf of Mattress Recycling Council <info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 15, 2018 12:04 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** March 2018 Program Update

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## MRC Program Update



# Mattress Recycling Council

March 15, 2018

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**COLLECTION SITES:**  
[Webinar Explains CalRecycle Reporting for Solid Waste Facilities and Recyclers](#)

### MRC NEWS: 3 Million Mattresses Collected Through MRC's Bye Bye Mattress Program in California, Connecticut & Rhode Island



Almost three years after MRC first launched Bye Bye Mattress, MRC recyclers have collected 3 million mattresses from hundreds of cities, towns, solid waste facilities, landfills, and other entities like retailers, hotels, and universities in California, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

MRC works with ten recyclers that dismantle the discarded mattresses and recycle the reclaimed steel, foam and other mattress components. These recyclers are located throughout the three states providing local jobs. Groups like the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, the Environmental Protection Agency,

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

Submit Reports &  
Payments via  
[MRCreporting.org](http://MRCreporting.org)

the Natural Resources Defense Council and the National Institutes of Health estimate that for every 10,000 pounds of material recycled, dozens of jobs are created.

"Although the early years of this Program have been successful, we still have lots of work to do," said MRC Managing Director Mike O'Donnell. "We continue to focus on improving consumer access to recycling, deterring illegal dumping and growing public awareness of our programs."

MRC's progress has also attracted international attention. In 2017, IMM, an international interior furnishings show in Cologne, Germany, asked MRC to host a mattress recycling educational session. It provided MRC the opportunity to learn from similar programs in Australia, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. MRC is furthering those discussions today at ISPA's 2018 EXPO as leaders from mattress recycling programs in Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the European Union take part in a Mattress Recycling Summit.

## FOR COLLECTION SITES: New PSA Addresses Illegal Dumping, Allows Co-Branding

Sandman is back! This time he's reminding you that illegally dumping your mattress or landfilling it is a nightmare. He wouldn't dream of doing such a thing when there are so many places to drop it off for free and get it recycled.



Production of English and Spanish versions are nearly complete. The final seconds of the spot can be personalized with your city or county or company logo and mention specific sites or upcoming events.

If you would like a personalized spot for your local media please email [Hillary Martin](mailto:Hillary.Martin@mrc.org) confirming your interest.

Visit the Bye Bye Mattress Media Center for all previous PSA materials.

## MRC NEWS: Get to Know Your Recycler

*As a way to show our appreciation and give you an opportunity to get to know who you are working with, MRC has launched the series "Get to Know Your Recycler." This month will highlight Park City Green in Connecticut.*

**\*NEW  
For 2018\***

## **PUBLICITY TOOLKITS**

### **Collection Site Hosts:**

Find press releases,  
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more!

[Site Host Toolkit](#)

### **Event Hosts:**

Media alerts, flyers,  
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more!

[Event Host Toolkit](#)

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*Businesses need to make  
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[Commerce](#)

[DR3 Oakland](#)

[DR3 Stockton](#)

[DR3 Woodland](#)

[Goodwill of Silicon](#)

[Valley](#)

[R5 Recycling](#)

### **CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND**

*Businesses should contact our  
Northeast Program*



Park City Green is a division of Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises (GBCE) and launched in 2012. It was founded by Bridgeport-native Adrienne Farrar Houel who continues to serve as its President and CEO.

Park City Green has grown to employing 20 Second-Chance community members, offering them a way to become economically self-sufficient, support their families, and

discontinue public benefits. As more municipalities, retailers and hotels use MRC's Bye Bye Mattress, Park City Green can continue to help members of the community. To help increase interest in mattress recycling, Park City Green is piloting a pick up service. It's also working with their local university's engineering and business departments on several projects.

Adrienne also serves various local, state and federal commissions and boards. In 2010, Mayor Bill Finch named her to Bridgeport's newly created Energy Improvement District. In April of 2012, Governor Malloy named her to his Modernizing Recycling Working Group. She also serves on CT Department of Labor's Green Jobs Committee. Most recent appointments include CT Energy Efficiency Board and the US Department of Agriculture New Beginning Farmer Advisory Committee.

Outside of her extensive community service Adrienne likes to cook and travel with her husband.

## **MRC NEWS: Welcome Marie Clarke, MRC's New Vice President, Policy and Government Affairs**



MRC welcomes Marie Clarke to the team! Clarke will be responsible for a variety of tasks including directing the Association's state and federal governmental affairs, managing government affair needs, and developing strategies to achieve the goals of both MRC and ISPA. She will be serving as a central point of contact between these organizations and membership,

polymakers and relevant NGOs.

## **MRC NEWS: Welcome MRC's New Southern California Program Coordinator, Tyler Douthitt**

Coordinator **Kate Caddy** 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](http://sleepsavvymagazine.com)

Subscriptions are **FREE!**

Tyler Douthitt joins the team of California Program Coordinators and will be working alongside Mark Patti, the current Southern California Program Coordinator. Beginning April 1, Douthitt will be the new primary point of contact for California collection sites and recycling participants in the counties of San Bernardino, Orange, Imperial, San Diego, Inyo and Riverside. He will be responsible for a variety of program tasks including working with recyclers and haulers, expanding the mattress recycling collection network, and assisting with the Illegally Dumped Mattress Collection Initiative.

Douthitt's previous experience includes six years as a Sustainability Specialist at CR&R Environmental Services and over one year working in household hazardous waste. His previous roles have given him experience with planning, developing and implementing environmental programs, as well as handling contract compliance with a variety of municipalities.

### CalRecycle Webinar Explains Reporting Process for Solid Waste Facilities, Recyclers & Renovators *Webinar Recording Now Available*

As required by California's law, solid waste facilities, recyclers and renovators are required to report annual data to CalRecycle by May 1 of each year. This means 2017 data will be due on May 1, 2018.

CalRecycle conducted a short training webinar on this annual reporting requirement and reporting process. Topics included: an overview of the definition of who is required to report, what the reporting requirements are, how to utilize the Mattress Recovery and Recycling Program database, and tools available to assist reporting entities. [View the recorded session here](#) (35:23).

To receive notifications and reminders directly from CalRecycle regarding this reporting requirement, sign up for the [Mattress Product Stewardship Listserv](#).

Please contact [mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov) with any questions.

### IN THE COMMUNITY: We're Proud to Support 2018 Earth Day Events

This year, we're asking California residents how their mattress recycling knowledge "stacks up" at local Earth Day events. Participants are invited to play a stacking tower game that will

reinforce the major key messages of MRC's public education campaign. Each time they pull a piece to stack on the tower, they will be made aware of mattress recycling's benefits and impact. As participants play the game, MRC staff can engage with them about their impressions of Bye Bye Mattress, how they learned of the Program and collect other feedback to help improve public education and outreach.

Look for Bye Bye Mattress at the following events:

**April 14**

*Fresno Earth Day - Radio Park*

*Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County - Whittier*

**April 21**

*Santa Barbara Earth Day - Alameda Park*

*Earth Day LA - Highland Park Recreation Center*

*Earth Day Santa Cruz - Lorenzo Park*

*Visalia Earth Day - U Children's Museum*

**April 22**

*Santa Barbara Earth day - Alameda Park*

*Sacramento ECOS -Southside Park*

*STAR Eco Station's Children's Earth Day -Culver City*

*Stockton Earth Day - Victory Park*

---

## **UPCOMING EVENTS**

### **ISPA EXPO**

**March 14-16, 2018**

**Charlotte Convention Center**

**Charlotte, NC**

[Event website](#)

Your colleagues, your clients, your competition, your prospects--mattress industry leaders and innovators from all corners of the globe--will converge at ISPA EXPO to gain a competitive edge, get inspired and do business. And you are invited to join them. You can't beat EXPO's three action-packed days of unparalleled networking, informative presentations and efficient one-stop shopping. Discover ISPA EXPO's powerful potential and register today!

### **NCRA's 23rd Annual Recycling Update**

**March 20, 2018**

[Event Website](#)

Terry McDonald of DR3 Mattress Recycling and Saint Vincent de Paul Lane County is among the featured speakers. Early Registration ends tomorrow.

---

### **WELCOME: New Collection Sites**

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at [ByeByeMattress.com](http://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 Vacaville Solano**  
Vacaville, CA 95688

**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.

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## MRC Program Update



# Mattress Recycling Council

April 12, 2018

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### MRC NEWS: MRC Increases the Budget for California Illegal Dump Program



MRC's 2015 California Program Plan proposed an Illegally Dumped Mattress Collection Initiative to understand the extent illegally dumped mattresses are impacting California communities. The Initiative was initially funded at \$750,000 annually and compensated participants up to \$10 for each dumped mattress reported to MRC. In 2016, registered participants reported 23,794 illegally dumped units. In 2017, this figured increased by over 75% to 42,016 units.

For 2018, MRC is increasing the amount allocated to the Initiative from \$750,000 per year to \$1,000,000 per year. The maximum payout per unit will increase from \$10 per unit to \$15 per unit.

If you have questions regarding the increase or the payout per unit, contact MRC's Managing Director, [Mike O'Donnell](#).

If you are interested in participating in the program or looking for more information and eligibility requirements, check out <https://connect.re-trac.com/registration/mrc-idp> or contact [Mark Patti](#).

[Webinar Explains CalRecycle Reporting for Solid Waste Facilities and Recyclers](#)

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## MRC NEWS: Get to Know Your Recycler

As a way to show our appreciation and give you an opportunity to get to know who you are working with, MRC has launched the series "Get to Know Your Recycler." This month will highlight DR3. DR3 has three California locations in Oakland, Woodland and Stockton.



DR3 has been in business since about 1999, with the first facility being on San Leandro Boulevard in Oakland. Terry McDonald is the Executive Director for DR3, and has been for 34 years. He works to fulfill the charitable goals of social

justice and opportunity for low income families to fully participate in society. While working with STOP WASTE and the City and County of San Francisco on new initiatives to approach zero waste, DR3 was asked by the Bay Area districts to take on the problem and fix it - they agreed.

Currently the staff size in the three facilities is 75 members. The best thing about recycling for Terry and his team is the degree to which they can offer permanent employment to populations that need entry level employment.

If you want to start recycling with DR3, visit the locator listing for their [Oakland](#), [Woodland](#), or [Stockton](#) location to contact them.

## MRC NEWS: Customer Education Information Cards Updated

The last item from our Customer Education Materials has been updated to match our in-store posters. Just like the posters, the information card features an updated design, along with additional detail about what the fee is used for, what happens when the mattress is recycled and clears up confusion that MRC or Bye Bye Mattress picks up old mattresses from individual homes. For a closer look at the updated information card or



Collection Period	Due
Mar 1-31	Apr 30
Apr 1-30	May 30
May 1-31	June 30

Submit Reports & Payments via [MRCreporting.org](http://MRCreporting.org)

**\*NEW  
For 2018\***

## 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 - LA](#)  
[Cristal Materials - Commerce](#)

[DR3 Oakland](#)

posters, visit the [resources](#) section of our website.

To order more Customer Education Materials, **please fill out this form.**

## MRC News: Kern County Recycled 55,000 Mattresses Through the Bye Bye Mattress Program

MRC had the chance to speak with Chuck Magee, Waste Management Supervisor, at Kern County Public Works Department about their participation in the Program. "Any options to take materials out of disposal would make our facilities more efficient," said Chuck, when explaining why they joined the Program. One of the biggest benefits Chuck and his team have seen since joining the Program is **higher compaction rates**. Another is the creation of their recycling/diversion area which has **helped to increase the amount of material recycled from their facilities**. When self-haul residential customers bring waste to their facilities, if they are dropping off a mattress, they are directed to the recycling/diversion area. This is where residents will drop off their mattresses to be recycled.

Along with mattresses, there are separate areas marked for other materials, such as wood, metal, plastic, etc. Because of this, **about 80-90% of the waste dropped off at these facilities is being recycled** and never makes it to the disposal/landfill area. That is tons of waste being diverted from landfills. Chuck also explained that being a part of the Program has also helped with time and maintenance, because time isn't being spent digging mattresses out of trucks and constantly cleaning compactors when the springs get stuck. **Through the Program, Kern County has recycled over 55,000 mattresses last year.** This means 55,000 vehicles filled with waste never made it to the landfill area because while dropping their mattress off for recycling, they were also able to drop off their other waste items in its assigned area to also be recycled.

"Operators and contractors that run the landfills love the Program, and residents like seeing mattresses recycled and not landfilled," said Chuck.

If you know any recycling facilities, collection sites, or even non-profit organizations that haven't joined the Program, please refer them to visit [MattressRecyclingCouncil.org](http://MattressRecyclingCouncil.org) to complete the collection interest form for their state.

## CalRecycle Webinar Explains Reporting Process for Solid Waste Facilities, Recyclers & Renovators

[DR3 Stockton](#)

[DR3 Woodland](#)

[Goodwill of Silicon Valley](#)

[R5 Recycling](#)

### CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND

Businesses should contact our Northeast Program Coordinator [Kate Caddy](#) for arrangements.

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Please contact [mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:mattresses@calrecycle.ca.gov) with any questions.

### 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](http://sleepsavvymagazine.com)

Subscriptions are FREE!

### FOR COLLECTION SITES: New PSA Addresses Illegal Dumping, Allows Co-Branding

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Production of English and Spanish versions are complete. The final seconds of the spot can be personalized with your city or county or company logo and mention specific sites or upcoming events.

To view the English version, click [here](#).

To view the Spanish version, click [here](#).

*\*Use password mrc.*

If you would like a personalized spot for your local media please email [Hillary Martin](#) confirming your interest by April 18.

Visit the Bye Bye Mattress Media Center for all previous PSA materials.

### IN THE COMMUNITY: We're Proud to Support 2018 Earth Day Events

This year, we're asking California residents how their mattress recycling knowledge "stacks up" at local Earth Day events. Participants are invited to play a stacking tower game that will reinforce the major key messages of MRC's public education campaign. Each time they pull a piece to stack on the tower, they will be made aware of mattress recycling's benefits and impact. As participants play the game, MRC staff can engage with them about their impressions of Bye Bye Mattress, how they learned of the Program and collect other feedback to help improve public education and outreach.

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Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County - Whittier*

**April 21**

*Santa Barbara Earth Day Festival - Alameda Park  
LASAN Earth Day LA - Highland Park Recreation Center  
Earth Day Santa Cruz - San Lorenzo Park  
Visalia's 2018 Earth Day Celebration - Imagine U Children's  
Museum*

**April 22**

*Santa Barbara Earth day - Alameda Park  
Sac Earth Day -Southside Park  
STAR Eco Station's 18th Annual Children's Earth Day -Culver City  
Stockton's 30th Annual Earth Day Festival - Victory Park*

And we're also proud to support Woodbury Earth Day on April 21 at Hollow Park in Woodbury Connecticut.

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

### NorCal Market

May 2-3, 2018

San Mateo County Event Center

San Mateo, CA

[Event website](#)



Come see what's new and trending for 2018! Expect a Market featuring manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, and importers showing off an incredible selection and range of products & styles of home furnishings & decor. Be sure to find us in Showroom #225!

## North American Waste-To-Energy Conference

May 14-16, 2018

### Event Website

The 26th Annual North American Waste-to-Energy Conference (NAWTEC) will focus on how waste-to-energy can improve a community and help build a more sustainable future. Tours of the facility and its programs will be a highlight of the event.

---

### **WELCOME: New Collection Sites**

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at [ByeByeMattress.com](http://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

##### **Eastern Regional Landfill**

Truckee, CA 96145

##### **Republic Services - Sycamore Landfill**

Santee, CA 92071

**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.

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**Sent:** Thursday, May 24, 2018 1:50 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** May 2018 Program Update

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## MRC Program Update



# Mattress Recycling Council

May 24, 2018

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[Earth Day Recap](#)

[Events In Your Community](#)

### MRC NEWS: New Look & Name for Program Update Coming Soon



MRC's monthly e-newsletter will soon have a new look and name! With the update, the newsletter will be known as MRC Monthly Highlights. The updated look will be mobile friendly, provide easier navigation and coordinate better with our website. It will also link to our blog, which is in production. So, stay tuned!

**Have News Tips?**  
We are always looking for ways to improve our communication and welcome your feedback. If there's anything you'd like to see that isn't currently featured in our newsletter or any topics you'd like us to cover - let us know by contacting the [Marketing & Communications Department](#).

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### MRC NEWS: Get to Know Your Recycler

*As a way to show our appreciation and give you an opportunity to get to know who you are working with, MRC has launched the series "Get to Know Your Recycler." This month will highlight Cristal Materials. Cristal Materials has two California locations in Los Angeles and Commerce.*

[New Collection Sites](#)

## 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](#)  
[Information Card](#)  
[Spanish](#)  
[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 1-31	June 30
June 1-30	July 30

Submit Reports &  
Payments via  
[MRCreporting.org](http://MRCreporting.org)

**\*NEW  
For 2018\***

Cristal Materials has been in business since 2005. Luis Ponce is the President of Cristal Materials. He started out selling all kinds of scrap, and eventually focused on used mattresses. Cristal Materials has a staff size of 40 employees.



Luis and his team enjoy recycling because they are helping the environment and keeping the streets clean.

If you would like to start recycling with Cristal Materials, visit the locator listing for the [Los Angeles](#) or [Commerce](#) location and contact them.

## MRC NEWS: MRC's Retailer Liaison Visits CT



Paris Gholston, MRC's  
Retailer Liaison

MRC's Retailer Liaison Paris Gholston visited Connecticut retailers this month. She helped retailers better understand how to report and remit fees using [MRCreporting.org](http://MRCreporting.org), how to recycle with the Program and how to communicate the fee and recycling options to their customers.

Her next visit is anticipated for the fall. If you are interested in meeting with her, [contact Paris](#) directly.

In the meantime, we provide many resources for using the reporting portal and communicating with customers on our [resources page](#).

## MATTRESS INDUSTRY: Better Sleep Month



It's still Better Sleep Month, and the Better Sleep Council's (BSC) campaign to promote the idea that getting a great night's sleep is something to brag about is still going strong. BSC offers consumers numerous ways to get involved in Better Sleep Month. For a full list, and more information on their campaign, [click here](#). Help BSC encourage consumers to brag about their sleep!

You can keep the conversation going by visiting their [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#). To learn more about Better Sleep Month, visit BSC's [website](#).



## 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 - LA](#)

[Cristal Materials -](#)

[Commerce](#)

[DR3 Oakland](#)

[DR3 Stockton](#)

[DR3 Woodland](#)

[Goodwill of Silicon Valley](#)

[R5 Recycling](#)

### CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND

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

[Park City Green-CT](#)

## COLLECTION SITES: Join The Illegally Dumped Mattress Collection Initiative

As part of SB-254, MRC developed the Illegally Dumped Mattress Collection Initiative to identify where mattresses are illegally dumped in California, and proactively address the issue in affected communities. One



component of this strategy includes financial compensation to entities responsible for collecting illegally dumped mattresses in their communities.

Entities responsible for collection of illegally dumped mattresses from public rights-of-way can register to receive compensation in exchange for data identifying the location of dumping activities. These entities include California local governments, certain participating permitted solid waste facilities and authorized solid waste operations. It is important to note that units collected through bulky item and curbside mattress pick-up services are not eligible for reimbursement because those units are not illegally dumped.

**Registered collectors of illegally dumped mattresses will be paid up to \$15.00 per unit** for data specific to illegal mattress dumping. The actual per unit rate is calculated at the close of a calendar year by dividing the total funded amount, by the number of illegally dumped units collected and reported in 2018.

If your organization is eligible to participate, please register! You can register by contacting [Mark Pattj](#), MRC's Southern California Program Coordinator.

## IN THE COMMUNITY: Educating Residents During Earth Day

In its second year, the Bye Bye Mattress Education and Outreach Tour reached nearly 40,000 attendees over two weekends. MRC's Bye Bye Mattress participated in nine Earth Day events throughout Northern, Central and Southern California on April 14 and the following weekend, April 21-22.

Participants were invited to play a stacking tower game that reinforced the major key messages of MRC's public education campaign and gave MRC representatives an opportunity to

Ace Mattress Recycling-RI

Express Mattress Recyclers-RI

discuss the available recycling options, retailer take-back obligation and mattress recycling's benefits.

Check out a few photos from the tour below!

**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](http://sleepsavvymagazine.com)

Subscriptions are FREE!



**IN THE COMMUNITY: Events In Your Community**

If you have a Fall community event coming up that you would like us to consider, we would love to hear from you! If you would like us to talk to residents about the benefits of mattress recycling and think we'd be a good fit for your event, send sponsorship information to our Marketing & Communications team.

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

**2018 Northeast Campus Sustainability Conference**  
June 4-5, 2018  
Fayerweather Building  
Beckham Hall (2nd Floor)  
55 Wyllys Ave.

**Middletown, CT 06459**

**Event website**

This year's consortium will focus on the topic of effective collaborations (within campuses, between campuses, and between campuses and communities). Events will include guest speakers, panel discussions and group workshops. The schedule is still in development and will be updated over the next couple of weeks.

**WELCOME: New Collection Sites**

We are always adding new sites to the program. Visit the recycling locator at [ByeByeMattress.com](http://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**

**Happy Camp Transfer Station**

Happy Camp, CA 96039

**Tulelake Transfer Station**

Tulelake, CA 96134

**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.

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

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Sent by [info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org](mailto:info@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org) in collaboration with

**Constant Contact** 

Try it free today





<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/climate/grantsloans/>

# Cap-and-Trade Funding For Recycling Infrastructure

## Statewide Goals

Reduce the amount of solid waste going to landfills by 75 percent by 2020 (AB 341).

Reduce the amount of organic material going to landfills by 75 percent by 2025 and recover at least 20 percent of disposed edible food by 2025 (SB 1383).

## Infrastructure Needs

California will need to move about 20 million tons a year out of the disposal stream to meet these goals. CalRecycle estimates that roughly 50 to 100 new and expanded organics recycling facilities, at a cost of approximately \$2-3 billion in capital investment, are needed to handle this amount of material.

## Environmental and Public Health Benefits

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills
- Improve health of agricultural soils, decrease soil erosion, and increase storage of carbon
- Reduce air pollutants and odors
- Conserve water and improve water quality
- Decrease synthetic fertilizer use

## Economic Benefits

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively
- Increase recycling manufacturing and associated jobs in California
- Increase energy independence and reduce dependence on foreign fossil fuel
- Reduce transportation costs (by siting new facilities closer to markets)
- Help address food insecurity

## What Has Cap and Trade Funded So Far?



CalRecycle has received **\$105 million** from Cap-and-Trade funding.



### Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grant Program

For projects (including food banks and food pantries) that keep edible food out of landfills by reducing the amount of food waste that is generated or rescuing edible food from the waste stream.



### Organics Grant Program

For organics recycling and digestion projects to expand existing capacity or establish new facilities to reduce the amount of California-generated green materials and/or alternative daily cover sent to landfills.



### Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program

For projects to build new or expanded infrastructure for manufacturing products with recycled fiber (paper, textiles, carpet, or wood), plastic, or glass.

## Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities

Current law requires at least 25 percent of funds go to projects within, and that benefit, disadvantaged communities, with at least an additional 10 percent directed to low-income households or communities. Benefits include providing environmental quality improvement, creating job opportunities, and rescuing edible food for redistribution to people.

- In FY 14-15 and 16-17, 100 percent of Organics Grant projects have benefited disadvantaged communities. Projects in the current grant cycle (FY 17-18) are estimated to provide similar benefits.
- In FY 14-15, 100 percent of Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant projects have benefited disadvantaged communities.
- In FY 16-17 and FY 17-18, 100 percent of Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grants are estimated to benefit disadvantaged communities.

## Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions

CalRecycle's waste diversion projects were among the most cost-effective: The grants had a range of \$9-\$15 per metric ton of CO2 equivalent reduced, and the loans had about \$5 per metric ton of CO2 equivalent reduced.

### Organics Grants

Cumulative statistics for implemented funds for the first grant solicitation show a reduction of nearly 1.7 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent; the second grant solicitation shows a reduction of more than 175,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent.

### Recycling Manufacturing Grants (Recycled Fiber, Plastic, or Glass)

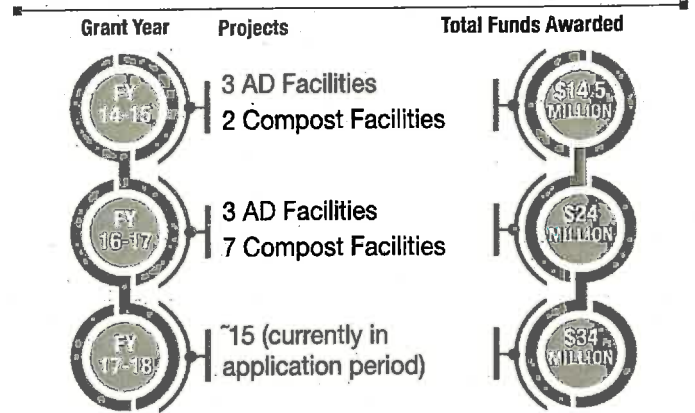
Cumulative statistics for implemented funds for the first grant solicitation show a reduction of more than 322,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent and for the second solicitation show a reduction of more than 172,000 metric tons of CO2.

### Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grants

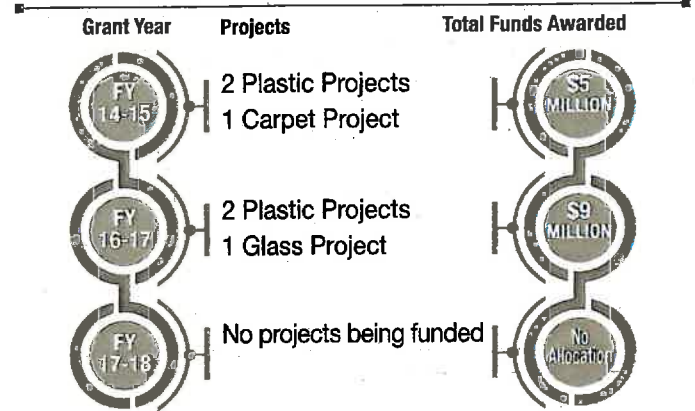
As the grants have only recently been awarded, the GHG benefits for this program are still to be determined.

## Greenhouse Gas Grant Timeline

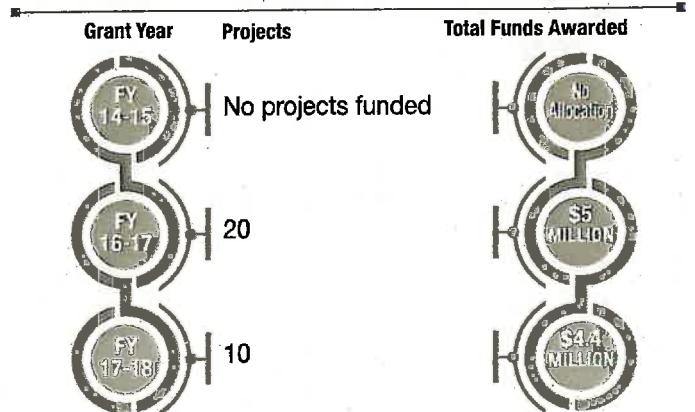
### Organics Grants



### Recycled Fiber, Plastic, or Glass Grants



### Food Waste Prevention Grants





**Grants by Grant Cycle**

**Grants matching your search for 2017-18 Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant (FR63)**

**Lassen County**

**Grantee:**Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

**Amount Awarded:** \$50,000.00

**Grantee Contact:** Ian Sims

**CalRecycle Grant Manager:** Cathy Aggergaard

**Project Summary:** Two Lassen County ranchers with ownership of parcels with one or more authorized agriculturally related uses are currently plagued with significant unwanted and unknown sources of debris and garbage. As a result, this substantial impact has taken a toll on the viability and use of this grazing land. Project goals are to clean up and remove all unwanted garbage and debris and remediate the property back to its original condition. Landowners will also install fencing and locks to ensure the property will not be subject to future trespassing and illegal dumping.

*Total Awarded for County: \$50,000.00*

**Riverside County**

**Grantee:**Coachella Valley Resource Conservation District

**Amount Awarded:** \$111,341.00

**Grantee Contact:** Yvonne Franco

**CalRecycle Grant Manager:** Cathy Aggergaard

**Project Summary:** The Coachella Valley Resource Conservation District has three illegal dumping projects within its conservation district in need of remediation. Each project site's responsible parties cannot afford a timely and proper remediation. Within these three projects, there are 12 illegal disposal sites throughout 286 acres of agriculturally zoned land. For private ranches and farmlands in the Coachella Valley, there are few if any opportunities for affordable clean up. The types of illegal dumping of solid waste includes but is not limited to, trailer parts, vehicles, trash, metal, cement pieces, tractor tires, hundreds of poles from grapevines, mattresses, and furniture. Each project will have its own work plan and budget and will include labor for cleanup, restoration and public education. Security fencing and signage will be installed on two of the sites. There will be two contractors assisting on the projects, the Friends of the Desert Mountains and the Southern California Mountains Foundation Urban Conservation Corps.

*Total Awarded for County: \$111,341.00*

**San Bernardino County**

**Grantee:**Inland Empire Resource Conservation District

**Amount Awarded:** \$91,492.00

**Grantee Contact:** Brian Robey

**CalRecycle Grant Manager:** Cathy Aggergaard

**Project Summary:** CalRecycle has edited the following summary to reflect the approved grant project: The Inland Empire Resource Conservation District (IERCD) identified four illegal dumping sites within its service area for which the properties' responsible parties cannot afford to pay for timely and properly remediate. Three of the sites are operated by a community garden, while the fourth is operated by a conservancy. Both have partnered with IERCD on a number of projects including public education events, urban agriculture, and habitat restoration work. Both are non-profit, 501(c)(3) organizations, with limited budgets and no opportunities for affordable cleanup. Illegal dumping on the sites include waste material from adjacent public park construction, cement pieces, trash, car tires, and rubble. Each project will include clean up, re-vegetation, restoration, public education and outreach potential, erosion control, and reuse of organic wastes in on-site composting (in the case of Huerta del Valle). IERCD's project management and natural resources staff members will provide guidance and consultation on this project with labor to be carried out by Huerta del Valle and Rivers and Lands Conservancy staff with support from the Southern California Mountains Foundation Urban Conservation Corps.

*Total Awarded for County: \$91,492.00*

**Grant Count: 3**

**Grant Total for Selected Counties: \$252,833.00**





## NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For Immediate Release: March 22, 2018

Release #2018-07

Media Contact: [Lance Klug](#)

### California Counties Find New Use for Old Tires-- CalRecycle Funds Local Projects that Utilize 666,000 Recycled Waste Tires

SACRAMENTO—The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) has awarded \$410,364 in grants for civil engineering projects in four counties that will use recycled California waste tires in place of conventional construction materials. California generates an estimated 42 million waste tires each year. CalRecycle's [Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program](#) promotes the recycling and reuse of California-generated waste tires to keep them out of landfills or illegal dumpsites.

"The use of TDA in civil engineering projects is a win for California's environment and its economy," CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said. "Rather than landfill these tires or create stockpiles that can lead to fires and other public health threats, California is making use of a recycled material that has proven to perform well for these types of projects."

Tire-derived aggregate is a low-cost, lightweight, and fast-draining product suitable for [use in civil engineering applications](#) (video) such as retaining wall backfill, landslide stabilization, and various beneficial uses at landfills. The following projects received funding for the third and final TDA grant solicitation of fiscal year 2017-18.

Grant Recipient	Waste Tires Used (Approx.)	Project Description	Award
Sacramento County	396,000	Use 3,960 tons of tire-derived aggregate to construct roadways and trenches at the county's Kiefer Landfill.	\$77,220
Santa Barbara County	93,500	Use 935 tons of tire-derived aggregate for retaining wall repair of the Ortega Ridge roadway in Summerland.	\$158,241
Tuolumne County	81,100	Use 811 tons of tire-derived aggregate for landslide repair project on Italian Bar and Buchanan roads.	\$120,082
Riverside County	95,400	Use 2,735 tons of tire-derived aggregate to construct trenches at 32 sites within the Badlands Landfill in Moreno Valley and Lamb Canyon Landfill in Beaumont.	\$54,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>666,000</b>		<b>\$410,364</b>

The following projects are recommend for awards should additional funds become available.

Grant Recipient	Waste Tires Used (Approx.)	Project Description	Award
Riverside County	178,100	Funding to complete landfill projects described above.	\$102,384
Merced Co. Regional Waste Mgmt. Authority	146,300	Use 1,463 tons of tire-derived aggregate to construct trenches at the Highway 59 Landfill.	\$106,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,400</b>		<b>\$209,366</b>

Eligible projects must be located in California and use at least 500 tons (equivalent of 50,000 passenger tires) of California-generated waste tires. [Subscribe to CalRecycle's TDA Grant Program listserv](#) for notifications about funding availability, applicant and project eligibility, and application due dates.

CalRecycle's Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program is funded through a [fee on new tires sold in California](#).



[Home Page](#) | [CalRecycle Blog](#) | [News Releases](#) | [Public Meetings](#) | [Climate Investments](#) | [Organics](#) | [Bottles and Cans](#)  
CalRecycle provides oversight of California solid waste handling and recycling programs to protect human health, develop sustainable solutions that conserve resources, and reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

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News Room <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/NewsRoom/>  
Public Affairs Office: [opa@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:opa@calrecycle.ca.gov) (916) 341-6300

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## NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For Immediate Release: May 17, 2018

Release #2018-13

Media Contact: [Heather Jones](#)

### **New Jobs, Expanded Market for Recycled Paper and Plastic--CalRecycle Approves \$1 Million Loan to Sustainable Packaging Company**

SACRAMENTO – The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has approved a \$1 million loan to expand a San Joaquin Valley company that makes bottles from recycled paper and plastic.

The Recycling Market Development Zone loan was awarded to Ecologic Brands of Manteca. It will help Ecologic utilize more California-generated cardboard, mixed paper, and plastic to make its paper bottles—diverting an estimated 488 tons of waste and creating 69 jobs in the process.

"California needs more projects like this to overcome current global market challenges—which can be greatly alleviated by building a more robust recycling infrastructure within our own state," CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said. "CalRecycle's RMDZ loan program has a 25-year history of success supporting local businesses to keep valuable material out of landfills and boosting in-state markets for recyclable material."

Ecologic will use the \$1 million RMDZ loan to help fund the purchase and installation of new manufacturing equipment, which integrates paper/cardboard shells with lightweight plastic bottles to form the finished product. The equipment upgrades are projected to do three things:

- Increase diversion of recycled paper by an additional 359 tons
- Increase diversion of recycled plastic by an additional 129 tons
- Create an additional 69 jobs

### **CalRecycle Support Available for Recycling Businesses**

CalRecycle provides financial and technical assistance to help reuse/recycling-based businesses develop and prosper in California.

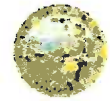
CalRecycle's RMDZ program provides loans, technical assistance, and free product marketing to businesses that use materials from the waste stream to manufacture their products.

- Businesses must be located within one of California's 39 Recycling Market Development Zones.
- For more information about how cities, counties, or a coalition of regional governments can create a new Recycling Market Development Zone, see CalRecycle's RMDZ program FAQs webpage.
- The RMDZ program creates jobs, reduces waste, and helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

CalRecycle's California Climate Investment grant and loan programs support the construction, renovation or expansion of facilities that manufacture fiber, plastic, or glass waste materials into beneficial products.

- Find out more about CalRecycle's California Climate Investments grants and loans.





## Monthly Public Meeting

### CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., March 20, 2018

Cal/EPA Building – Sierra Hearing Room

#### 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. 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. Regulations Providing a Structure for Pursuing Multiple Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Payment Rates  
Department Staff Contact: [Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)
2. Adoption of CalRecycle Policy Regarding the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California  
Department Staff Contact: [Shirley.Wild-Wagner@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Shirley.Wild-Wagner@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

1. Referrals for Compliance Investigation Regarding Implementation of Mandatory Commercial Recycling for the Following Jurisdictions: Los Angeles County: Compton; Orange County: Santa Ana; San Bernardino County: Chino, San Bernardino; San Joaquin County: Tracy; Ventura County: Oxnard  
Department Staff Contact: [Cara.Morgan@Calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cara.Morgan@Calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

2. Conditional Approval of Revision To The Source Reduction And Recycling Element For The City Of Wasco  
Department Staff Contact: [Heather.Williams@Calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Heather.Williams@Calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

**E. GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS**

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

**Action Items**

No Action Items at this time

**Information Items**

1. Awards for the Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2017–18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Loreto.Tamondong@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Loreto.Tamondong@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)
2. Awards for the Local Government Waste Tire Enforcement Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, FY 2017–18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Phannesa.Fong@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Phannesa.Fong@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. Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility – Butte County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities, Action Needed April 9, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Eric.Kiruja@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Eric.Kiruja@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)
2. Madison Materials, Inc. – Orange County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed April 14, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Cody.Oquendo@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cody.Oquendo@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)
3. Buckeye Processing & MRF, LLC – San Luis Obispo County, New Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed April 25, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Jeff.Hackett@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Jeff.Hackett@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

## 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

1. Approval to Formally Notice Proposed Regulations for the Administrative Certification for Reusable Grocery Bags  
Department Staff Contact: [Paulina.Kolic@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Paulina.Kolic@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

### Information Items

1. Informal Rulemaking Stakeholder Workshop for SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)  
April 4, 2018 9:00AM – 3:00PM ([CA Department of Food and Agriculture - Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contacts: [Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
2. Informal Rulemaking Stakeholder Workshop for SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)  
April 6, 2018 9:00AM – 3:00PM ([Schulman Auditorium - Carlsbad](#))  
Department Staff Contacts: [Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
3. Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop: Net Cost Report Cycle and Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations  
April 17, 2018 1:00PM – 4:00PM ([Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contact: [Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
4. Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop: Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations  
May 7, 2018 10:00AM – 1:00PM ([Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contact: [Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@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

No actions at this time

### Information Items

1. Waste Evaluation and Enforcement Branch (WEEB) Enforcement Update on the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) Law (Public Resources Code Section 42649-429649.7)  
Department Staff Contact: [Trevor.OShaughnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Trevor.OShaughnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

## I. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES

### Action Items

No actions at this time

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

**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**

No actions at this time

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

**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**

1. Scope of Work for the Feedstock Conversion Technical Assistance and Material Testing Services Contract (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19)  
Department Staff Contact: [Nick.Amante@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Nick.Amante@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

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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., May 15, 2018  
Cal/EPA Building – Sierra Hearing Room

### 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. Waste Evaluation and Enforcement Branch (WEEB) Enforcement Update on the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MRC) Law (Public Resources Code Section 42649-42649.7)  
Department Staff Contact: [Trevor.OShaugnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Trevor.OShaugnessy@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 Item

1. Consideration of Carpet America Recovery Effort's California Carpet Stewardship Plan 2018-2022  
Department Staff Contact: [Faridoon.Ferhut@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Faridoon.Ferhut@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice

#### Information Item

1. OEHHA Synthetic Turf Scientific Advisory Panel Meeting  
May 25, 2018 9:30AM – 4:00PM (Sacramento)  
Staff Contact: [Rebecca.Belloso@oehha.ca.gov](mailto:Rebecca.Belloso@oehha.ca.gov)  
Department Staff Contact: [Emily.Wang@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Emily.Wang@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. Five-Year Review Report For The Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan For The Sierra County Regional Agency  
Department Staff Contact: [Alex.Souza@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Alex.Souza@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
2. Five-Year Review Report For The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan For The County Of Kern  
Department Staff Contact: [Melissa.Vargas@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Melissa.Vargas@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
3. Five-Year Review Report For The Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan For Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Authority  
Department Staff Contact: [Samuel.Ferrero@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Samuel.Ferrero@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
4. Five-Year Review Report For The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan For Butte County Solid Waste Management Authority  
Department Staff Contact: [Cindi.Rumenapp@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cindi.Rumenapp@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

No actions at this time

### 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 Item

1. Eligibility, Scoring Criteria, and Evaluation Process for the Beverage Container Recycling Grant Program (California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2019–20)  
Department Staff Contact: [Duartina.Johnson@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Duartina.Johnson@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice

### **Information Item**

1. Awards for the Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2018–19)  
Department Staff Contact: [Cathy.Aggergaard@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cathy.Aggergaard@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
2. Recycling Market Development Zone Loan for Ecologic Brands Inc. (Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount, FY 2017–18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Bruce.Quigley@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Bruce.Quigley@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice

## **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**

1. Annual Beverage Container Recycling Fact Sheet  
Department Staff Contact: [Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
2. Quarterly Report on the Status of the Beverage Container Recycling Fund  
Department Staff Contact: [Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
3. Recycling Program Enforcement Report  
Department Staff Contact: [Alejandro.Hernandez@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Alejandro.Hernandez@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
4. Announcement of Biannual Report of Beverage Container Sales, Returns, Redemption, and Recycling Rates  
Department Staff Contact: [Amy.Yhnell@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Amy.Yhnell@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
5. Cost Surveys  
Department Staff Contact: [Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
6. Annual Minimum Content Report on Fiberglass  
Department Staff Contact: [Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Mike.Miller@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

## **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**

1. 2018 Covered Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates  
Department Staff Contact: [Andrew.Hurst@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Hurst@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
2. Adoption of CalRecycle Policy Regarding the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California  
Department Staff Contact: [Teresa.Bui@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Teresa.Bui@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice

### **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**

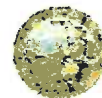
No actions at this time

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

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## Monthly Public Meeting

### CalRecycle

10:00 A.M., April 17, 2018

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\*

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\*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 actions at this time

##### Information Items

1. Fourth Quarter Disposal Reporting System and Quarterly Station Notification Updates  
Department Staff Contact: [Eileen.Nathaniel@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto: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. Director Appointment of Carpet Stewardship Program Advisory Committee Member  
Department Staff Contact: [Faridoon.Ferhut@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Faridoon.Ferhut@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)
2. Director Appointment of Mattress Recycling Organization Advisory Committee Member  
Department Staff Contact: [Heather.Beckner@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Heather.Beckner@calrecycle.ca.gov) and [Nicole.Castagneto@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Nicole.Castagneto@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

##### Information Items

1. Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop: Net Cost Report Cycle and Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations  
April 17, 2018 1:00PM – 4:00PM ([Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contact: [Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

2. Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop: Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations  
May 7, 2018 10:00AM – 1:00PM ([Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contact: [Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Ana-Maria.Stoian-Chu@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
3. Informal Rulemaking Stakeholder Workshop for SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)  
May 7, 2018 9:00AM – 3:00PM ([Schulman Auditorium - Carlsbad](#))  
Department Staff Contacts: [Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov)
4. Informal Rulemaking Stakeholder Workshop for SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)  
May 8, 2018 9:00AM – 3:00PM ([CA Dept of Food and Agriculture - Sacramento](#))  
Department Staff Contacts: [Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Marshalle.Graham@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
[Chris.Bria@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Chris.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. Referral for Compliance Investigation Regarding Implementation of Mandatory Commercial Recycling and/or Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Programs For The Following Jurisdictions: Adelanto, Apple Valley, Azusa, Banning, Barstow, Beaumont, Brea, Chino, Colton, Commerce, Compton, Delano, Fontana, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Hanford, Highland, Livingston, Lodi, Lompoc, Los Alamitos, Merced County Unincorporated, Montclair, Oakdale, Oxnard, Placentia, Porterville, Redding, Ripon, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Tehachapi, Tracy, 29 Palms, Upland, Victorville, Villa Park, Yolo County Unincorporated, Yorba Linda, Yucca Valley  
Department Staff Contact: [Cara.Morgan@Calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cara.Morgan@Calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

##### Information Item

1. Five-Year Review Report For The Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan For Tehama County Solid Waste Management Agency  
Department Staff Contact: [Cindi.Rumenapp@Calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cindi.Rumenapp@Calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

#### 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

No actions 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](mailto: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.

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](mailto: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. Second Reallocation of Tire Funds (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2017–18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Sally.French@CalRecycle.Ca.Gov](mailto:Sally.French@CalRecycle.Ca.Gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

### Information Item

1. 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 2017–18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Cathy.Aggergaard@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cathy.Aggergaard@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. Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility – Butte County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed April 9, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Eric.Kiruja@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Eric.Kiruja@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

1. Adoption of CalRecycle Policy Regarding the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California  
Department Staff Contact: [Teresa.Bui@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Teresa.Bui@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
[Public Notice](#)

### 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. 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 actions at this time

**Information Items**

1. Waste Evaluation and Enforcement Branch (WEEB). Enforcement Update on the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MRC) Law  
(Public Resources Code Section 42649-42649.7)  
Department Staff Contact: [Trevor.OShaughnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Trevor.OShaughnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

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## Monthly Public Meeting

CalRecycle  
10:00 A.M., June 19, 2017  
Cal/EPA Building – Sierra Hearing Room

### 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\*

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\*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

No actions at this time

#### Information Items

Nothing to report at this time

### D. 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

1. Awards for the Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup Grant Program (Tire Recycling Management Fund, Fiscal Year 2018–19)

Department Staff Contact: [Cathy.Aggergaard@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Cathy.Aggergaard@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

Public Notice

2. Awards for the Beverage Container Recycling City/County Payment Program (California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, FY 2017–18)

Department Staff Contact: [Shamila.Tooker@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Shamila.Tooker@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

Public Notice

3. Awards for the California Climate Investments Organics Grant Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, FY 2017-18)  
Department Staff Contact: [Chan.Saechao@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Chan.Saechao@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
4. Awards for the Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program (Integrated Waste Management Account, Fiscal Year 2018–19)  
Department Staff Contact: [Annabel.Farrall@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Annabel.Farrall@calrecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice

#### **E. 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. Lakin Tire West, Inc. Building #3 – Los Angeles County, Major Waste Tire Facility Permit, Action Needed August 21, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Benjamin.Escotto@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Benjamin.Escotto@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
2. Yolo County Central Landfill – Yolo County, Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit, Action Needed July 30, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Alyssa.Gagnon@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Alyssa.Gagnon@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
3. Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility – Butte County, Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit, Action Needed August 6, 2018  
Department Staff Contact: [Eric.Kiruja@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Eric.Kiruja@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice
4. Memorandum of Agreement between CalRecycle and the City of Brentwood for CalRecycle to Serve as the Solid Waste Enforcement Agency  
Department Staff Contact: [Paulina.Lawrence@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Paulina.Lawrence@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
(Public Notice to Follow)

##### **Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

#### **F. 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 actions at this time

##### **Information Items**

1. Waste Evaluation and Enforcement Branch (WEEB) Enforcement Update on the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) Law (Public Resources Code Section 42649-42649.7)  
Department Staff Contact: [Trevor.OShaugnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Trevor.OShaugnessy@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

2. Update on Final Carpet Stewardship Program Enforcement Plan  
Department Staff Contact: [Kirby.Garrett@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Kirby.Garrett@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
(Public Notice to Follow)
3. Public Hearing to Consider the Issuance of Compliance Order CP 018-001 for the City of Waterford Regarding the Jurisdiction's Compliance with the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) Law (Public Resources Code Sections 42649-42649.7 – Recycling of Commercial Solid Waste)  
Date of Public Hearing: June 19, 2018 (Sacramento)  
Department Staff Contact: [Alan.Illusorio@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Alan.Illusorio@CalRecycle.ca.gov)  
Public Notice: [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:**

1. Approval of Adoption of AB 901 Recycling and Disposal Reporting System Regulation  
Department Staff Contact: [Steven.Sander@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Steven.Sander@calrecycle.ca.gov)

##### **Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

#### **H. 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**

Nothing to report at this time

#### **I. PROGRAM AND ISSUE UPDATES**

##### **Action Items**

No actions at this time

##### **Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

**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**

No actions at this time

**Information Items**

Nothing to report at this time

**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 agendized specific to program area unless otherwise noted here.*

**Action Items**

No actions at this time

**Information Item**

Nothing to report at this time

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Home



HomeAdvisor

ProFinder

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Log In PROJECTS

A Kid's Guide to Reducing, Reusing & Recycling Waste  
EXPERT INFO & ADVICE

TOOLS &amp; TUTORIALS

Pro Reviews

True Cost Guide

# A Kid's Guide to Reducing, Reusing & Recycling Waste

DesignMine  
by HomeAdvisor

My HomeAdvisor +



## Truck moving trash in a landfill

Have you ever wondered how much waste you create every day? If you're anything like the average person in America, you produce about 4.3 pounds of waste per day. That's equal to one big pair of men's hiking boots in your trash every day! Now, multiply 4.3 pounds by the 323 million people in America. That's 1.3 billion pounds of waste thrown away in America every single day. The planet Earth needs your help! You can take action today to help make a better tomorrow. A cleaner, greener future for our world starts with you. How can you help? It's easy!

## At the Grocery Store

One of the most basic ways to cut down on waste is to reconsider what you purchase. The United States produces around 11.9 million tons of plastic packaging in one year. More than 90





ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Brenda Platt

Brenda Platt is the Co-Director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance and heads up its Composting for Community project.

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TOP RESOURCES

Hierarchy to Reduce Food Waste and Grow Community Highlighting the importance locally based composting solutions as a first priority or large-scale regional solution

Posters: Compost Impacts More Than You Think Composting protects the soil and climate while creating jobs. Learn how in our series of posters.

Neighborhood Soil Rebuild Composter Training Program The NSR program trains community leaders to run composting projects that engage and serve their communities.

POLICY LIBRARY

# Yes! In My Backyard: A Home Composting Guide for Local Government

BY BRENDA PLATT | DATE: 22 MAY 2018 |

Tackling the problem of food waste is gaining attention to avoid garbage, conserve resources, create jobs, alleviate hunger, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A new report from the Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR) details how home composting is among the best opportunities to reduce food waste, especially in the near term and in areas lacking curbside collection or facilities to compost.

The 90-page report found that for every 10,000 households composting at home, between 1,400 and 5,000 tons per year could be diverted from curbside collection, with potential savings in avoided disposal costs alone ranging from \$72,000 to \$250,000.

- Full Report
- 10 Steps for a Successful Program
- Key Takeaways and Recommendations
- Press Release

In *Yes! In My Backyard: A Home Composting Guide for Local Government*, co-authors Brenda Platt and Colton Fagundes profile 11 city and county home composting initiatives (10 in the U.S. and 1 in Canada)



Download the report

to share lessons learned and expand adoption. Training, education, and offering bins for free or at discounted prices topped the replication tips. The guide is not intended as a manual on how to compost at home.

**Yes! In My Backyard: A Home Composting Guide for Local Government is divided into five parts:**

- Part 1** provides an overview of and lessons learned from the 11 featured programs.
- Part 2** summarizes why a local government should start a home composting program even if there is already curbside organics collection in their jurisdiction.
- Part 3** shares lessons from the profiled programs to guide local governments through the various components needed for a successful home composting — affordable bins, education, and a strong outreach and marketing campaign are key!
- Part 4** discusses the problem of antiquated ordinances that may restrict home composting and suggests how local governments can instead write laws that actively promote home composting.
- Part 5** presents profiles of 11 programs:

- Austin, Texas
- Cheverly, Md.
- Los Angeles County
- Miami-Dade County, Fla.
- Napa, Calif.
- New York City
- Oregon Metro (Portland area)
- Orlando, Fla.
- San Diego
- Seattle
- Vancouver, British Columbia

We have also compiled several appendices of resource materials to inspire replication:

- Appendix A - Sample Outreach Materials
- Appendix B - Sample Educational Materials
- Appendix C - Reports on Local Programs
- Appendix D - Sample Ordinances
- Appendix E - Videos, Program Websites, and Miscellaneous



California, community composting, florida, home composting, homepage feature, initiative feature, new york, Oregon, report, washington

**SIMILAR POSTS**

**Policy Library**

Our library of local, state, and federal policies on composting and community development

**LISTEN AND WATCH**



**Webinar Resources: Using Bokas in Community Composting -- Why, How, Who**



**Video: What is Community Composting? Featuring Composters From Around the U.S.**



**Creating Community Wealth Through Compost -- Episode 4 of the Composting for Community Podcast**



**Composter Catalyzes a Movement in Her Community -- Episode 3 of the Composting for Community Podcast**



**Pedal-Powered Composters Support The Local Food Movement -- Episode 2 of the Composting for Community Podcast**







# Program News

1st Edition 2018

## Upcoming HHWIEs

### Northern California City of Sacramento

**When:**  
May 16, 2018

**Location:**  
[CalEPA Headquarters](#)  
Sierra Hearing Room  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

### Southern California City of Palmdale

**When:**  
May 17, 2018

**Location:**  
[The Chimbole Cultural Center](#)  
38500 Sierra Hwy  
Palmdale, CA 93550

## Did You Know



Since January 2018, CalRecycle approved 33 new Certified Collection Centers (CCCs). To date, there are 3,257. CCC locations change daily, so check the [CalRecycle CCC Locator](#) before a site visit.



Are you curious about the gallons of do-it-yourself (DIY) oil collected? California collected 5,653,255 gallons of DIY oil from January 2017 through December 2017.

## FYI

### USED OIL SIGNAGE New required field on the online request form

CalRecycle approved signage is required at all Certified Collection Centers (CCC). All CCC signs are free and will be shipped directly to your location. The [online request form](#) has been updated with a **"NEW" Certification Number field**. Jurisdictions that are ordering multiple signs, for delivery to their office, should insert their jurisdiction name in place of the Certification Number.

If you have any questions please call (916) 341-6690 or email [UsedOilCCC@CalRecycle.ca.gov](mailto:UsedOilCCC@CalRecycle.ca.gov)

## Used Oil Payment Program (OPP)

### Annual Report

For reporting year 2017-18, the annual report for OPP is now open. Jurisdictions may get an early start on entering their report data.

**Note:** Do not submit the annual report until after June 30, 2018. The oil claims data for the calendar year 2017 will be emailed to the jurisdictions in July 2018.



### Expenditure Request



Submit expenditures that are not on the pre-approved list through the "Expenditure Request" in [LoGOPP](#). If you are not sure if an expenditure is considered pre-approved, submit it through the Expenditure Request process.

\*Remember: All public educational materials require pre-approval.

## New Mileage Reimbursement Rates

Effective January 1, 2018, there was an increase in the state-approved mileage rate to 54.5 cents per mile.

The Department of Human Resources has a [Memorandum](#) on the Travel Policy and Reimbursement Rates, which includes Excluded Employees. Jurisdiction employees and their contracted individuals are considered Excluded Employees.



## Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program (Fiscal Year 2018-19)

### Cycle 30 (HD30)

Applications for Cycle 30 were due March 6, 2018. This cycle was for competitive grants for construction projects that establish a new or expand an existing HHW facility. A total of \$500,000 was available for this grant cycle with a maximum award amount of \$250,000 for both individual and regional grant awards. Learn more about the grant here:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazardousWaste/Grants/30thCycle/default.htm>

### Cycle 31 (HD31)

Applications for Cycle 31 were due March 20, 2018. This cycle was for small projects that complement existing and/or regional HHW programs. A total of \$1,000,000 was available for this grant with a maximum award amount of \$50,000 for individual grant awards and \$100,000 for regional grant awards. Learn more about the grant here:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazardousWaste/Grants/31stCycle/default.htm>

*CalRecycle staff anticipates announcing the grant awards at the July 2018 CalRecycle Public Meeting. Notice to Proceed letters will be sent in August/September 2018, after the Grant Agreement is executed.*

## 2018 Used Oil/HHW Training & Symposium

**Registration is now open:** September 18–21, 2018, at the Delta Hotels Anaheim, Garden Grove.

As a reminder, Used Oil Payment Program (OPP) recipients may use their OPP funds to attend the training and symposium. View the [website](#) for more information.







Edmund G. Brown Jr.  
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez  
Secretary for Environmental Protection

## UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER – MARCH 2018

### IN THIS ISSUE:

<b>CalEPA</b>	<b>CERS Coordinator CERS Tips and Tricks</b>
<b>State Water Board</b>	<b>Single Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative Violation Library and Compliance Reporting Changes Corrosion Observation Online Reporting Tool Proposed Changes to Underground Storage Tank Regulations</b>
<b>CalFIRE-OSFM</b>	<b>Tanks in Underground Areas</b>

### California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

#### **CERS Coordinator**

Daniel Firth has completed his contract with CalEPA as the CERS Coordinator for regulators and businesses. Though the role of CERS Coordinator remains unfulfilled for CalEPA, Mr. Firth will continue working with the State Water Board regarding CERS Underground Storage Tank (UST) program related issues. Please direct all CERS UST related inquiries to Mr. Firth at [daniel.firth@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:daniel.firth@waterboards.ca.gov) or by phone at 916-341-5711 or 408-857-5766. All other CERS related inquiries should be directed to CalEPA at [CUPA@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:CUPA@calepa.ca.gov).

#### **CERS Tips and Tricks**

CERS Tips and Tricks include helpful explanations and resolutions regarding current issues recently received by the CERS Technical Support Team.

- **Why is the sign-in link to CERS not working? Why is CERS running so slow?**  
Business and Regulator users should always use the CERS Central homepage as the initial location to begin a session in CERS. By accessing the Business or Regulator user portal from the CERS Central homepage, the distribution domain will assign the currently active user domain upon login, which will result in a more expedient session. Additionally, the CERS Central homepage contains the latest updates and information for current alerts, outages, CERS operating schedule changes and Unified Program announcements.

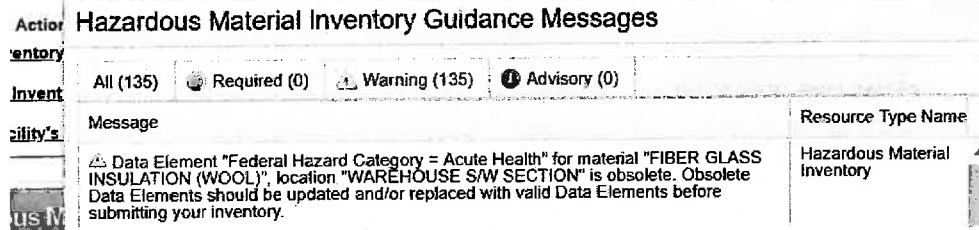
To access the CERS Central homepage and access the Business and Regulator user log in buttons:

- 1) Open your web browser and enter the following URL: <https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>
- 2) Sign into the Business or Regulator portal

- **Why is there an error message when submitting a Hazardous Material Inventory, and how can it be corrected?**  
Effective December 28, 2017, CalEPA replaced the existing five (5) Federal Hazard Categories available in CERS used for the completion of chemical inventories as part of the annual

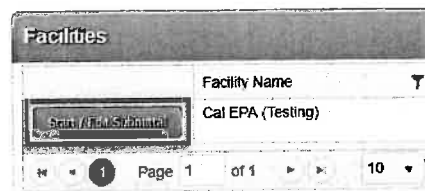
hazardous materials business plan submittal with twenty-four (24) new Federal Hazard Categories adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as a result of changes to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HCS).

Regulated businesses may encounter an error when attempting to resubmit a chemical inventory using a previously accepted submittal that utilizes the five (5) obsolete Federal Hazard Categories. Below is an example error message that could be displayed:



To correct the "Data Element...is obsolete." error message:

- 1) Sign in to the CERS Business portal.
- 2) Select the "Start/Edit Submittal" button from the Facilities section of the Home page.



- 3) Select the "Start" button from the Hazardous Materials Inventory header bar to begin a new draft submittal.

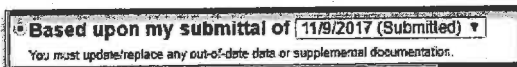


- 4) Select the option to start "Based upon my submittal of" and select a previous submittal from the drop-down menu. Then select the "Start" button to proceed.

Start New Submittal

**Submittal Element: Hazardous Materials Inventory**

I would like to start my submittal...



From scratch



- 5) Select the "Hazardous Material Inventory" link from the Hazardous Materials Inventory submittal element section.



- 6) Select the "Edit" button next to any chemical inventory item that has a "Warning" notification icon (a yellow triangle, with an exclamation mark) next to it. The "Warning" notification icon will appear for each chemical with an obsolete Federal Hazard Category selected.

**Hazardous Materials Inventory (173)** Print Jun 18, 2015 Add Material Add Site Map Done

Only show materials with errors/warnings

Common Name	CAS	Location	Max Daily Amount	
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3	Applications Laboratory	9 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> Waste, Hydrofluoric Acid (10% acid, balance water)	7664-39-3	Exterior pad	25 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> HEXANE	73513-42-5	Pilot Plant	3.26 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ARGON COMPRESSED	7440-37-1	Interior Gas Room	300 cubic feet	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	Applications Laboratory	1.76 pounds	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> acetone	67-64-1	Applications Laboratory	125 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> METHANOL	67-56-1	Applications Laboratory	5.06 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> TOLUENE	108-88-3	Applications Laboratory	4 gallons	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	75-59-2	Applications Laboratory	0.22 pounds	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit"/> NITROGEN 96.1% HYDROGEN 3.9%	7440-37-1	Interior Gas Room	900 cubic feet	<input type="button" value="Discard"/>

Validate My Inventory | HMIS Matrix Report Export To Excel

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 Items per page 101 - 110 of 178 items

- 7) Under the "Chemical Hazard Classification" section, ensure that all Federal Hazard Categories stating "(Obsolete)" are un-checked, deselected, (listed in the left hand column).

**Chemical Identification and Physical Properties**

Chemical Name: HYDROFLUORIC ACID CERIS Chemical Library ID  
 Common Name: HYDROFLUORIC ACID CAS Number: 7664-39-3 US EPA SRS ID

Physical State:  Solid  Liquid  Gas Hazardous Material Type:  Pure  Mixture  Waste Trade Secret:  Yes  No

**Chemical Hazard Classification**

EHS:  Yes  No Fire Code Hazard Classes (by priority): Corrosive DOT Hazard Class #: 8 - Corrosives (Liquids and Solids)

Radioactive:  Yes  No Toxic State Waste Code #:  Lookup Code

Curies:  [View/Edit Additional Firecodes](#)

**Federal Hazard Categories (Left Column)**

- Fire (Obsolete)
- Reactive (Obsolete)
- Pressure Release (Obsolete)
- Acute Health (Obsolete)
- Chronic Health (Obsolete)

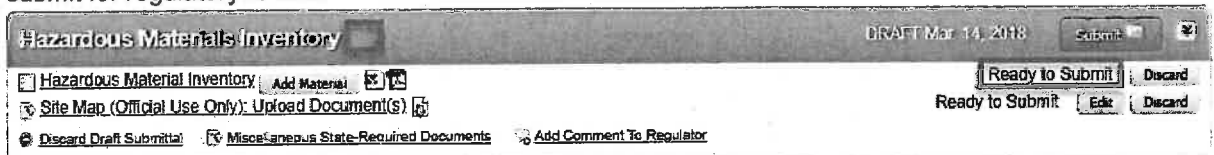
**Federal Hazard Categories (Right Column)**

- PHYSICAL: Flammable
- PHYSICAL: Gas Under Pressure
- PHYSICAL: Explosive
- PHYSICAL: Self-heating
- PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric
- PHYSICAL: Oxidizer
- PHYSICAL: Organic Peroxide
- PHYSICAL: Self-reactive
- PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric Gas
- PHYSICAL: Corrosive to Metal
- PHYSICAL: In Contact with Water Emits Flammable Gas
- PHYSICAL: Combustible Dust
- PHYSICAL: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
- HEALTH: Carcinogenicity
- HEALTH: Acute Toxicity
- HEALTH: Reproductive Toxicity
- HEALTH: Skin Corrosion or Irritation
- HEALTH: Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
- HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage or Eye Irritation
- HEALTH: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
- HEALTH: Aspiration Hazard
- HEALTH: Germ Cell Mutagenicity
- HEALTH: Simple Asphyxiant
- HEALTH: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

- 8) Identify each applicable Federal Hazard Category indicated in Section 2 of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) supplied by the chemical manufacturer. Check (select) all current, non obsolete, Federal Hazard Categories applicable for the chemical in the inventory (listed in the right hand column).

In the near future, CalEPA will revise the pre-populated chemical inventories available for use in the CERS Chemical Library to reflect the current Federal Hazard Categories on revised SDSs.

- 9) Select the "Save" button from the top of the page once all obsolete categories have been unchecked (deselected) and all applicable Federal Hazard Categories have been checked (selected).
- 10) Repeat the process for all remaining chemical inventory items with "Warning" notification icons.
- 11) Once completed, the "Ready to Submit" with no Warning notification icons for the Hazardous Materials Inventory submittal element section. Select the "Submit" button when ready to submit for regulatory review.



If you have questions please email the CERS Technical Support Team at: [CERS@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:CERS@calepa.ca.gov)

### **State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board)**

#### **Single Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative**

As the deadline to permanently close single walled tanks and piping is quickly approaching, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), with assistance from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), has commenced the Single Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative. This initiative has been developed to maximize the number of single walled underground storage tanks (USTs) permanently closed prior to the December 31, 2025, deadline. Additionally, the initiative will educate UST owner/operators on funding opportunities through the Replacing, Removing, or Upgrading Underground Storage Tanks (RUST) Program and the UST Cleanup Fund. Educational workshops are currently being developed and will be announced once dates and locations have been finalized.

The State Water Board will utilize U.S. EPA contractor, Redhorse Corporation (Redhorse), to collect information available in CERS to identify all single walled components. For this to be effective, it is vital that all single walled components are appropriately identified in CERS. Redhorse and RUST Program staff will also work with UST owner/operators to determine eligibility for RUST grants and/or loans and assist in preparing RUST applications.

For questions regarding the Single Walled UST Closure Initiative, please contact Ms. Brittany Baugher at [brittany.baugher@redhorsecorp.com](mailto:brittany.baugher@redhorsecorp.com) or (619) 241-4609 Ext 857 or Mr. Tom Henderson at [tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

#### **Violation Library and Compliance Reporting Changes**

State Water Board will request changes to the CERS violation library reflecting upcoming amendments to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16. Additionally, U.S. EPA made changes in the reporting of significant operational compliance due to the revision of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 280. The State Water Board is working with the California Environmental Protection Agency

(CalEPA) to address enhancements to CERS and ensure data collection and reporting to U.S. EPA is successful.

The State Water Board understands the inconvenience these changes present at the local level as modifications to inspection checklists and local reporting tools or portals may be required. We are working with U.S. EPA to develop an acceptable timeline for the implementation of the new UST compliance performance measures and will keep Unified Program Agencies (UPAs) updated as more information becomes available. If you have any questions regarding changes to the violation library, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at [tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:tom.henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

#### **Corrosion Observation Online Reporting Tool**

The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials' (ASTSWMO) Emerging Fuels Task Force created an online reporting tool for submitting information on UST system corrosion observed during inspections and removals in the field. It is well known some new fuel formulations are associated with accelerated corrosion, clogged filters, and other side effects. ASTSWMO is attempting to understand the scope of this serious problem nationally.

ASTSWMO is requesting regulators, inspectors, contractors, and owners to use the online reporting tool to document incidences of corrosion. The goal is to assemble national data to identify trends and potential challenges before they require expensive corrective action. Information submitted may be shared on the ASTSWMO website and will be accessible to the public. The Corrosion Observation Online Reporting Tool can be found on the ASTSWMO web page at <http://astswmo.org/astswmo-corrosion-observations-tool/>.

#### **Proposed Changes to Underground Storage Tank Regulations**

The State Water Board proposes to amend California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 (California UST Regulations) to make the California UST Regulations at least as stringent as 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 280 (Federal UST Regulations). These proposed amendments are administrative and technical in nature and impose new design and construction, monitoring, notification, testing, inspecting, recordkeeping, training, and reporting requirements. The proposed amendments also include more stringent requirements which are necessary to implement Chapter 6.7 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and modifies certain existing California UST Regulations to be consistent with the Federal UST Regulations. Based on the comments received from the 45-day comment period we anticipate an additional comment period (either 15-day or 45-day) during the month of April.

The proposed rulemaking package is available at [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ust/adm\\_notices/fed\\_rec\\_regs](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/adm_notices/fed_rec_regs). If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Cory Hootman at [cory.hootman@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:cory.hootman@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 341-5668.

#### **CERS Underground Storage Tank Program Coordinator**

Please direct all CERS Underground Storage Tank Program related inquiries to Mr. Daniel Firth at [daniel.firth@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:daniel.firth@waterboards.ca.gov) or by phone at 916-341-5711 or 408-857-5766. All other CERS related inquiries should be directed to CalEPA at [CUPA@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:CUPA@calepa.ca.gov).

#### **CalFIRE – Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)**

##### **Tanks in Underground Areas**

With the California Building Standards Commission approval of the building standards code proposals in August 2017, fire code piping requirements for tanks in underground areas become effective July 1, 2018. The full definition of a tank in an underground area, as amended by Senate Bill 612 (Jackson, Stats. 2015, Ch. 452), also becomes effective July 1, 2018.

Details of the requirements may be viewed online at the California Building Standards Commission's website: <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/codes.aspx>. Refer to the supplement document listed under Part 9 – California Fire Code. The bulk of the requirements are found in Chapter 57 (Flammable and Combustible Liquids) with a few additions or amendments to Chapter 2 (Definitions) and Chapter 23 (Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages).

***CalEPA is interested in your comments and suggestions regarding the Unified Program monthly newsletter. Please provide your comments and suggestions to: [cupa@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:cupa@calepa.ca.gov).***





Edmund G. Brown Jr.  
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez  
Secretary for Environmental Protection

## UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER – APRIL 2018

### IN THIS ISSUE:

CalEPA	CERS Tips and Tricks
State Water Board	Change of Underground Storage Tank Owner or Operator Single-Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative Workshops CERS Violation Library and Revised US EPA Reporting Requirements Proposed Amendments to Underground Storage Tank Regulations
CalFIRE-OSFM	Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Advisory Committee

### CalEPA

#### CERS Tips and Tricks

- **Why is the sign-in link to CERS not working? Why is CERS running so slow?**  
Business and Regulator users should always use the CERS Central homepage as the initial location to begin a session in CERS. By accessing the Business or Regulator user portal from the from the CERS Central homepage, the distribution domain will assign the currently active user domain upon login, which will result in a more expedient session. Additionally, the CERS Central homepage contains the latest updates and nformation for current alerts, outages, CERS operating schedule changes and Unified Program announcements.

To access the CERS Central homepage and access the Business and Regulator user log in buttons:

- 1) Open your web browser and enter the following URL: <https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>
- 2) Sign into the Business or Regulator portal

- **Why is there an error message when submitting a Hazardous Material Inventory, and how can I correct it?**  
Effective March 1, 2018, US EPA requires the use of twenty-four new federal hazard categories because of changes to the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). On December 28, 2017, CalEPA replaced the previous five Federal Hazard Categories available in CERS for completion of chemical inventories and annual hazardous materials business plan submittals with the twenty-four new categories.

Regulated businesses will encounter an error when attempting to submit or resubmit a chemical inventory that utilizes the five (5) obsolete Federal Hazard Categories. Below is a sample error message that will be displayed:

To correct the "Data Element...is obsolete." error message:

- 1) Sign in to the CERS Business portal.
- 2) Select the "Start/Edit Submittal" button from the Facilities section of the Home page.

- 3) Select the "Start" button from the Hazardous Materials Inventory header bar to begin a new draft submittal.









































- 4) Select the option to start "Based upon my submittal of" and select a previous submittal from the drop-down menu. Then select the "Start" button to proceed.

- 5) Select the "Hazardous Material Inventory" link from the Hazardous Materials Inventory submittal element section.

- 6) Select the “Edit” button next to any chemical inventory item that has a “Warning” notification icon (a yellow triangle, with an exclamation mark) next to it. The “Warning” notification icon will appear for each chemical with an obsolete Federal Hazard Category selected.

**Hazardous Materials Inventory (178)** Date: Jun 18, 2015   Add Material   Add Site App   Done

Only show materials with errors/warnings

	Common Name	CAS	Location	Max Daily Amount	
 	HYDROFLUORIC ACID 	7664-39-3	Applications Laboratory	9 gallons	 Discard
 	Waste_Hydrofluoric Acid (10% acid, balance water) 	7664-39-3	Exterior pad	25 gallons	 Discard
 	HEXANE 	73513-42-5	Pilot Plant	3.26 gallons	 Discard
 	ARGON COMPRESSED 	7440-37-1	Interior Gas Room	300 cubic feet	 Discard
 	PHOSPHORIC ACID 	7664-38-2	Applications Laboratory	1.76 pounds	 Discard
 	acetone 	67-64-1	Applications Laboratory	125 gallons	 Discard
 	METHANOL 	67-56-1	Applications Laboratory	5.06 gallons	 Discard
 	TOLUENE 	108-88-3	Applications Laboratory	4 gallons	 Discard
 	TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM HYDROXIDE 	75-59-2	Applications Laboratory	0.22 pounds	 Discard
 	NITROGEN 96.1% , HYDROGEN 3.9 % 	7440-37-1	Interior Gas Room	900 cubic feet	 Discard

[Validate My Inventory](#)   [HMIS Matrix Report](#)   [Export To Excel](#)

12 13 14 15 16 17 18   10 items per page   101 - 110 of 178 items

- 7) Under the "Chemical Hazard Classification" section, ensure that all Federal Hazard Categories stating "(Obsolete)" are un-checked, deselected, (listed in the left hand column).

Discard Save Cancel

**Chemical Identification and Physical Properties**

Chemical Name: HYDROFLUORIC ACID  
 Common Name: HYDROFLUORIC ACID  
 CAS Number: 7664-39-3  
 CERS Chemical Library ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
 US EPA SRS ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical State:  Solid  Liquid  Gas  
 Hazardous Material Type:  Pure  Mixture  Waste  
 Trade Secret:  Yes  No

**Chemical Hazard Classification**

EHS:  Yes  No  
 Radioactive:  Yes  No  
 Curies: 0

Fire Code Hazard Classes (by priority): Corrosive  
 DOT Hazard Class: 8 - Corrosives (Liquids and Solids)  
 State Waste Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 View/Edit: Additional Firecodes  
 Lookup Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Federal Hazard Categories (Left Column)**

- Fire ( Obsolete )
- Reactive ( Obsolete )
- Pressure Release ( Obsolete )
- Acute Health ( Obsolete )
- Chronic Health ( Obsolete )

**Federal Hazard Categories (Right Column)**

- PHYSICAL: Flammable
- PHYSICAL: Gas Under Pressure
- PHYSICAL: Explosive
- PHYSICAL: Self-heating
- PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric
- PHYSICAL: Oxidizer
- PHYSICAL: Organic Peroxide
- PHYSICAL: Self-reactive
- PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric Gas
- PHYSICAL: Corrosive to Metal
- PHYSICAL: In Contact with Water Emits Flammable Gas
- PHYSICAL: Combustible Dust
- PHYSICAL: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
- HEALTH: Carcinogenicity
- HEALTH: Acute Toxicity
- HEALTH: Reproductive Toxicity
- HEALTH: Skin Corrosion or Irritation
- HEALTH: Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
- HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage or Eye Irritation
- HEALTH: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
- HEALTH: Aspiration Hazard
- HEALTH: Germ Cell Mutagenicity
- HEALTH: Simple Asphyxiant
- HEALTH: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

- 8) Identify each applicable Federal Hazard Category indicated in Section 2 of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) supplied by the chemical manufacturer. Check (select) all current, non obsolete, Federal Hazard Categories applicable for the chemical in the inventory (listed in the right hand column).

CalEPA is currently working on the pre-populated chemical inventories available for use in the CERS Chemical Library to reflect the new Federal Hazard Categories on revised SDSs.

- 9) Select the "Save" button from the top of the page once all obsolete categories have been unchecked (deselected) and all applicable Federal Hazard Categories have been checked (selected).
- 10) Repeat the process for all remaining chemical inventory items with "Warning" notification icons.

- 11) Once completed, the "Ready to Submit" with no Warning notification icons for the Hazardous Materials Inventory submittal element section. Select the "Submit" button when ready to submit for regulatory review.



If you have questions please email the CERS Technical Support Team at: [CERS@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:CERS@calepa.ca.gov)

## **State Water Board**

### **Change of Underground Storage Tank Owner or Operator**

In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 3, Subdivision 1, Data Dictionary for Regulated Activities the CERS ID number remains with the property regardless of whether there is a change of ownership or operator for a facility. The State Water Board has identified facilities in several jurisdictions where the CERS ID was changed because of owner/operator change.

When a new owner/operator takes over a facility they take the CERS ID for all regulated programs at the facility. If a new owner/operator takes over one, or more, regulated programs but not all, there is a process for generating a new CERS ID for the same parcel address. Please reference the following CERS FAQ: "Assigning Existing USTs to a New Facility" at [https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/61/2017/04/assigning-existing-usts-to-a-new-facility\\_ust.pdf](https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/61/2017/04/assigning-existing-usts-to-a-new-facility_ust.pdf).

When a facility is given a new address, but remains in the same location, it retains the CERS ID. This is an important issue that needs correction and may affect facility counts in the Significant Operational Compliance Report (Report 6) or inspection data in CERS. The CERS ID can be thought of as being similar to an assessor's parcel number (APN). No matter how many times a property is sold, the APN remains the same.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact Mr. Dan Firth at (916) 341-5711 or [Daniel.Firth@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Daniel.Firth@waterboards.ca.gov).

### **Single-Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative Workshops**

State Water Board with assistance from the US EPA has commenced the Single-Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative. This initiative has been developed to maximize the number of single-walled underground storage tanks (USTs) permanently closed prior to the December 31, 2025, deadline.

Additionally, the initiative is intended to educate UST owners/operators on funding opportunities through the Replacing, Removing, or Upgrading Underground Storage Tanks (RUST) Program and the UST Cleanup Fund.

On March 26, 2018, an educational workshop was held in Alameda County. Information regarding the two remaining workshops can be found below. These workshops include State Water Board staff presentations by the UST Leak Prevention program, on design, construction, and closure requirements; RUST program, on loan/grant funding opportunities available to assist eligible small business owners/operators; and cleanup fund on funding available to assist eligible owners/operators with cleaning up petroleum-related contamination. Registration to attend the workshops is not required.

**Workshop Dates and Locations:**

**April 20, 2018, 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.**  
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works  
900 South Fremont Avenue  
Alhambra, California 91803

**April 26, 2018, 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.**  
Olive Drive Fire Training Facility  
5642 Victor Street  
Bakersfield, California 93308

For questions regarding the Single-Walled UST Closure Initiative or educational workshops, please contact Ms. Brittany Baugher at [Brittany.Baugher@redhorsecorp.com](mailto:Brittany.Baugher@redhorsecorp.com) or (619) 241-4609 ext. 857 or Ms. Grasiela Gama at [Grasiela.Gama@redhorsecorp.com](mailto:Grasiela.Gama@redhorsecorp.com) or (619) 241-4609 ext. 857 or Mr. Tom Henderson at [Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

**CERS Violation Library and Revised US EPA Reporting Requirements**

The State Water Board has proposed changes to the CERS violation library, which reflects:

- 1) Upcoming amendments to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 and
- 2) Changes in the reporting of significant operational compliance (now the compliance performance measures) due to the revision of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 280 (Federal UST Regulations).

The State Water Board is working with the CalEPA to address enhancements to CERS and ensure data collection and reporting to US EPA is successful.

The State Water Board understands the inconvenience these changes present at the local level as modifications to inspection checklists and local reporting tools or portals may be required. We are working with US EPA to develop an acceptable timeline for the implementation of the new compliance performance measures and will keep Unified Program Agencies (UPAs) updated as more information becomes available.

If you have any questions regarding changes to the violation library, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at [Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

**Proposed Amendments to Underground Storage Tank Regulations**

The State Water Board proposes to amend California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 2610) (California UST Regulations) to make the California UST Regulations at least as stringent as the Federal UST Regulations. These proposed amendments are administrative and technical in nature, and impose new design and construction, monitoring, notification, testing, inspecting, recordkeeping, training, and reporting requirements. The proposed amendments also include more stringent requirements which are necessary to implement Chapter 6.7 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and modifies certain existing California UST Regulations to be consistent with the Federal UST Regulations. The 45-day public comment period for the proposed California UST Regulations ended on January 2, 2018. State Water Board reviewed the comments received, prepared responses for the rulemaking record, made modifications to the proposed amendments, and noticed a 15-day public comment period of the modifications.

The State Water Board distributed a notice of opportunity to comment on the modified proposed amendments of the California UST Regulations on March 26, 2018. The 15-day comment period for the proposed modifications ends on April 11, 2018, at 12:00 p.m. Any interested person, or their authorized representative, may submit written comments relevant to the modified proposed regulatory action to the State Water Board.

The proposed rulemaking package is available at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ust/adm\\_notices/fed\\_rec\\_regs](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/adm_notices/fed_rec_regs).

If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Cory Hootman at (916) 341-5668 or [Cory.Hootman@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Cory.Hootman@waterboards.ca.gov).

**CalFIRE – Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)**

**Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Advisory Committee**

The next APSA Advisory Committee meeting will be held on May 1, 2018. For more information, visit the OSFM APSA Advisory Committee website at

[http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/advisorycommittees/advisorycommittees\\_apsa](http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/advisorycommittees/advisorycommittees_apsa).

***CalEPA is interested in your comments and suggestions regarding the Unified Program monthly newsletter. Please provide your comments and suggestions to: [cupa@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:cupa@calepa.ca.gov).***







Edmund G. Brown Jr.  
Governor

Matthew Rodriguez  
Secretary for Environmental Protection

## UNIFIED PROGRAM NEWSLETTER – MAY 2018

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### CalEPA

#### **CERS 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](mailto:cers@calepa.ca.gov).

Always use the CERS Central home page (<https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>) to begin your CERS session. By accessing the business and regulator portals from CERS Central, you will access the latest information and updates for current alerts, outages, operating schedule changes, and announcements. Additionally, you will be able to maneuver through CERS much faster.

#### **I am a NEW Owner of a facility in CERS.**

#### **How do I transfer the CERS Facility to my Business?**

Sign in to the CERS "Business Portal" from the CERS Central home page.

#### **1) If your facility's address has already been added/reported in CERS previously...**

Carefully read and select the most appropriate of the three options shown in the screen shot below:

- Option #1 is appropriate if the *last known owner/operator* is your business.
- **Option #2 is appropriate if you are the new and/or current owner/operator of the facility.**

- Option #3 **consult the local regulator before using this option** – it should rarely be used as it purposely creates a duplicate facility at the same address.

Depending on the option selected, additional screens regarding the business and how to request access to the facility information will be shown.

**CERS Business** Home Submit Facility

**Add New Facility: Existing Facility**

**Facility Address Already in CERS**  
A business/organization has previously reported in CERS on a facility with the address you entered. Please select the most appropriate option below.

Facility Name/Address: CPA CIVIC CENTER  
250 HAMILTON AV  
PALO ALTO, CA 94301  
CERSID: 10076188

Last Known Owner/Operator (CERS Business): CPA CIVIC CENTER  
Last Submittal Date for this Owner/Operator: 8/15/2002

Select 1. This is my facility and I am associated with the last known owner/operator shown above.

Select 2. This is my facility, but it is no longer owned/operated by the last known owner/operator. Transfer this facility to my business.

Select 3. I want to add an additional facility at this address for my business (250 Hamilton Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94301). Do not use this option to change ownership of an existing facility (select option #2 instead).

Submit

Version 7.20.0129 | Enhancements | CERS Central | [Diagnostics](#) | [Contact](#)

- 2) The next screen asks for information to create a CERS Business/Organization for the facility.
- If your business will only be reporting on **one** facility, the default Business Name and Headquarters values shown are sufficient, based on the facility information.
  - If your business will be reporting on **more than one** facility, modify the Business Name to something more general than the facility name you entered.

You must provide your business phone number so the local regulator can contact you for questions. Select the 'Submit' button.

**CERS Business** Home Submit Facility

**Add New Facility: Add Your Business/Organization to CERS**

**Your Facility Information:**  
Test Business  
123 Main St  
Soquel CA 95073

**Your CERS Business Information:**  
Provide/Update Your CERS Business Name:  
Test Business  
i.e. the legal/corporate name of your business/organization

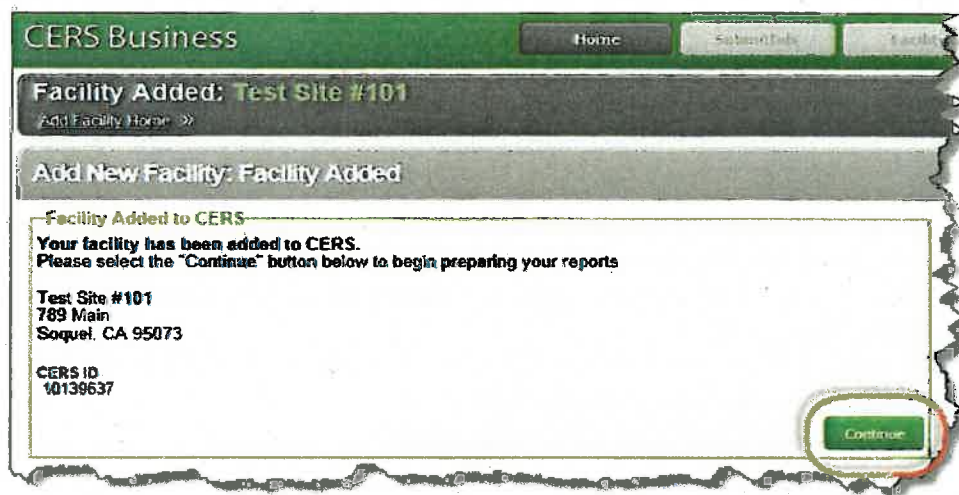
Provide/Update Your Business Headquarters City/State:  
Soquel CA  
i.e. Los Angeles CA

\* Single facility Businesses: If your business can report on only one facility, your CERS Business Name should be the same as your facility name.  
\* Multi-facility Businesses: Please modify your CERS Business/Organization Name to something applicable to all of your facilities. Use your corporate/legal name. Once you have established your CERS Business, you can add additional facilities and/or users as necessary.

**Add Your Contact Information:**  
Your Phone Number (Required):  
Your Title for this CERS Business:

Submit

- 3) The next screen indicates the facility has been successfully added. Select the 'Continue' button to begin reporting on the added facility starting with the Business Activities submittal element.



### U.S. EPA Cross-Walk for EPCRA Tier II Physical and Health Hazard Reporting

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) published a final rule on June 13, 2016, (81 FR 38104) to adopt the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) new physical and health hazards from the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) for facilities to report hazardous chemicals present on-site on the Tier II form. A correction notice was published on July 21, 2016 (81 FR 47311). Most facilities have received Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) containing the new physical and health hazards with recent shipments of chemicals. Facilities that have not received shipments of chemicals since OSHA established the June 1, 2015, compliance deadline for manufacturers and importers to develop or modify SDSs with the new physical and health hazards are still using Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) containing OSHA's original physical and health hazards.

U.S. EPA, in coordination with OSHA, developed a "Cross-Walk: Old and New Physical and Health Hazards" (Attachment 1) to assist facilities that have MSDSs with OSHA's original physical and health hazards in reporting chemicals on the Tier II inventory form or the Tier2 Submit software according to the new physical and health hazards. The U.S. EPA also developed a guide to using the U.S.EPA "Cross-walk: Old and New Physical and Health Hazards" (Attachment 2). Each document is available on the following U.S. EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/physical-and-health-hazards-cross-walk-epcra-tier-ii-reporting>

Additionally, U.S. EPA modified the Tier II inventory form and the Tier2 Submit software to include the new physical and health hazards, each is available as follows:

- Tier II Forms and Instructions: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier-ii-forms-and-instructions>
- Tier2 Submit Software downloads: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier2-submit-software>

Facilities should contact local Unified Program Agencies regarding state specific EPCRA Tier II reporting requirements: <http://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Public/Directory/>

### Unified Program Chemical Library: Revised Chemical Inventory Records in CERS

Effective January 1, 2018, completion of chemical inventories as part of the annual hazardous materials business plan submittal must reflect the new twenty-four (24) federal hazard categories adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to maintain the established equivalency between the California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Program and U.S. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) reporting.

As many regulated California facilities utilize the pre-populated chemical inventories made available in the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Chemical Library, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) has revised 976 of the 1500 most commonly used chemical inventories to reflect the new 24 federal hazard categories. Each of the revised 976 pre-populated chemical inventories are now accessible in CERS and ready for use.

CalEPA is working towards obtaining the appropriate new federal hazard categories for the remaining 524 chemical inventories as revised Safety Data Sheets reflecting the new federal hazard categories were not readily available from the chemical manufactures. For additional information, please reference:

- Background: The CalEPA Adopts the 24 New Federal Hazard Categories for use in Chemical Inventory Reporting of Annual 2018 Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) Submittals in CERS (<https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/61/2018/04/CalEPA-New-Federal-Hazard-Categories-1.pdf>)
- Announcement: 2018 Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting to Include the 24 New Federal Hazard Categories (<https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/61/2018/04/Announcement.pdf>)

#### **The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Combines Regulated Site and Facility Information**

In 2017, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) provided public access to the Regulated Site Portal (<https://siteportal.calepa.ca.gov>), a web-based tool that collects and displays environmental data from various electronic reporting sources. By combining data from a variety of state and federal databases, the Regulated Site Portal provides an overview of regulated activities across the spectrum of environmental programs for any given facility or location in California. Such regulated activities include hazardous materials and waste management, state and federal cleanups, impacted ground and surface waters, and toxic material release reporting.

The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal was created to provide a single holistic view of activities regarding statewide regulated facilities. The searchable database and interactive map make available the location, chemical inventory and regulatory information such as inspection and enforcement actions for over 230,000 regulated facilities and sites. Query results can be viewed online, printed as a report, or exported for use in further analytical activities. Information within the Regulated Site Portal is updated on a daily basis as data is generated from various independent data sources that are updated at different time intervals.

## **State Water Board**

### **Single-Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative Workshops**

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), with assistance from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), has developed the Single-Walled Underground Storage Tank Closure Initiative (Initiative) to maximize the number of single-walled underground storage tanks (USTs) permanently closed prior to the December 31, 2025 deadline. The Initiative intends to educate UST owners/operators on funding opportunities through the Replacing, Removing, or Upgrading Underground Storage Tanks (RUST) Program and the UST Cleanup Fund.

Educational workshops were held in Alameda on March 26<sup>th</sup>, Alhambra on April 20<sup>th</sup> and Bakersfield on April 26<sup>th</sup> this year. These workshops included presentations by State Water Board staff from the UST Leak Prevention Unit on design, construction, and closure requirements; the RUST Program on loan/grant funding opportunities available to assist eligible small business owners/operators; and the Cleanup Fund on funding available to assist eligible owners/operators with cleaning up petroleum-related contamination.

The State Water Board is currently preparing a webinar to present the Initiative information to those who could not attend the workshops. The webinar link will be provided shortly. The webinar time is provided below. Registration is not required.

Date: Friday, May 11, 2018

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Webinar Speakers: Tom Henderson, Janice Clemons, and Bridget Freeborn

For questions regarding the Initiative or upcoming webinar, please contact Ms. Brittany Baugher at [Brittany.Baugher@redhorsecorp.com](mailto:Brittany.Baugher@redhorsecorp.com) or (619) 241 4609 ext. 857 or Ms. Grasiela Gama at [Grasiela.Gama@redhorsecorp.com](mailto:Grasiela.Gama@redhorsecorp.com) or (619) 241 4609 ext. 857 or Mr. Tom Henderson at [Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319 9128.

### **CERS Violation Library**

The State Water Board has proposed changes to the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) violation library. These changes are the result of upcoming amendments to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 (California UST Regulations). The proposed violation library has been preliminarily reviewed by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) violation library workgroup and the Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs). Currently, the proposed changes are under review by the CUPA Forum Board. The State Water Board will be providing regular postings with each UST Monthly Update and will develop guidance for the CUPAs once the violation library has been finalized.

If you have any questions regarding changes to the violation library, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at [Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

### **Revised U.S. EPA Reporting Requirements**

The State Water Board is working with the CalEPA to address enhancements to CERS and ensure data collection and reporting to U.S. EPA are successful. Changes to the significant operational compliance reporting (Report 6) are the result of upcoming amendments to the California UST Regulations required by the 2015 revisions to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 280.

As the California UST Regulations are finalized over the next months, the State Water Board will be developing guidance for the CUPAs regarding the new inspection and reporting criteria. Additionally, the State Water Board will be providing regular postings with each UST Monthly Update.

If you have any questions regarding changes to the performance reporting criteria, please contact Mr. Tom Henderson at [Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tom.Henderson@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 319-9128.

### **Proposed Underground Storage Tank Regulations**

The 15-day public comment period for the modified proposed UST amendments ended on April 11, 2018 at 12:00 p.m. Non-substantial changes and changes solely grammatical in nature were made to the modified proposed UST amendments. All changes, including changes due to comments received, are identified and discussed in the Final Statement of Reasons. The next step is for the State Water Board to consider a resolution adopting the proposed amendments to the California UST Regulations to make them at least as stringent as the 40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 280.

The agenda for the Board Meeting to adopt the amendments will be provided shortly. Any person interested in receiving this agenda may subscribe to Board Meetings under GENERAL INTERESTS at the website below:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email\\_subscriptions/swrcb\\_subscribe.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.html)

The proposed rulemaking package is available at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ust/adm\\_notices/fed\\_rec\\_regs](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/adm_notices/fed_rec_regs).

If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Cory Hootman at (916) 341-5668 or

[Cory.Hootman@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Cory.Hootman@waterboards.ca.gov).

### **Corrosion Observation Online Reporting Tool**

The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials' (ASTSWMO) Emerging Fuels Task Force created an online reporting tool for submitting information on UST system corrosion observed during inspections and removals in the field. It is well known some new fuel formulations are associated with accelerated corrosion, clogged filters, and other side effects. ASTSWMO is attempting to understand the scope of this serious problem nationally.

ASTSWMO is requesting regulators, inspectors, contractors, and owners to use the online reporting tool to document incidences of corrosion. The goal is to assemble national data to identify trends and potential challenges before they require expensive corrective action. Information submitted may be shared on the ASTSWMO website and will be accessible to the public. The Corrosion Observation Online Reporting Tool can be found on the ASTSWMO web page:

<http://astswmo.org/astswmo-corrosion-observations-tool/>.

### **DTSC**

#### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Final RCRA Air Compliance Advisory**

In April 2018, U.S. EPA issued a compliance advisory on the reduction of hazardous waste air emissions (Attachment 3). Facilities, such as Large Quantity Generators, are likely to generate or manage some hazardous wastes that contain volatile organic chemicals. The advisory highlights facilities' responsibilities and recently observed compliance concerns. The advisory focuses on the RCRA air emissions standards found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 265 Subparts AA, BB, and CC. The California Title 22 air emission standards can be found in Title 22, Chapter 15:

- Article 27- Process Vents (section 66265.1030),
- Article 28- Equipment Laks (section 66265.1050), and
- Article 28.5- Tanks, Containers, Surface Impoundments (section 66265.1080)

## **CAL FIRE – Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)**

### **Tanks in Underground Areas (TIUGA)**

With the full definition of a TIUGA becoming effective July 1, 2018, the OSFM APSA website (<http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/cupa/apsa>) now contains the following updated TIUGA information:

1. A manual of the laws and regulations specific to TIUGAs, incorporating requirements from Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.67 and the 2016 California Fire Code (Note: The fire code requirements on TIUGAs become effective July 1, 2018);
2. An information bulletin to clarify the exceptions to 2016 California Fire Code, Section 5703.6.2.2; and
3. A revised fact sheet/guide on TIUGAs.

### **APSA and CERS**

Help materials that address the following common APSA-related CERS questions are posted on CERS Central at <https://cers.calepa.ca.gov/about-cers/help-materials/> (scroll down to the APSA section):

- Do I have to file an Aboveground Storage Tank Facility Statement if I have already reported a Hazardous Materials Business Plan?
- Is My Facility Regulated under APSA? How do I know if my facility is regulated under APSA and what types of aboveground storage tanks, containers, and equipment are regulated under APSA?
- Should I file a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in CERS?

### **Facilities No Longer Regulated Under APSA**

If a facility was previously regulated under the APSA Program and is now no longer subject to the APSA Program, the facility owner or operator is no longer required to make a CERS APSA submittal. Since the facility is no longer regulated under the APSA Program (which means the answer to the question in CERS Data Field ID8 is now "NO"), the facility owner or operator is not required to make any APSA submittal to CERS. The document upload feature in the CERS APSA submittal is specifically for uploading a Tank Facility Statement (if a hazardous materials business plan is not submitted to CERS) or for uploading other locally required APSA Program documentation. Any CERS submittal under the APSA Program will indicate that the facility is being regulated under the APSA Program, regardless of whether or not the facility is truly regulated under the APSA Program.

***CalePA is interested in your comments and suggestions regarding the Unified Program monthly newsletter. Please provide your comments and suggestions to: [cupa@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:cupa@calepa.ca.gov).***

**Cross-Walk: Old and New Physical and Health Hazards**

<b>Physical Hazards</b> (OSHA original - prior to adopting GHS in 2012)	<b>Physical Hazards</b> (Reporting Years 1987 – 2016) (OSHA's original physical hazards consolidated into three physical hazard categories for EPA use)	<b>Physical Hazards</b> (Reporting Years 2017 and beyond) (OSHA's 2012 physical hazards that EPA adopted in 2016)
Combustible liquid Flammable Oxidizer Pyrophoric	<b>Fire - (Flammable; Combustible liquid; Pyrophoric; Oxidizer)</b>	Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) Pyrophoric gas Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)
Compressed Gas Explosive	<b>Sudden Release of Pressure – (Explosive; Compressed Gas)</b>	Explosive Gas under pressure Combustible Dust
Corrosive Organic Peroxide Unstable Reactive Water Reactive	<b>Reactive – (Unstable Reactive; Organic Peroxide; Water Reactive)</b>	Self-reactive Organic Peroxide Self-heating Corrosive to metal In contact with water emits flammable gas Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
<b>Health Hazards</b> (OSHA original - prior to adopting GHS in 2012)	<b>Health Hazards</b> (Reporting Years 1987 – 2016) (OSHA's original health hazards consolidated into two health hazard categories for EPA use)	<b>Health Hazards</b> Reporting Year 2017 and beyond) (OSHA's 2012 health hazards that EPA adopted in 2016)
Highly Toxic Irritant Sensitizer Toxic Eye Hazard Skin Hazard	<b>Health Hazard (Immediate-Acute)</b> Highly Toxic; Toxic; Irritant; Sensitizer; Corrosives & other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of a short term exposure and is of short duration.	Skin Corrosion or Irritation Acute Toxicity (any route of exposure Respiratory or Skin Sensitization Serious eye damage or eye irritation Simple Asphyxiant Aspiration Hazard
Kidney Toxin Liver Toxin Lung Toxin Nervous System Toxin	<b>Health Hazard (Delayed-Chronic)</b> Carcinogens & other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long term exposure and is of long duration.	Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Reproductive Toxicity Germ Cell Mutagenicity Carcinogenicity



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## Physical and Health Hazards Cross-Walk for EPCRA Tier II Reporting

EPA developed a cross-walk in coordination with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to assist facilities in comparing OSHA's original physical and health hazards and the new physical and health hazards adopted from the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). EPA published a final rule on June 13, 2016 (81 FR 38104) to adopt OSHA's new physical and health hazards for facilities to report hazardous chemicals present on-site on the Tier II form. A correction notice was published on July 21, 2016 (81 FR 47311).

Most facilities received the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) containing the new physical and health hazards with the new shipment of their chemicals. However, EPA was informed that some facilities still have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) containing OSHA's original physical and health hazards. These facilities did not receive any new shipment of chemicals since OSHA established the June 1, 2015, compliance deadline for manufacturers and importers to develop or modify SDSs for their chemicals with the new physical and health hazards.

This cross-walk may help facilities that have MSDSs with the old physical and health hazards to report their chemicals on the Tier II inventory form or the Tier2 Submit software.

The first column on the cross-walk is OSHA's original physical and health hazards, which EPA consolidated into five physical and health hazard groups (the middle column). Until the 2016 reporting year, all facilities were using these five groups to report on the Tier II inventory form or the Tier2 Submit. The third column is the new physical and health hazards that EPA adopted from OSHA in 2016.

The new physical and health hazards are more descriptive, but basically the same as OSHA's original physical and health hazards. To further assist facilities, EPA used a color scheme to identify hazards with similar descriptions.

For example, if the MSDS for chemical "A" shows that it is a flammable liquid, most likely the SDS for chemical "A" would also show that it is a flammable liquid, but in addition it may show a subdivision (ex: category 1 or 2). For reporting years 2017 and on, the facility may check off flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) hazard for chemical "A" on the Tier II inventory form or the Tier2 Submit electronic reporting system. If your facility receives an SDS with any new shipment of chemicals, you should revise the hazards on your Tier II form or the Tier2 Submit software in the following reporting year. You should check with your state for any specific requirements for Tier II revisions.

EPA modified the Tier II inventory form and the Tier2 Submit software with the new physical and health hazards. These are available on our website at:

- <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier-ii-forms-and-instructions>
- <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier2-submit-software>

Facilities should contact their state for any specific reporting requirements. Please see: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/state-tier-ii-reporting-requirements-and-procedures>



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND  
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

## COMPLIANCE ADVISORY

# Reduction of Hazardous Waste Air Emissions

April 2018

This advisory is for facilities that are affected by the air emissions requirements under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). It highlights their responsibilities and recently observed compliance concerns. Hazardous waste air emissions from certain process vents, equipment, and waste storage or treatment are regulated under RCRA. As a result, certain facilities are required to properly identify and control volatile organic hazardous wastes.



Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) and facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste (*i.e.*, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)) are likely to generate or manage some hazardous wastes that contain volatile organic chemicals. If these wastes are not identified, monitored, and managed properly, they pose potential risk to human health and the environment through releases into the air and threats to on-site workers, first responders, and near-by communities. EPA and states regularly conduct compliance review and monitoring activities to identify potential exposure and releases. Facilities identified as not complying with the regulations will be required to address their non-compliance issues.

To learn more about EPA's efforts to address hazardous waste air emissions, visit the [Reducing Hazardous Air Emissions at Hazardous Waste Facilities](#) webpage.

### Who is Potentially Impacted?

Facilities that:

- treat, store, or dispose of organic<sup>1</sup> hazardous wastes; or

<sup>1</sup> An **organic compound** is any member of a large class of gaseous, liquid, or solid chemical compounds whose molecules

- generate at least 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month and those wastes include organic hazardous wastes (i.e., large quantity generator or LQG); or
- recycle organic hazardous wastes, if a unit at the facility is subject to RCRA permitting requirements,

and meet the applicability criteria for certain process vents, equipment, tanks, containers or surface impoundments containing such organic hazardous wastes as discussed below.

### **What Requirements does this Advisory Highlight?**

This advisory focuses on the RCRA Air Emission Standards of 40 CFR 264/265 Subparts AA, BB & CC summarized as follows:

#### **Subpart AA - Vents associated with certain processes managing hazardous waste**

This regulation applies to owners/operators of facilities that have process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, and air or steam stripping operations and that manage hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The owner/operator must reduce total organic emissions released from all affected process vents either to a level below 3 pounds/hour and 3.1 tons/year, or by use of a control device that reduces total organic emissions by 95 percent by weight.

#### **Subpart BB - Equipment Leaks**

This regulation applies to owners/operators of facilities that handle hazardous wastes with an organic concentration of at least 10 percent by weight and that are contained in or in contact with equipment (e.g., valves, pumps, pressure relief devices, connectors) for 300 or more hours per calendar year. The requirements of this regulation are dependent on the type of equipment in use, but can include, among other things:

- A. monitoring for and repairing leaking equipment (i.e., implementing a leak detection and repair (LDAR) program), or
- B. capturing the emissions in a closed vent system that routes the emissions to a control device (e.g., vapor recovery devices, combustion devices, flares).

Please note: Each piece of equipment regulated under this Subpart must be marked so it can be easily distinguished from other pieces of equipment and monitored.

For more information on LDAR, see [The LDAR Best Practices Guide](#).

#### **Subpart CC - Waste Storage or Treatment**

This regulation requires owners/operators of facilities to control emissions of volatile organic (VO) hazardous waste that is managed in tanks, containers, and surface impoundments, if the waste has a VO concentration of at least 500 ppmw at the point of generation. The specific control requirements depend on factors such as the size of these units and maximum organic vapor pressure limit of the waste.

In addition to the requirements listed above, Subparts AA, BB & CC also include inspection and monitoring requirements to ensure proper operation and maintenance. These requirements vary depending on type of equipment, waste management unit, and air emission controls used. For example, Subpart BB generally requires Method 21 using monitoring equipment such as Photo Ionization Detectors (PID) and Flame Ionization Detectors

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contain carbon, and **volatile organic compounds** (VOCs) are a subset of organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary, room-temperature conditions.

(FID) to detect air emissions. Some tanks subject to Subpart CC may require visual inspections while others may require Method 21. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements may also be required to demonstrate compliance with the standards.

To learn more about RCRA Subparts AA, BB & CC visit [EPA Region 4's RCRA Information Resource Site for Subparts AA, BB, CC](#) website. You can also read the [RCRA, Superfund & EPCRA Call Center Training Module – Introduction to Air Emission Standards](#) for additional information.

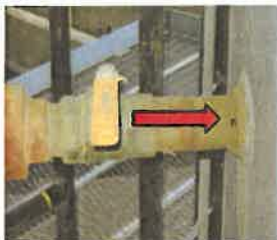
### What are the Compliance Concerns?

During RCRA Subparts AA, BB & CC inspections, EPA inspectors use PIDs and FIDs, as well as use Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) cameras to screen (i.e., detect emissions that are not visible to the naked eye) tanks and other difficult-to-monitor equipment from a distance. The information from the FLIR camera allows the inspector to focus attention on particular areas of the facility when gathering information on the facility's compliance. Inspections have identified the following compliance concerns at some facilities that manage organic hazardous wastes:

- Failure to identify all regulated units or equipment subject to Subparts AA, BB & CC requirements, due to:
  - Improper hazardous waste stream identification and/or characterization;
  - Improper application of an exclusion or exemption to a hazardous waste stream; and
  - Process and equipment changes in the field that were not communicated to the facility's environmental staff.
- Failure to maintain required records.
- Not properly monitoring for leaks (e.g., holding the monitoring device too far away from the equipment being checked).
- Not properly directing and overseeing a contractor who may be implementing a facility's LDAR program.
- Poor equipment maintenance or running equipment to failure, which results in non-compliant organic air emissions.

Examples of compliance concerns associated with equipment and tanks that EPA inspectors are finding at facilities include:

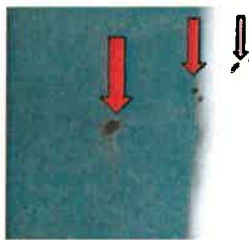
**Leaking Pipes**



**Leaking Gaskets**



**Holes in Tanks**



**Venting of Large Tanks**  
(identified with FLIR camera)



### RCRA Air Emission Standards Relationship to the Clean Air Act (CAA)

RCRA Subparts AA, BB & CC regulate air emissions from certain hazardous waste activities whereas the CAA regulates air emissions more broadly. Because many of the RCRA air emission standards are similar to standards

under the CAA, the RCRA standards include exemptions to avoid overlap with the CAA requirements. Where there is a potential for facility owners/operators to be subject to both the CAA and RCRA requirements, an owner/operator may choose to comply with the CAA requirements in place of the RCRA requirements under certain conditions.

Specifically, for Subparts AA & CC, the RCRA air emission standards exempt any process vent subject to AA and hazardous waste management unit subject to CC that the facility owner or operator certifies as being equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with an applicable CAA regulation codified under 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63. For Subpart BB, the facility owner or operator elects to determine compliance by documentation in accordance with an applicable CAA regulation codified under 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63.

If specific clarification is needed regarding RCRA Subparts AA, BB & CC and the CAA, the owner/operator should contact their state and/or EPA Regional officials.

#### **What do I do if I've found a violation? Benefits of EPA's Self-Disclosure Policies**

Regulated entities of any size who voluntarily discover, promptly disclose, expeditiously correct, and take steps to prevent recurrence of potential violations may be eligible for a reduction or elimination of any civil penalties that otherwise might apply. Most violations can be disclosed and processed via EPA's automated online "eDisclosure" system (see <https://www.epa.gov/compliance/epas-edisclosure>). See also [EPA's Audit Policy](#) and [New Owner Audit Policy](#). Many states also offer incentives for self-policing, please check with the appropriate state agency for more information.

#### **Disclaimer**

This Compliance Advisory addresses select provisions of EPA regulatory requirements using plain language. Nothing in this Compliance Advisory is meant to replace or revise any EPA regulatory provisions or any other part of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Additional information is available on the EPA [RCRA Compliance Monitoring](#) and [enforcement](#) web sites.



**Mary Pitto**

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:12 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

March 14, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**REGULATORY CHANGES FOR MULTIPLE PAYMENT RATES, SAVE THE DATE FOR RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA PROJECT AND NET COST REPORT CYCLE AND PAYMENT RATE CONSIDERATIONS WORKSHOP**

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**#### Regulations Providing a Structure for Pursuing Multiple Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Payment Rates ####**  
The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is scheduled to consider an agenda item at the March 20, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting seeking approval of proposed regulations providing a structure for pursuing multiple covered electronic waste (CEW) recycling payment rates.

A Public Notice containing the Request for Approval and associated documents is posted on the CalRecycle website: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2355&aiid=2148](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2355&aiid=2148)

Information on the March 20, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting can be found at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/)

The proposed regulations split the existing CEW recycling payment rate into separate payment rates for Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) CEW and non-Cathode Ray Tube (non-CRT) CEW. The proposed regulations establish the regulatory structure necessary to accommodate a differential payment rate for non-CRT CEW. The actual determination of the payment rate for non-CRT CEW will be discussed and finalized in April and May 2018.

**#### Save the Date: Findings and Recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will present findings and recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project at the April 17, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting.

Information including an agenda, a Request for Approval and the final report will be posted by April 6th at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/).

The purpose of the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California project ("Futures") was to examine current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California and engage stakeholders in exploring how to address future challenges. Additional details about the Project including notes from the four stakeholder workshops can be found at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm)

**#### Save the Date: Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop - Net Cost Report Cycle and Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will host a stakeholder workshop on the afternoon of

Tuesday, April 17, 2018 on the subject of net cost reports and payment rates considerations. The workshop will be held from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM at the Cal/EPA Building, Sierra Hearing Room, 2nd floor, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The purpose of this workshop will be to present and discuss a preliminary evaluation of the recent Net Cost Report cycle covering the 2017 operational year and initial consideration of impacts to the recovery and recycling payment rates, including a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW. Every two years, as required by Public Resources Code sections 42477 and 42478, CalRecycle must review and consider the adequacy of covered electronic waste (CEW) recovery and recycling payments rates. The rates established by CalRecycle are intended to be sufficient to cover the average net costs of collecting and processing CEW. CalRecycle uses historical cost information reported by CEW program participants, such as net cost reports, as well as other inputs to determine what the rates should be. CalRecycle must establish any rate changes by July 1, 2018.

The Public Notice for the workshop can be found at:  
[www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2352&aiid=2145](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2352&aiid=2145)

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC): [www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov)

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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](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov).  
Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:

- 2004 to Present
- Pre-2004

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

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To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/](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 [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/).



**Mary Pitto**

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 26, 2018 11:13 AM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

March 26, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**CEW PROGRAM PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION UPDATE**

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**#### CEW Program Proposed Regulatory Action Update ####**

The proposed regulations affecting areas within Chapter 8.2 of Division 7 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations were submitted to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 9, 2018. The rules serve as a vehicle to finalize two existing emergency regulation packages that address: 1) the assessing of civil liabilities pursuant to the authority granted under Public Resources Code (PRC) section 42474, and 2) the management of treatment residuals derived from the dismantling of covered electronic waste (CEW). In addition to other general edits, the proposed rules will also amend and clarify aspects of definitions, applicability and limitations, documents and records, net cost reports, applications, prohibited activities, appeals, requirements for collectors and recyclers, claims, cancellation, and manufacturer payments.

OAL has recommended changes to the rulemaking file documents and associated regulations. CalRecycle staff agreed to make most of the suggested modifications and withdrew the regulatory package. Therefore, the regulations will not take effect on March 26, 2018. CalRecycle staff will provide another fifteen-day notice period to receive comments to all revisions made as a result of OAL's recommendations. Subsequently, CalRecycle staff will resubmit the regulatory package to the OAL for approval.

Information on the regulatory package can be found at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2242&aiid=2049>

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

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directed to [ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov).

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To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/](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 [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/).

**Mary Pitto**

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 11, 2018 12:43 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

April 11, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA PROJECT POSTPONED AND NET COST REPORT CYCLE AND PAYMENT RATE CONSIDERATIONS WORKSHOP**

**#### Postponement: Findings and Recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) was scheduled to present findings and recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project at the April 17, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting. This presentation has been postponed and is now tentatively scheduled for the May 15, 2018 Public Meeting.

Information including an agenda, a Request for Approval and the final report will be posted in early May at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/).

The purpose of the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California project ("Futures") was to examine current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California and engage stakeholders in exploring how to address future challenges. Additional details about the Project including notes from the four stakeholder workshops can be found at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm)

**#### Reminder: Stakeholder Workshop - Net Cost Report Cycle and Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will host a stakeholder workshop on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 17, 2018 on the subject of net cost reports and payment rates considerations. The workshop will be held from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM at the Cal/EPA Building, Byron Sher Auditorium, 2nd floor, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The purpose of this workshop will be to present and discuss a preliminary evaluation of the recent Net Cost Report cycle covering the 2017 operational year and initial consideration of impacts to the recovery and recycling payment rates, including a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW. Every two years, as required by Public Resources Code sections 42477 and 42478, CalRecycle must review and consider the adequacy of CEW recovery and recycling payments rates. The rates established by CalRecycle are intended to be sufficient to cover the average net costs of collecting and processing CEW. CalRecycle uses historical cost information reported by CEW program participants, such as net cost reports, as well as other inputs to determine what the rates should be. CalRecycle must establish any rate changes by July 1, 2018.

There will be no cost to attend and participate in the workshop, however for the purposes of planning the courtesy of an RSVP is requested. Please send those to [ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov)

Interested parties who cannot attend in person can monitor the proceedings via a webcast and will be able to submit questions or concerns via email before and during the event.

The Public Notice for the workshop, along with an agenda, can be found at:  
[www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2352&aiid=2145](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2352&aiid=2145)

**#### Other Resources ####**

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DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC): [www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov)

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**Mary Pitto**

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 26, 2018 11:43 AM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

April 26, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**COVERED ELECTRONIC WASTE STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP: RECOVERY AND RECYCLING PAYMENT RATES CONSIDERATIONS**

**#### Covered Electronic Waste Stakeholder Workshop - Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will host a stakeholder workshop on the morning of Monday, May 7, 2018 on the subject of recovery and recycling payment rates considerations. The workshop will be held from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at the Cal/EPA Building, Coastal Hearing Room, 2nd floor, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The purpose of this workshop will be to consider and discuss possible changes to the covered electronic waste (CEW) recovery and recycling payment rates, including a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW. Every two years, as required by Public Resources Code sections 42477 and 42478, CalRecycle must review and consider the adequacy of CEW recovery and recycling payments rates. The rates established by CalRecycle are intended to be sufficient to cover the average net costs of collecting and processing CEW. This workshop will continue discussions previously held on April 17, 2018. Program staff will further present its evaluation of net cost information and make recommendations about payment rates.

There will be no cost to attend and participate in the workshop, however for the purposes of planning the courtesy of an RSVP is requested. Please send those to [ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov).

Interested parties who cannot attend in person can monitor the proceedings via a webcast and will be able to submit questions or concerns via email before and during the event.

The Public Notice for the workshop, along with an agenda, can be found at:  
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2353&aiid=2146>

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

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## Mary Pitto

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 03, 2018 4:43 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

May 3, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**EMERGENCY REGULATIONS PROVIDING A STRUCTURE FOR PURSUING MULTIPLE CEW RECYCLING PAYMENT RATES TRANSMITTED TO OAL AND PAYMENT RATES CONSIDERATIONS WORKSHOP**

**#### Emergency Regulations Providing a Structure for Pursuing Multiple CEW Recycling Payment Rates Transmitted to OAL ####**

Proposed rules providing a structure for pursuing multiple CEW recycling payment rates were transmitted to and filed with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) by The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) on Wednesday, May 2, 2018.

Notice of this filing can be found on OAL's website:

[https://oal.ca.gov/regulations/emergency\\_regulations/Emergency\\_Regulations\\_Under\\_Review/](https://oal.ca.gov/regulations/emergency_regulations/Emergency_Regulations_Under_Review/)

Documents associated with the filing (2018-0502-04E) can be found here:

<https://oal.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2018/05/2018-0502-04E.pdf>

Interested parties should note the limited 5 day comment period, described on OAL's website, before the rules take effect. Further notices will be announced through the listserv as warranted.

The proposed emergency rules provide a structure for pursuing multiple CEW recycling payment rates. The proposed regulations split the existing CEW recycling payment rate into separate payment rates for Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) CEW and non-Cathode Ray Tube (non-CRT) CEW. The proposed regulations establish the regulatory structure necessary to accommodate a differential payment rate for non-CRT CEW. The actual determination of the payment rate for non-CRT CEW will be discussed and finalized in May 2018.

A summary of this rulemaking's history can be found in the rulemaking area of the CalRecycle website at:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Rulemaking/EWasteRates/default.htm>

**#### Reminder: CEW Stakeholder Workshop - Recovery and Recycling Payment Rates Considerations ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will host a stakeholder workshop on the morning of Monday, May 7, 2018 on the subject of recovery and recycling payment rates considerations. The workshop will be held from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at the Cal/EPA Building, Coastal Hearing Room, 2nd floor, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The purpose of this workshop will be to consider and discuss possible changes to the covered electronic waste (CEW) recovery and recycling payment rates, including a differential recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW. Every two years,

as required by Public Resources Code sections 42477 and 42478, CalRecycle must review and consider the adequacy of CEW recovery and recycling payments rates. The rates established by CalRecycle are intended to be sufficient to cover the average net costs of collecting and processing CEW. This workshop will continue discussions previously held on April 17, 2018. Program staff will further present its evaluation of net cost information and make recommendations about payment rates.

There will be no cost to attend and participate in the workshop, however for the purposes of planning the courtesy of an RSVP is requested. Please send those to [ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov).

Interested parties who cannot attend in person can monitor the proceedings via a webcast and will be able to submit questions or concerns via email before and during the event.

The Public Notice for the workshop, along with an agenda, can be found at:  
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2353&aiid=2146>

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC): [www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov)

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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](mailto:ewaste@calrecycle.ca.gov).

Also note that an archive of past distributions of this newsletter is available at:

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Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

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To subscribe to or unsubscribe from the E-Waste listserv or other listservs, please go to [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/](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 [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/).



Mary Pitto

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 09, 2018 4:14 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

May 9, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

=====

**In this issue:**

**PROPOSED INCREASE TO NON-CRT CEW PAYMENT RATE AND PRESENTATION ON FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA PROJECT**

**#### Proposed CEW Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate Increase ####**

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) covered electronic waste (CEW) program staff has proposed that the CEW standard statewide combined recovery and recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW be increased. Based on an analysis of information provided through annual Net Cost Reports, as well as information gathered in informal surveys, supplemental information submitted by recycler, and discussions at two recent stakeholder workshops, program staff recommend that the standard statewide combined recovery and recycling payment rate for non-CRT CEW be raised to \$0.60 per pound. Staff is recommending the standard statewide recovery payment rate paid to Collectors remain \$0.19 per pound and the standard statewide combined recovery and recycling payment rate for CRT CEW remain \$0.49 cents per pound.

A Request for Approval and supporting documents have been posted at the Public Notice website:  
[www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2392&aiid=2181](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2392&aiid=2181)

The recommendation to increase the payment rates will be considered at the May 15, 2018 CalRecycle Monthly Public Meeting.

Background: Every two years, CalRecycle is authorized and required by statute to consider the adequacy of the CEW recovery and recycling payment rates. The rates are to be set at an amount sufficient to cover the average net costs of compliantly collecting and recycling CEW. Using available information, CalRecycle may adjust, as necessary, either the recovery or recycling payment rates, or both. Any adjustments must be determined by July 1. The rates were last adjusted in 2016, when recovery payment rate was raised from \$0.18 per pound to \$0.19 cents per pound, and the combined recovery and recycling payment rate was increased from \$0.44 per pound to \$0.49 cents per pound. This year is the first year CalRecycle has evaluated the recycling revenues and costs of CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW separately to determine the average net cost by CEW category. Emergency regulations establishing separate payment rates to be paid to Recyclers FOR compliantly cancelling and claiming these two CEW categories are pending approval from the State's Office of Administrative Law (OAL). Those rules are anticipated to be approved by the end of the month, at which time, the new non-CRT payment rate will be filed with OAL with an effective date of July 1, 2018.

**#### Presentation of Findings and Recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project ####**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is scheduled to present findings and

recommendations from the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California Project at the May 15, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting.

A Public Notice containing additional information and the final report is posted on the CalRecycle website at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2347&aiid=2142](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Actions/PublicNoticeDetail.aspx?id=2347&aiid=2142)

Information on the May 15, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting can be found at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/)

The purpose of the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California project ("Futures") was to examine current conditions and future options for electronic waste management in California and engage stakeholders in exploring how to address future challenges. Additional details about the Project including notes from the four stakeholder workshops can be found at: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Future/Default.htm)

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC): [www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov)

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Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

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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**

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**From:** CalRecycle Electronic Waste Management ListServ <EWaste@calrecycle.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, May 25, 2018 12:14 PM  
**To:** Mary Pitto  
**Subject:** California Electronic Waste Recycling Program Updates

May 25, 2018

Dear Electronic Waste Stakeholder:

This listserv newsletter is an update on the implementation of California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Act) regarding the management of Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW) and other electronic waste (e-waste) management developments in California.

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**In this issue:**

**REGULATIONS PROVIDING A STRUCTURE FOR PURSUING MULTIPLE PAYMENT RATES APPROVED BY OAL AND MANUFACTURER REPORTS**

**#### Emergency Regulations Providing a Structure for Pursuing Multiple CEW Recycling Payment Rates Approved by OAL ####**

The regulations providing a structure for pursuing multiple covered electronic waste (CEW) recycling payment rates were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on May 9, 2018 and became effective immediately.


The notice of approval, which includes the final approved language, can be found on CalRecycle's website: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/107489>

The regulations split the existing Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate into separate payment rates for CRT CEW and non-CRT CEW. At the May 15, 2018 Monthly Public Meeting, CalRecycle approved that the Standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate for non-CRT CEW be increased from \$0.49 per pound to \$0.60 per pound. The proposed rate increase has been filed with OAL on May 23, 2018.

**#### Manufacturer Reports Due July 1, 2018 ####**

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, 2018. 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 are not contacted directly in the next week, please

contact Jason Smyth at [jason.smyth@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:jason.smyth@calrecycle.ca.gov) or 916-341-6676  Thank you.

**#### Other Resources ####**

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program Information: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/CEW)

CEW Recycling Payment System Regulations: [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/RegInfo)

DTSC Universal Waste Electronics Handler and Recycler Information: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste)

California Statutes and Bills, including Public Resources Code (PRC) and Health and Safety Code (HSC): [www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov)

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- 2004 to Present
- Pre-2004

Thank you for your interest in shaping California's e-waste management future.

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# NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For Immediate Release: May 29, 2018  
 Release #2018-14  
 Media Contact: [Lance Klug](#)

## California Eyes Upgrade to Aging E-Waste Program--Expansion Could Include Nearly All Devices with Cords or Batteries

SACRAMENTO – In an effort to keep pace with rapidly evolving technology, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is out with a new set of recommendations to redesign California’s Electronic Waste Recycling Act (SB 20, Sher, Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003).

Right now, the state’s Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) payment program includes just a fraction of the estimated 120 million electronic devices purchased in California each year. Without a change, millions of these devices—which often contain hazardous materials such as lead and mercury—could be illegally disposed or improperly managed.

“California’s CEW program created the infrastructure needed to safely manage the state’s e-waste while providing convenience for consumers and cost relief for local governments, but technology is changing and our program must change, too,” CalRecycle Director Scott Smithline said. “As electronics get more complex, California must innovate e-waste management to maximize resource conservation and minimize public and environmental harm.”

Following two years of workshops, surveys, and discussions with tech leaders and other stakeholders, CalRecycle developed a summary and recommendations for the Future of Electronic Waste Management in California. Among the top recommendations are the expansion of the number and type of products covered under the CEW program.

Devices Currently Covered in the CEW Program*	Proposed Covered Electronic Devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Televisions, Monitors, Devices</li> <li>➔ Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Televisions and Monitors</li> <li>➔ Laptops with LCD screens, including most tablets</li> <li>➔ Plasma Televisions</li> <li>➔ Portable DVD Players with LCD Screens</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">*Screens greater than 4" diagonally</p>	<p>Most Devices Requiring Batteries or Power Cords</p>

Other CalRecycle recommendations to redesign California’s e-waste management efforts include:

- ➔ Incentivizing greater repair and reuse of electronic devices
- ➔ Increasing manufacturer responsibilities, including labeling and greater attention to durability/recyclability
- ➔ Exploring a transition from the current consumer fee to a manufacturer funded program to cover the costs of proper end-of-life product management
- ➔ Annually adjusting recycling and recovery payments to authorized CEW collectors and recyclers

- Encouraging industry take-back programs for emerging technologies like electric car batteries and solar panels

CalRecycle formally adopted the above policy recommendations at its May 2018 public meeting. Moving forward, the department will continue to engage stakeholders on these recommendations.

Stay informed of new developments with CalRecycle's [Future of E-waste webpage](#) or subscribe to our [E-waste listserv](#).

#### Fast Facts: Electronic Waste in California

- California's CEW program has successfully managed more than 2.2 billion pounds of e-waste since 2005
- Electronics are considered hazardous waste and are illegal to dispose in household trash
- 273,878 tons of (mostly non-CEW) electronics make their way to California landfills each year
- Batteries hidden inside e-waste cause explosions and fires when shredded at recycling and recovery facilities
- Newer electronics are smaller and more costly to dismantle, and they have less scrap material value
- Covered Electronic Waste program payments are weight-based
- 46 percent of household hazardous waste collected by local governments is e-waste
- Roughly \$55 billion is lost globally each year as a result of e-waste being trashed instead of recycled



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CalRecycle provides oversight of California solid waste handling and recycling programs to protect human health, develop sustainable solutions that conserve resources, and reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

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News Room <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/NewsRoom/>  
Public Affairs Office: [opa@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:opa@calrecycle.ca.gov) (916) 341-6300

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# **Agenda Item IX**

## **ARTICLES OF INTEREST**





The Washington Post

## Energy and Environment

# The staggering environmental footprint of all the food that we just throw in the trash

By **Chris Mooney** April 18 at 3:21 PM

The mass quantities of food Americans waste every year has staggering environmental consequences, according to a [study](#) published Wednesday.

“Our data suggest that the average person in the United States wastes about a pound of food per day,” said the University of Vermont’s Meredith Niles, one of the study’s authors, along with researchers at the Department of Agriculture and the University of New Hampshire.

That totals about 25 percent of all food, by weight, available for consumption in the United States — or about 30 percent of all available calories, the researchers estimate — a figure that’s larger than previous attempts to measure food waste.

The environmental costs of that wasted food are tremendous: 30 million acres of cropland (about the land area of Pennsylvania), 4.2 trillion gallons of water and nearly 2 billion pounds of fertilizer. Fertilizer contains compounds that can run off farm fields and compromise water quality.

The study, published in the journal PLOS ONE, did not calculate the resulting greenhouse gas emissions. But prior research has suggested wasted food, like all food production, also contributes to the warming of the planet, because agriculture is a key source of the fast-warming gases methane and nitrous oxide.

The report is the latest evidence that if the world is to manage a growing population and the massive changes that population is making to the global climate, it will have to significantly reshape its food system to use fewer resources to feed more people — efficiency that probably would require wasting far less food.

The new research is based on a massive survey of Americans' eating habits, cross-referenced with other federal data sets and amplified by modeling tools, so as to determine how much food we waste and how much environmental input that translates into.

The amount of total food wasted is undoubtedly larger than the researchers calculated, as the study focused only on waste by consumers at home or when eating out. Waste within the agricultural system before food reaches a home or restaurant was not included, nor was food wasted at supermarkets.

“What we’re reporting is about 25 percent of the food that’s available for consumption gets wasted,” said the Agriculture Department’s Zach Conrad, the study’s lead author. “And there are some other data sets that are showing, that across the entire food system, it’s about 30 to 40 percent.”

“Food waste is a big deal,” said Timothy Searchinger, a senior fellow at the World Resources Institute and a Princeton University researcher who reviewed and commented on the study by email. “It results in large increases in land use demands, other inputs, and greenhouse gas emissions.”

If anything, Searchinger said he was “puzzled” that the estimates for the amount of land used to grow wasted food were not even higher in the study.

The research also contains a potentially controversial finding among those who focus on promoting healthier diets — as well as among environmental advocates who regularly attack the beef industry for its large environmental footprint.

Namely, the research finds the most wasted foods are actually the healthiest: fruits and vegetables. These represented 39 percent of the food wasted per person.

“Higher quality diets actually result in higher amounts of food waste, and that largely has to do with the fact that those diets have more fruits and vegetables in them,” Niles said. “And it is the most wasted food that we found in our study.”

Dairy and beef were the second and third most wasted foods, respectively.

Searchinger partly questioned this finding, noting “fruits and vegetables have high weight (due to the water content) and high loss and waste rates, due to spoilage and imperfections in appearance.”

“One element of a healthier diet is less beef consumption,” he wrote. “Because there is also significant wastage of beef and because beef uses so much land (although mostly pasture), there is a good chance that if you factored in pasture savings, the healthy diet would waste less land.”

Although the study did not present explicit public opinion data on why people waste food, for fruits and vegetables in particular it is often the perception that they are flawed, or have gone bad. For other types of food, Niles cited issues ranging from large portion sizes to confusion about expiration dates.

Niles and Conrad said the solutions to food waste include educating people — for instance, teaching that a bruised banana can still be eaten — and a lot more meal planning.

What is clear, given the numbers here, is we cannot hope to feed even more people on Earth, with less of an environmental impact, if we cannot get food waste under control.

“We think it’s really important to pursue efforts for nutrition and improving environmental outcomes simultaneously,” Niles said. “As we improve our diet quality we should be thinking about the multiple strategies we have to make sure food isn’t getting wasted at the same time.”

## 23 Comments

Chris Mooney covers climate change, energy, and the environment. He has reported from the 2015 Paris climate negotiations, the Northwest Passage, and the Greenland ice sheet, among other locations, and has written four books about science, politics and climate change.

 Follow @chriscmooney

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BRIEF

## How Sacramento County, CA plans to fix recycling without raising rates

By Cole Rosengren • April 12, 2018

### Dive Brief:

- California's Sacramento County began testing a new "curbside enhancement program" in two areas this week, after seeing recycling contamination rates so high that loads from certain routes may be taken straight to landfill. About 10,000 households will receive door hangers with guidelines. Half will also receive new blue recycling carts — part of an existing replacement plan — with additional education.
- The county also has plans to do cart inspections during the summer. Doug Kobold, waste program manager, estimates enforcement could cost up to \$500,000 and outreach \$330,000 for all 150,000 households serviced in the unincorporated area. The initial investment for this pilot will be around \$200,000 for the carts (which would eventually be replaced anyway) and an additional \$20,000-30,000 on educational materials.
- Now that the county's recycling program has gone from generating \$1.2 million in annual revenue to costing at least \$1.1 million, Kobold considers this initial funding "money well spent." Sacramento County doesn't have any immediate plans to raise rates, even as its processing costs have risen under new short-term contracts.

### Dive Insight:

California's recycling challenges have garnered less attention than others out west, but the state has not been immune to

commodity shifts. Last fall, Waste Management paid \$250,000 to get out of a county processing contract with a floor price. Recycling Industries was in a similar position, though couldn't afford to buy out of its contract in the same way and ended up working out a settlement in December.

Alex Oseguera, area vice president for Waste Management, said his company's move came after months of discussion and advance notice. He viewed this decision as "the tip of the spear" for what was to come with local officials adjusting to the new market realities. While the company has since resumed taking county material under a new arrangement, Oseguera believes a lot of work remains.

"I think that we're in the middle of a crisis. We are looking for avenues with the different municipalities that we serve to find solutions for that," he said.

Sacramento County is also contracting with local company Cal-Waste Recovery Systems, which could not be reached for comment. The county has a third contract with San Jose-based GreenWaste Recovery, but is currently electing to handle material locally rather than pay transport costs for material that might be rejected for high contamination rates.

Like other local governments, Sacramento County's hope is to strengthen regional processing capacity and domestic markets. Cal-Waste expressed an interest in possibly opening a new local MRF during a Feb. 6 county board hearing, but said a long-term commitment would be needed to put up the necessary capital. State assistance is also seen as a possibility, and a pending bill could deliver \$100 million for recycling infrastructure.

Based on moves by other local governments in California and elsewhere, some believe price increases have to be on the table.

"Everyone that I'm talking to is saying that in order to continue to move material, costs are going to have to increase and we're going to have to come up with a means of passing those costs

along to residential and commercial ratepayers," said Mark Murray, executive director of Californians Against Waste.

Murray said Sacramento County's stance is different than the City of Sacramento and others which have been willing to adapt long-term agreements. He believes local governments need to step up their efforts to combat wishful recycling and that the state's recycling rates could be affected in the meantime.

Kobold said the county has sufficient reserves to bear these costs for now and rate increases would be a hard sell among county supervisors or their constituents. Sacramento County is also fairly unique in that it owns and operates a transfer station and landfill with some of the lowest tip fees in the region. Yet per state law, the county can't profit from this site, so raising fees to counteract current recycling costs isn't an option, and curbside rates have historically stayed low.

"I have proclaimed in the past that we are our own worst enemy when it comes to recycling, but we also have no choice because we're a government entity," said Kobold, adding that the environmental benefits are still a top priority. "This is not a simple thing."





Tire Recycling 101 Yesterday, 14:13

## BLOG: How to Make Money Using a Tire Shredder

Are you interested in discovering how to make money by shredding tires? Erich Lawson explains the basics...

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[tyres Recycling shredding rubber opinion](#)



Opinion blog Erich Lawson



Image ©

### You may also be interested in this

[Eldan Recycling Sees Strong Sales in Face of Brexit & Weak Government](#) [Eldan: UK Demand Recycling Equipment Strong In Spite of Brexit](#) [New Solution to Recycling the 2.5bn Tyres Produced Annually](#) [IN DEPTH: Dutch Tyre Recycler Closes the Loop on Carbon Black](#) [Definitive Study Needed to Convince Many Legislators of Safety](#) [BIR Conference Told Risks of Recycling Tyres into Crumb Rubber](#) [Comprehensively Debunked](#)

A tire shredder is a huge machine that is designed to shred old tires. A shredder offers business opportunities as tire rubber can be used in a wide range of products, right from playground surfaces, lightweight construction fill to road surfacing and landscape mulch.

#### Securing Tires for Shredders

Before shredding tires, you need to first find the tires to shred. There are two ways to do this. The easiest method of acquiring tires is if you happen to work in the auto industry as you will have to change the tires at some point but you will also have to keep them lying around till you have enough money to dispose of them properly.

Another way of acquiring your tires is by staying in touch with any businesses that has tires. Have a word with the owners and arrange to dispose of their tires for them at lower cost than other disposal services, you can even offer to dispose of their tires at no cost as well.

You can use a tire shredder to make profit instead of simply disposing of the tires that will not only create revenue but also save environment.

#### Tire Shredders Make Resale Tire Crumb

There are different grades of shredded tire product on the market. Tire shredders are pretty tough and durable and can also be adjusted so that you can sell the shredded rubber particles right from your shredding machine.

With good quality tire shredders, you simply have to put car and truck tires into the feeder and the tire shredders will do the rest right from sizing it, cleaning it up and creating the quality product that your customers are looking for.

Some tire shredders are designed to break the rubber to bits, as well as separating the rubber pieces from the smaller steel bits. You don't have to take it to another shredding service to shred your tires as well as reducing the labour involved.

This is a quick and easy way to gather up the tires that are lying around your customers houses or workplaces and make some extra money. This keeps the tires from ending up on the landfill. Most if not all industries tend to look for good quality tire crumb to better help and improve their processes and products. This will give you a lot of options in selling your tire crumb and finding the nearest buyers.

**Making Concrete from Shredded Tires (Derived from Tire Shredders)**

The Rubber crumbs that are obtained from shredded tires with the help of tire shredder are incorporated to make Recycled rubber roads.

Researchers have showed that the percentage of crack formation in rubberized concrete reduces by more than 90% as compared to normal concrete. The polymer fibres present in tire crumbs ameliorates resilience of concrete and hence makes it long lasting.

**Alternative Fuel to Coal for Making Cement**

The connection between cement and rubber is quite complex, but cement companies have been burning rubber as part of the cement making process for more than 20 years.

This is one of the alternative uses of shredded tires. Once the tires are cut into tiny chips, the rubber chips are sent off to the cement kilns which benefits everyone as there is cleaner cement fuel being used as well as leads to no tire waste.

**Secondary Products from Tire Shredders Can be Used as Follows:**

Check your industry and community connections as the first place to resell your recycled tire materials. Some companies may expect you to have a tire shredder on site and shred the materials that are according to their requirements whereas other companies have tire shredders on-site and take entire tires off your hands.

Here are some places where to sell your tire shreds:

- Civil Engineering Projects and Construction Backfill
- Shoe Manufacturers
- Rubber flooring designers
- Athletic field suppliers
- Asphalt laying terms
- Sustainable landscaping outlets

Using and making money from these shredders is quite easy because shredded tires are in demand. All you need is a supply of tires, a tire shredder and customers to buy your shredded rubber.

A tire shredding machine is a necessary utility for domestic purposes as well as business purposes. Having a tire shredder will help free up space as well as find a parallel way to reuse your waste tires.

Erich Lawson blogs for [Compactor Management Company](#)

**Read More**

IN DEPTH: Dutch Tyre Recycler Closes the Loop on Carbon Black

The closed loop recycling of the carbon black has not previously taken off at commercial scale. Dutch firm Black Bear Carbon could be about to change that.

Egg Heads at Ohio State University Recycling Food Waste into Carbon Black for Tyres

Researchers at Ohio State University are recycling food waste to partially replace the carbon black that has been used in manufacturing tyres for more than a century

Agricultural & Mining Tyres to be Recycled into Diesel & Carbon in Western Australia

Perth, Australia based Tytec Recycling is to open a facility that will turn difficult to recycle off the road (OTR) tyres used in applications such mining and agriculture into energy.



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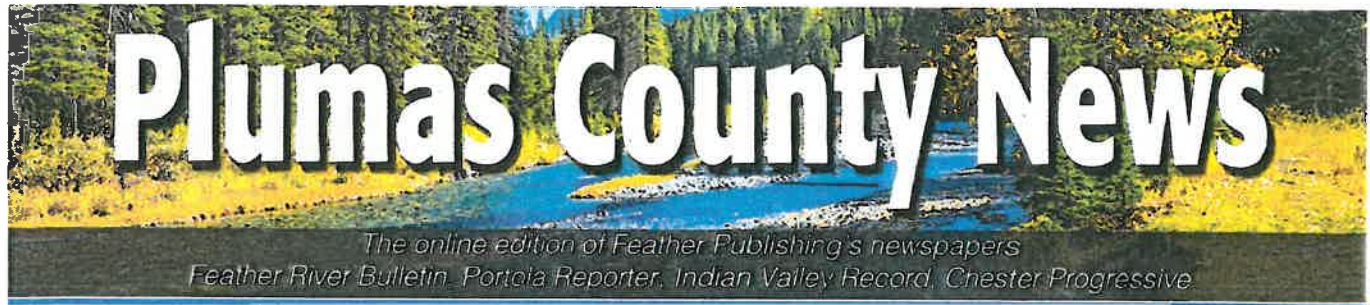
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[The Lithium Battery Recycling Challenge](#)  
[Baco-Compak Waste Disposal Contractor by Appointment to Queen Elizabeth II](#)  
[IN DEPTH: New](#)

Monday, April 23, 2018 Latest: Board discusses new positions and mental health funds



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# Plenty of accolades to go around for county's new biomass boiler

Sign up for a newspaper subscri

April 20, 2018 Staff 1 Comment

## From concept to construction — it's a ground-breaking project

Groundbreakings and ribbon cuttings are pretty standard fare, but last week's unveiling of the new biomass boiler adjacent to the Plumas County Health and Human Services building in Quincy, heralds something that is far beyond standard.

Those involved — from county officials who supported the concept, to the state agency that helped fund it, to the Sierra Institute whose vision became a reality, to the construction team under the leadership of Mark Houston — all should be commended.

This was a project eight years in the making, but thanks to the tenacity and dogged determination of those who had a vision for what this could mean here and beyond, the project ticks off a lot of boxes:

It provides heat for a county building while drastically reducing energy costs.

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It provides a place to take biomass — the woody debris removed from forests during thinning projects. Those are the projects that reduce the threat of wildfire and improve the watershed.

It provides a model that can be replicated by other entities and jurisdictions across the state and nation.

It stimulated the local economy by pumping in nearly \$1 million during the construction process. It provided jobs.

It put Plumas County on the map when it comes to innovation.

"We're all in this together and Plumas County is ahead of the curve," remarked Sierra Nevada Conservancy's Jim Branham during the ribbon cutting ceremony earlier this month. He said that his agency saw the project as interconnecting various aspects of what is needed in California — addressing wildfire, producing local energy and promoting healthy forests and watersheds.

Now that it's been done in Plumas, it's likely that others will seek to duplicate the project. Camille Swezy and Jonathan Kusel of the Sierra Institute will be excellent resources to help guide jurisdictions through the process, while local contractor Mark Houston just might find his services needed to build facilities, since both the cross laminated timber building and biomass system are the first of their kind in the state.

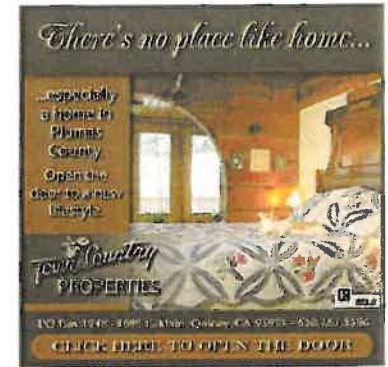
CLT is a building material that is fire safe, structurally sound and renewable. It is also referred to as mass timber and was originally developed in Europe, but is growing in popularity in the United States. The material is composed of two-by-fours or two-by-sixes that are either laminated or nailed together to make a strong product that can be used for arches, beams or walls.

Since he has now worked with this product, Houston has the expertise to bring it to other types of construction projects as well.

Credit should also be given to Supervisor Lori Simpson who pushed her fellow board members to support the project when some were reluctant. "This will be the model for the whole state," she predicted last July, as she pushed for final approval.

We think that she will be proved correct.

## One thought on "Plenty of accolades to go around for county's new biomass boiler"



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TECH

# Trash company boasts its new technology will make landfills obsolete

By Associated Press

March 22, 2018 | 3:27pm | Updated



A tractor works in a landfill near the UBQ factory in Kibbutz Zeelim.

AP

KIBBUTZ ZEELIM, Israel — Hawks, vultures and storks circle overhead as Christopher Sveen points at the heap of refuse rotting in the desert heat. "This is the mine of the future," he beams.

Sveen is chief operations officer at UBQ, an Israeli company that has patented a process to convert household trash from landfills into reusable plastic. After five years of development, the company is bringing its operations online, with hopes of revolutionizing waste management worldwide and making landfills obsolete. It remains to be seen, however, if the technology really works and is commercially viable.

UBQ operates a pilot plant and research facility at Kibbutz Zeelim, on the edge of southern Israel's Negev Desert, where it has developed its production line.

"We take something that is not only not useful, but that creates a lot of damage to our planet, and we're able to turn it into the things we use every day," said Albert Douer, a member of the company's board. He said UBQ's material can be used as a substitute for conventional petrochemical plastics and wood, reducing oil consumption and deforestation.

UBQ has raised \$30 million from private investors, including Douer, who is chief executive of Ajoover Darnel Group, an international plastics conglomerate.

Leading scientists serve on its advisory board, including Nobel Prize chemist Roger Kornberg, Hebrew University biochemist Oded Shoseyov and Connie Hedegaard, a former European Commissioner for Climate Action.

The small Zeelim plant can process one ton of municipal waste per hour, a relatively small amount that would not meet the needs of even a midsize city. But UBQ says it is planning to expand operations.

On a recent day, Chief Executive Jack Bigio stood alongside bales of sorted trash hauled in from a local landfill.

He said recyclable items like glass, metals and minerals are extracted, and the remaining garbage — “banana peels, the chicken bones and the hamburger, the dirty plastics, the dirty cartons, the dirty papers” — is dried and milled into a powder.

The steely gray powder then enters a reaction chamber, where it is broken down and reconstituted as a plastic-like composite material. UBQ says its closely guarded patented process produces no carbon dioxide or toxic byproducts and uses little energy and no water.

According to the United Nations Environment Program, 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions are produced by decomposing organic material in landfills. Roughly half is methane, which is 21 times as potent for global warming as carbon dioxide, according to the World Bank.

For every ton of material produced, UBQ says it prevents between 3 and 30 tons of CO2 from being created by keeping waste out of landfills.

UBQ says its material can be used as an additive to conventional plastics. It says 10-15 percent is enough to make a plastic carbon-neutral by offsetting the generation of methane and carbon dioxide in landfills. It can be molded into bricks, beams, planters, cans and construction materials. Unlike most plastics, UBQ says its material doesn't degrade when it's recycled.

The company says converting waste into marketable products is profitable, and likely to succeed in the long run without government assistance.

“What we do is we try to position ourselves at the end of the value chain, or at the end of the waste management hierarchy,” Sveen said. “So rather than that waste going to a landfill or being incinerated, that's kind of our waste feedstock.”

The wonder plastic isn't without its skeptics, however. Duane Priddy, chief executive of the Plastic Expert Group, said UBQ's claims were “too good to be true” and likened it to alchemy.

“Chemists have been trying to convert lead to gold for centuries, without success,” Priddy, a former principal scientist at Dow Chemical, said in an email to the Associated Press. “Likewise, chemists have been trying to convert garbage to plastic for several decades.”

Even if its technology is ultimately successful, UBQ faces questions about its long-term viability. Building additional plants could be expensive and time-consuming. It also needs to prove there is a market for its plastic products. The company said it is negotiating deals with major customers, but declined to identify them or say when the contracts would go into effect.

The UN Environment Program has made solid waste disposal a central issue to combating pollution worldwide. Landfills contaminate air, water and soil, and take up limited land and resources. A December 2017 report by the international body devoted five of its 50 anti-pollution measures to reducing and processing solid waste.

AP

“Every year, an estimated 11.2 billion tons of solid waste are collected worldwide,” the organization says. “The solution, in the first place, is the minimization of waste. Where waste cannot be avoided, recovery of materials and energy from waste as well as remanufacturing and recycling waste into usable products should be the second option.”



UBQ's process turns unsorted garbage into a bio-based thermoplastic composite. AP

Israel lags behind other developed countries in waste disposal. The country of roughly 8 million people generated 5.3 million metric tons of garbage in 2016, according to the Environment Ministry. Over 80 percent of that trash ended up in increasingly crowded landfills. A third of Israel's landfill garbage is food scraps, which decompose and produce greenhouse gases like methane and carbon dioxide.

To UBQ, that means a nearly limitless supply of raw material.

"The fact is that the majority of waste goes to a landfill or is looped into the natural environments because there simply aren't economically viable technologies out there," said Sveen.

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## BUSINESS

# Recycling, Once Embraced by Businesses and Environmentalists, Now Under Siege

Local officials raise fees and send recyclables to landfills as economics erode

By Bob Tita

May 13, 2018 7:00 a.m. ET

The U.S. recycling industry is breaking down.

Prices for scrap paper and plastic have collapsed, leading local officials across the country to charge residents more to collect recyclables and send some to landfills. Used newspapers, cardboard boxes and plastic bottles are piling up at plants that can't make a profit processing them for export or domestic markets.

"Recycling as we know it isn't working," said James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority in Lancaster County, Pa. "There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is the biggest disruption that I can recall."

U.S. recycling programs took off in the 1990s as calls to bury less trash in landfills coincided with China's demand for materials such as corrugated cardboard to feed its economic boom. Shipping lines eagerly filled containers that had brought manufactured goods to the U.S. with paper, scrap metal and plastic bottles for the return trip to China.

As cities aggressively expanded recycling programs to keep more discarded household items out of landfills, the purity of U.S. scrap deteriorated as more trash infiltrated the recyclables. Discarded food, liquid-soaked paper and other contaminants recently accounted for as much as 20% of the material shipped to China, according to Waste Management Inc.'s estimates, double from five years ago.

The tedious and sometimes dangerous work of separating out that detritus at processing plants in China prompted officials there to slash the contaminants limit this year to 0.5%. China early this month suspended all imports of U.S. recycled materials until June 4, regardless of the quality. The recycling industry interpreted the move as part of the growing rift between the U.S. and China over trade policies and tariffs.

The changes have effectively cut off exports from the U.S., the world's largest generator of scrap paper and plastic. Collectors, processors and the municipal governments that hire them are reconsidering what they will accept to recycle and how much homeowners will pay for that service. Many trash haulers and city agencies that paid for curbside collection by selling scrap said they are now losing money on almost every ton they handle.

The upended economics are likely to permanently change the U.S. recycling business, said William Moore, president of Moore & Associates, a recycled-paper consultancy in Atlanta.

"It's going to take domestic demand to replace what China was buying," he said. "It's not going to be a quick turnaround. It's going to be a long-term issue."

The waste-management authority in Lancaster County this spring more than doubled the

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/recycling-once-embraced-by-businesses-and-environmentalists-now-under-siege-1526209200?mod=searchresults&page=1&pos=5>



Cal-Waste Recovery Systems plans to invest more than \$6 million on new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

charge per ton that residential trash collectors must pay to deposit recyclables at its transfer station, starting June 1. The higher cost is expected to be passed on to residents through a 3% increase in the fees that haulers charge households for trash collection and disposal.

The additional transfer-station proceeds will help offset a \$40-a-ton fee that the authority will start paying this summer to a company to process the county's recyclables. Before China raised its quality standards at the beginning of this year, that company was paying Lancaster County \$4 for every ton of recyclables.

Mr. Warner may limit the recyclable items collected from Lancaster County's 500,000 residents to those that have retained some value, such as cans and corrugated cardboard. He said mixed plastic isn't worth processing.

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"You might as well put it in the trash from the get-go," he said.

Environmentalists are hoping landfills are only a stopgap fix for the glut of recyclables while the industry finds new

markets and reduces contaminants.

"Stuff is definitely getting thrown away in landfills. Nobody is happy about it," said Dylan de Thomas, vice president of industry collaboration for the Recycling Partnership in Virginia. "There are very few landfill owners that don't operate recycling facilities, too. They'd much rather be paid for those materials."

Pacific Rim Recycling in Benicia, Calif., slowed operations at its plant early this year to meet China's new standard. But company President Steve Moore said the more intensive sorting process takes too long to process scrap profitably. Pacific Rim idled its processing plant in February and furloughed 40 of its 45 employees.

"The cost is impossible. We can't make money at it," Steve Moore said. "We quit accepting stuff."

China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Steve Moore said mixed-paper shipments to other Asian countries now fetch \$5 a ton, down from as much as \$150 last year. Other buyers such as Vietnam and India have been flooded with scrap paper and plastic that would have been sold to China in years past.

Dave Vaccarezza, president of Cal-Waste Recovery Systems near Sacramento, Calif., intends to invest more than \$6 million in new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables.

"It's going to cost the rate payer to recycle," he said. "They're going to demand we make our best effort to use those cans and bottles they put out."

Sacramento County, which collects trash and recyclables from 151,000 homes, used to earn \$1.2 million a year selling the scrap to Waste Management and another processor from scrap. Now, the county is paying what will amount to about \$1 million a year, or roughly \$35 a ton, to defray the processors' costs. Waste Management paid the county \$250,000 to break the revenue-sharing contract and negotiate those terms.



China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Cal-Waste Recovery Systems workers sift through recycled trash. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

County waste management director Doug Sloan expects those costs to keep climbing. "We've been put on notice that we need to do our part," he said. The county hasn't yet raised residential fees.

**"There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is biggest disruption that I can recall."**

—James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority

Some recyclers said residents and municipalities need to give up the "single-stream" approach of lumping used paper and cardboard together with glass, cans and plastic in one collection truck. Single-stream collections took hold in the waste-hauling industry about 20 years ago and continue to be widely used. Collecting paper separately would make curbside recycling service more expensive but cut down on contamination.

"We're our own worst enemies," said Michael Barry, president of Mid America Recycling, a processing-plant operator in Des Moines, Iowa, of single-stream recycling. "It's almost impossible to get the paper away from the containers."

Even relatively pure loads of paper have become tough to sell, Mr. Barry said, noting the domestic market for paper is saturated as well. He stockpiled paper bales at Mid America's warehouse, hoping prices would improve. They didn't. He has trucked 1,000 tons of paper to a landfill in recent weeks.

"We had to purge," he said. "There's no demand for it."

Write to Bob Tita at [robert.tita@wsj.com](mailto:robert.tita@wsj.com)

*Appeared in the May 14, 2018, print edition as 'Recycling Firms Hit by Crushing Economics.'*

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## Some recycling is dumped in stateside landfills as China's restrictions kick in

By Tribune Content Agency

SEATTLE — Yellowing newspapers, junk mail and scrap paper, bundled together in blocks as big as a compact car, are stacked three and four high in nearly every available corner of the largest recycling facility in Seattle.

Rows of these mixed-paper bales also sit out in the rain and wind, sodden and sagging like their value now that China, which was by far the largest and most important market for this commodity, has stopped buying waste paper product.

Republic Services, which processes recycling from Seattle and other cities in King County, has sought permission to send some of this unmarketable paper, fast becoming mush, to regional landfills. The company cites safety and health risks as the bales pile up in the Sodo facility designed to send out as much as it takes in — about 750 tons — every day.

“Regardless of price point, we haven’t been able to move material on a daily basis,” said Pete Keller, Republic’s vice president for recycling and sustainability.

Even as Republic finds new markets and installs equipment to meet new quality standards, the company has sent “hundreds of tons” of mixed paper to landfills over the past couple of weeks, Keller said.

That’s a relatively small amount in the bigger picture of the region’s standout recycling system, but it’s the most visible local repercussion so far from China’s new National Sword policy, which was announced last summer and took effect Jan. 1. China instituted outright bans on some recyclables, including mixed paper, and heightened quality standards that the Washington Refuse and Recycling Association describes as “all but unachievable with current equipment and system costs.”

The effects are likely to show up on customer bills before long, as commodity prices plummet and costs to process recyclable materials increase, local government and industry officials say.

Despite the changes in recycling markets, Seattle-area recyclers are sending a consistent message: People should continue recycling and help meet new quality requirements. That means reducing contamination from food and liquids — containers should be empty, clean and dry when placed in the cart — and letting go of “aspirational” recycling. That’s when people try to recycle things they think should be recyclable but aren’t.

“We’ve spent decades and decades educating the public about the value of recycling and what goes in what bin,” said Heather Trim, executive director of Zero Waste Washington. “We definitely don’t want to go backwards on that.”

Improved consumer and business practices will help recyclers as they tap new markets and try to reopen sales to China.

In the short term, recycling companies have sent mixed paper to buyers in India, Malaysia, Vietnam and South Korea. But these secondary markets have nowhere near China’s appetite for recycled paper, creating a global supply-demand imbalance that has driven down prices.

The average price paid to recyclers in the Northwest, including British Columbia, has plummeted in the last year from \$97.50 to \$5 a ton as of mid-March, according to data from RecyclingMarkets.net.

The new Asian markets also come with higher costs for processing and shipping — recycled commodities bound for China were shipped at low cost by sending them in empty shipping containers returning from West Coast ports — and there are questions about their long-term viability.

Although less attractive than China, the secondary markets prompted the city of Seattle to deny Republic's request to send materials collected in the city to landfills.

"Markets are challenging, but there continues to be opportunities to move the specific commodity, mixed paper," said Hans Van Dusen, Seattle's solid waste contracts manager.

Seattle accounts for about 40 percent of the material sent to the Republic recycling plant in Sodo for processing.

Republic says most of the other cities it serves in King County have granted it temporary authorization to send deteriorating mixed-paper bales to landfills. Bellevue, for example, gave Republic permission to do so until April 20 in recognition of the China market disruption, said public information officer Michael May of Bellevue Utilities.

Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality has also granted waivers allowing some recyclables to be sent to the dump.

Republic executives say sending recyclable materials to landfills is a worst-case option to deal with an unprecedented situation. Environmental concerns aside, it's usually more expensive to dump it than recycle it, even at such low prices.

Most recyclers are for-profit businesses and will seek to pass on their increasing costs. The state Utilities and Transportation Commission, which regulates what solid-waste haulers can charge for services outside of areas covered by municipal contracts, is already fielding rate- and contract-adjustment requests, said Danny Kermode, the commission's assistant director for solid waste and water.

Representatives of Recology and Waste Management indicated that they may seek rate increases from the cities with which they contract. Waste Management has already initiated a request at the UTC. Republic said it is still considering its options.

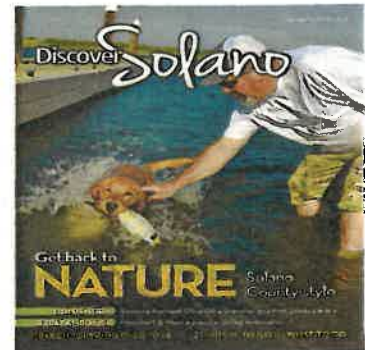
"We need to more closely associate the costs of recycling in customers' minds with what is actually happening," said Kevin Kelly, general manager of Recology, which provides recycling and collection services locally to cities including Shoreline, Bothell, and Burien, and operates a materials-processing facility.

Republic's Keller and others in the recycling industry think Chinese paper mills will eventually accept recycled paper from the U.S. again. But recyclers will need to meet new quality standards. China now demands much lower levels of contamination — no more than 0.5 percent — for materials it accepts, including cardboard and newsprint.

"That's much cleaner than what most of these systems are set up to produce," Keller said.

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# RESOURCE RECYCLING

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## Policies drive Chinese processing investments across the globe (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/04/03/policies-drive-chinese-processing-investments-across-the-globe/>)

Posted on April 3, 2018

by Colin Staub (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/>)

Industry experts say numerous recovered plastics processing facilities are popping up worldwide, as the global market shifts away from shipping raw material into China.



Plants are launching in Southeast Asia and elsewhere, including the U.S. (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/?p=9057&preview=true>) on a smaller scale. A Chinese plastics recycling leader said investors from his country are actively working to open new plants in the U.S. Paper mills have been slower to adjust, but observers say those investments are also coming.

In a recent webinar, Hamilton Wen of scrap broker Newport CH International noted scrap processing has been a huge industry in China, employing hundreds of thousands of workers. He said a portion of the companies will likely go out of business due to [the new scrap import restrictions](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/02/13/green-fence-red-alert-china-timeline/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/02/13/green-fence-red-alert-china-timeline/>).

"But the other half are looking, 'Where else can we do this?'" Wen said during the webinar, which was hosted by the Municipal Waste Management Association. "Within the next six months, a year, you're going to see a lot of stuff come on-line. A lot of it already has ... If you go to Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand right now, there's just tons of Chinese people setting up factories."

Those countries have [increased their imports accordingly](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/01/16/exports-displaced-china-finding-home/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/01/16/exports-displaced-china-finding-home/>) over the past year. Plants in countries such as the U.S. and Australia may take longer to start up due to regulatory processes, Wen added.

### Material differences

Besides geography, there's also a difference in new facilities by material type. The investments in U.S. processing have been in the plastics realm, with few new paper investments announced. Wen chalked it up to a difference in capital start-up costs for paper versus plastics facilities.

"It takes so long to set up a paper mill. It's a huge investment," he said. "You're talking at least two years."

In an email interview with Resource Recycling, Bill Moore, a recovered fiber consultant with Moore & Associates, said he agreed that capital costs are a factor in the lack of additional recovered paper processing capacity. But if mills convert to using recycled content rather than virgin fiber, they can absorb substantial volumes of mixed paper.

"I believe that major paper mill modifications to use more mixed paper can be orders of magnitude higher than plastics re-processing lines," Moore said.

Moore noted he has spoken with stock preparation equipment representatives, and "they are all getting inquiries on mixed-paper processing lines. We'll probably see some announcements soon."

Rather than expansions, there have been several major paper mill closures since the Chinese restrictions began to ramp up. But Moore said the majority of the closures have been in the graphic paper sector, which he said is not a great candidate for additional mixed paper usage, and that other sectors are in a growth pattern.

"Yes, some shutdowns have been paperboard, but the containerboard side of the business is expanding," he said. "And those mills could use [recovered mixed paper]."

Pratt Industries provides a key example of that trend. In late 2015, the company [opened a \\$260 million mill](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2016/04/05/pratt-opens-260-million-paper-mill-in-indiana/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2016/04/05/pratt-opens-260-million-paper-mill-in-indiana/>) in Indiana primarily consuming mixed paper. Most recently, the company said it [plans to construct](#)

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The latest recycling industry news

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(<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/12/19/large-recycled-content-mill-way-ohio/>) a mill in Ohio that will take in mixed paper, OCC and double-lined kraft paper, and will produce recycled linerboard and corrugated medium. The company is the largest consumer of mixed paper in the U.S.

Pricing, Moore said, will play a major role in how and when new mixed-fiber investments come to fruition.

"A key issue is how long will a wide gap between OCC and [mixed paper] exist," Moore wrote. "And would someone invest \$10 million when it is possible China would change their minds (however doubtful that may be)."

## Domestic projects to come

Chinese recycling executives see a promising outlook for more Asian investments in the U.S.

Representatives of the China Scrap Plastics Association (CSPA) visited 18 companies and industry associations in six U.S. states after the Plastics Recycling Conference in Nashville, Tenn. in February. During those meetings, the group gained an understanding of the "big picture" of the U.S. recycling industry, said Harry Lee, business development manager for CSPA.

"Some of our members have already begun negotiations with local businesses on expanding the re-processor plants," Lee said. "I believe we can see the results at the end of 2018."

He added that the **federal tax reform passed in December** (<https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2017/12/05/federal-tax-reform-will-impact-plastics-recycling/>) provides an incentive for Chinese companies to choose the U.S. when looking for investment opportunities.

"Our members who are planning to invest in America welcome this move," Lee said. "Some may lean more to America as they need an alternative place for their investment."

As for the other areas in the running for Chinese money, South and Southeast Asia have risen to the forefront. Besides talking with companies, "we are also watching closely how the Southeast Asian governments react to this trend and advise our members to follow the local laws," Lee added.

CSPA has so far conducted five tours of Southeast Asia, but it also has plans to visit Japan, Taiwan and European countries. The group is monitoring Bangladesh, India and Pakistan as areas of interest, as well.

China's import restrictions and their ripple effects worldwide will be a major topic of discussion at the **Replas2018 conference** (<http://www.replas.org.cn/index.php/en>), which will be held April 21-22 in Shanghai. The conference, which CSPA helps organize, is hosted by the China Synthetic Resin Association (CSRA).

Photo credit: MAGNIFIER/Shutterstock

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## Details on upcoming U.S. recycling projects from Chinese firms (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/04/03/details-on-upcoming-u-s-recycling-projects-from-chinese-firms/>)

Posted on April 3, 2018

by [Colin Staub](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/>)

The U.S. has become a focus of investment for a small yet growing portion of the Chinese scrap processing industry. Backers of two in-development operations note they are looking for regulatory stability and a strong supply of recyclables.



As experts [continue to predict](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/?p=9060&preview=true) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/?p=9060&preview=true>) more U.S. investment from Chinese operators, Resource Recycling spoke with two companies that recently pulled the trigger on stateside processing facilities. Ecomelida and Roy Tech Environ shared details on why they came to the U.S. as well as their processing capacities and thoughts on future expansion.

### South Carolina carton recovery

A Chinese processor [announced last month](http://www.governor.sc.gov/Newsroom/Pages/EcomelidaLaunchingItsFirstNorthAmericanOperationsInOr) (<http://www.governor.sc.gov/Newsroom/Pages/EcomelidaLaunchingItsFirstNorthAmericanOperationsInOr>) it plans to open a recycling operation in Orangeburg, S.C. that will be aimed at processing food and beverage cartons.

Ecomelida is a subsidiary of Zhangzhou Sanlida Environmental Technology Corporation, a Chinese operation that imports and processes scrap fiber and plastic.

"South Carolina is our first base in the U.S.," company representative Yang Huang said. "We are expecting to build more facilities in the States in the future."

The company has historically imported scrap materials into China for processing. Ecomelida recently set its sights on the U.S. for a few reasons. "The recycling system is considered more mature in the U.S.," Huang said. "We should be able to get cheaper and better raw materials here."

The company chose South Carolina for its support from local government, business-friendly atmosphere and convenient transportation, Huang said. Ecomelida has acquired a roughly 200,000-square foot building on about 45 acres of land. The facility will open with an initial production capacity of 72,000 metric tons of plastic pellets per year and 36,000 metric tons of pulp. The company plans to scale production up in the future, Huang said.

Many cartons also contain aluminum, but that materials typically accounts for less than 2 percent of a carton by weight and won't be a large output material for the facility.

The Orangeburg operation will source its cartons from brokers the company has existing relationships with, including those who were formerly shipping recovered cartons to Ecomelida in China. The company also plans to work with the Carton Council and other organizations on sourcing feedstock.

Ecomelida pellets can be used to make a range of products including cable coatings, fake plants, hangers and more. Its pulp is used in tissue paper production. Ecomelida will sell all of its output to its existing customers in China.

"We are willing to expand our market domestically in the U.S. when we add more production lines and produce diverse products in the future," Huang said.

### Alabama provides stability for plastics processor

Import disruptions convinced a longtime Chinese plastics processor to launch a new facility in Alabama. Roy Tech Environ first announced its new facility in February.

The company is a subsidiary of a Shanghai-headquartered plastics processing operation founded by CEO Lily Zhang two decades ago. Zhang launched the U.S. subsidiary more than three years ago in Huntsville, Ala., as a buying office to source U.S. feedstock for the processing facility in Shanghai.

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In the past, the company has shipped plastics to China in various forms, including baled and shredded. Then, China began tightening its import policies. The company may be forced to close the Shanghai facility due to the import restrictions.

"Since the middle of last year, it's more and more difficult," Zhang said through a translator.

Zhang recently began looking into opening a processing plant in the U.S., and that has resulted in a nearly \$2 million processing site in Grant, Ala., about 30 miles from the Huntsville space. Roy Tech Environ is located in an empty factory building with about 82,000 square feet of warehouse space. The company will shred U.S.-sourced plastics and send them to Southeast Asian customers, who will further clean and pelletize the materials before shipping loads into mainland China.

The Grant location has a target capacity of about 20,000 tons per year. It will handle mostly engineering plastics, including nylon, PC and PC/ABS, Zhang said, sourced from the nearby region. The company chose to locate in Alabama due to its proximity to the automotive industry and other post-industrial scrap plastics. "In a 250-mile radius, the supply is abundant," Zhang said.

In six months or so, the company will consider adding a pelletizing line in the Grant facility. At that point, it would likely narrow the material it handles, focusing on one resin.

The company plans to launch the plant in the coming weeks. Since the Grant space is the company's first overseas processing investment, that has come with a learning process. The U.S. presents a very different business environment than exists in China. But any challenges in launching the facility were worth it for the company to continue operating and find regulatory stability.

"You have plenty of resources available here in America," Zhang said. "The business environment is not so harsh compared to Southeast Asian countries."

There, the regulations are less predictable, she said.

Analysts have predicted Southeast Asian countries will enact import reforms in response to the growing volumes of material the region is importing since China closed its doors.

Because the challenge of importing plastics into China is far from unique to Roy Tech Environ, the company's investment is being watched by its Shanghai peers, who are "lining up to pay us a visit," Zhang said.

Photo credit: photka/Shutterstock

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**Policies drive Chinese processing investments across the globe (https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/04/03/pol-drive-chinese-processing-investments-across-the-globe/)**

Industry experts say numerous recovered plastics processing facilities are popping up worldwide, as the global market shifts away from shipping raw material into China.

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### CCIC inspections resume and other National Sword updates (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/ccic-inspections-resume-and-other-national-sword-updates/>)

Posted on May 22, 2018

by [Colin Staub](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/) (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/colinstaub/>)

The Chinese government provides an option for pre-shipment inspections, and California lawmakers may add language about National Sword into state law. These are among the recent developments as China continues to revise its import regulations and the U.S. recycling industry reacts.



The following is a summary of recent developments related to National Sword:

**Inspection option:** The Chinese government has effectively ended its pre-shipment inspection ban on U.S. containers bound for China.

According to the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI), China on Tuesday began allowing the Canadian operations of China Certification and Inspection Group (CCIC) to handle U.S. inspections. The Chinese government had [previously suspended CCIC's U.S. operations](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/08/sword-takes-another-big-swipe-at-u-s-scrap-exports/) for a month beginning May 4, a move that ground recyclables shipments to a halt.

CCIC's Canadian arm will be allowed to inspect and issue certificates for U.S. shipments through June 4, when the CCIC U.S. suspension ends. ISRI said it's unclear yet whether the move will allow CCIC Canada to issue certificates for containers that had been inspected but not certified when the May 4 suspension took effect.

Although the move opens the door to pre-shipment inspections, containers will still face delays when they reach China. ISRI and [fiber research firm RISI](https://www.risiinfo.com/content-gateway/pulpandpaper/news/chinese-government-allows-pre-inspections-of-us-rcp-shipments-ending-moratorium-weeks-early170154.html) both reported Chinese customs will continue to inspect every U.S. container coming into China. RISI noted that has caused "attendant bottlenecks."

**Recyclables landfilled:** Nearly two dozen operators handling recyclables in Oregon have requested permission to dispose of those materials since the fall. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) [began allowing disposal](https://www.oregon.gov/deq/mm/Pages/Recycling-Markets.aspx) last fall as a short-term measure.

Since then, DEQ has kept a [running list](https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/mm-disposalconcurr.pdf) of what has been sent to landfill. From Oct. 1 through March 31, 10,088 tons of recyclable materials across Oregon went to landfills. That equals 5 to 6 percent of the material collected through single-stream programs. Twenty-three disposal concurrences have been issued, although some have not yet been exercised.

**Contamination fine:** Also in Oregon, one county will issue fines to residents who place prohibited items in their recycling carts. Marion County's recycling program has substantially altered its list of accepted items since China's import restrictions began to impact the market. The [Statesman Journal newspaper](https://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/tech/science/environment/2018/05/08/marion-county-recycling-rules-violation-mid-valley-garbage-recycling-association/586789002/) reports the fines will first target materials that have never been accepted, such as plastic bags and diapers, and will eventually move to enforcing the revised list. The fines vary by city, according to the paper, and run as high as \$15.45 per pickup in one area. Drivers can determine which carts are contaminated by using cameras mounted in the truck's hopper.

**Ban referenced in state law:** California's recycling industry has felt a [particularly painful sting](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/01/30/china-fallout-shaking-recycling-california/) from China's import ban. The state's recycling department recently [assured local governments](https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/15/china-ban-collides-with-calif-diversion-requirements/) the market disruption will be taken into account when considering whether they've met diversion requirements.

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Each year, the July edition of Resource Recycling offers readers a comprehensive listing of recycling and composting equipment companies. Take a moment to **ensure your business** (<https://resource-recycling-j5sh.squarespace.com/recycling-composting-buyers-guide>) is included, free of charge.

The latest recycling industry news

O-I to shut down Atlanta facility  
(<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/o-i-to-shut-down-atlanta-facility/>)

Now, state legislators are backing up that assurance in law. [Assembly Bill 3178](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB3178) ([https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201720180AB3178](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB3178)) adds language specifically referencing China's new policies and noting that recyclables have been landfilled as a result.

The bill adds the impact of National Sword, as well as efforts by local programs to reduce contamination and improve material quality, as criteria for state government to consider when evaluating municipalities' efforts.

**Paper permits fall:** China's import permits for plastic have remained extremely low throughout 2018, but paper permit tonnages have ranged from several hundred thousand metric tons up to more than 2 million metric tons. However, the most recent permit list approved the lowest tonnages of recovered paper so far this year. On May 15, Chinese officials approved 63,755 metric tons of paper imports, bringing the year-to-date total to nearly 11.1 million tons so far. They approved imports of 3,066 metric tons of plastic, for a year-to-date total of nearly 55,500.

The drop in permit tonnage doesn't necessarily have an immediate impact on import volumes: RISI recently reported actual imports of recovered fiber totaled less than half the amount approved for import so far, meaning there is a lot of unused import permits. RISI attributed the discrepancy to more stringent inspections at ports.

**Plastic development:** Clean PET flake will be allowed into China, instead of being considered a waste prohibited from import, according to several sources with knowledge of the situation. As is, flake is generally understood to be included in a customs commodity classification that is banned. But that will change, according to ISRI, which [published official notice](https://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ISRI/D/attach/2018_05_03RegulationofHighGradePETChips) ([https://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ISRI/D/attach/2018\\_05\\_03RegulationofHighGradePETChips](https://images.magnetmail.net/images/clients/ISRI/D/attach/2018_05_03RegulationofHighGradePETChips)) from the Chinese government.

According to the English translation of the notice, imported PET flake that can meet certain specifications "can replace original raw material for direct processing and utilization after import and shall not be regulated as solid waste."

The Bureau of International Recycling (BIR) and Steve Wong, executive president of the China Scrap Plastics Association, also noted the change would be taking place.

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Glass bottle manufacturer Owens-Illinois will close its plant in Atlanta, citing the costs of necessary capital investments and the continuing decline of beer in the U.S. market.

**ISRI: Tariffs would 'irreparably' harm recycling industry** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/isri-tariffs-would-irreparably-harm-recycling-industry/>)

China supplies components for a lot of equipment used in the U.S. recycling industry, meaning tariffs on Chinese imports would be felt across many recycling sectors, according to an industry association.

**In My Opinion: A business case for deposit return** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/in-my-opinion-a-business-case-for-deposit-return/>)

In an effort to reduce litter and increase recycling, more and more jurisdictions are turning to deposit return systems for the recovery of beverage containers. These systems require consumers to pay a small deposit at the point of purchase, and ...

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**Market disruption prompts switch to dual-stream** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/market-disruption-prompts-switch-to-dual-stream/>)

Debate over source separation has carried on since the single-stream concept emerged, but it has received particular attention over the past year, because of China's import restrictions and the ensuing market fallout.

**Markets bring mixed news for papers and plastics** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/22/markets-bring-mixed-news-for-papers-and-plastics/>)

The pricing slump continues for curbside fibers, but a number of plastics have increased in value.

**Public-space receptacle makers end lawsuits** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/15/public-space-receptacle-makers-end-lawsuits/>)

Two makers of solar-powered garbage and recycling receptacles have settled their patent-infringement dispute.

**China ban collides with Calif. diversion requirements** (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2018/05/15/china-ban-collides-with-calif-diversion-requirements/>)

The leader of California's recycling agency recently weighed in on China's import restrictions, addressing concerns he's heard from local government and industry representatives.

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# Technical Bulletin

## Status Update on New NSPS/EG Rules for Landfills

### Background

New U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) landfill gas (LFG) rules were published in the Federal Register on August 29, 2016. These rules included a New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) rule under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 60, Subpart XXX and an Emission Guideline (EG) rule under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf. The rules affect newly-defined NSPS sites (i.e., “new” landfills that are new or modified (expanded in capacity) after July 17, 2014) and EG sites (i.e., “existing” landfills that have not been expanded after July 17, 2014), respectively.

The new rules will eventually replace the existing NSPS rule (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW) and EG rules (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cc and state-equivalent rules) after a transition period. The new rules took effect on October 28, 2016, with compliance obligations under the NSPS Subpart XXX rule beginning November 28, 2016.

Originally, states and local air jurisdictions were to submit their proposed EG rules by May 30, 2017; however, there have been some delays in this process, which is detailed below. Once submitted, EPA was to have four months to approve or disapprove of the state/local EG rules. For existing sites subject to the EG rule, there is a time lag before the EG rules become fully effective in each jurisdiction based on this process of state/local rulemaking and EPA approval.

### Status Update

The landfill industry reviewed these new rules and found serious issues with them. As a result, the industry (as represented by major waste companies, the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) and the National Waste and Recycling Association (NW&RA)) filed administrative and judicial petitions against EPA to force reconsideration on the rules to correct these deficiencies. EPA initially responded by issuing a 90-day stay of the regulations on May 31, 2017, but the

stay expired on August 29, 2017, and has not been extended. EPA has abandoned any efforts to further stay the rules based on concerns raised by environmentalists.

EPA has committed to reconsideration of the NSPS/EG rules, with draft reconsidered rules due in 2019 and final rules in 2020. There remain some serious issues related to applicability, interpretation, and implementation that must be resolved, and the industry will continue to work with EPA during reconsideration to resolve these concerns.

At this time, landfill owners/operators need to determine whether their landfill is considered new or existing under the rules. New sites under Subpart XXX must comply with the new requirements and deadlines as they are established in the rule. Unfortunately for these landfills, many requirements from the new NSPS rule will be required to be met prior to the issuance of the reconsidered rules in 2020.

Sites classified as existing under the new rules can wait until the states develop/gain EPA approval for their EG rules while complying with currently applicable rules. Because of the stay and reconsideration, many states have delayed their EG rulemakings, a position that the industry supports and EPA appears to accept. It makes sense for the states/local jurisdictions to wait for the reconsidered rules so they do not complete an entire rulemaking process for rules that will be changed within two years. However, some states are moving forward with EG rules, so it is important to track each state and local jurisdiction, as applicable, to stay current on their rulemaking process. Ultimately, EPA will develop a federal plan to act as the EG rule in jurisdictions that do not develop their own rules.

It should be noted that EPA had not revised the landfill National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs; 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA), which has created one of the major issues with the new rules. They will do so in concert with

the reconsideration of the NSPS/EG rules. However, EPA must first address the residual risk requirements at the same time, which will necessitate a review of toxic emissions from LFG. Landfills currently subject to the NESHAPs must continue to comply with it.

### Primary Element of the Rules

The major component of both rules is that the 50 Mg/year of non-methane organic compounds (NMOCs) emission threshold, which triggers the installation of a LFG collection and control system (GCCS), was lowered to **34 Mg/year** for all landfills with one exception. Existing, closed sites, as defined in the rule under the closed landfill subcategory, will continue to be able to use the 50 Mg/year threshold.

### Key Components of the Rules

Other key areas of the NSPS/EG rules include:

**Treatment Definition.** The definition of LFG treatment has reverted to the original definition used throughout the industry of filtration, dewatering and compression; without numeric limits or continuous monitoring requirements. However, the rules include a requirement for each regulated landfill to develop a treatment system monitoring plan to address treatment criteria.

**Surface Monitoring.** All penetrations to the landfill cover must now be monitored during each quarterly surface emission monitoring (SEM) event. This is in addition to monitoring of the required serpentine path across the landfill surface, the path around the perimeter of the landfill, and for areas where visual observations suggest a potential leak.

**Tier 4.** A new Tier 4 methodology has been promulgated to assess whether a GCCS is required once NMOC emissions exceed 34 Mg/year but are less than 50 Mg/year. The procedure includes SEM with no exceedance of the 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) threshold for methane, which, if met, would allow a delay in the applicability of the full NSPS/EG requirements.

**Wellhead Criteria.** EPA removed the wellhead monitoring threshold criterion for oxygen. Oxygen monitoring will still be required monthly, but no limits or exceedances will exist. Maintaining

negative pressure and a temperature of less than 131 F° are still requirements as in the existing NSPS and EG rules. The rules also provide for specific timelines for corrective action and remonitoring not contained in the original rules.

**Criteria for Removing GCCS.** For removal/decommissioning of the GCCS, the following three criteria must be met: (1) must be a closed landfill; (2) GCCS must have operated for 15 years or landfill must demonstrate that the GCCS could not operate for 15 years due to declining flow; and (3) the calculated NMOC emission rate at the landfill is less than 34 Mg/year on three consecutive test dates (50 Mg/year for the closed landfill subcategory).

**Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Requirements.** The rule will now apply at all times, including SSM. This would remove the former SSM “exemption” that was contained within the existing NSPS/EG rules and allowed landfills to avoid non-compliance through the use of SSM. In recognition of the unique nature of landfill emissions, and consistent with the need for standards to apply at all times, including during periods of SSM, EPA has indicated that a work practice standard applies during SSM events. During such events, owners or operators must shut down the gas mover system and close all valves in the GCCS, which could contribute to the potential venting of the gas to the atmosphere, within one hour.

### Other Issues Addressed

EPA also provided rule clarifications and other minor changes to the rules on the following issues:

**GCCS Design Plans.** Will be required to be updated under two situations: (1) due 90 days after expansion of the GCCS into a new area not covered in the existing plan; and (2) if changes made to the GCCS were not consistent with the current plan. Under the new rules, landfills must notify the state/local agency when a Design Plan has been completed and submit the signature page, stamped by a professional engineer.

**Electronic Reporting.** Electronic reporting will be required for performance test reports, NMOC emission rate reports, annual reports, Tier 4 reports, and wet landfilling practices through the EPA’s Central Data Exchange (CDX) using the Compliance

and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) once EPA creates specific report templates.

**EPA Method 25A.** will be included in the rule for testing low NMOC concentrations on the control device outlet, but **EPA Method 18** will not be allowed for NMOC analysis by itself. It can, however, be used in conjunction with Method 25A.

**Waste Definitions.** EPA has clarified the definitions of “household waste” and “segregated yard waste” so that landfills that take these materials would not be defined as municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills under the rules unless they accepted other materials that would classify them as MSW.

**Wet Landfills.** EPA elected not to include any additional regulations for so-called “wet” (those that recirculate leachate or accept liquid wastes) landfills; however, they are requiring specific information to be submitted as part of the electronic reporting that would help them decide how to regulate wet landfills in the future.

**Portable Meters.** EPA explicitly allowed the use of portable meters for compliance with EPA Methods 3A and 3C (nitrogen and oxygen) for wellhead monitoring.

**Low-Producing Areas.** EPA still requires that low-producing areas must be generating less than 1% of the NMOC emissions compared to the landfill as a whole before they can be removed from the gas collection and monitoring requirements. However, with the new rules, actual gas flow data can be used in lieu of the LFG generation model for estimating NMOC emissions.

Some of the new or revised requirements noted above are the subject of the industry petitions, and we expect them to become a major part of the reconsideration effort with EPA.

**For a copy of the rules and related documents:**

<https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/municipal-solid-waste-landfills-new-source-performance-standards>

**For more information contact:**

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# **Technical Advisory Group**

## **Breakout Session**





## Compostable Materials

### Questions and Answers: Cannabis Waste

If you have a cannabis waste related question you would like answered, please submit it to [Beatrice.Poroli@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Beatrice.Poroli@calrecycle.ca.gov).

On January 1, 2018 recreational cannabis became legal to cultivate, distribute, manufacture and sell. Three state licensing agencies play a part in the commercial cannabis market:

- ➔ **Bureau of Cannabis Control**, housed within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Bureau licenses testing labs, distributors, dispensaries, and microbusinesses.
- ➔ **CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing (CalCannabis)**, housed within the Department of Food and Agriculture. CalCannabis licenses cannabis cultivators, nurseries, and processors.
- ➔ **Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch**, housed within the Department of Public Health. The MCSB licenses manufacturers of cannabis products, including edibles.

#### 1. Who will manage cannabis waste? How will it be managed?

You can find cannabis waste management requirements for each license type in the emergency regulations issued by each of the three cannabis regulatory agencies. The following are links to the regulations.

- ➔ CalCannabis-[See §8308 Cannabis Waste Management](#)
- ➔ Bureau of Cannabis Control-[See §5055 Waste Management](#)
- ➔ Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch-[See §40290 Waste Management](#)

#### 2. My county is trying to have permitted commercial cannabis license holders have a waste management plan and compost on-site. I would like some updates (scale, size, regulations for these operations). How do I dispose of what is not composted?

See answer to question one for links to waste management sections within the regulations. Cannabis waste is considered organic waste if it is not combined with any hazardous or toxic material. The law considers organic waste a type of solid waste that can be composted on-site, in accordance with Title 14. For cannabis waste not composted on-site, the cannabis regulations include requirements about who may haul cannabis waste and to what type of solid waste facility they may take it. A licensee may have its cannabis waste transported to the following types of solid waste facilities.

- ➔ Manned, fully permitted composting facility or manned composting operation
- ➔ Manned, fully permitted in-vessel digestion facility or manned, in-vessel digestion operation
- ➔ Manned, fully permitted transfer/processing facility or manned, transfer/processing operation
- ➔ Manned fully permitted chip and grind operation or facility
- ➔ Manned fully permitted solid waste landfill or transformation facility

#### 3. How does a dump or transfer station begin accepting cannabis waste?

The law considers cannabis waste to be a type of organic waste if it is not combined with any hazardous or toxic material. The law considers organic waste to be a type of solid waste, and a solid waste facility may handle and manage cannabis waste in accordance with Title 14 and Title 27.

#### **4. Can my local approved hauler of municipal solid waste and green waste pick up cannabis waste?**

Yes, the law considers cannabis waste a type of organic waste, and haulers can transport and recycle it like other organic waste. Effective January 1, 2019 any business that generates 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week must recycle its organic waste. Cannabis cultivators that generate four or more cubic yards of organic waste per week must either compost on-site, self-haul to a facility that recycles organic waste, or have it picked up by a hauler that recycles organic waste.

#### **5. What kind of license would a business need to handle cannabis waste and how would they obtain the license? How is this different from a processor license?**

Since the law considers cannabis waste a type of organic waste, no special license or permit is required at the state level to transport it. However, there may be some requirements at the local level so you should consult your local government. If you would like to operate a solid waste facility, you should contact your [Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency \(LEA\)](#).

A cannabis processor, on the other hand, is a business who dries, cures, grades, trims, stores, packages and/or labels non-manufactured cannabis products. Cannabis processors are licensed by CalCannabis. If you have questions regarding Cannabis cultivation, you should contact [CalCannabis](#).

#### **6. Does section 8108 (C) (1) of the Emergency Regulations for Cannabis Cultivation allow licensed cultivators to haul cannabis waste in a private vehicle to an approved facility?**

The law allows a cultivator to self-haul cannabis waste to any of the facilities mentioned in the answer to question two.

Be sure to follow all of the waste requirements set forth in sections 8108 and 8308, and any track-and-trace requirements regarding cannabis waste set for in sections 8402-8407 of the CalCannabis emergency regulations.

#### **7. If a solid waste facility wants to accept cannabis waste, what requirements do they need to meet?**

The law considers cannabis waste to be a type of organic waste if it is not combined with any hazardous or toxic material. The law considers organic waste a type of solid waste, and a solid waste facility may handle and manage it in accordance with Title 14 and Title 27. Direct questions regarding solid waste facility requirements to your [Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency \(LEA\)](#).

#### **8. What will the state require in the Waste Management Plan if a cultivator is composting less than 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet of organic waste and does not qualify as a composting facility?**

You can find the [requirements of the Waste Management Plan in section 8108 of the CalCannabis emergency regulations](#). Section 8308 provides additional waste management guidance. A [guidance document on the Cultivation Plan](#), of which the Waste Management Plan is a part, can be found on the [CalCannabis website](#).

#### **9. Does a business that is required to recycle organic waste also have to recycle cannabis waste?**

Yes. CalCannabis emergency regulations define cannabis waste as "organic waste" if it is not combined with any hazardous or toxic material. Cannabis cultivators must manage waste in accordance with all applicable laws. The law considers organic waste a type of solid waste, and a solid waste facility may handle and manage it in accordance with Title 14 and Title 27. Cannabis cultivators that generate four or more cubic yards of organic waste per week must either compost on-site, self-haul to a facility that recycles organic waste, or have it picked up by a hauler that recycles organic waste. Effective January 1, 2019, any business that generates 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week must recycle its organic waste. [More information regarding AB 1826](#).

#### **10. The Emergency Regulations do not explicitly address the interplay between CalCannabis and CalRecycle.**

The law considers cannabis waste a type of organic waste if it is free from any hazardous or toxic material. CalRecycle has regulatory oversight over all solid waste, including organic waste. Cannabis businesses will also generate other types of solid waste and they will need to comply with all applicable waste management laws as implemented by

CalRecycle. While CalRecycle may not be explicitly named in the emergency cultivation regulations, their waste management assistance to CalCannabis is foreseeable given their statewide solid waste management oversight responsibility pursuant to Title 14 and Title 27.

**11. Which Department should I talk to regarding cannabis cultivation inspections for licensed cultivators?**

Direct your questions regarding inspections of cannabis cultivation operations to CalCannabis - California Department of Food and Agriculture website at <http://cannabis.cdfa.ca.gov/> or call 1-833-CALGROW.

CalCannabis inspectors conduct inspections of cultivation operations throughout the state. Please note that the inspectors may contact the cultivator in advance, or they may arrive to conduct an inspection unannounced.

**12. Are there any current state cannabis regulations that address the on-site composting of non-hazardous cannabis waste at a licensed cultivator?**

There are different types of composting activities defined in [Title 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 3.1](#). Some are regulated by the State and some are not. A small-scale on-site composting that is under 750 square feet and 100 cubic yards is not subject to the State composting regulations. If you have any questions, regarding which type of composting activity your operation is subject to, you should contact your [Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency \(LEA\)](#).

**13. In section 8108 of the emergency regulations issued by CalCannabis, it states that we are required to compost our cannabis waste or have it collected or self-hauled. For the compost on-site requirement, a licensee shall compost in compliance with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 3.1 (commencing with section 17850). Is cannabis waste from cultivation an Agricultural Material or a Green Material?**

The cannabis waste generated by a cultivator is considered agricultural material. There are different types of composting activities defined in 14 CCR. If you have any questions, regarding which type of composting activity your operation is subject to, you should contact your [Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency \(LEA\)](#).

**14. Do LEA staff need to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when doing inspections of composting, transfer/processing, or landfill facilities receiving cannabis waste?**

You should follow the health and safety protocols established by your department.

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Compostable Materials, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Compostables/>  
Martin Perez: [Martin.Perez@calrecycle.ca.gov](mailto:Martin.Perez@calrecycle.ca.gov) (916) 323-0834

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