

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS & SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

AB 939 LOCAL TASK FORCE

Wednesday, June 3, 2015

NEW LOCATION!
1600 Los Gatos, Suite 211
San Rafael, CA
8:30 – 10:00 AM

AGENDA

Call to Order.

- 1) Open Time for Public Comment
- 2) Approval of the April 1, 2015 JPA Local Task Force Minutes (Action)
- 3) Updates from LTF Subcommittees (Information)
- 4) LTF Procedures (Action)
- 5) Construction and Demolition Debris Final Report (Action)
- 6) JPA Executive Committee and Full JPA Board Meeting Schedule (Information)
- 7) Open Time for Member Comments (Information)

The next scheduled LTF Meeting is August 5, 2015 at 8:30 AM.

The full agenda including staff reports can be viewed at:
<http://zerowastemarin.org/Agenda>

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DRAFT

**MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS & SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**

AB 939 Local Task Force Meeting
Wednesday April 1, 2015
Northgate Mall Community Room
5800 Northgate Drive, Suite 200
San Rafael, Calif. 94903

Minutes

MEMBERS PRESENT

Loretta Figueroa, Almonte Sanitary District
Delyn Kies, Sustainable Novato
Renee Goddard, Ross Valley Cities
Jennie Pardi, Nature Bridge Golden Gate
Joan Irwin, Southern Marin Cities
Ramin Khany, Redwood Landfill
Patty Garbarino, Marin Sanitary Service
Dee Johnson, Novato Sanitary District
Russ Greenfield, LGVSD
Steve McCaffrey, Redwood Empire Disposal
David Green, Unincorporated Marin County
Matt McCarron, Novato
Adrian Bartshire, San Rafael

STAFF PRESENT

Steve Devine, JPA Staff
Alex Soulard, JPA Staff
Casey Poldino, JPA Staff

OTHERS PRESENT

Kim Scheibly, Marin Sanitary Service
Eli Goodsell, Conservation Corps
Brandon Benton, Conservation Corps
Madeline Hope, West Marin Ed. Coord.

MEMBERS ABSENT

David Haskell, Sierra Club

Call to Order. The Local Task Force (LTF) Meeting came to order at 8:33AM

1. Open Time for Public Comment

Ms. Sheibly noted Marin Sanitary Service Customer Appreciation Day set for April 19, 2015.
No other comments were heard.

2. Approval of the February 4, 2015 JPA Local Task Force Minutes

Members noted amendments to the February 4, 2015 LTF Minutes. M/s Figueroa, Greenfield to approve the February 4, 2015 Local Task Force minutes as amended. The motion passed unanimously.

3. Welcome new LTF Member Adrian Bartshire .

Staff introduced Mr. Bartshire, who represents the City of San Rafael. Mr. Bartshire replaces Alex Stadtner. LTF Members introduced themselves.

4. Update on JPA School Evaluation, Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D), and Outreach Programs

Staff provided a summary of tasks and update of work by JPA contractors; Environmental Science Associates, who is working on school recycling, and R3 Consulting, who is working on C&D Debris. Staff encouraged Members to read over the agenda attachments and familiarize

themselves with the content. Staff fielded questions from the LTF. M/s McCaffrey, Green to receive reports. The motion passed unanimously.

5. Updates from LTF Subcommittees, Discussion of Appointments to Subcommittees, and Establishment and Disbanding of Subcommittees

LTF Members provided updates on the progress made by the Subcommittees since the last meeting noting meeting dates and issues discussed.

C&D/Asphalt Shingles Subcommittee (Member: Khany, Greenfield, Kies. Public: Mazzoni, McLaren, Scheibly): Having met February 26, 2015. Member Kies reviewed the activities for the Asphalt Shingles Recycling Program, noting 451 tons collected in 2013, 133 tons in 2014 of recyclable material. Source contamination is an ongoing issue. New CalTrans road base regulations (AB 2355) are now generating a demand for these materials. Ms. Kies expressed a need to find a location for a pilot paving project in Marin County. Future meeting dates were not identified. No action was necessary.

EPR, Sharps & Pharmaceuticals Subcommittee (Members: Garbarino, Johnson, Goddard, Green. Public: Scheibly): Having not met. Member Johnson noted progress in San Francisco and other surrounding municipalities regarding pharmaceuticals EPR. Member Goddard noted County of Marin officials and Rx Safe Marin are making strides to develop an EPR ordinance for Marin. Marin County Supervisors directed County staff to develop and draft a Pharmaceuticals EPR Ordinance, modeled after Alameda County's. Members provided input on this topic. Future meeting dates were not identified. No action was necessary.

JPA Long Term Funding Subcommittee (Members: Irwin, McCarron): Having not met. Future meeting dates were not identified. No action was necessary.

No recent meetings of the JPA Board Zero Waste Outreach Subcommittee (LTF Chair, LTF Vice-Chair, JPA Chair Mackle) were identified.

Member Goddard, Kies voiced their opinions on the issue of long term funding, referencing the CalRecycle report provided. Staff stated that the funding mechanism for the JPA is not dependent on current years incoming tonnage and is operated as an assessment to each hauler/facility. Members expressed their thoughts regarding development of an Event / School Outreach Subcommittee, and the feasibility and utility of such a group. Staff recommended Members make the effort to attend JPA Board and Executive Committee meetings in order to further expand and grow relationships with the LTF as a whole. Mr. McCaffrey recommended the LTF conduct a review of its history, formation, tasks historically, obligations, as well as committee direction. M/s Garbarino, Green to continue the C&D/Asphalt Shingles Subcommittee and EPR, Sharps & Pharmaceuticals Subcommittee. The motion passed unanimously. M/s Green, Johnson, to disband the JPA Long Term Funding Subcommittee. The motion passed unanimously. M/s Greenfield, Garbarino to form an Impact of ZeroWaste in Schools Subcommittee. The motion passed unanimously. Committee membership was not discussed. Staff noted the JPA Board Zero Waste Outreach Subcommittee was formed by the JPA Board and would need Board approval to be disbanded.

6. JPA Executive Committee and Full JPA Board Meeting Schedule

Staff provided the tentative schedule for the remaining 2015 meetings of the LTF, JPA Board and JPA Executive Committee, as well as mentioning items which will be on the April 23, 2015 JPA Executive Committee meeting agenda. Members were encouraged to attend JPA Board

meetings in order to familiarize themselves with the JPA Board and its operation. M/s Garbarino, Figueroa to receive reports. The motion passed unanimously.

7. Open Time for Member Comments

LTF Members shared various community updates. Members said farewell to former LTF Member Stadtner. No action was necessary

The next scheduled LTF Meeting is June 3, 2015 at 8:30 AM.

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MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere:
Mary Neilan

Date: June 3, 2015

Corte Madera:
David Bracken

To: Local Task Force Members

County of Marin:
Matthew Hymel

From: Steve Devine, Program Manager

Fairfax:
Garret Toy

Re: Updates from LTF Subcommittees and Discussion of Appointments to Subcommittees

Larkspur:
Dan Schwarz

Subcommittees include:

Mill Valley:
Jim McCann

- EPR, Sharps and Pharmaceuticals Subcommittee
- Construction & Demolition/Asphalt Shingle Subcommittee
- Impact of Zero Waste in Schools Subcommittee

Novato:
Michael Frank

- JPA Board's Zero Waste Outreach Subcommittee

Ross:
Dianne Thompson

Members will report on progress they have made researching and addressing issues at each LTF Meeting.

San Anselmo:
Debbie Stutsman

Recommendation

Adopt a motion to receive reports from Subcommittees and potentially change LTF Subcommittees' membership.

San Rafael:
Nancy Mackle

Sausalito:
Adam Politzer

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Tiburon:
Margaret Curran

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere:

Mary Neilan

Date: June 3, 2015

Corte Madera:

David Bracken

To: Local Task Force Members

County of Marin:

Matthew Hymel

From: Steve Devine, Program Manager

Fairfax:

Garrett Toy

Re: LTF Procedures

Larkspur:

Dan Schwarz

To address questions raised at the last LTF meeting regarding the role of the LTF staff wishes to clarify and restate the purpose of the LTF and rules that apply to its members. This report and the attached documents outline the role of Local Task Forces statewide, the enhanced scope in Marin, and rules that apply to meetings and members.

Mill Valley:

Jim McCann

Novato:

Michael Frank

The State definition has very limited roles for the LTF. The regulations, included as Attachment A, describe the role as advisory for review of the Integrated Waste Management Plan documents and to provide guidance for review of policies and procedures to meet solid waste management needs.

Ross:

Dianne Thompson

San Anselmo:

Debbie Stutsman

San Rafael:

Nancy Mackle

In 2010 the LTF drafted its own procedures and recommended their acceptance of the procedures by the JPA Board. The Procedures which are included as Attachment B clarify and designate officer roles, membership makeup, voting requirements, purposes, and meeting frequency. The procedures also state the augmented role your LTF takes in advising the JPA. These procedures contain out of date information about member positions and meeting schedules and can be updated by the LTF.

Sausalito:

Adam Politzer

Tiburon:

Margaret Curran

Recommendation

Review the LTF Procedures and provide recommended edits to JPA Staff.

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Attachment A

Title 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 7

Section 18761. Local Task Force (LTF).

(a) Establishment. Each county board of supervisors and a majority of the cities within the county which contain a majority of the population in the county, shall submit written documentation to the Board approving the membership of their LTF, within 30 days after establishment of the LTF.

(1) The documentation submitted to the Board shall denote the identity of the members in the LTF, and whether the members represent the governmental or the private sectors, or other entities or groups. The documentation shall define the terms of membership for each member.

(2) The terms of membership shall be determined by the county board of supervisors and a majority of the cities within the county which contain a majority of the population in the county.

(3) After its establishment, each LTF shall inform the Board of how frequently it intends to meet.

(b) Role of the LTF. The LTF shall advise jurisdictions responsible for the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE preparation, and review goals, policies and procedures for jurisdictions, which, upon implementation, will aid in meeting the solid waste management needs of the county, as well as the mandated source reduction and recycling requirements of Public Resources Code section 41780.

(1) The LTF shall assist and advise in the review of the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE, and shall assist jurisdictions in the implementation of the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE.

(2) The LTF shall provide technical guidance and information regarding source reduction, waste diversion and recycling to local jurisdictions during preparation and revision of the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE. Such information may be presented to the general public at public hearings and upon request by members of local government and community organizations.

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY - AB939 LOCAL TASK FORCE
PROCEDURES

SECTION 1 – SUMMARY OF PURPOSES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Identify solid waste management issues of county-wide or regional concern
- Make recommendations to the JPA Board regarding updates and maintenance of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan including the five-year review(s) as set forth in Public Resources Code Sections 41770 and 41822
- Monitor and review proposed legislation related to integrated waste management. If determined appropriate, propose recommendations to the Joint Powers Authority Board regarding advocating for legislation that will assist the County in meeting its goals pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act
- Consider recommendations to the Joint Powers Authority Board regarding ordinances and/or minimum standards for possible adoption by local jurisdictions to assist in meeting the goals according to the California Integrated Waste Management Act and related legislation

SECTION 2 – MEMBERSHIP

The Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority Board has determined that the Local Task Force membership shall include at least two representatives of waste haulers, with two alternate members for those positions, three representatives of environmental organizations, two representatives of special districts involved in the regulation and disposal of waste, and five public representatives appointed by the member agencies serving on the Joint Powers Authority Executive Committee.

Local Task Force members shall be appointed by the Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors, with the exception of the five public representatives which will be appointed by the respective member agency serving on the Joint Powers Authority Executive Committee.

SECTION 3 – MEETINGS

Local Task Force regular meetings will be held monthly on the first Wednesday of each month in the offices of the Marin County Department of Public Works or other available locations. All regular meetings shall comply with the noticing, agenda, and comment requirements of the Brown Act (Government Code §54950 et seq.). Special meetings may be called by the Chair or by a majority of the members, and held in accordance with the requirements of the Brown Act.

SECTION 4 – QUORUM, VOTING, AND RULES OF ORDER

A quorum for the transaction of business shall exist when a majority of the appointed members are present. When a quorum is present, action may be taken by the Local Task Force upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present, unless a greater voting requirement is prescribed by statute. Meetings of the Local Task Force shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

SECTION 5 – ELECTION OF OFFICERS, TERM, AND DUTIES

The officers of the Local Task Force shall be the Chair and Vice-Chair. Elections will be held at the first meeting of the calendar year and the Chair and Vice-Chair will assume responsibilities immediately. The term of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be one year.

If at any time the Chair vacates this position, the Vice-Chair shall assume the role of Chair for the remainder of the elected term and is authorized to appoint a new Vice-Chair to serve the remainder of that elected term.

CHAIR'S DUTIES

1. Conduct meetings
2. Make reports to the Joint Powers Authority Executive Committee and Board of Directors.
3. Other duties as requested by Local Task Force membership

VICE-CHAIR'S DUTIES

1. Acting Chair in the absence of Chair
2. Other duties as requested by Local Task Force membership

MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Date: June 3, 2015

Belvedere:
Mary Neilan

To: Local Task Force Members

Corte Madera:
David Bracken

From: Steve Devine, Program Manager

County of Marin:
Matthew Hymel

Re: Construction and Demolition Debris Final Report

Fairfax:
Garret Toy

In FY 14/15 the JPA hired R3 Consulting Group for a Construction and Demolition Implementation project. This project's aim was to develop outreach for building counters, to conduct facility certifications and work with the Cities and Towns to make recommendations on how they implement their ordinances.

Larkspur:
Dan Schwarz

Mill Valley:
Jim McCann

R3 Consulting Group met with representatives from all member agencies, including many building officials, and visited processing facilities to conduct certification visits. Garth Schultz from R3 also met with the Code Advisory Board and the LTF's Construction and Demolition Subcommittee to solicit feedback on the current programs and the contents of the draft report.

Novato:
Michael Frank

Ross:
Dianne Thompson

There are significant changes recommended within the report on how the facility standards should be modified and how non-green waste Alternative Daily Cover is counted in the Model Ordinance

San Anselmo:
Debbie Stutsman

San Rafael:
Nancy Mackle

Garth will be at the meeting to present the findings of the report, to solicit comments and a recommendation to the full board for adoption.

Sausalito:
Adam Politzer

Recommendation

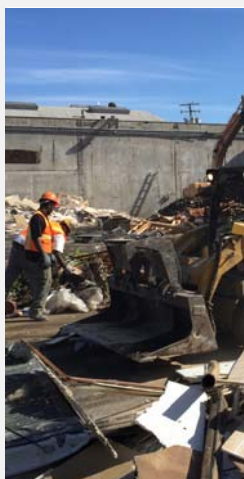
Adopt a motion recommending the JPA Board accept the Construction and Demolition Debris Final Report, adopt the revised Model Ordinance, certify the recommended facilities, and provide assistance to Member Agencies via standardized forms.

Tiburon:
Margaret Curran

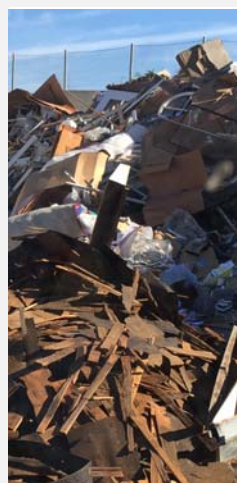
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FINAL REPORT FOR:

**Construction and Demolition Recycling Certification
and Member Agency Outreach**



**ZERØ
WASTE
MARIN**



SUBMITTED TO:

**Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste
Management Joint Powers Authority (Zero
Waste Marin)**

May 28, 2015

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E	List of Certified Facilities and sample Map/Form
F	Member Agency Contact List
G	Model Ordinance with Revisions

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R3

Section 1

Executive
Summary

Executive Summary

R3 Consulting Group, Inc. (R3) was engaged by the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority (Zero Waste Marin) to conduct certification of construction and demolition (C&D) recycling facilities and provide outreach to eleven Zero Waste Marin member agencies¹ regarding the 2014 Model C&D Ordinance (Model Ordinance) adopted by the Zero Waste Marin Board of Directors on May 22, 2014. R3 previously assisted Zero Waste Marin with the development of its prior Model Ordinance (2011) as well as the first (2011) and second (2013) rounds of processing facility certifications.

At the inception of this project, R3 and Zero Waste Marin staff established that the overall goal of this project was to **support maximum levels of cost effective C&D diversion while minimizing administrative, financial, and operational burdens to member agencies, property owners, permit holders and builders.**

This report details R3's methodologies, findings, and recommendations for the following objectives:

- Recertify C&D facilities which accept and process incoming C&D materials to divert recoverable materials from landfill disposal or transformation for which the JPA has issued a certification;²
- Assess and provide assistance to member agencies regarding implementation of current C&D recycling ordinances, programs and outreach, including their level of compliance with CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements (per the 2013 California Green Building Standards Code, Sections 4.408 and 5.408, included as Appendix A);
- Introduce the Model Ordinance to member agencies and assess whether and what revisions would facilitate greater implementation by members; and
- Recommend next steps for future Zero Waste Marin budget cycles.

Summary of Facility Certifications

R3 conducted recertification site visits and analysis for all currently certified facilities. Findings and recommendations relating to annual C&D recycling facility certifications are summarized below, and are further detailed in Section 3 (page 8).

¹ Belvedere, Corte Madera, Fairfax, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, Sausalito, Tiburon, and Marin County; collectively referred to as "member agencies" or "members".

² Throughout this report, the term "processing" means processing incoming C&D materials to divert from landfill disposal or transformation for which the JPA has issued a certification; the term "recycling" means the collection of materials that would otherwise be discarded without receiving compensation and returning them to the economy in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products in compliance with AB 939 diversion requirements and CALGreen; the term "divert" or "diversion" means that material which has been recycled and not landfilled. Throughout this report and the C&D industry the terms "processing", "recycling" and "diversion" are used interchangeably when referring to materials that have been properly handled by a mixed C&D processing facility.

Section 1

Executive
Summary**Summary of Findings for Facility Certifications**

1. All eight recycling facilities and all five administrative facilities wish to be recertified under Marin's certification program, and have not changed their operations significantly since recertification in 2013.
2. All seven recycling facilities that accept mixed C&D continue to effectively recover marketable materials from mixed C&D loads.
3. The remaining recycling facility – Asphalt Shingles Recyclers, LLC – continues to effectively recover and market asphalt from source separated asphalt shingle roofing loads.
4. All eight recycling facilities achieved greater than 50% diversion in 2014, when tons used as alternative daily cover³ (ADC) are counted towards diversion.
5. Only four recycling facilities achieved greater than 50% diversion in 2014 without ADC tons counted towards diversion.
6. Diversion percentage standards can, and in some cases do, create a *disincentive* for facilities to divert more C&D debris.
7. The certification methodologies and standards used by the various Bay Area agencies (including San Francisco, San Jose, Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority, and West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority) are generally similar, though there are a number of important differences, including key differences in the required level of diversion.⁴

Summary of Primary Recommendations for Facility Certifications

- A. Certify all existing recycling facilities based on greater than 50% diversion *including non "green material"*⁵ ADC tons.
- B. Revise the Facility Certification Standards (Appendix B) and Model Ordinance to allow for non "green material" ADC to count as diversion.
- C. Consider certifying facilities every two or three years instead of annually.

³ Landfill operators are required to cover the active face of the landfill at the end of every day to prevent odors and risks to public health. The traditional material used for this purpose is soil; alternative materials used for this purpose are called "alternative daily cover".

⁴ CCCSWA's standard is 50%, the City of San Francisco's is 65%, and the City of San Jose had a 75% diversion standard but has since revised that to a 50% standard.

⁵ As defined by AB1594 (Appendix C) and the California Code of Regulations Section 20690, "green material" means any plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. Green material includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products. Green material does not include treated wood waste, mixed demolition or mixed construction debris, manure and plant waste from the food processing industry, alone or blended with soil.

R3

Section 1

Executive
Summary

Summary of Member Agency Program Assessments

R3 assessed current member agency practices related to C&D recycling ordinances, programs, and outreach, including CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements. Findings and recommendations are summarized below, and are further detailed in Section 4 (page 15).

Summary of Findings for Member Agency Program Assessments

8. Nine participating member agencies have adopted C&D ordinances; Corte Madera and Ross do not have C&D ordinances, but do have requirements under CALGreen.
9. Of those nine, only Mill Valley, Larkspur and Tiburon have a C&D ordinance modeled after Zero Waste Marin's 2011 Model Ordinance (though Larkspur has not implementing the Model Ordinance).
10. San Rafael and Marin County (County) had previously adopted a version of the 2011 Model Ordinance, but have subsequently amended the ordinance to refer to CALGreen's mandatory requirements for C&D recycling.
11. All of the members are aware of and have planned for compliance with CALGreen's mandatory diversion requirements for C&D materials, though most members should improve their documentation processes in order to meet CalRecycle requirements for municipal implementation of CALGreen.
12. Most members report that administration of their C&D ordinance/CALGreen requirements was not a significant burden to staff or contractors, though Corte Madera and Fairfax did report significant administrative burden.
13. All member agencies have essentially the same process for implementing their C&D ordinances and programs, entailing an initial waste management plan, encouraging permit holders to direct waste to certified facilities (which according to members and the Marin Builders Association, the vast majority of all projects do), and requiring documentation prior to final inspection.
14. All member agencies provide waste management plan forms to most permit applicants as the primary form of C&D recycling outreach.
15. Few member agencies provide the list of certified facilities, and only Belvedere provides supplemental outreach and education to building permit applicants.
16. All members, except Corte Madera and Fairfax, report that permit applicants are now reasonably familiar with C&D program/CALGreen requirements, and that compliance has become the expected standard practice for doing business in Marin County.
17. All members, except Corte Madera and Fairfax, report near 100% compliance with their C&D ordinances/CALGreen requirements.
18. Deposits and/or avoided disposal fees are administratively burdensome to most member agencies, with few member agencies implementing a deposit or avoided disposal fee element for their programs.

Section 1

Executive
Summary

19. Staff from all member agencies agree that a county-wide standardized approach to C&D ordinance and program implementation could facilitate greater administrative efficiency for member agency staff and contractors.
20. Mill Valley in particular as well as other members continue to desire options for encouraging and facilitating greater than 50% diversion from certain C&D projects.
21. Several members have green building ordinances or interests that intersect with C&D diversion programs, but R3 found little coordination between C&D ordinances and programs and green building efforts on the whole.

Summary of Primary Recommendations for Member Agency Program Assessments

- D. Request that all members adopt and implement a revised Model Ordinance, as described below, and provide direct support in the form assistance to member agencies to adopt revised Model Ordinance.
- E. Request that all members utilize standardized program approaches, forms and outreach for their C&D programs, and provide direct support to all members during implementation of these approaches.

Summary of Proposed Revisions to the Model Ordinance

R3 assessed potential revisions to the 2014 Model Ordinance that would facilitate the goal of this project. Findings and recommendations are summarized below, and are further detailed in Section 5 (page 19).

Summary of Findings for Proposed Revisions to the Model Ordinance

22. Diversion Reports estimating the amount of C&D waste expected to be generated by each project are unnecessary in most cases, and can be an administrative burden to members and permit applicants.
23. Minimum diversion of 100% of clean asphalt and concrete (when markets exist) and 50% diversion of all remaining C&D debris is reasonable for most projects *if non "green material" ADC is counted as diversion*.
24. The Model Ordinance established a reasonable level of diversion from mixed C&D materials for the vast majority of building projects in Marin County; however, projects seeking higher rates of diversion (e.g. 80% or more) for LEED credits or Build It Green points may not meet diversion goals simply by processing mixed C&D materials using certified facilities, since those loads would only receive credit for diversion rate for that facility (and not all facilities can or do meet 80% diversion thresholds, especially if ADC is not counted as diversion).
25. Avoided disposal fees may be unnecessary and overly burdensome for implementation by most member agencies.
26. Exemptions to the ordinance are often difficult to administer, and often aren't tracked by member agencies; it may be more administratively efficient to require that all projects divert any waste generated.

R3

Section 1

Executive
Summary

27. The Model Ordinance does not sufficiently address CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements, which could lead to projects being required to divert C&D materials under CALGreen but not under the Ordinance.

Summary of Recommendations for Proposed Revisions to the Model Ordinance

- K. Require that applicants complete a modest “diversion form” that allows applicants not to estimate waste generation if they agree to direct all wastes to certified facilities e.g. source separate / deconstruct / minimum waste generation target.
- L. Allow non “green material” ADC to count as diversion (e.g. fines from C&D processing, painted wood and sheetrock and others).
- M. Remove avoided disposal fees.
- N. Require all projects (including but not limited to construction, demolition, and renovation projects) that require a permit and generate waste to comply with the Ordinance.
- O. Align the Model Ordinance with CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements and directly reference CALGreen such that future changes to CALGreen (such as the possibility of 65% mandatory diversion effective January 1, 2017) are automatically addressed via adopted Ordinances.

R3

Recommended Next Steps

R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin prioritize the following recommendations, in order of priority, over the course of the next several fiscal years:

- Endorse a revised Model Ordinance as per the recommendations in this Report;
- Request that all member agencies adopt the revised Model Ordinance;
- Provide direct assistance to member agencies to facilitate adoption and implementation of the revised Model Ordinance;
- Provide assistance to member agencies to finalize and implement standardized C&D diversion programs, including education, outreach (including standardized forms), and administration;
- Consider working with certified facilities to research, identify and test markets for materials currently diverted as ADC or otherwise landfilled;
- Consider working with certified facilities to designing and implement a pilot program that would enable processing loads with low minimum amounts of recoverable materials (e.g. 30%). For example, Zero Waste Marin could work with facilities to sort a certain number of loads with <50% recoverable materials, and calculate how much additional diversion was accomplished – and at what cost – by doing so. The purpose of such a pilot project would be to document and explore the potential diversion and cost impacts of processing loads with <50% recoverable materials in order to inform future policy decisions about minimum diversion thresholds; and,
- Annually track metrics from certified facilities, including annual diversion rate (percentage) and annual tons diverted and annual tons landfilled (for all tons received and for tons from Marin only in order to monitor overall diversion, not just diversion rate percentages).

R3 would welcome the opportunity to provide any of these additional services to Zero Waste Marin, and believes that anticipated levels of resources in upcoming fiscal years will be sufficient to accomplish these tasks.

The logo consists of the letters 'R' and '3' in a large, blue, handwritten-style font.

Section 3

Facility
Certifications

Facility Certifications

R3 conducted facility certifications based on Zero Waste Marin's established Facility Certification Standards. The eight permitted solid waste facilities and five administrative facilities were all previously certified by Zero Waste Marin in 2013. R3 researched other potential facilities for certification, and made several attempts to seek a certification application from Global Industrial Carting, who declined to apply. No other interested and qualified facilities were identified within a reasonable hauling distance of Marin County.

Facilities that do not have a solid waste facility permit and handle only source separated non-solid waste material are classified as administrative facilities. The application and annual reporting requirements for administrative facilities are much less detailed than those for facilities which have solid waste facility permits and handle mixed C&D loads. The following five administrative facilities have provided confirmation in their continued interest in being certified through Zero Waste Marin's certification program:

- The Away Station
- Building Resources
- Daniel O. Davis, Inc.
- Heritage Salvage
- Urban Ore

Permitted solid waste facilities have solid waste facility permits and handle mixed loads of C&D material. R3 received applications from the following eight permitted solid waste facilities, each of which were certified by Marin Zero Waste in 2013, and have had no substantial changes in operations since that time:

- Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC
- Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC
- Davis Street Transfer Station / Resource Recovery Facility
- Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility
- Marin Resource Recovery Center
- Redwood Sanitary Landfill
- West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill
- Windsor Material Recovery Facility

Methodology for Facility Certifications

Our methodology for our assessment of mixed C&D processing facilities and administrative facilities was as follows:



Section 3

Facility
Certifications

- R3's project manager met with Zero Waste Marin staff to review all available information related to the currently certified facilities and any issues, concerns or other facility specific information;
- R3 then contacted each previously certified facility to discuss their operations, diversion rates, status of permits, and other jurisdiction certifications held by the facility, and the facility's current recovery infrastructure and processing operations;
- R3 requested support for each facility's 2014 C&D tonnage and diversion rate;
- R3 reviewed each facility's reported threshold for selecting loads for processing (i.e., the percentage of recoverable materials) and whether or not that threshold is impacted by specific facility diversion percentage certification requirements;
- R3 requested ballpark approximations from the facilities regarding the type and amount of recoverable C&D contained in loads the facility receives but does not process, including their potential ability to begin to recover portions of that material stream;
- R3 conducted a site visit with management staff from each mixed C&D processing facility, including observations of facility operations such as types of material infeed streams and types of recoverable materials (e.g., diversion for remanufacture, ADC, on-site use); and
- R3 also encouraged input from certified facilities as to how the certification and reporting process may be improved and/or made more efficient for both the facilities and JPA staff.

Findings for Facility Certifications

All eight processing facilities and all five administrative facilities wish to be recertified under Marin's certification program, and have not changed their operations significantly since recertification in 2013. All seven processing facilities that accept mixed C&D continue to effectively recover marketable materials from mixed C&D loads. The remaining processing facility – Asphalt Shingles Recyclers, LLC – continues to effectively recover and market asphalt from source separated asphalt shingle roofing loads.

All eight processing facilities achieved greater than 50% diversion in 2014, when tons used as ADC are counted towards diversion. However, only four processing facilities achieved greater than 50% diversion in 2014 without ADC tons counted towards diversion. ADC tons from all facilities include materials like painted wood, painted sheetrock, commercial (non-asphalt shingle) roofing, PVC piping, and other materials that appear not to be marketable at present.

Mixed C&D Facility Descriptions

The following provides a brief description of each facility requesting to be certified/recertified through the Zero Waste Marin's certification program. Unless otherwise noted, C&D materials accepted by these facilities include:



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- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| ▪ Asphalt and Concrete (AC) Grindings | ▪ Carpet | ▪ Ferrous Metals | ▪ Shingles |
| ▪ Aggregate | ▪ Carpet Pad | ▪ Green Waste | ▪ Stainless |
| ▪ Aluminum | ▪ Concrete | ▪ Iron | ▪ Tin |
| ▪ Asphalt | ▪ Ceramics | ▪ Mixed C&D | ▪ Tree Stumps |
| ▪ Base Rock | ▪ Clean Fill | ▪ Paint | ▪ Wallboard |
| ▪ Brass | ▪ Copper | ▪ Plastic | ▪ Wire |
| ▪ Brick | ▪ Dirt/Soil | ▪ Porcelain | ▪ Wood |
| ▪ Cardboard | ▪ E-waste | | |

Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC

Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC (ASR) is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility only accepts AC grindings, aggregate, asphalt, base rock, brick, ceramics, clean fill, concrete, dirt/soil, porcelain, and shingles. ASR is permitted as a “Small Volume Inert Debris Processing Facility”. ASR accepts clean source separated loads of asphalt shingle roofing, which is then cleaned of contaminants such as wood, metal and cardboard, and then mechanically ground and processed for marketing as source material roads and other uses.

Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC

Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC (CW&R) is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility does not accept paint, E-waste, AC Grindings, or Clean Fill. CW&R is permitted as a “Medium Volume CDI Processing Facility” and a “Small Volume Chipping and Grinding Facility”. CW&R accepts loads of mixed and source separated C&D at its transfer station. Source separated loads are directed to source separated bays, and mixed C&D loads are tipped on a sort floor where they are processed by hand and with heavy equipment to remove recoverable materials including green waste, metals, cardboard, carpet, and other marketable materials. Materials that are left over and do not have current markets (e.g. painted wood and sheetrock, commercial roofing, and PVC piping) are ground onsite for marketing as ADC. ADC and landfill are the primary cost centers for CW&R’s materials; they are very interested in alternative markets for materials currently processed as ADC.

Davis Street Transfer Station / Resource Recovery Facility

Davis Street Transfer Station (Davis Street TS) is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility does not accept paint, but does accept fines. Davis Street TS is owned by Waste Management, who also owns Redwood Landfill in Novato and the Altamont Landfill in Livermore. All loads are processed using conveyor belts, mechanical separators, and staffed sorting stations. The remaining material is then hand sorted manually in a sort line. Davis Street TS is permitted as a “Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility”.

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Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility accepts reuse items such as clothes, furniture, doors, windows, sports equipment, etc., in addition to the list of C&D materials noted above. All mixed C&D loads are pre-processed with an excavator and then loaded onto the feed belt of the C&D sort line. All material is pre-processed on a 2 inch minus screen to remove dirt and fines for ADC. The remaining material is then hand sorted manually in a sort line. Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility is permitted as a “Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility”.

Marin Resource Recovery Center

Marin Resource Recovery Center is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility accepts all materials except E-waste and paint, which are received at the HHW facility on-site. All loads are processed using conveyor belts, mechanical separators, and staffed sorting stations. Marin Resource Recovery Center is permitted as a “Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility”.

Redwood Sanitary Landfill

Redwood Sanitary Landfill is a transfer only facility. The facility accepts all materials except E-waste and paint. Mixed C&D loads are sent to the Davis Street Transfer Station, which is another Permitted Solid Waste Facility and is owned by the same company, for processing. Redwood Sanitary Landfill is permitted as a “Solid Waste Landfill, Composting Facility (Other), and Composting Facility (Mixed)”.

West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill

West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility accepts all materials except paint, E-waste, and dirt/soil; however, clean fill is accepted on an as needed basis only. The facility uses an excavator and bulldozer along with an elevated conveyor to aid in the processing of the C&D loads. Manual labor is also used, both on the ground and at the conveyor, to sort through the mixed C&D materials. West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill is permitted as a “Solid Waste Landfill”.

Windsor Material Recovery Facility

Windsor Material Recovery Facility is a transfer station / processing facility. The facility accepts all materials except paint, and also accepts treated lumber. The facility hand sorts and uses small equipment to source separate all materials and is permitted as a “Medium Volume CDI Processing Facility”.

On-site Review and Analysis

The on-site reviews of permitted solid waste facilities were conducted to assess existing C&D processing capabilities as well as policies and procedures that will be used to comply with the various requirements included in the Facility Certification Standards (Appendix B). In all cases, with the exception of the Redwood Sanitary Landfill (which is currently operating as a transfer facility, sending its loads of mixed C&D debris to the Davis Street Transfer Station for processing when requested by customers), all of the permitted solid waste facilities are currently processing mixed C&D loads in a manner that is consistent with the certification requirements.

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As shown in Table 1 below, all facilities achieved a minimum of 50% diversion in 2014, when ADC materials are counted towards diversion; only four facilities meeting this standard when ADC is not counted as diversion. Appendix D includes photos from the on-site reviews for reference.

Table 1 – 2014 Diversion by Facility		
Facility Name	% Diversion with ADC	% Diversion without ADC
Asphalt Shingle Recyclers	100%	99%
Commercial Waste & Recycling	75%	27%
Davis Street Transfer Station	85%	42%
Devlin Road Recycling & Transfer Facility	84%	32%
Marin Resource Recovery Center	75%	66%
Redwood Sanitary Landfill	85%	42%
West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill	87%	64%
Windsor Material Recovery Facility	71%	58%

A focus of R3's approach to the facility certification process was on facility policies and procedures for classifying incoming loads. Specifically, we reviewed the basis upon which facility scale house personnel determine if a load is to be classified as C&D debris versus refuse or some other classification, the tonnages of which would not factor into the facilities calculated diversion rate. One of the major issues raised is that a facility may not be able to meet the specific diversion requirements if it chooses to process loads of mixed C&D materials with relatively low levels of recoverable materials.

As such, diversion percentage standards can, and in some cases, do create a disincentive for facilities to divert more C&D debris. For example, minimum diversion thresholds can prevent facilities from processing lower quality loads that have less recoverable material, since doing so would decrease a facility's overall diversion percentage even though it would result in the diversion of additional C&D materials.

Recommendations for Facility Certifications

Certify all C&D Recycling Facilities

Based on the above findings, R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin certify all existing facilities, based on a minimum diversion threshold of 50%, including non "green material" used as ADC. When ADC is included, all facilities are above 70% diversion,

and half of them are above 80% diversion. A list and map of proposed facilities is included as Appendix E.

Research New Markets for ADC

We further recommend that Zero Waste Marin consider working with certified facilities to research and identify new markets for materials currently diverted as ADC. For example, according to facility operators, the primary components of their ADC streams are comprised of materials like painted wood and sheetrock, commercial roofing, PVC piping, fines, bits of tile and concrete and unrecoverable bits of glass, and others yet to be identified. If these materials were marketable for other uses, the amount of C&D materials processed as ADC would be significantly reduced.

Incentivize Facilities to Process More Loads

Likewise, R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin consider working with certified facilities to incentivize greater recovery of materials from mixed loads containing less than 50% recoverable materials, e.g. 30%.

If the goal is to maximize C&D diversion, a facility must first and foremost have an effective processing operation, which should be the primary criterion for certification. Effective processing can be done with largely manual systems (e.g., Windsor MRF) or highly mechanized systems (e.g., Davis St. or Zanker Road). If a facility has effective processing capabilities, the second primary criteria for certification should be that it processes all loads of mixed C&D debris that have reasonable amounts of recoverable materials.

Basing facility certification solely on a specific diversion rate may lead to situations in which a facility may choose not to process loads of mixed C&D that contain relatively low levels of recoverable materials in order to achieve the required diversion rate. Alternatively, a facility may aggressively process all loads of C&D materials, regardless of how much recoverable material they may contain (which is consistent with the goal of maximizing the diversion of C&D materials), and divert more material than it would if it chose not to sort loads with low levels of recoverable materials, but as a result not meet the required diversion rate.

Consider Revising Facility Certification Standards and Process

Given the consistency demonstrated by certified facilities since 2011, annual certification of facilities may not be necessary. Less frequent certification would require less administration on the part of Zero Waste Marin and certified facilities, as would eliminating current quarterly tonnage and diversion reporting. Zero Waste Marin should consider conducting facility certifications every two or three years, and should consider annual tracking of diversion percentages and total tonnages (both for Marin and all facility tons) from all certified facilities as a means of tracking and monitoring total diversion.

Based on the findings above, R3 recommends revising the Facility Certification Standards (Appendix B) and Model Ordinance to allow for the use of non “green material” ADC from C&D to count as diversion.

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Additionally, R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin consider changes to the facility certification process, including the option to automatically certify facilities that have also been certified by another Bay Area agency. The certification methodologies and standards used by the various Bay Area agencies (including San Francisco, San Jose, Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority [CCCSWA], and West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority) are generally similar, though there are a number of important differences, including key differences in the required level of diversion and differing definitions of C&D. For example, CCCSWA's standard is 50%, the City of San Francisco's is 65%, and the City of San Jose had an escalating diversion percentage but has since revised that to a 50% standard.

R3

Member Agency Program Assessments

R3 assessed member agency level of implementation of C&D recycling ordinances, programs and outreach for each member agency. This assessment included reviewing current practices at building counters, identifying improvements and potential enhancements to 2014 Model Ordinance, and seeking member agency feedback about potential barriers to efficient and effective implementation of C&D diversion programs. We assessed administration of the ordinance, including current practices, staff time requirements, and historical compliance results. Our objective was to work with each member agency to determine whether any specific enhancements to the Model Ordinance would leverage the specific conditions in each jurisdiction and provide for the most efficient administration county-wide.

It is worth noting that most member agency staff with the responsibility of overseeing and implementing C&D diversion programs are new to their current positions since initial promulgation of the 2011 Model Ordinance. As a result, many conversations with member agencies also included an introduction to C&D diversion programs and ordinances. This underscores the need for future and recurrent efforts to work with member agency staff on effective administration of C&D diversion programs.

Methodology for Member Agency Program Assessments

In support of this assessment of member agency, ordinances, and outreach R3:

- Identified member agency staff responsible for administration of C&D programs and ordinances, which generally included building officials, counter and other staff;
- Scheduled on-site discussion meetings with each member agency to introduce the Model Ordinance as well as gather information and provide support for C&D programs, ordinances and outreach. A list of member agency contacts is included as Appendix F;
- R3 reviewed building counter practices with specific attention to the current responsibilities and requirements of all stakeholders, existing policies and procedures, methods used to determine compliance with the ordinance, and historical compliance results; and
- Reviewed the efficiency and effectiveness of C&D program and ordinance administration, staff time requirements, feedback from project applicants and builders, and feedback regarding enhancements to the program and ordinance that would improve effectiveness and efficiency.

Findings for Member Agency Program Assessments

Table 2 on the following page provides an overview of county-wide C&D ordinances and programs by member agency.



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Member
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Assessments

Table 2 – Member Agency C&D Ordinance / Program Overview

Agency	C&D Ordinance	Mixed C&D Diversion %	Deposit/ Avoided Disposal Fee ⁶	Addresses CALGreen	Covered Project Threshold
Belvedere	✓	50%	3% deposit	✓	All C&D projects and renovations
Corte Madera	NA	NA	NA	No ⁷	NA
Fairfax	✓	70%	3% ADF \$10K max	No ⁸	\$2,000 residential \$5,000 commercial
Larkspur	✓	80%	3% ADF \$10K max	✓	All permits
Mill Valley	✓	80%	NA	✓	All permits
Ross	NA	NA	NA	✓ ⁹	All C&D projects and renovations
San Anselmo	✓	70%	3% ADF \$10K max	No ¹⁰	All permits, <\$10K exemption
San Rafael	✓	50%	NA	✓	As per CALGreen
Sausalito	✓	50%	\$500 verification fee	✓	All permits

⁶ Although most member agencies do have a deposit of avoided disposal fee, very few agencies reported implementing these elements.

⁷ Corte Madera needs to implement a process to document project compliance with CALGreen 2013 mandatory diversion requirements; the deliverables of this project will facilitate that effort.

⁸ The valuation thresholds for covered projects may be in conflict with CALGreen in some cases.

⁹ Although Ross does not have a C&D ordinance, it is administering a C&D program that appears to meet the requirements of CALGreen.

¹⁰ The <\$10,000 value exemption may be in conflict with CALGreen in some cases.

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Tiburon	✓	80%	3% ADF \$10K max	No ¹¹	All C&D projects, <500 sf exemption
Marin County	✓	50%	NA	✓	All C&D projects and renovations

Most Member Agencies are Implementing C&D Ordinances

As shown above, nine member agencies have adopted C&D ordinances, with only Corte Madera and Ross without specific C&D ordinances. Of those nine, only Mill Valley, Larkspur and Tiburon have a C&D ordinance modeled after Zero Waste Marin's 2011 Model Ordinance. San Rafael and Marin County had previously adopted a version of the 2011 Model Ordinance, but have subsequently amended the ordinance to refer to CALGreen's minimum standards for C&D recycling. All of the members are aware of and have planned for compliance with CALGreen's mandatory diversion requirements for C&D materials, though most members should improve their documentation processes in order to meet CalRecycle requirements for municipal implementation of CALGreen. Most members report that administration of their C&D ordinance/CALGreen requirements was not a significant burden to staff or contractors, though Corte Madera and Fairfax did report significant administrative burden.

All Member Agencies have Similar Program Administration and Outreach

Notably, all member agencies have essentially the same process for implementing their C&D ordinances and programs, entailing an initial waste management plan, encouraging permit holders to direct waste to certified facilities (which according to members and the Marin Builders Association, the vast majority of all projects do) and requiring documentation prior to final inspection. For example, all member agencies provide waste management plan forms to most permit applicants as the primary form of C&D recycling outreach. Few member agencies provided the list of certified facilities, and only Belvedere provides supplemental information about deconstruction as a form of diversion.

Most Member Agencies Report No Issues with C&D Program Implementation

All members except Corte Madera and Fairfax reported that permit applicants are now reasonably used to C&D program requirements, and that compliance has become the standard practice for doing business in Marin County. All members except Corte Madera and Fairfax reported near 100% compliance with their C&D ordinances/CALGreen requirements. Members also reported that deposits and/or avoided disposal fees are administratively burdensome to most member agencies.

¹¹ The <500 sf exemption may be in conflict with CALGreen in some cases.

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Member
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Program
Assessments**Most Member Agencies see Standardization as a Benefit**

Staff from all member agencies agreed that a county-wide standardized approach to C&D ordinance and program implementation could facilitate greater administrative efficiency for member agency staff and contractors. Additionally, Mill Valley and other members continue to desire options for encouraging and facilitating greater than 50% diversion from certain C&D projects. Several members have green building ordinances or interests that intersect with C&D diversion programs, but R3 found little coordination between C&D ordinances and programs and green building efforts.

Recommendations for Member Agency Assessments

Based on our assessment of ordinance implementation and current management and administrative practices and the goals of this project, R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin request that all members adopt and implement a revised Model Ordinance, as described below. R3 further recommends that Zero Waste Marin provide direct support to all members during adoption and implementation of the revised Model Ordinance. Furthermore, we recommend that Zero Waste Marin request that all members utilize standardized program approaches, forms and outreach for their C&D programs, and provide direct support to all members during implementation of these approaches. A draft combined outreach flyer, waste management plan form, and certified facility map and listing for distribution to and use by member agencies will be provided under separate cover following an ongoing development process, but prior to June 30, 2015. A sample of the combined flyer, waste management plan form, and facility listing and map is included in Appendix E. R3 anticipates that finalization of this piece will involve participation of Zero Waste Marin and the member agencies, and will likely include refinement, editing and distribution after completion of the Final Report, but still within the scope and budget of this project.

Finally, because C&D recycling is a part of green building efforts, we recommend that Zero Waste Marin consider ways of integrating its C&D diversion programs county-wide green building programs. R3 understands that there may be a County-wide green building working group that addresses these issues that could be a venue for addressing the intersection of C&D recycling and green building goals.

Revisions to the Model Ordinance

Findings for Revisions to the Model Ordinance

Based on our work certifying C&D processing facilities and engaging member agencies, R3 has established a number of findings relating to the Model Ordinance.

50% Diversion is a Reasonable Standard if ADC Counts as Diversion

Additionally, R3 finds that the Model Ordinance's requirement that facilities divert one hundred percent (100%) of clean asphalt and concrete and at least fifty percent (50%) of all remaining C&D debris is a reasonable universal standard *if non "green material" ADC is counted as diversion*.

However, projects seeking higher rates of diversion (e.g. 80% or more) for LEED credits or Build It Green points will likely not meet diversion goals simply by processing mixed C&D materials using certified facilities. Even though these types of projects may in fact be able to achieve high diversion levels, they will only be able to document facility-wide diversion levels if they process these materials as mixed C&D with one of the certified facilities. Projects that wish to document high levels of diversion will need to design projects to achieve high diversion and/or source separate or make special arrangements with mixed C&D processors to document high levels of diversion.

Some Requirements May Be Unnecessary and/or Burdensome

First, diversion reports required by the Model Ordinance wherein project applicants estimate the amount of C&D waste expected to be generated by each project are unnecessary in most cases, and can be an administrative burden to members and permit applicants. For most projects, given both the intent of the Model Ordinance and CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements, it would be sufficient for a project applicant to state (under penalty of perjury) that all C&D materials will be directed to a certified processing facility. If for some reason a project applicant will not do so, then alternative forms of documentation – requiring higher levels of effort on the part of the applicant and the City – may be required.

Additionally avoided disposal fees, which are currently implemented by few – if any – member agencies, can be overly burdensome to administer because they involve large financial transactions and tracking. Likewise, exemptions to the ordinance are often difficult to administer, and often are not tracked by member agencies; it may be more administratively efficient to require that all projects divert any waste generated.

CALGreen Mandatory Diversion Requirements Not Sufficiently Addressed

The Model Ordinance does not sufficiently address CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements, which could lead to projects being required to divert C&D materials under CALGreen but not under the Ordinance. For example, per the Model Ordinance, residential alterations of less than \$2,000 in value are exempt from the Ordinance; however, under CALGreen, diversion is mandatory for all projects that increase a building's conditioned area, volume or size, regardless of monetary value. R3 realizes

R3

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the Model
Ordinance

that such an increase would likely cost over \$2,000; we raise this point to highlight that inconsistencies between the Model Ordinance and CALGreen could be problematic.

Recommendations for Revisions to the Model Ordinance

We recommend going forward that the JPA and its member agencies work to establish uniform and reasonable minimum diversion rates. This should be done while continuing to require, without exception, that facilities implement effective and comprehensive mixed C&D diversion systems and process all mixed C&D loads. We also recommend that the certification standards be revised to define a mixed C&D load as any load with 50% or more recoverable materials, if not lower levels of recoverable materials (e.g. 30%). While R3 understands the need for a specific diversion figure, the amount of diversion a facility achieves is dependent on:

- The effectiveness of the facilities processing operations;
- The quality of loads that it receives;
- The strength of commodities markets; and
- The specific loads that it chooses to process versus dispose of without processing (which can vary significantly facility to facility).

Additionally, in order to facilitate the goal of maximizing diversion and minimizing administration, R3 recommends that revisions to the Model Ordinance, which are also reflected in the draft revised Model Ordinance included in Appendix G:

- Require that applicants complete a diversion form that allows applicants not to estimate waste generation if they agree to direct all wastes to certified facilities;
- Allow ADC (e.g. fines from C&D processing, painted wood and sheetrock and others, but not “green material”) to be counted as diversion.
- Remove avoided disposal fees;
- Require all construction, demolition, and renovation projects that require a permit and generate waste to comply with the Ordinance; and
- Align the Model Ordinance with CALGreen mandatory diversion requirements and directly reference CALGreen such that future changes to CALGreen are automatically addressed via adopted Ordinances.

Finally, because of potential political concerns related to what may appear to be a reduction in diversion requirements (despite an overall projected increase in processing ability and therefore tonnage diverted), R3 recommends that Zero Waste Marin provide assistance to member agencies in order to facilitate adoption of a revised Model Ordinance. R3 will provide a draft staff report that could be utilized by member agencies during the adoption process as an Appendix H under separate cover prior to June 30, 2015.

R3

Appendix A

CalGreen C&D Diversion Requirements

R3

CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE – MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

CHAPTER 3 – GREEN BUILDING

(Matrix Adoption Tables are non-regulatory, intended only as an aid to the user.
See Chapter 1 for state agency authority and building applications.)

Adopting agency	BSC	SFM	HCD			DSA		OSHPD				BSCC	DPH	AGR	DWR	CEC	CA	SL	SLC
			1	2	1-AC	AC	SS	1	2	3	4								
Adopt entire CA chapter																			
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)																			
Adopt only those sections that are listed below	X		X				X	X	X	X									
Chapter/Section																			
301	X		X				X	X	X	X									
301.1			X																
301.1.1			X																
301.2			X																
301.3	X																		
302	X		X				X	X	X	X									
303	X		X				X	X	X	X									
304	X		X					X	X	X									
304.1.1 (2nd paragraph)			X																
305								X											
306							X												

CHAPTER 3

GREEN BUILDING

SECTION 301 GENERAL

301.1 Scope. Buildings shall be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in this code. Voluntary green building measures are also included in the application checklists and may be included in the design and construction of structures covered by this code, but are not required unless adopted by a city, county, or city and county as specified in Section 101.7.

301.1.1 Additions and alterations. [HCD] The mandatory provisions of Chapter 4 shall be applied to additions or alterations of existing residential buildings where the addition or alteration increases the building's conditioned area, volume, or size. The requirements shall apply only to and/or within the specific area of the addition or alteration.

Note: On and after January 1, 2014, residential buildings undergoing permitted alterations, additions or improvements shall replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Plumbing fixture replacement is required prior to issuance of a certificate of final completion, certificate of occupancy or final permit approval by the local building department. See Civil Code Section 1101.1, et seq., for the definition of a noncompliant plumbing fixture, types of residential buildings affected and other important enactment dates.

301.2 Low-rise and high-rise residential buildings. [HCD] The provisions of individual sections of *CALGreen* may apply

to either low-rise residential buildings, high-rise residential buildings, or both. Individual sections will be designated by banners to indicate where the section applies specifically to low-rise only (LR) or high-rise only (HR). When the section applies to both low-rise and high-rise buildings, no banner will be used.

301.3 Nonresidential additions and alterations. [BSC] The provisions of individual sections of Chapter 5 apply to newly constructed buildings, building additions of 1,000 square feet or greater, and/or building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above (for occupancies within the authority of California Building Standards Commission). Code sections relevant to additions and alterations shall only apply to the portions of the building being added or altered within the scope of the permitted work.

A code section will be designated by a banner to indicate where the code section only applies to newly constructed buildings [N] or to additions and alterations [AA]. When the code section applies to both, no banner will be used.

SECTION 302 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS

302.1 Mixed occupancy buildings. In mixed occupancy buildings, each portion of a building shall comply with the specific green building measures applicable to each specific occupancy.

SECTION 303 PHASED PROJECTS

303.1 Phased projects. For shell buildings and others constructed for future tenant improvements, only those code measures relevant to the building components and systems considered to be new construction (or newly constructed) shall apply.

303.1.1 Tenant improvements. The provisions of this code shall apply only to the initial tenant or occupant improvements to a project.

SECTION 304 VOLUNTARY TIERS

304.1 Purpose. Voluntary tiers are intended to further encourage building practices that improve public health, safety and general welfare by promoting the use of building concepts which minimize the building's impact on the environment and promote a more sustainable design.

304.1.1 Tiers. The provisions of Divisions A4.6 and A5.6 outline means, in the form of voluntary tiers, for achieving enhanced construction levels by incorporating additional measures for residential and nonresidential new construction. Voluntary tiers may be adopted by local governments and, when adopted, enforced by local enforcing agencies. Buildings complying with tiers specified for each occupancy contain additional prerequisite and elective green building measures necessary to meet the threshold of each tier. See Section 101.7 of this code for procedures and requirements related to local amendments, additions or deletions, including changes to energy standards.

[BSC & HCD] Where there are practical difficulties involved in complying with the threshold levels of a tier, the enforcing agency may grant modifications for individual cases. The enforcing agency shall first find that a special individual reason makes the strict letter of the tier impractical and that modification is in conformance with the intent and purpose of the measure. The details of any action granting modification shall be recorded and entered in the files of the enforcing agency.

SECTION 305 [OSHPD 1] CALGreen TIER 1 AND CALGreen TIER 2

305.1 CALGreen Tier 1 and CALGreen Tier 2 buildings contain voluntary green building measures necessary to meet the threshold of each level.

305.1.1 CALGreen Tier 1. To achieve *CALGreen* Tier 1, buildings must comply with the latest edition of "Savings By Design, Healthcare Modeling Procedures" found online at http://www.energysoft.com/main/page_downloads_sbd_healthcare.html.

305.1.2 CALGreen Tier 2. To achieve *CALGreen* Tier 2, buildings must exceed the latest edition of "Savings By Design, Healthcare Modeling Procedures" by a minimum of 15 percent.

SECTION 306 [DSA-SS] VOLUNTARY MEASURES

306.1 Purpose. For public schools and community colleges, Appendix A5, Nonresidential Voluntary Measures, is provided as a guideline to further encourage building practices that improve public health, safety and general welfare by promoting the use of building concepts which minimize the building's impact on the environment, promote a more sustainable design and high-performance educational facilities.

306.1.1 The optional provisions of Appendix A5, Divisions A5.1 through A5.5, outline means of achieving enhanced construction levels by incorporating additional measures that exceed the mandatory code.

CHAPTER 4

RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

Division 4.4 – MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

SECTION 4.401 GENERAL

4.401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of achieving material conservation and resource efficiency through protection of buildings from exterior moisture; construction waste diversion; employment of techniques to reduce pollution through recycling of materials; and building commissioning or testing, adjusting and balancing.

SECTION 4.402 DEFINITIONS

|| **4.402.1 Definitions.** Reserved.

SECTION 4.403 FOUNDATION SYSTEMS (Reserved)

SECTION 4.404 EFFICIENT FRAMING TECHNIQUES (Reserved)

SECTION 4.405 MATERIAL SOURCES (Reserved)

SECTION 4.406 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE

|| **4.406.1 Rodent proofing.** Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in sole/bottom plates at exterior walls shall be protected against the passage of rodents by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete masonry or a similar method acceptable to the enforcing agency.

SECTION 4.407 WATER RESISTANCE AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT (Reserved)

SECTION 4.408 CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

4.408.1 Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with either Section 4.408.2, 4.408.3 or 4.408.4, or meet a more stringent local construction and demolition waste management ordinance.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris.
2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist or are not located reasonably close to the jobsite.
3. The enforcing agency may make exceptions to the requirements of this section when isolated jobsites are located in areas beyond the haul boundaries of the diversion facility.

4.408.2 Construction waste management plan. Submit a construction waste management plan in conformance with Items 1 through 5. The construction waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency.

1. Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale.
2. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source-separated) or bulk mixed (single stream).
3. Identify diversion facilities where the construction and demolition waste material will be taken.
4. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste generated.
5. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition waste materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

4.408.3 Waste management company. Utilize a waste management company, approved by the enforcing agency, which can provide verifiable documentation that the percentage of construction and demolition waste material diverted from the landfill complies with Section 4.408.1.

Note: The owner or contractor may make the determination if the construction and demolition waste materials will be diverted by a waste management company.

4.408.4 Waste stream reduction alternative. Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed four (4) lbs./sq. ft. of the building area shall meet the minimum 50 percent construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1.

4.408.4.1 Waste stream reduction alternative. [HR] Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed two (2) pounds per square foot of the building area, shall meet the minimum 50-percent construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1.

4.408.5 Documentation. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Section 4.408.2, Items 1 through 5, Section 4.408.3 or Section 4.408.4.

Notes:

1. Sample forms found in "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Residential)" located at www.hcd.ca.gov/CALGreen.html may be used to assist in documenting compliance with this section.
2. Mixed construction and demolition debris (C&D) processors can be located at the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

**SECTION 4.409
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT
(Reserved)**

**SECTION 4.410
BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION**

4.410.1 Operation and maintenance manual. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:

1. Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle of the structure.
2. Operation and maintenance instructions for the following:
 - a. Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, water-heating systems and other major appliances and equipment.
 - b. Roof and yard drainage, including gutters and downspouts.
 - c. Space conditioning systems, including condensers and air filters.
 - d. Landscape irrigation systems.
 - e. Water reuse systems.
3. Information from local utility, water and waste recovery providers on methods to further reduce resource

consumption, including recycle programs and locations.

4. Public transportation and/or carpool options available in the area.
5. Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30–60 percent and what methods an occupant may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range.
6. Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve water.
7. Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5 feet away from the foundation.
8. Information on required routine maintenance measures, including, but not limited to, caulking, painting, grading around the building, etc.
9. Information about state solar energy and incentive programs available.
10. A copy of all special inspection verifications required by the enforcing agency or this code.

SECTION 5.407 WATER RESISTANCE AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT

5.407.1 Weather protection. Provide a weather-resistant exterior wall and foundation envelope as required by *California Building Code* Section 1403.2 (Weather Protection) and *California Energy Code* Section 150, (Mandatory Features and Devices), manufacturer's installation instructions or local ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

5.407.2 Moisture control. Employ moisture control measures by the following methods.

5.407.2.1 Sprinklers. Design and maintain landscape irrigation systems to prevent spray on structures.

5.407.2.2 Entries and openings. Design exterior entries and/or openings subject to foot traffic or wind-driven rain to prevent water intrusion into buildings as follows:

5.407.2.2.1 Exterior door protection. Primary exterior entries shall be covered to prevent water intrusion by using nonabsorbent floor and wall finishes within at least 2 feet around and perpendicular to such openings plus at least one of the following:

1. An installed awning at least 4 feet in depth.
2. The door is protected by a roof overhang at least 4 feet in depth.
3. The door is recessed at least 4 feet.
4. Other methods which provide equivalent protection.

5.407.2.2.2 Flashing. Install flashings integrated with a drainage plane.

SECTION 5.408 CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

5.408.1 Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.408.1.2 or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

5.408.1.1 Construction waste management plan. Where a local jurisdiction does not have a construction and demolition waste management ordinance that is more stringent, submit a construction waste management plan that

1. Identifies the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale.
2. Determines if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source-separated) or bulk mixed (single stream).
3. Identifies diversion facilities where construction and demolition waste material collected will be taken.

4. Specifies that the amount of construction and demolition waste materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

5.408.1.2 Waste management company. Utilize a waste management company that can provide verifiable documentation that the percentage of construction and demolition waste material diverted from the landfill complies with this section.

Note: The owner or contractor shall make the determination if the construction and demolition waste material will be diverted by a waste management company.

Exceptions to Sections 5.408.1.1 and 5.408.1.2:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris.
2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist.
3. Demolition waste meeting local ordinance or calculated in consideration of local recycling facilities and markets.

5.408.1.3 Waste stream reduction alternative. The combined weight of new construction disposal that does not exceed two pounds per square foot of building area may be deemed to meet the 50 percent minimum requirement as approved by the enforcing agency.

5.408.1.4 Documentation. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Sections 5.408.1.1 through 5.408.1.3. The waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be accessible during construction for examination by the enforcing agency.

Notes:

1. Sample forms found in "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Nonresidential)" located at <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx> may be used to assist in documenting compliance with the waste management plan.
2. Mixed construction and demolition debris (C&D) processors can be located at the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

5.408.3 Excavated soil and land clearing debris. [BSC] 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reused or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed.

Exception: Reuse, either on- or off-site, of vegetation or soil contaminated by disease or pest infestation.

Notes:

1. If contamination by disease or pest infestation is suspected, contact the County Agricultural Commissioner and follow its direction for recycling or disposal of the material. (www.cdfr.ca.gov/exec/county/county_contacts.html)

2. For a map of known pest and/or disease quarantine zones, consult with the California Department of Food and Agriculture. (www.cdffa.ca.gov)

SECTION 5.409 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (Reserved)

SECTION 5.410 BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

5.410.1 Recycling by occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive.

5.410.1.1 Additions. [A] All additions conducted within a 12-month period under single or multiple permits, resulting in an increase of 30 percent or more in floor area, shall provide recycling areas on site.

Exception: Additions within a tenant space resulting in less than a 30-percent increase in the tenant space floor area.

5.410.1.2 Sample ordinance. Space allocation for recycling areas shall comply with Chapter 18, Part 3, Division 30 of the *Public Resources Code*. Chapter 18 is known as the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Act).

Note: A sample ordinance for use by local agencies may be found in Appendix A of the document at the CalRecycle's web site.

5.410.2 Commissioning. [N] For new buildings 10,000 square feet and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements. Commissioning shall be performed in accordance with this section by trained personnel with experience on projects of comparable size and complexity. Commissioning requirements shall include:

1. Owner's or owner representative's project requirements.
2. Basis of design.
3. Commissioning measures shown in the construction documents.
4. Commissioning plan.
5. Functional performance testing.
6. Documentation and training.
7. Commissioning report.

Exceptions:

1. Dry storage warehouses of any size.

2. Areas under 10,000 square feet used for offices or other conditioned accessory spaces within dry storage warehouses.

3. Tenant improvements under 10,000 square feet as described in Section 303.1.1.

- *4. Commissioning requirements for energy systems covered by the 2013 *California Energy Code*.

All building operating systems covered by Title 24, Part 6, as well as process equipment and controls, and renewable energy systems shall be included in the scope of the commissioning requirements.

5.410.2.1 Owner's or Owner representative's Project Requirements (OPR). [N] The expectations and requirements of the building appropriate to its phase shall be documented before the design phase of the project begins. This documentation shall include the following:

1. Environmental and sustainability goals.
- *2. Energy efficiency goals [Refer to 2013 *California Energy Code*, Section 120.8(b)].
3. Indoor environmental quality requirements.
4. Project program, including facility functions and hours of operation, and need for after hours operation.
5. Equipment and systems expectations.
6. Building occupant and operation and maintenance (O&M) personnel expectations.

5.410.2.2 Basis of Design (BOD). [N] A written explanation of how the design of the building systems meets the OPR shall be completed at the design phase of the building project. The Basis of Design document shall cover the following systems:

- *1. Heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) systems and controls. (Refer to 2013 *California Energy Code*, Section 120.8(c)).
- *2. Indoor lighting system and controls [Refer to 2013 *California Energy Code* Section 120.8(c)].
- *3. Water heating system [Refer to 2013 *California Energy Code* Section 120.8(c)].
4. Renewable energy systems.
5. Landscape irrigation systems.
6. Water reuse systems.

5.410.2.3 Commissioning plan. [N] Prior to permit issuance a commissioning plan shall be completed to document how the project will be commissioned. The commissioning plan shall include the following:

1. General project information.
2. Commissioning goals.
3. Systems to be commissioned. Plans to test systems and components shall include:
 - a. An explanation of the original design intent.
 - b. Equipment and systems to be tested, including the extent of tests.

Appendix B

Revised Facility Certification Standards

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Facility Certification Types

1. **Administrative Facilities** – Facilities that do not have a solid waste facility permit and handle source separated non-solid waste materials only.
2. **Transfer Only Facilities** – Facilities that do not process mixed Construction and Demolition (C&D) materials¹ but transfer those materials to another C&D-Certified Facility.
3. **Transfer Station / Processing Facilities** – Transfer stations that receive solid waste and process mixed C&D materials.
4. **Landfills / Processing Facilities** – Landfills that receive solid waste and process mixed C&D materials.

Diversion Rate

(Does not apply to Administrative Facilities or Transfer-Only Facilities)

Facilities will be required to achieve a minimum diversion rate of one hundred percent (100%) clean asphalt and concrete and at least fifty percent (50%) of all remaining C&D waste, or other amount as set forth in regulations promulgated by the JPA. The diversion rate shall be calculated as the percentage of incoming waste from construction, demolition, and renovation activities that is diverted from landfill disposal or transformation², including non green material³ ADC, and/or use as alternative daily cover (ADC).

Facilities that fail to achieve the required diversion rates may request and receive a temporary waiver from the JPA provided they have:

- Complied with all of the other certification requirements;
- Can demonstrate, to the JPA's satisfaction, a "good faith effort" to achieve the required diversion rate; and
- Meet any and all other requirements that the JPA may establish, at its sole discretion, for issuing any such temporary waiver.

¹ C&D materials (debris/waste) include used or discarded materials generated from construction, remodeling, repair, deconstruction, demolition, and renovation activities performed on any pavement, dwelling, commercial building, or other structure. Such materials include, but are not limited to: dirt, sand, rock, concrete, gravel, bricks, plaster, gypsum wallboard, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, glass, asphalt material, plastics, roofing material, cardboard and other associated packaging, carpeting, cinder blocks, electrical wire, fiberglass, fixtures, granite, marble, pressboard, porcelain, stucco, ceramic tile, vinyl, wood, masonry, remnants of new materials (including paper, plastic, carpet scraps, wood scraps, scrap metal and packaging material), and plant debris resulting from land clearing and landscaping activities related to construction, remodeling, repair, deconstruction, demolition, and renovation activities.

² Transformation means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification or biological conversion other than composting. Transformation does not include composting or biomass conversion.

³ Green material means any plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. Green material includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products. Green material does not include treated wood waste, mixed demolition or mixed construction debris, manure and plant waste from the food processing industry, alone or blended with soil.

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Reporting Requirements

All facilities must comply with the JPA's C&D reporting requirements including providing complete, accurate and timely information on the Annual C&D Program Facility Tonnage Report (Annual Report), as applicable. Failure to provide complete, accurate and timely information on the Annual Reports is grounds for decertification.

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The diversion rate for C&D-Certified Facilities seeking recertification shall be based on the information provided in the Annual Reports for the most recent calendar year (or other 12 month period specified by the JPA), subject to review and verification by the JPA. New facilities requesting initial certification must submit documentation acceptable to the JPA that demonstrates that the facility is achieving the required diversion rate.

General Requirements / Standards

Facilities that accept C&D materials must adhere to the following conditions to be certified by the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority:

1. All incoming loads of C&D materials:
 - a. Must be weighed and tracked by point-of-origin; and
 - b. Must be classified as either a source separated C&D load (i.e., less than 10% contaminants or other materials) or a mixed C&D load (more than 10% of contaminants or other material types).
2. All residual from processing must be:
 - a. Weighed and the weight recorded prior to disposal onsite or transfer off-site to another facility; and
 - b. Reported as "residue" on the Annual Reports along with the name of the receiving facility if transferred off-site.
3. Diversion credit will only be given for:
 - a. Source separated C&D materials directed to off-site markets or used on-site for beneficial use, to the extent allowed;
 - b. Materials recovered from mixed C&D loads processed on-site and delivered to off-site markets for diversion (e.g., reuse, recycling, composting, biomass conversion); and
 - c. Materials recovered from mixed C&D loads processed on-site and used on-site for beneficial use, to the extent allowed.
4. Diversion credit will ~~not~~ be given for use of non green material C&D materials, processed or as received, as alternative daily cover (ADC).
5. Transfer-Only Facilities will be given diversion credit equal to the diversion rate for the receiving C&D-Certified Facility.
6. Residue from mixed C&D loads that are processed on-site that are then directed off-site to a C&D-Certified Facility or other facility shall not count toward the diversion rate of the facility directing that material off-site.
7. Residue received from a C&D-Certified Facility will not count as C&D tonnage for the receiving facility for purposes of calculating that facility's diversion rate.

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8. ADC or other processed C&D material (not including green material) received from a C&D-Certified Facility will ~~not~~ count as C&D tonnage received or diverted for the receiving facility for purposes of calculating that facility's diversion rate.
9. All material directed off-site must be weighed and reported, and the facility (market, processing facility or disposal site) the material is delivered to must be identified on the Annual Report.
10. All tonnages reported in C&D Diversion Reports should be consistent with tonnages reported to the California department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Disposal Reporting System required under Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 9.2, Sections 18800 through 18814.11.

Processing Requirements

Facilities must process **ALL** mixed C&D loads that require processing by the customer. Under no circumstances may materials from a mixed C&D load be transferred off-site or disposed without first being processed. (This requirement does not apply to Administrative Facilities or Transfer-Only Facilities.)

Administrative Facilities

No processing requirements.

Transfer-Only Facilities

1. Must have a dedicated storage area for C&D loads;
2. **ALL** C&D loads must be segregated and must not be commingled with any non-C&D loads;
3. Any C&D materials from source separated C&D loads must be used on-site for beneficial use or delivered to off-site markets for diversion; and
4. **ALL** mixed C&D loads (materials) must be transferred to a C&D-Certified Facility for processing.

Transfer Stations / Processing Facilities

1. Must have a dedicated mixed C&D processing area separated from the transfer operation;
2. Must direct **ALL** mixed C&D loads to the dedicated processing area for processing; and
3. At a minimum, processing at the dedicated processing area must include **Physical Separation** of C&D materials/loads (hand pickers, floor sorters, etc.), supported by dedicated **Heavy Equipment Separation** (front-end loaders, skip loaders, grapplers, etc.); and
4. Must process **ALL** mixed C&D loads at the dedicated processing area such that, to the JPA's satisfaction, a "good faith effort" is made to recover all available recoverable material.

Landfills / Processing Facilities

1. Must have a dedicated mixed C&D processing area separated from the working face of the landfill;
2. Must direct **ALL** mixed C&D loads to the dedicated processing area for processing;
3. At a minimum, the dedicated processing area must have a dedicated, staffed and operating **Mechanical C&D Processing Line** (i.e., a C&D sorting belt that conveys materials past staffed sorting stations), and/or **Mechanical Separation** (e.g., shaker screens, magnets, float tanks, etc.), supported by dedicated **Heavy Equipment Separation** (front-end loaders, skip loaders, grapplers, etc.) and/or other appropriate capabilities (e.g., an initial floor sort); and

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4. Must process **ALL** C&D loads at the dedicated processing area such that, to the JPA's satisfaction, a "good faith effort" is made to recover all available recoverable material.

Any facility not currently meeting the necessary Processing Requirements listed above that wishes to participate in the C&D Program **must develop and adhere** to a specific schedule for providing the necessary Processing Requirements that is acceptable to the JPA to be eligible for certification.

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Appendix C

CalRecycle Fact Sheet on AB1594

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Basics

Green Material Used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC)--AB 1594

Introduction and Background

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 1594 (Williams, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2014), mandating that as of January 1, 2020, the use of green material as alternative daily cover (ADC) will no longer constitute diversion through recycling and will instead be considered disposal in terms of measuring a jurisdiction's annual 50 percent per capita disposal rate (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41781.3).

Frequently Asked Questions

CalRecycle has prepared a list of common questions and answers about this bill.

Key Elements of the Law

- As of January 1, 2020, the use of green material as ADC does not constitute diversion through recycling and will be considered disposal for purposes of measuring a jurisdiction's 50 percent per capita disposal rate.
- In the 2017 Electronic Annual Report (due August 1, 2018), jurisdictions will include information on plans to address these new requirements and divert green material that is being used as ADC. CalRecycle's Electronic Annual Report (EAR) will be adjusted to reflect these reporting requirements.
- CalRecycle will provide guidance to local enforcement agencies (LEA) on any conditions and restrictions on the utilization of ADC.
- Beginning with the 2020 Electronic Annual Report (due August 1, 2021), if a jurisdiction does not meet its 50 percent per capita disposal target as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as ADC, it must report additional information (e.g., barriers to recycling green material, capacity at facilities that recycle green material, a plan to address those barriers). CalRecycle's EAR will be adjusted to reflect these reporting requirements.
- For jurisdictions on a two-year review cycle, the formal jurisdiction review will commence after receipt of the 2021 Annual Report that is submitted August 1, 2022. Then the next formal review for all jurisdictions will commence after receipt of the 2023 Annual Report that is submitted August 1, 2024. Note: Reviews will continue on the two- and four-year review cycles.
- With respect to the integrated waste management (IWM) fee, there will continue to be no disposal fee on green material that is used as ADC at solid waste landfills.

Note: "Green material" has the same meaning as "processed green material." The term does not include materials left over from the composting process, materials left over after the material recovery process (commonly referred to as "fines"), or processed construction and demolition waste materials.

Related Resources

- 2013 CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Green Material ADC Tonnages by Jurisdiction (PDF, 498 KB): This report provides an analysis of the impact of ADC green material being counted as disposal as it relates to calculating 2013 per capita disposal. This report will be completed and posted annually in an effort to help jurisdictions assess the potential impact of this change to their annual per capita disposal rate and to plan accordingly.

Basics Home

Last updated: March 20, 2015

Local Government Central <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/>

Local Assistance & Market Development: LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov (916) 341-6199

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California

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

AB-1594 Waste management. (2013-2014)

Assembly Bill No. 1594

CHAPTER 719

An act to amend Sections 40507 and 41781.3 of the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

[Approved by Governor September 28, 2014. Filed with Secretary of State
September 28, 2014.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1594, Williams. Waste management.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department to file an annual report, on or before March 1 of each year, with the Legislature, regarding the administration of the act during the prior calendar year.

This bill would require the department to include in the annual report, on or before March 1, 2015, a status update on the adequacy of funding from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for programs implemented pursuant to the act and pursuant to other specified provisions regulating waste management facilities. The bill would authorize the department to recommend alternative funding mechanisms for the programs, as specified.

Existing law requires each city, county, and joint powers authority formed under the act, referred to as a regional agency, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. Under the act, the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling and is not considered disposal.

This bill, commencing January 1, 2020, would provide that the use of green material, as defined, as alternative daily cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and would be considered disposal for purposes of the act. The bill, commencing August 1, 2018, would require a local jurisdiction to include information in an annual report on how the local jurisdiction intends to address these diversion requirements and divert green material that is being used as alternative daily cover. The bill would require a jurisdiction that does not meet certain diversion requirements as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as alternative daily cover to identify and address, in an annual report, barriers to recycling green material and, if sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before a certain date, to include a plan to address those barriers. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to the diversion of solid waste.

Existing law requires the operator of a disposal facility to pay a quarterly fee based on the amount of solid waste disposed of at each disposal site.

This bill would provide that, commencing January 1, 2020, green material used as alternative daily cover at a solid waste landfill is not subject to this fee.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 40507 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

40507. (a) (1) On or before March 1 of each year, the department shall file an annual report with the Legislature highlighting significant programs or actions undertaken by the department to implement programs pursuant to this division during the prior calendar year. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the information described in subdivision (b).

(2) On or before March 1, 2015, the department shall provide in the annual report required pursuant to paragraph (1) a status update on the adequacy of funding from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for programs implemented pursuant to this division or Division 31 (commencing with Section 50000), including the adequacy of funding for the oversight of solid waste that is accepted at a disposal facility and is not subject to the fee imposed pursuant to Section 48000. In its report, the department may recommend alternative funding mechanisms for the programs that would achieve the requirements and policy goals of this division and Division 31 (commencing with Section 50000), including the statewide recycling goal of 75 percent pursuant to Section 41780.01.

(b) The department shall file annual progress reports with the Legislature covering the activities and actions undertaken by the department in the prior fiscal year. The department shall prepare, and may electronically file with the Legislature, the progress reports throughout the calendar year, as determined by the department, on the following programs:

- (1) The local enforcement agency program.
- (2) The research and development program.
- (3) The public education program.
- (4) The market development program.
- (5) The used oil program.
- (6) The planning and local assistance program.
- (7) The site cleanup program.

(c) The progress report shall specifically include, but is not limited to, all of the following information:

(1) Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the status of the certification and evaluation of local enforcement agencies pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 43200) of Part 4.

(2) Pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), all of the following information:

(A) The results of the research and development programs established pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 42650) of Part 3.

(B) A report on information and activities associated with the establishment of the Plastics Recycling Information Clearinghouse, pursuant to Section 42520.

(C) A report on the progress in implementing the monitoring and control program for the subsurface migration of landfill gas established pursuant to Section 43030, including recommendations, as needed, to improve the program.

(D) A report on the comparative costs and benefits of the recycling or conversion processes for waste tires funded pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 42860) of Part 3.

(3) Pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), all of the following information:

(A) A review of actions taken by the department to educate and inform individuals and public and private sector entities who generate solid waste on the importance of source reduction, recycling, and composting of solid waste, and recommendations for administrative or legislative actions that will inform and educate these parties.

(B) A report on the effectiveness of the public information program required to be implemented pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 42600) of Part 3, including recommendations on administrative and legislative changes to improve the program.

(C) A report on the status and effectiveness of school district source reduction and recycling programs implemented pursuant to Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 42620) of Part 3, including recommendations on administrative and legislative changes to improve the program's effectiveness.

(D) A report on the effectiveness of the integrated waste management educational program and teacher training plan implemented pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 71300) of Division 34, including recommendations on administrative and legislative changes that will improve the program.

(E) A summary of available and wanted materials, a profile of the participants, and the amount of waste diverted from disposal sites as a result of the California Materials Exchange Program established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 42600.

(4) Pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), all of the following information:

(A) A review of market development strategies undertaken by the board pursuant to this division to ensure that markets exist for materials diverted from solid waste facilities, including recommendations for administrative and legislative actions that will promote expansion of those markets. The recommendations shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(i) Recommendations for actions to develop more direct liaisons with private manufacturing industries in the state to promote increased utilization of recycled feedstock in manufacturing processes.

(ii) Recommendations for actions that can be taken to assist local governments in the inclusion of recycling activities in county overall economic development plans.

(iii) Recommendations for actions to utilize available financial resources for expansion of recycling industry capacity.

(iv) Recommendations to improve state, local, and private industry product and material procurement practices.

(B) Development and implementation of a program to assist local agencies in the identification of markets for materials that are diverted from disposal facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting pursuant to Section 40913.

(C) A report on the Recycling Market Development Zone Loan Program conducted pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 42010) of Chapter 1 of Part 3.

(D) A report on implementation of the Compost Market Program pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 42230) of Part 3.

(E) A report on the progress in developing and implementing the comprehensive Market Development Plan, pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 42005) of Chapter 1 of Part 3.

(F) The number of retreaded tires purchased by the Department of General Services during the prior fiscal year pursuant to Section 42414.

(G) The results of the study performed in consultation with the Department of General Services pursuant to Section 42415 to determine if tire retreads, procured by the Department of General Services, have met all quality and performance criteria of a new tire, including any recommendations to expand, revise, or curtail the program.

(H) The number of recycled lead-acid batteries purchased during the prior fiscal year by the Department of General Services pursuant to Section 42443.

(I) A list of established price preferences for recycled paper products for the prior fiscal year pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 12162 of the Public Contract Code.

(J) A report on the implementation of the white office paper recovery program pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 42560) of Part 3.

(5) Pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), both of the following information:

(A) A report on the annual audit of the used oil recycling program established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 48600) of Part 7.

(B) A summary of industrial and lubricating oil sales and recycling rates, the results of programs funded pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 48600) of Part 7, recommendations, if any, for statutory changes to the program, including changes in the amounts of the payment required by Section 48650 and the recycling incentive, and plans for present and future programs to be conducted over the next two years.

(6) Pursuant to paragraph (6) of subdivision (b), all of the following information:

(A) The development by the department of the model countywide or regional siting element and model countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan pursuant to Section 40912, including its effectiveness in assisting local agencies.

(B) The adoption by the department of a program to provide assistance to cities, counties, or regional agencies in the development and implementation of source reduction programs pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 40912.

(C) The development by the department of model programs and materials to assist rural counties and cities in preparing city and county source reduction and recycling elements pursuant to Section 41787.3.

(D) A report on the number of tires that are recycled or otherwise diverted from disposal in landfills or stockpiles.

(E) A report on the development and implementation of recommendations, with proposed implementing regulations, for providing technical assistance to counties and cities that meet criteria specified in Section 41782, so that those counties and cities will be able to meet the objectives of this division. The recommendations shall, among other things, address both of the following matters:

(i) Assistance in developing methods of raising revenue at the local level to fund rural integrated waste management programs.

(ii) Assistance in developing alternative methods of source reduction, recycling, and composting of solid waste suitable for rural local governments.

(F) A report on the status and implementation of the "Buy Recycled" program established pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 42600, including the waste collection and recycling programs established pursuant to Sections 12164.5 and 12165 of the Public Contract Code.

(7) Pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b), a description of sites cleaned up under the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program established pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 48020) of Chapter 2 of Part 7; a description of remaining sites where there is no responsible party or the responsible party is unable or unwilling to pay for cleanup, and recommendations for any needed legislative changes.

SEC. 2. Section 41781.3 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

41781.3. (a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the use of solid waste for beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including use of alternative daily cover, which reduces or eliminates the amount of solid waste being disposed pursuant to Section 40124, shall constitute diversion through recycling and shall not be considered disposal for purposes of this division.

(2) (A) Commencing January 1, 2020, the use of green material as alternative daily cover does not constitute diversion through recycling and shall be considered disposal for purposes of this division.

(B) Commencing January 1, 2020, a local jurisdiction that, as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as alternative daily cover, does not meet the requirements of Section 41780 shall, in the next annual report required pursuant to Section 41821, identify and address barriers to recycling green material and, if sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before the jurisdiction's next review pursuant to Section 41825, include a plan to address those barriers that are within the control of the local jurisdiction.

(C) Commencing January 1, 2020, green material used as alternative daily cover at a solid waste landfill is not subject to the fee imposed on disposed solid waste pursuant to Section 48000.

(3) Commencing August 1, 2018, a local jurisdiction shall include in the electronic annual report required pursuant to Section 41821 information on how the local jurisdiction intends to address the requirements of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) and divert green material that is being used as alternative daily cover.

(b) Before December 31, 1997, pursuant to the department's authority to adopt rules and regulations pursuant to Section 40502, the department shall, by regulation, establish conditions for the use of alternative daily cover that are consistent with this division. In adopting the regulations, the department shall consider, but is not limited to consideration of, all of the following criteria:

(1) Those conditions established in past policies adopted by the department affecting the use of alternative daily cover.

(2) Those conditions necessary to provide for the continued economic development, economic viability, and employment opportunities provided by the composting industry in the state.

(3) Those performance standards and limitations on maximum functional thickness necessary to ensure protection of public health and safety consistent with state minimum standards.

(c) Until the adoption of additional regulations, the use of alternative daily cover shall be governed by the conditions established by the department in its existing regulations set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of, and paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of, Section 18813 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, as those sections read on January 1, 1997, and by the conditions established in the department's policy adopted on January 25, 1995.

(d) In adopting rules and regulations pursuant to this division, including, but not limited to, Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), the department shall provide guidance to local enforcement agencies on any conditions and restrictions on the utilization of alternative daily cover so as to ensure proper enforcement of those rules and regulations.

(e) Nothing in this section modifies, limits, or abrogates the authority of a local jurisdiction with respect to land use, zoning, or facility siting decisions within that local jurisdiction.

(f) For purposes of this section, "green material" has the same meaning as "processed green material," as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 20690 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations. The term does not include materials left over from the composting process, materials left over after the material recovery process, commonly referred to as "fines," or processed construction and demolition waste materials.

(g) For purposes of this section, "processed construction and demolition waste material" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 20690 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

2013 CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Green Material ADC Tonnages by Jurisdiction

Year	Jurisdiction	County	DRS Default Disposal Tons	ADC GW Tons	AIC GW Tons	Total Tons (Disposal + ADC GW + AIC GW)	Population	Per Capita Tons	2013 Per Capita Disposal Only	Meets Target (Disposal Only)	2013 Per Capita Disposal (Disposal + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)	Meets Target (Disposal + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)
2013	Daly City	San Mateo	54,147.61	2,264.94	0.00	56,412.55	103,547	5.44	5.44	2.9 N	5.44	3.0 N
2013	San Jose	Fresno	2,485.60	0.00	0.00	2,485.60	4,029	0.62	0.62	3.9 N	0.62	3.9 N
2013	Grass Valley	San Bernardino	7,392.79	0.00	0.00	7,392.79	7,500	0.98	0.98	5.7 N	0.98	5.7 N
2013	Alameda	Humboldt	1,407.80	0.00	0.00	1,407.80	8,869	0.16	0.16	2.3 N	0.16	2.3 N
2013	Portola	Plumas	1,332.93	0.00	0.00	1,332.93	2,039	0.65	0.65	3.6 N	0.65	3.6 N
2013	Inyo Regional Waste Management Agency	Inyo	20,380.51	886.00	0.00	21,266.51	18,573	1.14	1.14	6.0 N	1.14	6.2 N
2013	Ferndale	Humboldt	984.79	0.00	0.00	984.79	1,366	0.72	0.72	4.0 N	0.72	4.0 N
2013	San Benito County Integrated Waste Management Regional Agency	San Benito	54,390.84	0.00	0.00	54,390.84	55,669	0.98	0.98	5.2 N	0.98	5.2 N
2013	Huron	Fresno	3,560.11	307.87	0.00	3,867.98	6,790	0.57	0.57	2.9 N	0.57	3.1 N
2013	South San Francisco	San Mateo	90,171.60	634.63	0.00	90,806.23	65,127	1.39	1.39	7.6 N	1.39	7.6 N
2013	Needles	San Bernardino	4,860.20	0.00	0.00	4,860.20	4,812	1.01	1.01	5.4 N	1.01	5.4 N
2013	Willits	Menocino	4,537.58	0.00	0.00	4,537.58	4,893	0.93	0.93	5.2 N	0.93	5.2 N
2013	Lake-Union Incorporated	Wasco	28,590.59	0.00	0.00	28,590.59	44,628	0.64	0.64	3.6 N	0.64	3.6 N
2013	Fort Bragg	Menocino	5,790.40	0.00	0.00	5,790.40	7,311	0.78	0.78	7.3 N	0.78	7.3 N
2013	San Leandro	Alameda	185,366.55	399.63	0.00	185,766.18	86,666	2.14	2.14	10.5 N	2.14	10.5 N
2013	Delano	Kern	40,718.36	0.00	0.00	40,718.36	51,963	0.78	0.78	4.3 N	0.78	4.3 N
2013	Stanford	Orange	51,384.03	3,219.58	0.00	54,603.61	38,764	1.41	1.41	7.3 N	1.41	7.3 N
2013	Desert Hot Springs	Riverside	20,346.88	0.00	0.00	20,346.88	27,828	0.73	0.73	4.0 N	0.73	4.0 N
2013	Sanger	Fresno	34,428.79	0.00	0.00	34,428.79	24,705	1.40	1.40	3.2 N	1.40	3.2 N
2013	Gardena	Los Angeles	93,703.38	2,409.13	0.00	96,112.51	92,546	1.04	1.04	8.6 N	1.04	8.6 N
2013	Mariposa-Union Incorporated	Mariposa	35,438.68	0.00	0.00	35,438.68	18,826	1.88	1.88	4.7 N	1.88	4.7 N
2013	Poling Agency	Menocino	806.99	0.00	0.00	806.99	449	1.80	1.80	5.0 N	1.80	5.0 N
2013	Nevada-Union Incorporated	Nevada	48,331.39	0.00	0.00	48,331.39	65,375	0.74	0.74	3.6 N	0.74	3.6 N
2013	Mendota	Fresno	19,811.86	0.00	0.00	19,811.86	11,378	1.74	1.74	9.7 N	1.74	9.7 N
2013	Sierra County Regional Agency	Sierra	2,591.77	0.00	0.00	2,591.77	3,166	0.82	0.82	4.5 N	0.82	4.5 N
2013	Limon Grove	Butte	21,636.57	781.13	0.00	22,417.70	25,554	0.88	0.88	4.7 N	0.88	4.7 N
2013	Marine	Contra Costa	85,095.11	6,316.22	0.00	91,411.33	36,578	2.50	2.50	6.3 N	2.50	6.3 N
2013	Clayton	Contra Costa	6,074.27	2,219.72	0.00	8,293.99	11,093	0.75	0.75	4.3 N	0.75	4.3 N
2013	La Habra Hills	Los Angeles	5,639.65	7,244.84	2.22	12,886.71	5,373	2.40	2.40	8.0 N	2.40	8.0 N
2013	San Gabriel	Los Angeles	27,454.87	4,350.97	4.50	31,806.34	40,153	0.79	0.79	5.1 N	0.79	5.1 N
2013	Agua Fria	Los Angeles	20,482.55	5,211.42	0.00	25,693.97	20,517	1.25	1.25	7.1 N	1.25	7.1 N
2013	Calaveras County Regional Agency	Calaveras	13,028.47	4,435.00	0.00	17,463.47	47,932	0.36	0.36	4.1 N	0.36	4.1 N
2013	Half Moon Bay	San Mateo	12,872.83	4,208.00	0.00	17,080.83	13,581	1.26	1.26	3.4 N	1.26	3.4 N
2013	Malibu	Los Angeles	13,113.35	10,878.14	0.00	23,991.49	17,757	1.35	1.35	14.2 N	1.35	14.2 N
2013	Garden Grove	Orange	199,150.25	26,133.14	0.00	225,283.39	178,075	1.26	1.26	7.1 N	1.26	7.1 N
2013	Port Huemene	Ventura	15,509.50	0.00	0.00	15,509.50	22,024	0.70	0.70	3.9 Y	0.70	3.9 Y
2013	Indio	Riverside	53,990.92	4.47	0.00	53,995.39	81,393	0.66	0.66	3.6 Y	0.66	3.6 Y
2013	Palo Alto	San Jose	47,087.52	352.84	0.00	47,440.36	66,368	0.71	0.71	3.9 Y	0.71	3.9 Y
2013	Fremont	Alameda	149,025.51	23.75	0.00	149,049.26	219,526	0.68	0.68	10.5 Y	0.68	10.5 Y
2013	Indian Wells	Riverside	9,738.07	0.00	0.00	9,738.07	5,081	1.92	1.92	2.8 Y	1.92	2.8 Y
2013	Novato	San Francisco	52,709.18	1,900.57	1.40	54,611.15	106,093	0.51	0.51	3.0 Y	0.51	3.0 Y
2013	Grass Valley	Nevada	6,855.24	0.00	0.00	6,855.24	12,657	0.54	0.54	3.0 Y	0.54	3.0 Y
2013	San Ramon	Contra Costa	55,619.61	56.77	0.00	55,676.38	76,154	0.73	0.73	2.6 Y	0.73	2.6 Y
2013	Hemet	Riverside	58,048.92	0.39	0.00	58,049.31	80,877	0.72	0.72	3.9 Y	0.72	3.9 Y
2013	Tuolumne-Union Incorporated	Tuolumne	33,808.95	0.00	0.00	33,808.95	49,513	0.68	0.68	3.7 Y	0.68	3.7 Y
2013	Watsonville	San Jose	34,489.91	0.00	0.00	34,489.91	51,612	0.67	0.67	3.7 Y	0.67	3.7 Y
2013	Clovis	Fresno	53,954.05	0.00	0.00	53,954.05	99,983	0.54	0.54	3.0 Y	0.54	3.0 Y
2013	Merced County Solid Waste Regional Agency	Merced	207,821.74	6,497.03	0.00	214,318.77	262,478	0.82	0.82	4.5 Y	0.82	4.5 Y
2013	Oroville	Butte	15,514.65	0.00	0.00	15,514.65	15,979	0.97	0.97	5.3 Y	0.97	5.3 Y
2013	Simi Valley	Ventura	90,866.16	0.00	0.00	90,866.16	125,558	0.72	0.72	4.0 Y	0.72	4.0 Y
2013	Pleasant Hill	Contra Costa	23,742.26	2,363.76	0.00	26,106.02	33,633	0.78	0.78	4.3 Y	0.78	4.3 Y
2013	Farlier	Fresno	6,821.23	0.00	0.00	6,821.23	14,873	0.46	0.46	2.5 Y	0.46	2.5 Y
2013	Rancho Mirage	Riverside	24,665.69	0.00	0.00	24,665.69	17,839	1.38	1.38	7.7 Y	1.38	7.7 Y
2013	La Habra	Orange	45,329.01	7,365.55	0.00	52,694.56	61,202	0.86	0.86	4.7 Y	0.86	4.7 Y
2013	Aradise	Los Angeles	61,374.64	8,559.37	6.74	69,941.75	56,856	1.23	1.23	6.7 Y	1.23	6.7 Y
2013	Santa Monica	Los Angeles	17,258.46	476.02	0.00	17,734.48	91,040	0.19	0.19	4.6 Y	0.19	4.6 Y
2013	Santa Ana	Orange	296,358.32	29,112.13	0.00	325,470.45	329,915	0.98	0.98	5.4 Y	0.98	5.4 Y
2013	Cathedral City	Riverside	39,014.12	0.00	0.00	39,014.12	52,337	0.74	0.74	4.1 Y	0.74	4.1 Y
2013	Covina	Los Angeles	32,997.33	6,214.38	5.82	39,217.53	48,357	0.81	0.81	3.7 Y	0.81	3.7 Y
2013	California City	Kern	6,579.66	0.00	0.00	6,579.66	13,150	0.50	0.50	2.7 Y	0.50	2.7 Y
2013	Beaumont	Riverside	26,862.91	11.37	0.00	26,874.28	39,776	0.68	0.68	3.7 Y	0.68	3.7 Y
2013	Vernon	Los Angeles	108,556.24	11.95	0.00	108,568.19	121	110,242	4915.9 Y	4915.9 Y	4915.9 Y	4915.9 Y
2013	San Carlos	San Jose	34,205.69	1,443.16	0.00	35,648.85	28,891	1.23	1.23	6.8 Y	1.23	6.8 Y
2013	Solana Beach	San Diego	14,405.28	1,830.81	0.00	16,236.09	12,987	1.25	1.25	6.9 Y	1.25	6.9 Y
2013	Kern-Union Incorporated	Kern	327,356.91	3,687.88	0.00	331,044.79	306,535	1.08	1.08	5.9 Y	1.08	5.9 Y
2013	Merido Park	San Mateo	26,450.24	1,510.23	0.00	27,960.47	32,679	0.85	0.85	4.7 Y	0.85	4.7 Y
2013	Los Altos Hills	San Jose	1,495.56	6.66	0.00	1,502.22	8,264	0.18	0.18	1.0 Y	0.18	1.0 Y
2013	San Vista	San Jose	5,582.86	17.29	0.00	5,600.15	7,599	0.74	0.74	4.0 Y	0.74	4.0 Y
2013	Irvine	Orange	57,310.60	6.42	0.00	57,317.02	83,325	0.69	0.69	3.8 Y	0.69	3.8 Y
2013	Imperial Beach	San Diego	14,184.86	985.78	0.00	15,170.64	26,496	0.57	0.57	3.1 Y	0.57	3.1 Y
2013	Trinity-Union Incorporated	Trinity	8,294.18	0.00	0.00	8,294.18	13,443	0.61	0.61	3.4 Y	0.61	3.4 Y
2013	Upper Valley Waste Management Agency	Napa	27,840.49	313.61	0.00	28,154.10	40,640	0.69	0.69	3.8 Y	0.69	3.8 Y
2013	Siakiyou County Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional Agency	Siakiyou	27,842.91	0.00	0.00	27,842.91	44,796	0.62	0.62	3.4 Y	0.62	3.4 Y
2013	Chino Hills	San Bernardino	35,545.74	8.01	0.00	35,553.75	76,033	0.47	0.47	2.6 Y	0.47	2.6 Y
2013	Fortuna	Humboldt	7,548.90	0.00	0.00	7,548.90	11,885	0.64	0.64	3.5 Y	0.64	3.5 Y
2013	Barstow	San Bernardino	22,503.95	31.56	0.00	22,535.51	23,168	0.97	0.97	5.3 Y	0.97	5.3 Y
2013	Santa Cruz	San Jose	49,671.10	0.00	0.00	49,671.10	62,372	0.79	0.79	4.4 Y	0.79	4.4 Y
2013	San Jose Springs	Los Angeles	77,919.74	517.47	0.20	78,437.41	15,816	4.96	4.96	25.6 Y	4.96	25.6 Y
2013	Anaheim	Orange	267,906.53	75,886.62	0.00	343,793.15	345,101	0.99	0.99	3.9 Y	0.99	3.9 Y
2013	Juniper Valley	Riverside	59,215.11	0.00	0.00	59,215.11	97,246	0.61	0.61	3.3 Y	0.61	3.3 Y
2013	Albany	Alameda	6,426.98	89.27	0.00	6,516.25	18,430	0.35	0.35	1.9 Y	0.35	1.9 Y
2013	Seaside	Monterey	23,285.13	0.00	0.00	23,285.13	33,312	0.70	0.70	3.8 Y	0.70	3.8 Y
2013	Lake Forest	Orange	63,860.98	7,365.46	0.00	71,226.44	78,501	0.91	0.91	5.0 Y	0.91	5.0 Y
2013	Poway	San Diego	46,381.52	1,276.63	0.00	47,658.15	48,559	0.98	0.98	5.2 Y	0.98	5.2 Y
2013	Yolo-Union Incorporated	Yolo	22,335.35	586.17	0.00	22,921.52	25,186	0.91	0.91	4.9 Y	0.91	4.9 Y
2013	San Mateo	San Mateo	65,384.84	6,005.40	0.00	71,390.24	99,061	0.72	0.72	3.6 Y	0.72	3.6 Y
2013	Anadard County Integrated Solid Waste Management Agency	Anadard	28,787.17	62.60	0.00	28,849.77	36,741	0.78	0.78	4.3 Y	0.78	4.3 Y
2013	San Dimas	Los Angeles	27,173.03	2,952.88	2.81	30,128.72	33,686	0.90	0.90	4.4 Y	0.90	4.4 Y
2013	Canyon Lake	Riverside	6,496.22	0.00	0.00	6,496.22	10,768	0.60	0.60	3.3 Y	0.60	3.3 Y
2013	Scotts Valley	San Jose	8,435.30	0.00	0.00	8,435.30	11,678	0.72	0.72	4.0 Y	0.72	4.0 Y
2013	Pacific Grove	Monterey	2,831.07	0.00	0.00	2,831.07	9,183	0.31	0.31	1.3 Y	0.31	1.3 Y
2013	Laguna Niguel	Orange	38,083.01	13,520.37	0.00	51,603.38	64					

2013 CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Green Waste Tonnages by Jurisdiction

Year	Jurisdiction	County	DRS Default Disposal Tons	ADG GW Tons	AIC/GW Tons	Total Tons (Disposal + ADG GW + AIC/GW)	Population	Per Capita Tons/PPD	2013 Per Capita Disposal Only	Minets Target Disposal Only	2013 Per Capita Disposal (Disposal + ADG Green Waste as Disposal)	Minets Target (Disposal + ADG Green Waste as Disposal)
2013	Citrus Heights	Sacramento	46,068.73	578.55	0.00	46,647	84,345	4.2	4.0			4.0
2013	Santa Barbara Regional Integrated Waste Mgmt. Reporting Authority	Santa Barbara	135,831.60	1,223.47	0.00	137,055	166,129	7.4	4.5	Y		4.5
2013	Highland	San Bernardino	25,391.01	1,125.55	0.00	26,517	53,926	4	2.6	Y		2.7
2013	Dana Point	Orange	26,720.71	7,596.81	0.00	34,318	33,863	7.3	4.3	Y		5.6
2013	Tehama County Sanitary Landfill	Tehama	45,348.54	0.00	0.00	45,349	63,772	4.4	3.9	Y		3.9
2013	Regional Agency	Orange	8,973.78	504.90	0.00	9,479	15,818	5.1	3.1	Y		3.3
2013	Escalon	San Joaquin	6,542.44	0.00	0.00	6,542	7,208	11.8	5.0	Y		5.0
2013	Kingsburg	Fresno	9,370.91	1.48	0.00	9,372	11,590	5.2	4.4	Y		4.4
2013	Huntington Park	Los Angeles	41,320.30	28.27	0.02	41,349	58,624	5.4	3.9	Y		3.9
2013	Colton	San Bernardino	39,043.25	303.09	0.00	39,346	52,956	7.7	4.0	Y		4.1
2013	San Fernando	Los Angeles	18,615.89	0.09	0.00	18,616	24,079	8.3	4.2	Y		4.2
2013	Berkeley	Solano	48,387.20	2,576.89	0.00	50,964	27,163	10.5	9.8	Y		10.3
2013	Napa-Unincorporated	Napa	19,730.33	3,342.67	0.00	23,112	26,009	6.4	4.1	Y		4.9
2013	Fresno-Unincorporated	Fresno	146,303.10	396.86	0.00	146,700	167,918	5	4.8	Y		4.8
2013	Hesperia	San Bernardino	50,441.33	446.98	0.00	50,888	91,400	5.8	3.0	Y		3.1
2013	Napa	Napa	48,568.46	9,705.81	0.00	58,274	77,881	7.3	3.4	Y		4.1
2013	Colma	San Mateo	2,599.80	107.50	0.00	2,707	1,458	37.1	9.8	Y		10.2
2013	Burlingame	San Mateo	29,518.88	1,162.48	0.00	30,681	29,426	8.3	5.5	Y		5.7
2013	Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority (CCCSWA)	#N/A	108,797.35	21,091.44	0.00	129,889	166,879	4.7	3.8	Y		4.3
2013	Adelanto	San Bernardino	18,049.74	667.89	0.00	18,718	31,289	6.9	3.2	Y		3.3
2013	Palmdale	Los Angeles	92,344.46	17,275.73	0.00	109,620	154,535	6.6	3.3	Y		3.9
2013	Blythe	Riverside	9,973.75	0.00	0.00	9,974	19,606	4.3	2.8	Y		2.8
2013	West Sacramento	Yolo	48,952.64	2,423.81	0.00	51,376	50,460	9.8	5.3	Y		5.6
2013	Industry	Los Angeles	91,012.98	256.82	0.33	91,270	437	1296.6	1141.2	Y		1144.4
2013	Truckee	Nevada	14,605.71	0.00	0.00	14,606	15,918	10.7	5.0	Y		5.0
2013	Aliso Viejo	Orange	16,565.21	5,673.00	0.00	22,237	49,477	3.3	2.1	Y		2.7
2013	Los Gatos	Santa Clara	22,172.49	0.04	0.00	22,173	30,247	6	4.0	Y		4.0
2013	Riverside	Riverside	333,048.77	105.44	0.00	333,154	311,955	8.6	5.8	Y		5.9
2013	Los Altos	Santa Clara	14,051.71	320.22	0.00	14,372	29,792	4.4	2.6	Y		2.6
2013	Tustin	Orange	39,422.67	7,164.58	0.00	46,587	77,983	6.1	2.8	Y		3.3
2013	Buena Park	Orange	64,238.11	7,679.33	0.00	71,917	81,553	6.3	4.3	Y		4.8
2013	San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority	San Luis Obispo	234,917.78	17,129.81	0.00	252,048	272,177	7.4	4.7	Y		5.1
2013	Woodlake	Tulare	4,204.98	46.04	0.00	4,251	7,665	4.1	3.0	Y		3.0
2013	Yorba Linda	Orange	47,303.42	20,006.19	0.00	67,310	66,437	7.8	3.9	Y		5.6
2013	El Dorado-Unincorporated	El Dorado	95,038.45	1,112.92	0.00	96,151	150,347	5.3	3.5	Y		3.5
2013	Inglewood	Los Angeles	73,790.56	52.20	0.01	73,843	111,171	5.2	3.6	Y		3.6
2013	Calimesa	Riverside	5,432.20	92.21	0.00	5,524	8,094	4.8	3.7	Y		3.7
2013	Eastvale	Riverside	24,521.97	0.00	0.00	24,522	57,251	3.6	2.3	Y		2.3
2013	Hawthorne	Los Angeles	47,654.01	64.47	0.00	47,718	85,476	5.2	3.1	Y		3.2
2013	Westlake Village	Los Angeles	11,580.09	4,181.15	0.00	15,761	8,361	15.1	7.7	Y		10.4
2013	National City	San Diego	51,208.21	863.76	0.00	52,072	58,838	6.9	4.8	Y		4.8
2013	Lakewood	Los Angeles	38,847.94	11,695.20	0.01	50,543	80,781	4.8	2.6	Y		3.4
2013	Santa Clarita	Los Angeles	147,122.27	4.62	0.00	147,127	204,951	5.8	3.9	Y		3.9
2013	Hillsborough	San Mateo	6,306.83	604.48	0.00	6,911	11,115	6.5	3.1	Y		3.4
2013	Yucca Valley	San Bernardino	16,910.70	0.52	0.00	16,911	21,230	9.2	4.4	Y		4.4
2013	Millbrae	San Mateo	12,945.32	170.47	0.00	13,116	22,238	5.3	3.2	Y		3.2
2013	Monrovia	Los Angeles	25,585.53	5,401.17	0.08	30,993	36,343	6.9	3.8	Y		4.6
2013	Tracy	San Joaquin	71,546.97	1.69	0.00	71,549	84,060	7.9	4.7	Y		4.7
2013	Sunnyvale	Santa Clara	93,794.11	19.05	0.00	93,813	145,973	5	3.5	Y		3.5
2013	Redwood City	San Mateo	62,709.38	2,715.04	0.00	65,424	79,074	9.1	4.3	Y		4.5
2013	San Jacinto	Riverside	25,686.28	0.00	0.00	25,686	45,217	6.4	3.1	Y		3.1
2013	Stanislaus County Regional Solid Waste Planning Agency	Stanislaus	141,847.76	0.00	0.00	141,848	318,137	6.3	2.4	Y		2.4
2013	La Canada Flintridge	Los Angeles	16,885.77	8,528.81	0.00	25,415	20,441	8.9	4.9	Y		6.8
2013	Encinitas	San Diego	66,012.01	2,165.12	0.00	68,177	60,482	7.5	6.0	Y		6.2
2013	San Clemente	Orange	45,036.62	12,383.16	0.00	57,420	64,542	7.1	3.8	Y		4.9
2013	Monterey	Monterey	29,688.39	0.00	0.00	29,688	28,252	11	5.8	Y		5.8
2013	Kerman	Fresno	7,665.52	0.00	0.00	7,666	14,225	3.7	3.0	Y		3.0
2013	San Mateo-Unincorporated	San Mateo	33,652.54	2,614.75	0.00	36,267	63,603	5.1	2.9	Y		3.1
2013	La Quinta	Riverside	27,305.23	0.00	0.00	27,306	38,401	10	4.6	Y		4.6
2013	Udell	San Joaquin	62,064.09	0.00	0.00	62,065	62,930	8.7	5.4	Y		5.4
2013	Capitola	Santa Cruz	7,789.57	0.00	0.00	7,790	9,988	6.3	4.3	Y		4.3
2013	Orange Cove	Fresno	4,668.87	0.20	0.00	4,669	9,353	11.4	2.7	Y		2.7
2013	Arvin	Kern	10,175.99	79.51	0.00	10,256	19,960	3	2.8	Y		2.8
2013	Fullerton	Orange	111,242.62	32,317.13	0.00	143,560	138,251	7.9	4.4	Y		5.7
2013	Markoma	Kern	1,005.55	0.00	0.00	1,006	1,165	5.7	4.7	Y		4.7
2013	Rolling Hills	Los Angeles	2,730.72	0.19	0.00	2,731	1,884	16.7	7.9	Y		7.9
2013	Escondido	San Diego	147,932.38	1,753.32	0.00	149,685	145,008	5.2	3.8	Y		4.6
2013	Fillmore	Ventura	10,228.13	0.00	0.00	10,228	15,175	4.9	3.7	Y		3.7
2013	Mission Viejo	Orange	66,860.57	14,941.78	0.00	81,802	94,824	5.7	3.9	Y		4.7
2013	Mammoth Lakes	Mono	14,389.87	2,022.56	0.00	16,412	8,307	17.6	9.5	Y		10.8
2013	Burbank	Los Angeles	77,249.41	0.22	0.00	77,250	104,982	7.6	4.0	Y		4.0
2013	Camarillo	Ventura	50,606.70	0.01	0.00	50,607	66,428	7.7	4.2	Y		4.2
2013	Cerritos	Los Angeles	36,125.69	6,720.13	6.99	42,853	49,470	6.2	4.0	Y		4.7
2013	Calabasas	Los Angeles	43,545.28	14,443.67	0.00	57,989	23,802	17.2	10.0	Y		13.3
2013	Auburn	Placer	15,733.39	0.06	0.00	15,733	13,446	7.4	6.1	Y		6.4
2013	Wildomar	Riverside	17,799.98	0.00	0.00	17,800	33,174	4.8	2.9	Y		2.9
2013	Commerce	Los Angeles	65,688.37	126.08	0.01	65,814	12,935	49.7	27.8	Y		27.9
2013	Laguna Woods	Orange	11,010.45	28.17	0.00	11,039	15,500	3.9	3.7	Y		3.7
2013	Newark	Alameda	35,729.87	0.01	0.00	35,730	43,342	7.3	4.5	Y		4.5
2013	Norco	Riverside	28,289.15	3.55	0.00	28,293	26,626	11.4	5.8	Y		5.8
2013	Del Mar	San Diego	9,684.08	1,990.88	0.00	11,275	4,199	20.3	12.6	Y		14.7
2013	Avenal	Kings	7,628.73	738.73	0.00	8,367	14,225	4.4	2.9	Y		3.2
2013	Butte County Regional Waste Management Authority	Butte	71,669.91	335.50	0.00	72,005	91,772	4.9	4.3	Y		4.3
2013	Ontario	San Bernardino	203,204.13	217.58	0.00	203,422	166,866	9.9	6.7	Y		6.7
2013	Temple City	Los Angeles	24,439.50	5,322.04	4.81	29,766	35,952	6.5	3.7	Y		4.5
2013	Baldwin Park	Los Angeles	51,456.22	4,618.72	3.97	56,079	76,315	5	3.7	Y		4.0
2013	Pico Rivera	Los Angeles	55,276.13	4,412.20	3.51	59,692	63,394	8.6	4.8	Y		5.1
2013	Huntington Beach	Orange	170,100.18	58,336.03	0.00	228,437	193,616	10.4	4.9	Y		6.5
2013	Costa Mesa	Orange	102,212.44	10,272.59	0.00	112,485	111,358	8.5	5.0	Y		5.5
2013	Ripon	San Joaquin	12,054.89	0.00	0.00	12,055	14,606	15.1	4.5	Y		4.5
2013	Atherton	San Mateo	6,317.30	883.33	0.00	7,200	6,893	11.4	5.0	Y		5.7
2013	Westminster	Orange	57,129.48	21,172.56	0.00	78,302	91,169	6.3	3.4	Y		4.7
2013	Glendora	Los Angeles	34,826.22	8,289.83	7.73	43,114	50,666	5.4	3.8	Y		4.7
2013	Chino	San Bernardino	76,228.31	23.12	0.04	76,251	79,873	4.9	5.2	Y		5.2
2013	Solano-Unincorporated	Solano	19,654.57	1,366.07	0.00	21,021	20,434	10.3	7.7	Y		5.9
2013	Carmel-by-the-Sea	Monterey	5,270.11	0.00	0.00	5,270	3,775	15.9	7.6	Y		7.6
2013	Oceanside	San Diego	120,518.16	1,919.37	0.00	122,438	169,350	6.3	3.9	Y		4.0
2013	San Buenaventura	Ventura	113,398.87	0.00	0.00	113,399	108,294	10.4	5.7	Y		5.7
2013	Avalon	Los Angeles	4,272.86	577.04	0.00	4,850	3,797	7.1	6.2	Y		7.0
2013	Buellton	Santa Barbara	3,728.18	19.94	0.00	3,748	4,863	7.7	4.2	Y		4.2
2013	San Jose	Santa Clara	494,746.82	19,983.86	0.00	514,731	984,299					

2013 CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Green Waste Tonnages by Jurisdiction

Year	Jurisdiction	County	DRS Default Disposal Tons	ADC GW Tons	ADC GW Tons	Total Tons (Disposal + ADC GW + A/E GW)	Population	Per Capita Tons per Yr	2013 Per Capita Disposal Only	Meets Target Disposal Only	2013 Per Capita Disposal (DRS + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)	Meets Target - (Disposal + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)
2013	Plumas-Unincorporated	Plumas	15,268.44	0.00	0.00	15,268	17,604	6.4	4.8 Y		4.8 Y	
2013	Carson	Los Angeles	243,627.72	35.94	0.03	243,664	92,196	19.3	14.5 Y		14.5 Y	
2013	San Bruno	San Mateo	28,587.90	679.77	0.00	29,268	42,828	4.5	3.7 Y		3.7 Y	
2013	Firebaugh	Fresno	5,267.11	0.00	0.00	5,267	7,777	5.1	3.7 Y		3.7 Y	
2013	Dixon	Solano	13,970.53	589.86	0.00	14,560	18,449	9.9	4.1 Y		4.1 Y	
2013	San Bernardino-Unincorporated	San Bernardino	250,531.65	5,707.08	0.00	256,239	296,590	6.2	4.6 Y		4.6 Y	
2013	Vista	San Diego	92,372.76	1,492.90	0.00	93,866	95,264	6.5	5.3 Y		5.3 Y	
2013	Tehachapi	Kern	376,721.77	4.51	0.00	376,726	13,313	9.2	5.6 Y		5.6 Y	
2013	Mono-Unincorporated	Mono	6,803.87	779.78	0.00	7,584	6,186	11.4	6.0 Y		6.0 Y	
2013	Solvang	Santa Barbara	4,997.40	39.88	0.00	5,037	5,292	8.3	5.2 Y		5.2 Y	
2013	Berkeley	Alameda	65,970.37	421.81	0.00	66,392	115,716	6.5	3.1 Y		3.1 Y	
2013	Cudahy	Los Angeles	14,498.00	20.46	0.10	14,519	24,013	3.0	3.3 Y		3.3 Y	
2013	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	157,918.64	1,546.55	0.00	159,465	212,689	6.6	4.3 Y		4.3 Y	
2013	Sand City	Monterey	1,481.73	0.00	0.00	1,483	338	59.7	24.0 Y		24.0 Y	
2013	American Canyon	Napa	10,376.55	1,897.78	0.00	12,274	19,862	6.9	2.9 Y		2.9 Y	
2013	Issaquah	Placer	94,209.03	28.03	0.00	94,237	123,534	8.9	4.2 Y		4.2 Y	
2013	Laguna Hills	Orange	19,637.86	7,329.80	0.00	26,968	30,703	5.8	3.5 Y		3.5 Y	
2013	Santa Clara-Unincorporated	Santa Clara	62,114.44	10.95	0.00	62,125	87,100	4	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	Maywood	Los Angeles	14,477.48	10.27	0.01	14,488	27,610	3.4	2.9 Y		2.9 Y	
2013	Orange	Orange	135,166.59	24,608.65	0.00	159,775	138,792	10.1	5.3 Y		5.3 Y	
2013	Coalinga	Fresno	8,969.53	455.11	0.00	9,425	16,729	3.8	2.9 Y		2.9 Y	
2013	Colusa County Regional Agency	Colusa	17,464.65	0.24	0.00	17,465	21,674	7.5	4.4 Y		4.4 Y	
2013	El Segundo	Los Angeles	50,531.40	95.98	0.00	50,627	16,804	44.2	16.5 Y		16.5 Y	
2013	Antioch	Contra Costa	54,528.12	15,281.98	0.00	69,810	105,117	4.2	2.8 Y		2.8 Y	
2013	Hayward	Alameda	106,780.51	115.83	0.00	106,898	148,756	7	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	Shafter	Kern	17,740.82	1.97	0.00	17,743	17,029	17.2	5.7 Y		5.7 Y	
2013	Santa Paula	Ventura	20,281.72	0.00	0.00	20,284	29,953	5.1	3.7 Y		3.7 Y	
2013	San Marcos	San Diego	81,448.28	994.94	0.00	82,443	87,040	8.9	5.2 Y		5.2 Y	
2013	Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority	Del Norte	17,528.07	0.00	0.00	17,528	28,380	4	3.4 Y		3.4 Y	
2013	Perris	Riverside	54,353.45	3.00	0.00	54,356	70,963	6.3	4.2 Y		4.2 Y	
2013	Yolo	Yolo	5,025.03	382.82	0.00	5,408	6,974	5.5	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority	IN/A	138,276.47	0.00	0.00	138,276	216,743	6.2	3.5 Y		3.5 Y	
2013	Davis	Yolo	33,573.07	152.99	0.00	33,726	66,471	8.9	2.8 Y		2.8 Y	
2013	Cupertino	Santa Clara	35,584.65	43.52	0.00	35,628	59,620	4.3	3.3 Y		3.3 Y	
2013	San Jose	Tulare	3,356.19	0.00	0.00	3,358	4,847	7.8	3.8 Y		3.8 Y	
2013	Upland	San Bernardino	52,528.77	670.32	0.00	53,199	74,907	5.2	3.8 Y		3.8 Y	
2013	Chowchilla	Madera	8,732.90	2,184.00	0.00	10,917	17,462	5	2.7 Y		2.7 Y	
2013	Downey	Los Angeles	69,523.94	14,129.85	14.02	83,668	112,761	6.2	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	San Juan Capistrano	Orange	31,781.26	18,155.85	0.00	49,937	35,321	11.8	4.9 Y		4.9 Y	
2013	Oakland	Alameda	291,135.53	754.78	0.00	291,890	399,326	5.8	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	Fresno	Fresno	376,652.89	0.00	0.00	376,653	508,453	6.6	4.1 Y		4.1 Y	
2013	San Diego-Unincorporated	San Diego	475,727.30	34,988.43	0.00	510,716	492,491	6.8	5.3 Y		5.3 Y	
2013	Folsom	Sacramento	47,882.65	7,511.10	0.00	55,394	72,294	7	3.6 Y		3.6 Y	
2013	Wasco	Kern	18,326.25	13.43	0.00	18,340	25,710	4.8	3.9 Y		3.9 Y	
2013	Hawaiian Gardens	Los Angeles	7,908.03	0.85	0.00	7,909	14,375	3.7	3.0 Y		3.0 Y	
2013	Claremont	San Bernardino	23,324.80	45.57	0.00	23,370	35,749	5.3	3.6 Y		3.6 Y	
2013	Bell	Los Angeles	15,792.97	25.62	0.00	15,819	35,743	3.5	2.4 Y		2.4 Y	
2013	Signal Hill	Los Angeles	17,254.21	15.34	0.00	17,272	11,218	8.9	6.0 Y		6.0 Y	
2013	Emeryville	Alameda	17,972.90	5.73	0.00	17,979	10,269	10.2	9.6 Y		9.6 Y	
2013	Morgan Hill	Santa Clara	38,799.50	0.00	0.00	38,800	40,079	6.1	5.3 Y		5.3 Y	
2013	Lawndale	Los Angeles	14,351.90	9.54	0.00	14,361	33,058	3.4	2.4 Y		2.4 Y	
2013	Palm Springs	Riverside	64,182.06	1.86	0.00	64,184	45,712	13.9	7.7 Y		7.7 Y	
2013	Murietta	Riverside	59,545.54	1.06	0.00	59,547	105,832	4.6	3.1 Y		3.1 Y	
2013	Newport Beach	Orange	100,475.84	7,325.36	0.00	107,801	86,486	9.6	6.4 Y		6.4 Y	
2013	Vallejo	Solano	67,212.29	10,154.23	0.00	77,367	117,132	5.5	3.1 Y		3.1 Y	
2013	Contra Costa-Unincorporated	Contra Costa	75,792.48	7,989.64	0.00	83,782	163,762	3.9	2.6 Y		2.6 Y	
2013	Colfax	Placer	1,192.92	0.00	0.00	1,193	1,969	8.4	3.3 Y		3.3 Y	
2013	Paradise	Butte	14,887.76	0.00	0.00	14,888	26,063	4.8	3.1 Y		3.1 Y	
2013	Cypress	Orange	57,907.21	155.43	0.00	58,063	48,547	9	6.5 Y		6.5 Y	
2013	Pleasanton	Alameda	80,653.62	16.53	0.00	80,670	71,871	10	6.1 Y		6.1 Y	
2013	East Palo Alto	San Mateo	12,728.06	47.28	0.00	12,775	28,673	4.5	2.4 Y		2.4 Y	
2013	Redmont	Monterey	12,294.96	421.83	0.00	12,716	10,889	4.1	1.7 Y		1.7 Y	
2013	Monterey-Unincorporated	Monterey	118,682.03	12.58	0.00	118,695	102,085	7.2	6.4 Y		6.4 Y	
2013	Taft	Kern	9,331.01	0.00	0.00	9,331	8,911	11	5.7 Y		5.7 Y	
2013	Millitas	Santa Clara	62,130.36	0.00	0.00	62,130	67,894	6.3	5.0 Y		5.0 Y	
2013	Moorpark	Ventura	23,011.49	0.00	0.00	23,011	34,904	6	3.6 Y		3.6 Y	
2013	Monterey Park	Los Angeles	40,740.53	5,323.54	4.67	46,069	61,445	5	3.6 Y		3.6 Y	
2013	Del Rey Oaks	Monterey	1,148.85	0.00	0.00	1,149	1,648	5.7	3.8 Y		3.8 Y	
2013	Shasta County Waste Management Agency	Shasta	89,119.66	0.00	0.00	89,120	87,931	7.7	5.6 Y		5.6 Y	
2013	Mendocino-Unincorporated	Mendocino	32,004.85	0.00	0.00	32,005	59,573	3.2	2.9 Y		2.9 Y	
2013	Bellflower	Los Angeles	36,549.69	7,879.02	0.27	44,429	77,289	4	2.6 Y		2.6 Y	
2013	Atascadero	Los Angeles	36,767.85	2,881.04	2.75	39,652	47,586	6.3	4.2 Y		4.2 Y	
2013	Pasadena	Los Angeles	152,967.40	31,844.06	0.14	184,812	140,020	10.9	6.0 Y		6.0 Y	
2013	South El Monte	Los Angeles	30,588.17	655.92	0.37	31,244	20,312	19.1	8.3 Y		8.3 Y	
2013	Paramount	Los Angeles	40,483.13	2,711.17	2.32	43,196	54,524	6	4.3 Y		4.3 Y	
2013	Long Beach	Los Angeles	257,292.00	490.15	0.28	257,782	467,646	7.6	3.0 Y		3.0 Y	
2013	Seal Beach	Orange	22,177.35	82.12	0.00	22,259	24,487	8.4	5.0 Y		5.0 Y	
2013	Rolling Hills Estates	Los Angeles	4,918.97	0.02	0.00	4,919	8,141	8.3	3.3 Y		3.3 Y	
2013	Portola Valley	San Mateo	1,982.75	531.89	0.00	2,515	4,448	6	2.4 Y		2.4 Y	
2013	Manteca	San Joaquin	59,537.48	0.00	0.00	59,537	71,164	5.6	4.6 Y		4.6 Y	
2013	Thousand Oaks	Ventura	105,821.37	3,689.20	0.00	109,511	128,143	7.5	4.5 Y		4.5 Y	
2013	Culver City	Los Angeles	43,214.71	3,133.33	3.60	46,352	39,219	8.9	6.1 Y		6.1 Y	
2013	Fountain Valley	Orange	49,572.96	16,010.96	0.00	65,584	56,180	6.9	4.8 Y		4.8 Y	
2013	Los Angeles-Unincorporated	Los Angeles	764,276.28	52,818.97	25.19	817,122	1,040,390	7.4	4.0 Y		4.0 Y	
2013	Chico	Butte	74,107.27	0.00	0.00	74,107	87,671	6.2	4.6 Y		4.6 Y	
2013	Modesto	Stanislaus	84,613.88	0.00	0.00	84,614	205,987	5	2.3 Y		2.3 Y	
2013	Ridgecrest	Kern	25,262.00	0.00	0.00	25,262	28,348	5.5	4.9 Y		4.9 Y	
2013	Nevada City	Nevada	4,149.11	0.00	0.00	4,149	3,069	11.7	7.4 Y		7.4 Y	
2013	Coronado	San Diego	41,604.94	996.94	0.00	42,602	23,176	12	9.9 Y		9.9 Y	
2013	San Diego	San Diego	1,372,634.99	46,649.74	0.00	1,419,285	1,326,238	8.4	5.7 Y		5.7 Y	
2013	Trinidad	Humboldt	445.80	0.00	0.00	446	365	8.2	6.7 Y		6.7 Y	
2013	Alturas	Modoc	2,659.12	0.00	0.00	2,659	2,754	6.8	5.3 Y		5.3 Y	
2013	Onond	Ventura	239,637.77	0.00	0.00	239,638	200,855	11.6	6.5 Y		6.5 Y	
2013	Alpine-Unincorporated	Alpine	1,637.75	0.00	0.00	1,638	1,087	14.5	8.3 Y		8.3 Y	
2013	Rancho Santa Margarita	Orange	28,102.39	6,208.32	0.00	34,311	48,550	4.8	3.2 Y		3.2 Y	
2013	Carlsbad	San Diego	122,823.97	20,087.14	0.00	142,911	106,246	8.4	6.5 Y		6.5 Y	
2013	Chula Vista	San Diego	158,582.39	36,071.87	0.00	194,654	251,613	5.3	3.5 Y		3.5 Y	
2013	Grand Terrace	San Bernardino	8,071.89	184.74	0.00	8,257	12,270	4.9	3.6 Y		3.6 Y	
2013	Stockton	San Joaquin	234,645.17	7.46	0.00	234,653	296,344	6.9	4.3 Y		4.3 Y	
2013	Madera	Madera	42,273.10	84.00	0.00	42,357	63,040	4.9	3.7 Y		3.7 Y	
2013	Orange-Unincorporated	Orange	84,062.17	23,915.39	0.02	107,978	120,396	5.9	3.8 Y		3.8 Y	
2013	Gilroy	Santa Clara	41,787.28	0.00	0.00	41,787	51,544	6.2	4.7 Y		4.7 Y	
2013	Pacific	San Mateo</										

2013 CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Green Waste Tonnages by Jurisdiction

Year	Jurisdiction	County	DHS De/In/Out Disposal Tons	ADC GW Tons	AIC GW Tons	Total Tons (Disposal + ADC GW + AIC GW)	Population	Per Capita Target PPD	2013 Per Capita Disposal Only	Meets Target Disposal Only	2013 Per Capita Disposal (Disp + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)	Meets Target (Disposal + ADC Green Waste as Disposal)
2013	Burbank	San Mateo	5,588.94	461.53	0.00	6,050	4,379	16.9	7.0	Y	7.0	Y
2013	Blue Lake	Humboldt	595.46	0.00	0.00	595	1,260	19.1	2.6	Y	2.6	Y
2013	Kings Waste and Recycling Authority	Kings	74,242.65	475.83	0.00	74,718	137,782	4.4	3.0	Y	3.0	Y
2013	Whittier	Los Angeles	93,244.20	4,787.57	4.64	98,036	86,093	10.8	5.9	Y	6.2	Y
2013	Placentia	Orange	41,292.17	9,556.49	0.00	50,849	51,776	7.3	4.4	Y	5.4	Y
2013	Menifee	Riverside	44,511.43	0.00	0.00	44,511	82,292	4.6	3.0	Y	3.0	Y
2013	Saratoga	Santa Clara	16,386.04	31.21	0.00	16,417	30,706	4.2	2.9	Y	2.9	Y
2013	Marina	Monterey	12,594.33	0.00	0.00	12,594	20,073	6.5	3.4	Y	3.4	Y
2013	Woodland	Yolo	49,001.82	3,084.37	0.00	52,086	56,308	5.7	4.7	Y	5.0	Y
2013	Loma Linda	San Bernardino	9,052.18	395.60	0.00	9,448	23,476	4.6	2.1	Y	2.2	Y
2013	Mountain View	Santa Clara	51,169.99	275.10	0.00	51,445	76,260	7.8	3.7	Y	3.7	Y
2013	Sacramento-Unincorporated	Sacramento	434,241.54	25,072.15	0.00	459,314	564,657	7.7	4.2	Y	4.5	Y
2013	Reedley	Fresno	12,296.59	1.37	0.00	12,298	24,965	6.2	2.7	Y	2.7	Y
2013	Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Authority	Marin	184,470.54	983.08	0.00	185,454	254,007	7.6	4.9	Y	4.9	Y
2013	Inwandle	Los Angeles	30,124.35	224.47	0.34	30,349	1,454	249.5	113.5	Y	114.4	Y
2013	Santee	San Diego	38,742.35	8,184.55	0.00	46,927	55,033	6.5	3.9	Y	4.7	Y
2013	Glendale	Los Angeles	131,632.65	23,069.54	0.03	154,702	193,652	5.5	3.7	Y	4.4	Y
2013	Alameda	Alameda	35,118.92	71.23	0.00	35,190	75,126	5.5	2.6	Y	2.6	Y
2013	Rancho Cordova	Sacramento	54,591.83	1,172.81	0.00	55,765	66,927	7.5	4.5	Y	4.6	Y
2013	Coachella	Riverside	19,383.67	0.00	0.00	19,383	42,784	5.7	2.5	Y	2.5	Y
2013	West Hollywood	Los Angeles	21,806.59	1,379.00	1.26	23,186	34,853	5.8	4.5	Y	4.8	Y
2013	San Joaquin-Unincorporated	San Joaquin	133,619.10	548.31	0.00	134,167	142,893	8.8	5.1	Y	5.2	Y
2013	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	59,301.67	116.72	0.00	59,418	65,339	6.7	5.0	Y	5.0	Y
2013	Fontana	San Bernardino	137,295.62	270.40	0.00	137,566	200,974	6	3.7	Y	3.8	Y
2013	Sonoma County Waste Management Agency	Sonoma	322,066.71	1,287.66	0.00	323,354	490,423	7.1	3.6	Y	3.6	Y
2013	Sacramento	Sacramento	439,135.35	5,049.53	0.00	444,185	473,509	6.9	5.1	Y	5.1	Y
2013	Victorville	San Bernardino	79,836.34	770.56	0.00	80,607	120,368	6.6	3.6	Y	3.7	Y
2013	Union City	Alameda	39,365.64	28.52	0.00	39,394	71,329	6.3	3.0	Y	3.0	Y
2013	Lomita	Los Angeles	10,101.03	720.26	1.48	10,823	20,516	5.3	2.7	Y	2.9	Y
2013	Lincoln	Placer	22,289.29	0.00	0.00	22,289	43,818	7.9	2.8	Y	2.8	Y
2013	Glenn County Waste Management Regional Agency	Glenn	20,825.85	362.29	0.00	21,188	28,349	4.8	4.0	Y	4.1	Y
2013	Selma	Fresno	11,418.40	0.00	0.00	11,418	23,799	6.8	2.6	Y	2.6	Y
2013	West Covina	Los Angeles	64,333.52	14,968.85	13.41	79,316	107,248	4.3	3.9	Y	4.1	Y
2013	Alhambra	Los Angeles	36,973.68	2,073.40	1.84	39,049	84,240	3.8	2.4	Y	2.5	Y
2013	Consolidated Waste Management Authority	Tulare	310,315.57	3,240.56	0.00	313,556	447,934	6.2	3.8	Y	3.8	Y
2013	Suisun City	Solano	11,561.33	3,572.35	0.00	15,134	28,234	4.9	2.2	Y	2.9	Y
2013	Belmont	San Mateo	13,105.20	577.69	0.00	13,683	26,316	5.3	2.7	Y	2.8	Y
2013	Dublin	Alameda	27,918.16	5.91	0.00	27,924	49,890	5.9	3.1	Y	3.1	Y
2013	Galt	Sacramento	14,106.08	2,776.93	0.00	16,883	24,185	4.1	3.2	Y	3.8	Y
2013	Brandwood	Contra Costa	21,394.27	8,410.87	0.00	29,805	53,278	5.8	3.2	Y	4.3	Y
2013	Twentynine Palms	San Bernardino	20,489.16	0.00	0.00	20,489	26,084	5.2	4.3	Y	4.3	Y
2013	South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	34,523.78	0.00	0.00	34,524	21,498	9.4	8.8	Y	8.8	Y
2013	El Monte	Los Angeles	88,164.00	7,737.52	7.62	95,909	114,436	6.8	4.2	Y	4.6	Y
2013	West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority	Contra Costa	142,777.34	6,062.97	0.00	148,840	201,805	5.4	3.9	Y	4.0	Y
2013	Fairfield	Solano	80,772.04	14,815.49	0.00	95,588	108,207	8.5	4.1	Y	4.8	Y
2013	Tenecula	Riverside	78,681.51	12.58	0.00	78,694	104,879	7.5	4.1	Y	4.2	Y
2013	Los Alamitos	Orange	16,012.28	941.35	0.00	16,954	11,626	10.8	7.5	Y	8.0	Y
2013	Clearlake	Lake	6,835.27	0.00	0.00	6,835	15,192	4.3	2.5	Y	2.5	Y
2013	Alameda-Unincorporated	Alameda	71,234.15	13.45	0.00	71,248	143,820	4.9	2.7	Y	2.7	Y
2013	Foster City	San Mateo	14,835.96	592.61	0.00	15,429	31,120	3.7	2.6	Y	2.7	Y
2013	Bakersfield	Kern	282,359.87	9,141.36	0.00	291,501	359,221	5.4	4.3	Y	4.4	Y
2013	Tuba/Sutter Regional Waste Management Authority	Yuba	129,117.49	1.09	0.00	129,119	169,290	6.9	4.2	Y	4.2	Y
2013	Rocklin	Placer	26,999.90	0.58	0.00	27,000	58,484	4.2	2.5	Y	2.5	Y
2013	San Marino	Los Angeles	10,609.31	4,780.22	0.02	15,390	13,246	6.8	4.4	Y	6.4	Y
2013	Redding	Shasta	74,455.84	0.00	0.00	74,456	90,670	6.4	4.5	Y	4.5	Y
2013	San Francisco	San Francisco	476,423.83	17,479.98	0.00	493,904	825,111	6.6	3.2	Y	3.3	Y
2013	Walnut	Los Angeles	23,158.62	314.75	0.33	23,474	29,947	5.4	4.2	Y	4.3	Y
2013	Ilwaco	Sacramento	689.69	1.86	0.00	691	815	5.8	4.6	Y	4.6	Y
2013	Laguna Beach	Orange	29,788.00	5,009.18	0.00	34,797	23,105	12.7	7.1	Y	8.3	Y
2013	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	120,507.64	55.21	0.00	120,563	120,284	8.2	5.5	Y	5.5	Y
2013	Lompoc	Santa Barbara	28,120.09	5,785.35	0.00	33,905	42,730	6.1	3.6	Y	4.3	Y
2013	Rialto	San Bernardino	61,006.63	4,753.40	0.00	65,760	101,275	5.7	3.3	Y	3.6	Y
2013	Rancho Cucamonga	San Bernardino	133,101.21	161.77	0.00	133,263	171,058	6.8	4.3	Y	4.3	Y
2013	Elk Grove	Sacramento	76,182.84	997.68	0.00	77,181	159,074	5.9	2.6	Y	2.7	Y
2013	Lakeport	Lake	2,705.25	0.00	0.00	2,705	4,713	6.1	3.1	Y	3.1	Y
2013	Conkka	Humboldt	28,337.08	0.00	0.00	28,337	77,021	6.5	5.8	Y	5.8	Y
2013	Moreno Valley	Riverside	114,006.66	65.85	0.00	114,073	188,139	4.4	3.2	Y	3.2	Y
2013	El Cajon	San Diego	89,421.35	10,951.83	0.00	100,373	100,460	7.4	4.9	Y	5.5	Y
2013	La Verne	Los Angeles	23,395.99	2,494.24	2.52	25,893	32,041	6.4	4.0	Y	4.4	Y
2013	Campbell	Santa Clara	30,072.07	24.93	0.00	30,097	40,404	5.2	4.1	Y	4.1	Y

Legend:
ADC = Alternative Daily Cover
AIC = Alternative Intermediate Cover
GW = Green Waste
PPD = Pounds per Person per Day
Disp. = Disposal



Basics

AB 1594 FAQs

1. **Question:** Does this mean as of 2020 – alternative daily cover (ADC) will no longer be counted as diversion for annual reporting? How does this impact cities for reporting and diversion requirements?

Response: Commencing January 1, 2020, green material used as ADC will count as disposal. Other types of ADC will still count as diversion. Also, commencing with the year 2020, all green material used as ADC will be counted as disposal in a jurisdiction's annual per capita disposal rate. As a result of this material counting as disposal, some jurisdictions may see an increase in their per capita disposal.

2. **Question:** Will green waste used for erosion control receive diversion credit under AB 1594?

Response: The approved use of green waste (material) as part of an erosion control strategy at a landfill would continue to be viewed as beneficial use and would not be counted as disposal.

3. **Question:** What do I need to include in the 2018 Electronic Annual Report (EAR)?

Response: Guidance will be provided to jurisdictions starting in Spring 2017 and again in Spring 2018 about what will need to be reported in the August 1, 2018, Electronic Annual Report that covers the 2017 reporting year. In the Electronic Annual Report each jurisdiction will outline its plans divert green material that is being used as ADC.

4. **Question:** Our Jurisdiction does not report any green material being used as alternative daily cover, do we still need to submit a plan to deal with green material ADC in our annual report?

Response: If the jurisdiction does not have any green material being reported as used for alternative daily cover, then it will not need to submit a plan in the Electronic Annual Report. However, this is an annual reporting requirement. So while a jurisdiction might not have green material used as ADC allocated to it in one year, it could have green material ADC in a subsequent year. If a jurisdiction fails to meet its per capita disposal requirement in 2020 as a result of green material ADC counting as disposal, during the good faith effort review process CalRecycle will consider whether or not the jurisdiction included any plans to address green material ADC in its EAR. As noted below the Electronic Annual Report will be programmed to identify if green material ADC has been allocated to the jurisdiction.

5. **Question:** What are jurisdictions expected to include in their 2020 EAR?

Response: Training and guidance will be provided to affected jurisdictions on what will be necessary to include in the annual report. Commencing with the August 1, 2021, Electronic Annual Report covering the 2020 reporting year, jurisdictions shall identify and address barriers to recycling green material. If sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before the jurisdiction's next review they are to include a plan to address those barriers that are within the control of the local jurisdiction. Information that the jurisdiction might provide in the Annual Report includes (Note: some of this information would be the same for reporting for AB 1826):

→ Were the barriers to recycling green material identified and addressed?

- Are there adequate existing facilities to process green material within a reasonable vicinity?
- Are there existing solid waste and organic waste recycling facilities within the jurisdiction that may be suitable for potential expansion or colocation of organic waste processing or recycling facilities? In what time frame could this be accomplished?
- Are there efforts underway to develop new private or public regional organic waste recycling facilities and, if so, what is the anticipated timeline for completion of those facilities?

- Are there other nondisposal opportunities or markets for green material (e.g., on-site composting, etc.)?
 - Are there appropriate zoning and permit requirements for the location of new or expanded organic waste recycling facilities to help with siting?
 - Are any local incentives available for developing new organic waste recycling facilities within the jurisdiction?
 - Have local or regional markets for recycled organic materials continually remained low or poor?
 - Are sufficient funds and staff available to implement programs?
 - Are there existing contractual or legal issues that need to be addressed that are a barrier to diverting green material that was being used as ADC?
 - What other considerations, including but not limited to market development obstacles, population density, waste generation rates, dominant waste generation categories and types, and geographic, demographic and economic factors, have affected the rural jurisdiction's ability to implement its commercial organics recycling program?
- If sufficient capacity at facilities that recycle green material is not expected to be operational before the jurisdiction's next review pursuant to Section 41825, what is the plan to address those barriers that are within the control of the local jurisdiction?

6. **Question:** What if a jurisdiction falls below 50 percent diversion in 2020 because green material ADC counts as disposal?

Response: If a jurisdiction does not meet its 50 percent per-capita disposal target commencing January 1, 2020, as a result of not being able to claim diversion for the use of green material as ADC, then the jurisdiction will be required to provide information in the annual report that identifies and addresses barriers to recycling green material and a plan to address those barriers that are within the jurisdiction's control (see FAQ #5 as well). CalRecycle will utilize this information in determining if the jurisdiction has made all reasonable and feasible efforts to implement relevant programs pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 41825. CalRecycle is revising the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Enforcement Policy, Part II to address criteria relevant to AB 1594 that CalRecycle will use when reviewing a jurisdiction's compliance with the AB 939 requirements.

7. **Question:** How will jurisdictions know if they are at risk of falling below 50 percent diversion because of green material alternative daily cover counting as disposal?

Response: CalRecycle posted a report (PDF, 367 KB) that identifies the following information for each jurisdiction (annual report year 2013): the amount of green material used as ADC, the current per capita disposal rate where ADC counts as diversion, what the per capita disposal rate would be if ADC counted as disposal, and if the jurisdiction would be over its 50 percent equivalent per capita target because of green material ADC counting as disposal. Starting with the 2017 Annual Report the disposal rate calculator will be programmed so that a jurisdiction can calculate its per capita disposal rate with green material used as ADC counted as disposal. Then commencing with the 2020 Annual Report the calculator will compute green material used as ADC as disposal in a jurisdiction's annual per capita disposal rate.

8. **Question:** Will a jurisdiction be subject to a compliance order if factors outside of the jurisdiction's control contribute to an increase use of green material used as ADC, causing the jurisdiction to miss its disposal target?

Response: Commencing with the 2020 Annual Report that will be submitted August 1, 2021, and then during the subsequent formal jurisdiction review cycles, CalRecycle will review each jurisdiction's situation to determine if the jurisdiction adequately addressed the barriers that were within the jurisdiction's control. If a jurisdiction is found not to have made a good faith effort then the jurisdiction may be placed on a Compliance Order.

9. **Question:** Why do jurisdictions need to report on plans to address the use of green material ADC in 2018 if the law does not count it as disposal until 2020?

Response: The intent of this reporting requirement in the law is to ensure that jurisdictions are planning in advance to address green material used as ADC. If a jurisdiction fails to meet its per capita disposal requirement in 2020 as a result of green material ADC counting as disposal, during the good faith effort review process

CalRecycle will consider whether or not the jurisdiction included any plans to address green material ADC in its prior EARs.

10. **Question:** Will MRF fines be considered green material ADC, and considered disposal?

Response: Each waste derived material proposed to be used for ADC will need to be evaluated by a Local Enforcement Agency to determine if it either meets a current regulatory definition of an ADC type or if the proposed material must first go through a demonstration to show it can meet the performance criteria for daily cover. The initial evaluation by the local enforcement agency will examine if the material meets an existing ADC type including processed green material. It is not anticipated that fines resulting from the processing of mixed solid waste would be considered processed green material.

11. **Question:** Will green material ADC be subject to the disposal tipping fee?

Response: No. Pursuant to Public Resources Code 41781.3(2)(C) commencing January 1, 2020, green material used as alternative daily cover at a solid waste landfill is not subject to the fee imposed on disposed solid waste pursuant to Section 48000.

12. **Question:** If green waste ADC is counted as disposal beginning January 1, 2020, then what forms of ADC will be allowed to count as diversion?

Response: There are a number of materials that have been approved by Local Enforcement Agencies to be used as ADC and count as diversion and many landfills. What materials can be used is specific to each landfill. Please contact the local enforcement agency to determine what materials are approved as ADC for a particular landfill.

13. **Question:** If a landscaper that services a multifamily dwelling is taking the dwelling's green material to a landfill for ADC now, the multifamily dwelling currently would be in compliance with AB 1826 because ADC is considered diversion. After the year 2020, pursuant to AB 1594 when ADC is no longer considered as diversion, then the landscaper would have to take the green material to a facility (e.g., composting/AD) other than the landfill?

Response: Correct, using green material as ADC is statutorily classified as disposal starting in 2020. So commencing in 2020 if the landscaper takes the green material to a landfill for use as ADC, or any other facility that would then take the material to a landfill, then the multifamily dwelling will not be recycling the green material as required. AB 1826 also requires covered businesses that contract for green material services to stipulate in the landscaping contract that the landscaper will recycle the green material it collects from the business/multifamily complex. The contract is required to stipulate that the green material will be recycled, so the landscaper would be breaching the contract if it takes the green material to instead be used as ADC. If the landscaper is taking the material to a transfer station, which takes the green material to a landfill for ADC, the landscaper would need to take the material to another facility that recycles the green material.

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Last updated: March 19, 2015

Local Government Central <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/>

Local Assistance & Market Development: LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov (916) 341-6199

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Appendix D

Photographs from Certification Site Visits

R3

Facility Certification Photos

Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC



Facility Certification Photos

The Away Station



Facility Certification Photos

Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC



Facility Certification Photos

Davis Street Transfer Station



Facility Certification Photos

Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility



Facility Certification Photos

Daniel O. Davis, Inc.



Facility Certification Photos

Marin Resource Recovery Center



Facility Certification Photos

Redwood Landfill and Recycling Center



Facility Certification Photos

West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill



Facility Certification Photos

Windsor Material Recovery Facility



Appendix E

Member Agency Outreach & List/Map of Recommended Facility Certifications

R3

Recommended Facility Certifications

Mixed C&D Processing Facilities

- 1. Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC**
Joshua Fookes, Owner
5900 Coliseum Way
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 636-1166
joshfookes@gmail.com
- 2. Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC**
Joshua Fookes, President
725 Independent Road
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 636-0852
joshfookes@gmail.com
- 3. Davis Street Transfer Station**
Rebecca Jewell
Recycle Program Manager
2615 Davis Street
San Leandro, CA 94577
(510) 563-4214
rjewell@wm.com
- 4. Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility**
Steve Kelley, General Manager
889 Devlin Road
American Canyon, CA 94503
(707) 256-3500 x1221
stevek@devlinroadrecycling.com
- 5. Marin Resource Recovery Center**
Nik Minton
565 Jacoby St.
San Rafael, CA 94901
(415) 458-5646
Nicholas.minton@marinsanitary.com
- 6. Redwood Landfill and Recycling Center**
Ramin Khany, District Manager
8950 Redwood Highway
Novato, CA 94945
(415) 408-9053
rkhany@wm.com
- 7. West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill**
John Valles, Operation Manager
1 Parr Boulevard
Richmond, CA 94801
(510) 970-7246
jvalles@republicservices.com
- 8. Windsor Material Recovery Facility**
Dustin Abbott, Vice President
590 Caletti Avenue
Windsor, CA 95492
(707) 838-2597
dabbot@pacificsanitation.com

R3

Appendix E

List of
Recommended
Facility
Certifications

Administrative/Reuse Facilities

- 9. The Away Station**
Carrie Bachelder
109 Broadway Boulevard
Fairfax, CA 94930
(415) 453-4221
carrie@theawaystation.org

10. Building Resources
Matthew Levesque
701 Amador Street
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 285-7814
buildingresourcesf@gmail.com

11. Daniel O. Davis, Inc.
Dustin Davis
1051 Todd Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 585-1903
dustin@davisdemolition.com
- 12. Heritage Salvage**
Karen Helms
1473 Petaluma Boulevard
South
Petaluma, CA 94952
(707) 762-6277
Office@heritagesalvage.com

13. Urban Ore
Dan Knapp, Owner
900 Murray Street, Berkeley
CA 94710
(510) 914-2701
Dr.ore@urbanore.us

R3

Appendix F

Member Agency Contact List

R3

Member Agency Contacts

Belvedere

Eric Banvard

Building Official

(415) 435-8919

ebanvard@cityofbelvedere.org

450 San Rafael Ave.

Belvedere, CA 94920-2336

Corte Madera

Mark Flatter

Building Official

(415) 927-5062

mflatter@tcmmail.org

300 Tamalpais Dr.

Corte Madera, CA 94925

Fairfax

Mark Lockaby

Building Official

(415) 458-2370

mlockaby@townoffairfax.org

142 Bolinas Rd.

Fairfax, CA 94930

Larkspur

Daryl A. Phillips, CBO

Contract Building Official

(707) 544-6500

daryl@phillipsseabrook.com

400 Magnolia Dr.

Larkspur, CA 94939

Kristin Teiche

Senior Planner

(415) 927-5026

kteiche@cityoflarkspur.org

Mill Valley

Vin Smith

Interim Director, Planning & Building

(415) 388-4033

vsmith@cityofmillvalley.org

26 Corte Madera Ave.

Mill Valley, CA 94941

Danielle Staude

Senior Planner

(415) 388-4033

dstaude@cityofmillvalley.org

Ross

Rob Braulik

Town Manager

(415) 453-1453x107

rbraulik@townofross.org

PO Box 320

Ross, CA 94957-0320

Simone Jamotte

Building Department Secretary

(415) 453-1453x106

sjamotte@townofross.org

PO Box 320

Ross, CA 94957-0320

San Anselmo

Sean T. Condry

Building Director

(415) 258-4676

scondry@townofsananselmo.org

525 Sam Anselmo Ave.

San Anselmo, CA 94960

Eric Robbe

Building Inspector

(415) 258-4618

erobbe@townofsananselmo.org

R3

Appendix F

Member
Agency
Contacts

San Rafael

Paul A. Jensen

Community Development Director

(415) 485-5064

paul.jensen@cityofsanrafael.org

1400 Fifth Avenue

San Rafael, CA 94915-1560

Thomas Ahrens

Chief Building Official

(415) 458-3357

thomas.ahrens@cityofsanrafael.org

Cory Bytof

Sustainability Coordinator

(415) 485-3407

cory.bytof@cityofsanrafael.org

Sausalito

Danny Castro

Community Development Director

(415) 289-4133

dcastro@ci.sausalito.ca.us

420 Litho St.

Sausalito, CA 94965

Doug Rider, CBO

Contract Building Official

(415) 289-4128

dugrider@aol.com

Andy Davidson

Senior Civil Engineer

(415) 289-4180

adavidson@ci.sausalito.ca.us

Tiburon

Scott Anderson

Community Development Director

(415) 435-7392

sanderson@townoftiburon.org

1505 Tiburon Blvd.

Tiburon, CA 94920

Patrick W. Barnes, P.E.

Director of Public Works

(415) 435-7392

pbarnes@townoftiburon.org

Clay Salzman, CBO

Building Official

(415) 435-7380

csalzman@townoftiburon.org

Marin County

Omar Peña

Planner

(415) 473-2797

opena@marincounty.org

3501 Civic Center Dr. Ste. 308

San Rafael, CA 94903-4157

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CERTIFIED FACILITIES LIST

Mixed C&D Processing Facilities

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 Asphalt Shingle Recyclers, LLC
Joshua Fookes, Owner
5900 Coliseum Way
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 636-1166
joshfookes@gmail.com | 2 Commercial Waste & Recycling, LLC
Joshua Fookes, President
725 Independent Rd.
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 636-0852
joshfookes@gmail.com | 3 Davis Street Transfer Station
Rebecca Jewell, Recycle Program Manager
2615 Davis St.
San Leandro, CA 94577
(510) 563-4214
rjewell@wm.com | 4 Devlin Road Recycling & Transfer Facility
Steve Kelley, General Manager
889 Devlin Rd.
American Canyon, CA 94503
(707) 256-3500 x1221
stevek@devlinroadrecycling.com |
| 5 Marin Resource Recovery Center
Nik Minton
565 Jacoby St.
San Rafael, CA 94901
(415) 458-5646
nicholas.minton@marinsanitary.com | 6 Redwood Landfill & Recycling Center
Ramin Khany, District Manager
8950 Redwood Highway
Novato, CA 94945
(415) 408-9053
rkhany@wm.com | 7 West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill
John Valles, Operation Manager
1 Parr Blvd.
Richmond, CA 94801
(510) 970-7246
jvalles@republicservices.com | 8 Windsor Material Recovery Facility
Dustin Abbot, Vice President
590 Caletti Ave.
Windsor, CA 95492
(707) 838-2597
dabbot@pacificsanitation.com |

Administrative / Reuse Facilities

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9 The Away Station
Carrie Bachelder
109 Broadway Blvd.
Fairfax, CA 94930
(415) 453-4221
carrie@theawaystation.org | 12 Heritage Salvage
Karen Helms
1473 Petaluma Blvd. South
Petaluma, CA 94952
(415) 453-4221
office@heritagesalvage.com |
| 10 Building Resources
Matthew Levesque
701 Amador St.
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 285-7814
buildingresourcesf@gmail.com | 13 Urban Ore
Dan Knapp, Owner
900 Murray St.
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 914-2701
dr.ore@urbanore.us |
| 11 Daniel O. Davis, Inc.
Dustin Davis
1051 Todd Rd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 585-1903
dustin@davisdemolition.com | |



C&D RECYCLING IS REQUIRED

HERE'S THE PROCESS:

STEP 1

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa.
- Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu.

STEP 2

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa.
- Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu.

STEP 3

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa.
- Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu.

BY ORDINANCE ____ + COLLABORATING WITH CALGREEN:

- Insist on having C&D Materials processed...+ recycled, sorted, etc.
- LEED + Higher Diversion → (if mixed)
- Design / some separation

I hereby certify that I will:

- ☐ Use a certified facility (listed on the next page)
- ☐ Other, explain: (extra form required) _____

X _____
SIGNATURE

DATE

Appendix G

Model Ordinance with Revisions

R3

Endorsed by the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority:
Date

Model Construction and Demolition Debris Program Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF ____ AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING A NEW ARTICLE XX (CONCERNING THE COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE GENERATED FROM CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND RENOVATION PROJECTS WITHIN THE CITY OF ____)

SECTION 1 (ENACTMENT):

The City Council of the City of ____ does ordain this ORDINANCE No. ____ in full, amending the ____ Municipal Code by adding a new Article to the ____ Municipal Code which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XX.XX COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE GENERATED FROM CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND RENOVATION PROJECTS WITHIN THE CITY OF ____

XX-1 FINDINGS

- A. The City finds that the State of California through its California Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939 passed and signed into law in 1989) and Alternative Compliance Act of 2008 (SB 1016 passed and signed into law in 2008), requires that each local jurisdiction in the state divert 50% of discarded materials from landfill garbage disposal on a per capita basis.
- B. The City finds that every city and county in California, including the City, could face fines up to \$10,000 a day for not meeting the above mandated goal.
- ~~C.~~ The City finds that the State of California through its California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32 passed and signed into law in 2006), requires that commercial generators statewide participate in recycling programs.
- D. The City desires to implement a program to comply with the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority (JPA) goal to increase the diversion of materials from landfill disposal and transformation facilities to achieve 80% diversion goal by 2012 and Zero Waste by 2025, ensure that resources are used to their highest potential, reduce upstream waste, and reduce Marin's ecological footprint.

~~E.~~

D-E. The City finds that in recent years, inerts and mixed Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris constituted approximately 22% of the materials landfilled in Marin County and a similarly large portion of the waste stream in the City. These materials have significant potential for waste reduction and recycling.

E-F. The City finds that reusing and recycling C&D debris is essential to further the City's efforts to reduce waste and comply with AB 939, AB 32 and other waste reduction goals.

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F.G. The City finds that C&D debris waste reduction and recycling have been proven to reduce the amount of such material in landfills, increase site and worker safety, be cost effective, and thereby assist in the protection of public health, safety and welfare.

H. The City finds that, except in unusual circumstances, it is feasible to divert on average one hundred percent (100%) clean asphalt and concrete, and at least fifty percent (50%) of all remaining C&D debris from most construction, demolition, and renovation projects.

I. The City finds that the California Green Buildings Standards Code (CALGreen) currently requires certain residential and commercial construction and demolition projects to recycle a minimum of 50% of C&D debris.

J. The City finds that under CALGreen, projects may comply by submitting detailed waste management plans, calculating and meeting a maximum generation of C&D debris, or utilizing a waste a management company, approved by the City, which can provide verifiable documentation that the percentage of C&D debris recycled is 50% or more (including non Green Material used as ADC).

K. The City finds that the JPA currently certifies waste management facilities that can provide such documentation, and that most facilities within a reasonable distance of the City have been certified to CALGreen's requirements.

L. The City finds that requiring all building projects that require a permit and generate C&D debris to direct their C&D debris the one of the JPA's certified facilities, or otherwise provide proof of meeting CALGreen's requirements, is the most effective means of administering CALGreen's requirements both for City staff and building permit applicants.

M. The City finds that such a requirement will increase the amount of C&D debris materials that are recycled, by virtue of applying to all building projects that require a permit and generate C&D debris and ensuring that loads of C&D with the CALGreen minimum percentage of recoverable materials will be processed for recycling.

G.

~~H.A. The City desires to implement a program to comply with the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority (JPA) goal to increase the diversion of materials from landfill disposal and transformation facilities to achieve 80% diversion goal by 2012 and Zero Waste by 2025, ensure that resources are used to their highest potential, reduce upstream waste, and reduce Marin's ecological footprint.~~

~~I. The City finds that, to ensure compliance with this Article and to ensure that those contractors that comply with the Article are not placed at a competitive disadvantage, it is necessary to impose a financial incentive.~~

~~J. The City finds that, to ensure compliance with this Article, facilities will be evaluated annually through an extensive certification process conducted by the JPA.~~

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XX-2 DEFINITIONS

- A. "Alternative Daily Cover (ADC)" means disposal facility cover material, other than organic waste and at least six (6) inches of earthen material, placed on the surface of the active face of the refuse fill area at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odor, blowing litter and scavenging, as defined in Section 20164 of the California Code of Regulations.

- B. "Applicant" means any individual, firm, limited liability company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever who applies to the City for the applicable permits to undertake any construction, demolition or renovation project within the City.
- ~~C. "Avoided Disposal Fee" means three percent (3%) of the value of the project, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).~~
- C. "Biomass Conversion" means the controlled combustion, when separated from other solid waste and used for producing electricity or heat, of (1) agricultural crop residues; (2) bark, lawn, yard, and garden clippings; (3) leaves, silviculture residue, tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; or (5) non-recyclable pulp ~~or~~ ~~or~~ ~~n~~Non-recyclable paper.
- D. "CALGreen" means the 2013 Green Building Standards Code, as adopted by the City per Ordinance #XXXX, and as is hereafter amended by Chapter YYYY (Section Z.ZZ.Z) of the City's Municipal Code.
- ~~D.E. "CALGreen Diversion Requirement" means the requirement to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum threshold of the non-hazardous C&D waste in accordance with CALGreen Section 4.408 (residential projects) and Section 5.408 (commercial projects). This threshold is 50% for the 2013 Green Building Standards Code, and may change over time as the Green Buildings Standards Code is amended and adopted by the City. If the requirement to recycle and/or salvage for reuse in CALGreen is changed, including but not limited to changes in the percentage of required recycling/salvage for reuse, changes in the section numbers referring to recycling requirements, or changes in the definition of recycling, then this definition will refer to the appropriate terms and sections in the most updated and adopted Green Building Standards Code.~~
- ~~E.F. "Certified Recovery Facility" means a recycling, composting, materials recovery or reuse facility determined to process incoming C&D materials to divert from landfill disposal or transformation for which the JPA has issued a certification.~~
- F.G. "C&D Diversion ~~ReportForm~~" means a form issued by the Director to be completed and submitted by the Applicant when applying for a building permit and prior to final inspection and issuance of occupancy permit. The ~~formreports~~ shall contain ~~estimated amounts of C&D waste expected to be generated by the project,~~ documentation of the actual diversion of C&D waste including use of a Certified Recovery Facility, all receipts from recycling/reuse/disposal facilities used, and such additional information deemed necessary by the Director to document accomplishment of the requirements of this Ordinance.
- ~~G.H. "Clean Asphalt and Concrete" means asphalt and concrete not contaminated with any other materials and that can reasonably be processed to meet Caltrans specifications for aggregate base and subbase.~~
- H.I. "Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)" means used or discarded materials generated from construction, remodeling, repair, deconstruction, demolition, and renovation activities performed on any pavement, dwelling, commercial building, or other structure. Such materials include, but are not limited to: dirt, sand, rock, concrete, gravel, bricks, plaster, gypsum wallboard, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, glass, asphalt material, plastics, roofing material, cardboard and other associated packaging, carpeting, cinder blocks, electrical wire, fiberglass, fixtures, granite, marble, pressboard, porcelain, stucco, ceramic tile, vinyl, wood, masonry, remnants of new materials (including paper, plastic,

carpet scraps, wood scraps, scrap metal and packaging material), and plant debris resulting from land clearing and landscaping activities related to construction, remodeling, repair, deconstruction, demolition, and renovation activities.

J.J. "Deconstruction Project" means a process to carefully dismantle or remove usable materials from structures prior to, or as an alternative to, demolition. "Director" means the City Manager, including his or her designee.

J.K. "Diversion" or "Diverted" means a reduction of the amount of waste being disposed in a landfill or transformation facility by any of the following methods:

- i. Use of new construction methods, as described in regulations promulgated by Director, that reduce the amount of waste generated.
- ii. On-site re-use of the waste.
- iii. Delivery of the waste from the site to a Certified Recovery Facility described in Section XX-5.
- iv. Other methods as approved in regulations promulgated by the Director.

L. "Green Material" means any plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. Green Material includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products. Green Material does not include treated wood waste, mixed demolition or mixed construction debris, manure and plant waste from the food processing industry, alone or blended with soil.

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K.M. "Joint Powers Authority" or "JPA" means the Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority.

L.N. "Project" means a construction, demolition or renovation project for which a building permit is required under Chapter XXXX, with the exception of a project exempted under Section XX-4.

M.O. "Recyclable Materials" means segregated residential, commercial or industrial by-products of some potential economic value, set aside, handled, packaged, or offered for collection in a manner different from garbage destined for landfill disposal. Recyclable Materials include, but are not limited to, paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, yard and lawn trimmings and food scraps.

N.P. "Recycle/Recycling" means the collection of Recyclable Materials that would otherwise be discarded without receiving compensation and returning them to the economy in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products in compliance with AB 939 diversion requirements and CALGreen.

O.Q. "Reuse" means using an object or material again, either for its original purpose or for a similar purpose, without significantly altering the physical form of the object or material.

P.R. "Transformation" means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification or biological conversion other than composting. "Transformation" does not include composting or biomass conversion.

XX-3 C&D DIVERSION REPORT FORM REQUIRED

- A. Except as otherwise specified in this Article, on or after the date this Ordinance is enacted, each person who applies for a building permit pursuant to Article XX.XX of this code shall complete a C&D Diversion Report Form ~~estimating the amount of C&D waste expected to be generated from the project~~. No building permit shall be issued unless the applicant submits the C&D Diversion Report Form.
- B. One hundred percent (100%) clean asphalt and concrete, and at least fifty percent (50%) of all remaining C&D debris must be diverted from landfill or ~~transformation or use as alternative daily cover (ADC) from applicable construction, demolition, and renovation projects from building projects that require a permit and generate C&D waste; non Green Material ADC shall be counted as diversion~~.
- C. Except as otherwise specified in this Article, on or after the date this Ordinance is enacted, each person who applies for a building permit pursuant to Article XX.XX of this code shall remit a C&D Diversion Report Form documenting compliance with this Ordinance prior to final inspection and issuance of occupancy permit. ~~An Avoided Disposal Fee may be imposed if a Certified C&D Recovery Facility is not used or recycling/reuse receipts are not submitted prior to final inspection and issuance of occupancy permit to ensure compliance and to fund enforcement. The Avoided Disposal Fee shall be based on three percent (3%) of the value of the project, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).~~

XX-4 C&D DIVERSION REPORT FORM EXEMPTIONS

- A. A C&D Diversion Report Form shall not be required for the following:
 - i. Work for which a building permit is not required under Article XX.XX.
 - ii. Projects that require a building permit, but do not generate C&D waste.
 - iii. At the discretion of the Director, projects that are not required to recycle waste per CALGreen.
 - ii. ~~Residential alterations of less than \$2,000 in value.~~
 - iii. ~~Non-residential alterations of less than \$5,000 in value.~~
 - iv. Roofing projects if no Certified Facilities for the material are available.
 - v. ~~Work for which only a plumbing permit, only an electrical or only a mechanical permit is required.~~
 - vi. ~~Seismic tie-down projects.~~
 - vii. ~~The installation or replacement of shelves.~~
 - viii. ~~Installation of pre-fabricated patio enclosures and covers where no foundation or other structural building modifications are required.~~
 - ix. ~~Installation of swimming pools and spas, provided that the exemption shall apply only to (1) the area to be excavated for the installation of the pool or spa and (2) the area for the pad for the pool/spa equipment that does not exceed sixteen square feet; and shall not apply to any related construction or alterations necessary for any other equipment or accessories, nor to any other portion of the project.~~
 - x. ~~Installation of pre-fabricated accessories such as signs or antennas where not structural building modifications are required.~~

- B. It is unlawful to split or separate a project into small work projects for the purpose of evading the requirements of this Section XX-4.

XX-5 CERTIFIED C&D RECOVERY FACILITIES

- A. The JPA shall issue a certification only if the owner or operator of the facility submits the following documentation satisfactory to the JPA's designee:
- i. The facility has obtained all applicable Federal, State, and local permits, and is in full compliance with all applicable regulations; and
 - ii. The percentage of incoming waste from construction, demolition, and renovation activities that is diverted from landfill disposal or transformation ~~and/or use as alternative daily cover (ADC) meets-meets~~ a required minimum of one hundred percent (100%) clean asphalt and concrete and at least fifty percent (50%) of all remaining C&D waste, or other amount as set forth in regulations promulgated by the JPA or CALGreen; non Green Material ADC shall count toward the diversion percentage.

B. The JPA shall conduct recertification of C&D Recovery Facilities at least every three years.

B-C. The JPA shall make available to the City a current list of Certified C&D Recovery Facilities and reuse facilities.

C-D. The City shall make available to each building permit applicant a current list of Certified C&D Recovery Facilities and reuse facilities.

~~XX-6 USE OF AVOIDED DISPOSAL FEES~~

- ~~A. Moneys received by the City as Avoided Disposal Fees shall be used only for:~~
- ~~i. Costs of administration of the program established by this Article;~~
 - ~~ii. Cost of programs whose purpose is to divert the waste from construction, demolition, and renovation projects from landfill disposal, transformation and use as ADC; and~~
 - ~~iii. Costs of programs whose purpose is to develop or improve the infrastructure needed to divert the waste from construction, demolition and renovation projects from disposal in a landfill, transformation facility or use as ADC.~~

SECTION 2 (SEVERABILITY):

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Article XX, or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Article XX or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Article XX irrespective of that fact that one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid or effective. To this end the provisions of this Article are declared to be severable.

SECTION 3 (EFFECTIVE DATE):

This Article XX shall take effect thirty (30) days after its passage.

|

SECTION 4 (NOTICE):

[Jurisdiction should insert the relevant notice requirements here]

ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES:

NOES:

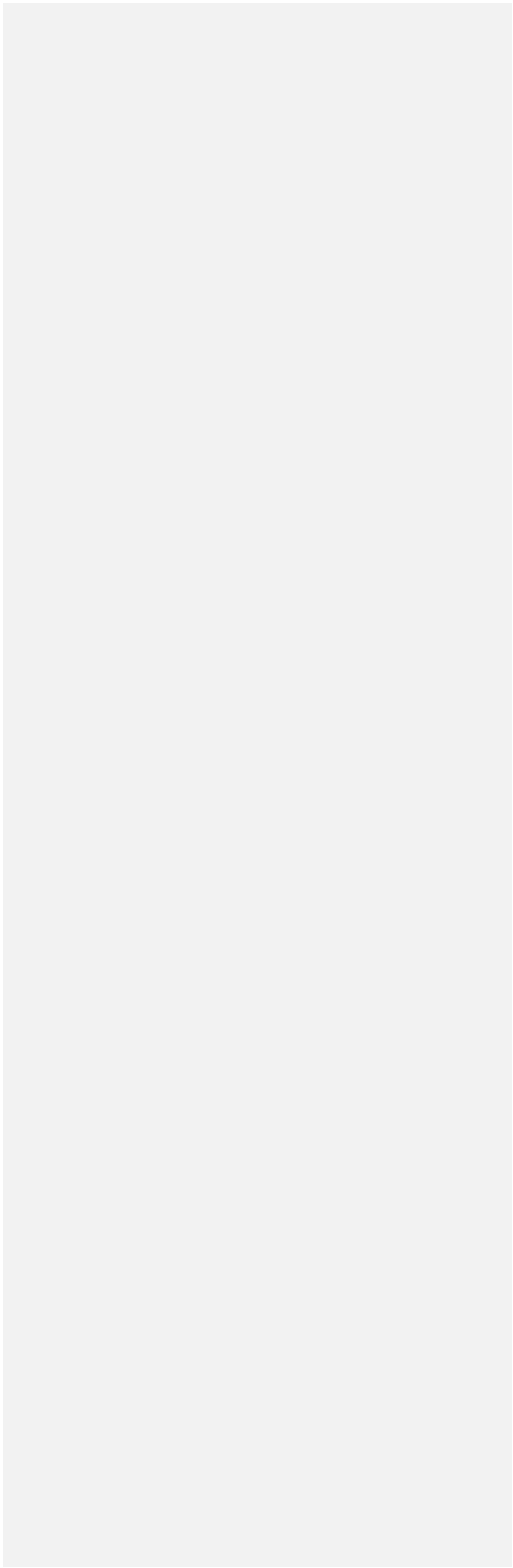
ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Mayor: _____

City Clerk: _____

DRAFT



MARIN COUNTY HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Belvedere:
Mary Neilan

Date: June 3, 2015

Corte Madera:
David Bracken

To: Local Task Force Members

County of Marin:
Matthew Hymel

From: Steve Devine, Program Manager

Re: JPA Executive Committee and Full JPA Board Meeting Schedule

Fairfax:
Garret Toy

While additional meetings can be called – the currently scheduled JPA meetings for 2015 are as follows:

Larkspur:
Dan Schwarz

Mill Valley:
Jim McCann

LTF Meeting	JPA Board Meeting
August 5 October 7 December 2	October 22

Novato:
Michael Frank

Ross:
Rob Braulik

Recommendation

Receive JPA Meeting Schedule.

San Anselmo:
Debbie Stutsman

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San Rafael:
Nancy Mackle

Sausalito:
Adam Politzer

Tiburon:
Margaret Curran