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April 25, 2008

Mr. Ralph Kroy
Chairman, City CAC
12045 Susan Drive
Granada Hills, CA 91344

**SUBJECT: SURVEY INVESTIGATION OF APPROVED GRADING LIMITS FOR THE
SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL COUNTY EXTENSION.**

Dear Mr. Kroy,

This letter is in response to your letter dated April 8, 2008 regarding the your concern that Browning Ferris Industries, the operator of the Sunshine Canyon County Extension Landfill (the Landfill) was conducting excavation and grading activities within portions of the "bridge area" for which approval has not been obtained.

On April 16, 2008, as a result of your concern, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Program/Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) requested that the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) dispatch a survey crew to the facility to ensure that no excavation or grading activities were occurring beyond those areas for which approval has been obtained in accordance with the grading plan entitled "Sunshine Canyon County Extension Landfill, As-Built Drainage and Grading Limits, Revision Number 1" approved November 29, 2007.

April 25, 2008

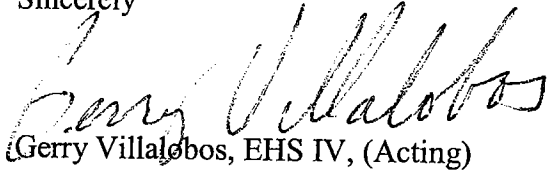
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R. Kroy

On April 17, 2008 staff of DPW conducted survey activities at the Landfill and determined that no excavation or grading activities were occurring outside of the approved areas. Therefore, no further action will be taken by the LEA at this time. The LEA shall continue to maintain staff at the facility as required in the County Conditional Use Permit and to ensure compliance with facility's Solid Waste Facility Permit.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (626) 430-5543.

Sincerely



Gerry Villalobos, EHS IV, (Acting)

Solid Waste Management Program/Local Enforcement Agency

c: Councilman Greig Smith 12th Council District, City of Los Angeles
Wayne Tsuda, City of Los Angeles Local Enforcement Agency
Martin Aiyetia, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Millie Jones, Senior Deputy for Supervisor Michael Antonovich
Susan Jennings, Browning Ferris Industries
File

SB 1016 (Wiggins)

Disposal Measurement System Act of 2008

Background

In order for the CIWMB and jurisdictions to focus on successful program implementation under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), SB 1016 has two primary components: 1) Moves the current emphasis on an estimated diversion measurement number to using an actual disposal measurement number as an indicator of program implementation; and, 2) Reduces the frequency of reporting and reviewing of the annual report. This memo provides an overview of how these components will be implemented under a disposal measurement system and includes examples of actual jurisdictions 50% diversion rate “equivalent” and per capita disposal rates under SB 1016.

I. Overview of SB 1016

SB 1016 does not change the AB 939 diversion 50% requirement. The intent of SB 1016 is to build on AB 939 compliance requirements by implementing a simplified and timelier indicator of jurisdictions’ performance by changing to a disposal based number as reported by disposal facilities. The disposal reporting number will be reported as a per capita disposal rate. The per capita disposal rate uses only two factors: a jurisdiction’s population and disposal. The Department of Finance reports annually on each jurisdiction’s population while disposal facilities and counties report quarterly on jurisdiction level disposal.

In contrast, the current system uses a set of complex adjustment factors that are not timely – typically they are not available from other state agencies until 14 months or more after the end of the reporting period and, an additional 4-6 months after that for a jurisdiction to report. Thus, it can be 24-36 months after the reporting period that the CIWMB determines compliance for all jurisdictions reporting. Furthermore, the current system does not rely on actual numbers, but instead it relies on assumptions, extrapolations and estimates of waste generation numbers to calculate an estimated diversion rate. By focusing on actual disposal, the CIWMB and jurisdictions can place their focus and resources on programs that divert solid waste from landfills and emphasize programs that reduce, reuse and recycle.

The existing reporting system requires the submission of annual reports by each jurisdiction, an annual review by CIWMB staff and a biennial review by the Board Members. By going from an annual reporting system with a review every two years to jurisdiction reporting either every two or four years depending upon compliance status with corresponding reviews by CIWMB staff and Board members, SB 1016 would allow all parties involved to concentrate their efforts on diversion program implementation rather than paper work and bean counting. Jurisdictions would be allowed to continue to provide electronic updates on their program information more frequently than every four years, if they choose. To ensure local performance, CIWMB staff will visit jurisdictions and State Agencies annually and, use the Disposal Reporting System (DRS) to identify disposal trends/anomalies that indicate potential performance problems. While the proposed compliance review would be every two or four years, depending on a jurisdiction’s compliance status, the CIWMB would have the authority to review local jurisdiction performance at any time based on performance problems.

The following addresses questions that have been raised by stakeholders regarding what SB 1016 does or doesn't change:

50% Diversion Requirement

- SB 1016 **does not** change the existing 50% requirement, but it does change how the requirement is measured.
- Converts current 50% diversion requirement measurement to a disposal requirement **equivalent** measurement.
 - The 50% disposal reduction requirement is approximately equivalent to the 50% diversion requirement.
- The 50% equivalent expressed in terms of per capita disposal equals the per capita disposal a jurisdiction would have had if it been at exactly 50% diversion during the period of 2003 to 2006.
- The calculation for the 50% equivalent does rely upon generation, which is an estimate. It will be important to continue to emphasize that because of the inaccuracies related to the base year generation this equivalent should only be considered as an indicator.
- A comparison of actual annual per capita disposal to the 50% per capita equivalent (the average of 50% of generation in 2003 through 2006 expressed in terms of per capita) will be useful for measuring progress.
 - For those jurisdictions not meeting the per capita equivalent, it is the trend in per capita disposal that the Board would focus on. If the trend in per capita disposal is increasing significantly, then the Board would conduct a more detailed review of the jurisdiction's program implementation, just as the Board does now when a jurisdiction is below 50%.
- SB 1016 **does not** create a per capita statewide standard.
 - As is the current practice, each jurisdiction is unique and will be reviewed on a case base case, and the CIWMB would review a jurisdiction's per capita rate and 50% equivalent per capita rate as a trend over time.
 - Each jurisdiction would be evaluated on its own achievement, not a statewide standard. This is **no change** from how the current review system is set up, since comparisons between jurisdictions are not truly comparable due to circumstances that vary between jurisdictions.

50% Disposal Equivalent as an Indicator

- Uses per capita disposal to measure and allow for growth. As population increases, overall disposal can increase and still be consistent with the 50% disposal equivalent even though the per capita disposal remains the same.
- Uses disposal as an indicator of program implementation and local jurisdiction performance.
- Increases timeliness and allows the CIWMB to begin assisting jurisdictions in addressing implementation issues earlier rather than waiting until long after they have already manifested.
- Compliance would be determined primarily through the implementation of programs. Under the existing diversion measurement system there has been a strong tendency to place emphasis on the diversion rate number as opposed to actual program implementation.
- The per capita disposal rate would not be based upon one baseline year but an average of 2003 to 2006.
 - The CIWMB would look at the per capita disposal indicator trend from year to year, specific to each jurisdiction.

- Based upon the feedback from stakeholders, staff would also compare it to the average level of disposal the jurisdiction would have had if it had reached 50% diversion in the years 2003 through 2006. Comparing per capita annual disposal in later years to this four-year average of the per capita equivalent of each jurisdiction's 50% diversion rate will allow CIWMB to assess how jurisdictions are progressing in relation to the indicator. In addition, each two or four year review cycle will present a trend in per capita disposal.
- CIWMB would have the flexibility to look at long term trends, address anomaly years, etc. SB 1016 affords that flexibility.
- SB 1016 does not limit the CIWMB or jurisdictions on the number of years for reviewing a trend. Based upon feedback from stakeholders, CIWMB is proposing that typically a four year trend would be used. However, if there was a need to review a longer period of time CIWMB could do so, thus allowing the CIWMB to further evaluate spikes or anomalies in disposal and how they may or may not be indicative of the jurisdiction's programs, for example, a natural disaster.
- The 50% disposal rate equivalent rewards those jurisdictions that have performed well over the years and who have already achieved substantial progress in implementing their diversion programs.
 - Because the 50% disposal rate equivalent is based on the level of disposal each jurisdiction would have achieved if it had reached 50% diversion in the base period (2003-2006), the intent of SB 1016 is that jurisdictions compliance status would not change.
 - While the conversion of this system requires converting what a jurisdiction's disposal rate would be if they were at the 50% diversion rate and takes an average of four years, there are a few jurisdictions that were above 50% diversion, but due to averaging they do not meet their 50% diversion equivalent. As long as these jurisdictions' program implementation efforts continued, their compliance status would remain the same as under the existing system.

Jurisdiction Reporting and Review

- Changes jurisdictions' reporting frequency from annual to: every four years if in compliance/every two years if not in compliance.
 - Increases the jurisdiction and State Agency field visits by CIWMB Local Assistance Market Development staff.
- Changes the Board's minimum review of jurisdictions' compliance from: every four years if in compliance/every two years if not in compliance.
 - To further ensure local performance, CIWMB staff will visit jurisdictions and State Agencies at least once annually and use the Disposal Reporting System (DRS) to identify disposal trends/anomalies that indicate potential performance problems. The CIWMB would have the authority to review local jurisdiction performance at any time in a given year based on performance problems.

Rural Definition

- Changes the definition of rural jurisdictions.
 - This is necessary because the current definition is complex and relies on a jurisdiction's location in relation to primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA). PMSA are no longer defined and obsolete, so this criterion is no longer available.

- Under the proposal this would affect jurisdictions located within 26 counties or multi-county regional agencies that have a total disposal of 200,000 tons annually and contribute less than 5% of the total disposal in California.
- Small size, lack of economies of scale, distance to markets and other rural issues are common to this group of jurisdictions.

Transformation and Biomass

- Converts the allowance for diversion through transformation to a disposal based equivalent, but does not change the amount that jurisdictions are credited under the existing system.
- The proposed allowance maintains an approximate equivalent to the current 10 percent diversion credit.
- Removes biomass reporting year extra-credit. Biomass has never been included in jurisdictions' base year generation amounts. Biomass is outside the measured waste stream.

II. Summary and Examples of Per Capita Analysis for Local Jurisdictions Under SB 1016

Under SB 1016 each jurisdiction's per capita disposal rate would be compared to their 50% per capita disposal equivalent. Increases in per capita disposal would indicate that disposal has increased faster than the jurisdiction has grown. The CIWMB would use an increase as an indicator that program implementation efforts must be more closely examined. The CIWMB review may indicate a variety of things including:

- A jurisdiction needs to expand existing programs or implement new programs. Under this situation the CIWMB, as they do now, would continue to work collaboratively with a jurisdiction to identify program opportunities.
- A jurisdiction is fully implementing their programs and there are disposal inaccuracies.
- A jurisdiction is fully implementing their programs and a number of factors are contributing to their increase, but the jurisdiction is found to be making a good faith effort.

In other words, the CIWMB is proposing the same process of program review that exists under the current system. Thus if a jurisdiction's per capita is above their 50% per capita equivalent (same as saying under the 50% diversion rate), then the Board staff would work with the jurisdiction to determine if program implementation is lacking or if the jurisdiction is making a good faith effort.

The following is a hypothetical example:

There are two jurisdictions. The average per capita generation from 2003 to 2006 for both jurisdictions is 10.0 lbs/person/day. Therefore the 50% equivalent in terms of per capita disposal is 5.0 lbs/person/day; this is the new per capita disposal base against progress will be measured.

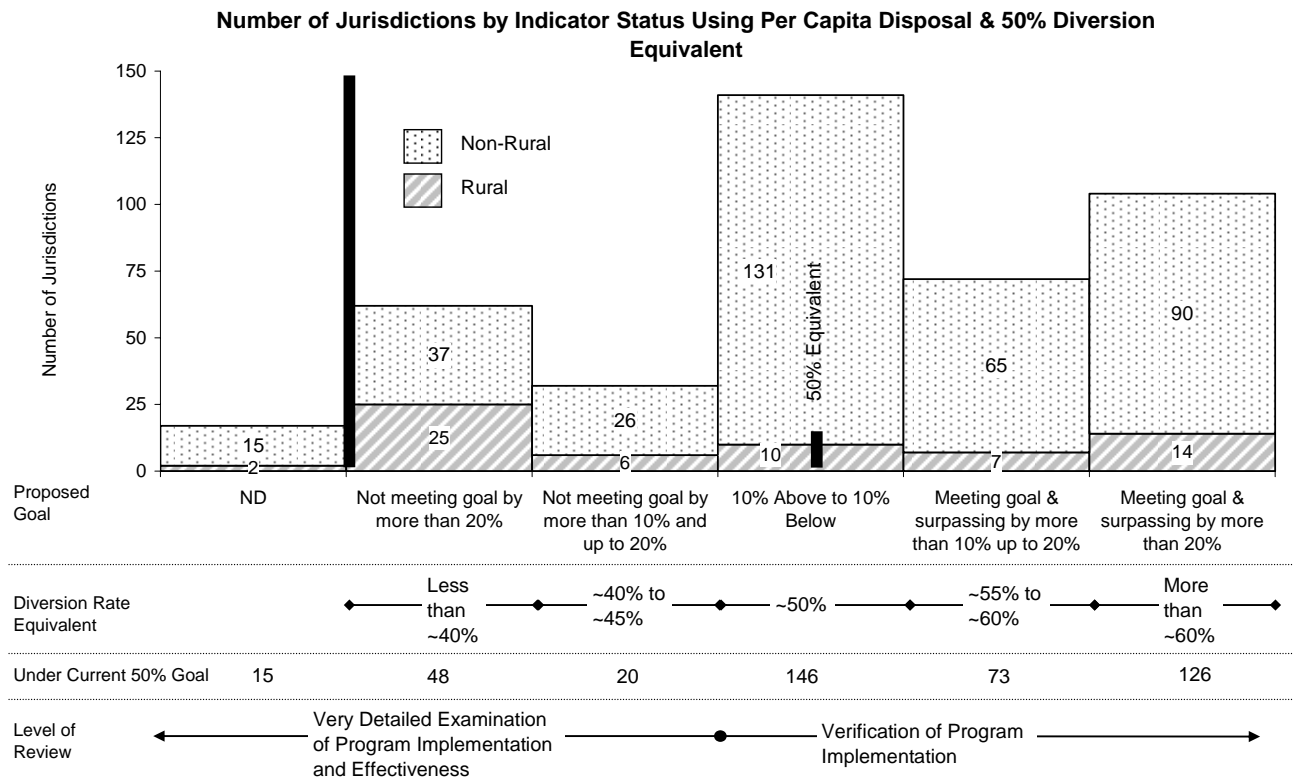
Jurisdiction A is at a diversion rate of 70% in 2006, far exceeding the diversion requirement of 50% in 2006. In terms of per capita disposal, they would be disposing of 3.0 lbs/person/day. In order to maintain a 50% disposal equivalent, they would need to keep their disposal under 5.0 lbs/person/day.

However, **Jurisdiction B** is at a diversion rate of 40%, below the requirement of 50% in 2006. In terms of per capita disposal, they would be disposing of 6.0 lbs/person/day. In order to get to a 50% disposal equivalent, they would need to reduce their disposal to be below 5.0 lbs.

This system recognizes the efforts of those jurisdictions that have already exceeded their 50% diversion requirement, while leaving those jurisdictions below 50% something to work on.

Note: Jurisdiction per capita disposal is jurisdiction disposal in tons multiplied by 2000 lbs/ton divided by jurisdiction-level population.

The following table provides a summary of the status of California jurisdictions using per capita disposal and the 50% equivalent. The table separates out the status of rural versus non-rural jurisdictions. The table is intended to show current compliance and SB 1016 compliance as well as the level of review that jurisdictions would have as a result of their per capita disposal rate.



Attached in the email, you will find three spreadsheets, which include the following:

- Sheet 1: Examples of jurisdictions in compliance under current system and SB 1016, jurisdictions currently out of compliance and out of compliance under SB 1016, and a rural jurisdiction's compliance and review under current system and SB 1016.
- Sheet 2: Jurisdiction compliance performance compared under the current system and SB 1016.
- Sheet 3: SB 1016 Calculator.

SB 1016 PER CAPITA DISPOSAL EQUIVALENT DRAFT CALCULATOR:

1. Determining the per capita disposal equivalent & transformation credit limit:

This part will be done once, thereafter only part 2 will be done annually.

Step A. Enter the jurisdiction's generation and population values in the 8 upper boxes.

Step B. Change diversion requirement level if granted a reduced diversion requirement in lower box.

Year	Jurisdiction Generation (Annual Tons)	Jurisdiction Population (People)	Calculated Per Capita Generation (Lbs./Person/Day)
2003	110	100	6.0
2004	110	105	5.7
2005	150	108	7.6
2006	120	110	6.0
Four-year Average of Calculated Generation:			6.3
Diversion requirement level (default = 50%, unless reduced requirement):			50%
Per Capita Disposal Equivalent:			3.2
Per Capita Transformation credit limit:			0.6

2. Determining annual indicator level for the Per Capita Disposal Equivalent:

Step A. Enter the year, jurisdiction's total annual disposal, and population in the 3 upper boxes.

Step B. Enter the amount transformed in the lower box.

Year	Reported Jurisdiction Disposal (Landfilled, Transformed, & Exported in Annual Tons)	Jurisdiction Population (People)	Reported Per Capita Disposal without Transformation Credit (Lbs./Person/Day)
2006	70	110	3.5
Reported Jurisdiction Transformation (Annual Tons)	Reported Per Capita Transformation (Lbs./Person/Day)	Maximum Transformation Credit (from above)	Reported Per Capita Disposal with Transformation Credit (Lbs./Person/Day)
20	1.0	0.6	2.9

Is the jurisdiction's per capita disposal less than the per capita disposal equivalent? Yes

****Draft for Discussion Purposes Only - Numbers are not "Board-Approved" or "Official"*****

Sheet 1: Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

- A. Annual generation (columns 3,6,9,12), per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13), SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent (column 15) and SB 1016 transformation credit (column 16) are for discussion purposes only & do not indicate Board approval or policy.
- B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 generation estimates (columns 3, 6, 9, and 12) are based on preliminary calculations using default data. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
- C. Both jurisdiction and Board default calculations may use different adjustment factors (i.e., economic and demographic factors) for different years, so the calculated generation estimates in columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 may not be comparable to each other.
- D. Per capita generation and disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
- E. "ND" means "No Data". The data is not available, often due to compliance issues, regional agency formation or changes, new city incorporation, subsequent new base-years and/or accuracy issues. These will require case-by-case analyses.
- F. Material sent to Biomass Facilities is not reported as disposal and is not part of generation. Currently, this activity reduces disposal and then may receive an additional diversion credit. The proposal would eliminate the second diversion credit only.
- G. Material sent to Transformation Facilities is reported as disposal and is part of generation. Under the proposal, the lesser of actual transformation or the amount in Column 16 (10% of average base generation) may be subtracted from per capita disposal.
- H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
- I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
- J. Population (columns 5,8,11,14) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
- K. Per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13) calculation: [annual generation tons x 2000 lbs. per ton] / population / 365 days per year. All per capita amounts are rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds per person per day.

Column Number = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2003			2004			2005			2006				
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
Bakersfield	Kern	468,615	9.5	268,900	569,693	11.0	282,671	621,097	11.4	297,845	647,860	11.4	312,087	5.4	1.1
California City	Kern	9,596	4.7	11,150	11,840	5.7	11,406	13,427	6.4	11,563	14,873	6.8	12,056	2.9	0.6
Delano	Kern	55,069	7.1	42,300	63,905	8.0	43,588	70,355	8.5	45,317	75,152	8.3	49,393	4.0	0.8
Kern-Unincorporated	Kern	645,826	12.7	277,900	771,726	14.9	283,873	843,156	16.0	288,937	905,371	17.2	289,116	7.6	1.5
Maricopa	Kern	1,895	9.1	1,140	2,324	11.1	1,151	2,505	11.9	1,155	2,741	13.2	1,137	5.7	1.1
McFarland	Kern	10,050	5.1	10,700	12,173	5.9	11,258	13,525	6.0	12,254	14,025	6.1	12,545	2.9	0.6
Ridgecrest	Kern	91,626	19.5	25,800	110,890	23.3	26,118	121,674	25.0	26,666	131,074	26.1	27,530	11.7	2.3
Shafter	Kern	56,422	23.0	13,450	68,116	27.0	13,834	75,173	29.0	14,210	162,893	61.5	14,512	17.6	3.5
Taft	Kern	31,154	18.9	9,025	36,513	22.2	9,027	39,516	23.8	9,093	42,138	25.2	9,152	11.3	2.3
Tehachapi	Kern	33,744	16.1	11,450	40,128	18.7	11,783	44,550	20.4	11,954	47,139	20.5	12,617	9.5	1.9
Wasco	Kern	35,185	8.6	22,400	40,561	9.6	23,037	43,789	10.1	23,824	46,474	10.5	24,303	4.9	1.0
Avenal	Kings	21,880	7.8	15,450	25,418	8.6	16,210	27,827	9.4	16,214	28,986	9.7	16,292	4.4	0.9
Kings Waste and Recycling Authority	Kings	176,919	7.9	122,050	202,025	8.8	125,300	211,764	9.0	128,896	218,134	9.1	131,781	4.4	0.9
Clearlake	Lake	20,405	8.1	13,760	21,936	8.7	13,818	22,543	8.9	13,912	22,730	9.0	13,840	4.3	0.9
Lakeport	Lake	10,517	11.3	5,100	11,368	12.3	5,084	11,693	12.5	5,145	11,912	12.8	5,096	6.1	1.2
Lake-Unincorporated	Lake	49,535	8.2	43,450	55,754	7.0	43,795	57,422	7.0	44,660	58,744	7.2	44,801	3.4	0.7
Lassen Regional Solid Waste Management Authority	Lassen	35,024	5.6	34,150	40,383	6.3	34,849	41,212	6.4	35,390	41,631	6.4	35,507	3.1	0.6
Agoura Hills	Los Angeles	51,946	13.0	21,900	55,896	13.8	22,134	58,378	13.8	23,191	58,980	13.9	23,262	6.8	1.4
Alhambra	Los Angeles	113,448	7.0	88,800	122,615	7.5	89,739	126,043	7.7	90,032	128,326	7.9	89,442	3.8	0.8
Arcadia	Los Angeles	176,864	17.5	55,500	192,326	18.9	55,888	199,955	19.6	55,988	201,681	19.7	56,217	9.4	1.9
Avalon	Los Angeles	8,611	13.6	3,470	8,993	14.1	3,498	9,237	14.5	3,488	9,398	14.8	3,491	7.1	1.4

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Sheet 1: Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

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Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
Azusa	Los Angeles	98,796	11.5	47,100	109,970	12.5	48,183	114,295	13.0	48,241	116,189	13.2	48,362	6.3	1.3
Baldwin Park	Los Angeles	139,841	9.6	79,500	111,110	7.6	80,362	149,408	10.1	80,744	152,835	10.3	81,092	4.7	0.9
Bell	Los Angeles	42,947	6.2	38,200	49,611	7.0	38,671	50,995	7.2	38,730	51,914	7.3	38,873	3.5	0.7
Bell Gardens	Los Angeles	66,615	8.0	45,700	72,045	8.6	45,948	73,926	8.8	46,036	75,208	8.9	46,106	4.3	0.9
Belflower	Los Angeles	100,104	7.2	76,300	115,321	8.2	77,033	118,399	8.4	77,052	120,372	8.6	77,141	4.0	0.8
Bradbury	Los Angeles	6,532	38.9	920	7,175	41.9	939	7,316	42.4	945	7,424	43.1	944	20.8	4.2
Burbank	Los Angeles	265,563	13.9	104,400	313,279	16.3	105,477	319,210	16.5	106,107	328,929	16.8	107,018	7.9	1.6
Calabasas	Los Angeles	118,011	28.7	22,550	149,601	35.8	22,898	153,534	36.6	22,985	154,781	36.2	23,416	17.2	3.4
Carson	Los Angeles	623,820	36.1	94,700	681,980	38.8	96,337	701,527	39.3	97,747	713,215	39.8	98,110	19.3	3.9
Cerritos	Los Angeles	112,645	11.4	54,200	126,869	12.7	54,689	127,401	12.8	54,746	125,563	12.5	54,906	6.2	1.2
Claremont	Los Angeles	66,217	10.1	36,050	71,475	10.8	36,349	72,359	10.9	36,448	71,664	10.7	36,732	5.3	1.1
Commerce	Los Angeles	181,253	75.5	13,150	197,336	80.8	13,378	206,555	84.3	13,425	217,003	88.4	13,458	41.1	8.2
Compton	Los Angeles	190,163	10.8	96,900	206,563	11.6	97,969	212,253	11.8	98,215	216,051	11.9	99,078	5.8	1.2
Covina	Los Angeles	101,339	11.4	48,650	113,221	12.6	49,143	115,500	12.8	49,272	115,538	12.8	49,442	6.2	1.2
Cudahy	Los Angeles	31,285	6.7	25,400	35,952	7.7	25,671	38,639	8.2	25,691	38,636	8.2	25,689	3.9	0.8
Culver City	Los Angeles	116,504	15.9	40,200	134,684	18.2	40,586	136,532	18.4	40,630	139,441	18.8	40,723	8.9	1.8
Diamond Bar	Los Angeles	89,450	8.3	58,900	101,223	9.3	59,511	104,330	9.6	59,595	105,499	9.7	59,800	4.6	0.9
Downey	Los Angeles	227,449	11.2	111,600	260,300	12.6	112,862	266,951	13.0	112,938	272,217	13.2	113,210	6.2	1.2
El Monte	Los Angeles	276,436	12.4	121,800	309,743	13.7	123,505	321,068	14.1	125,086	322,593	14.1	125,513	6.8	1.4
El Segundo	Los Angeles	219,832	72.1	16,700	286,682	93.1	16,868	323,973	104.9	16,923	304,359	98.2	16,986	46.0	9.2
Gardena	Los Angeles	164,773	15.0	60,000	178,781	16.1	60,673	184,056	16.5	61,062	187,492	16.7	61,593	8.0	1.6
Glendale	Los Angeles	366,455	9.9	202,500	421,232	11.2	205,422	431,904	11.5	205,785	438,898	11.6	206,578	5.5	1.1
Glendora	Los Angeles	89,929	9.6	51,400	105,867	11.2	51,997	105,566	11.1	52,066	105,307	11.0	52,267	5.4	1.1

****Draft for Discussion Purposes Only - Numbers are not "Board-Approved" or "Official"*****

Sheet 1: Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

- A. Annual generation (columns 3,6,9,12), per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13), SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent (column 15) and SB 1016 transformation credit (column 16) are for discussion purposes only & do not indicate Board approval or policy.
 B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 generation estimates (columns 3, 6, 9, and 12) are based on preliminary calculations using default data. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
 C. Both jurisdiction and Board default calculations may use different adjustment factors (i.e., economic and demographic factors) for different years, so the calculated generation estimates in columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 may not be comparable to each other.
 D. Per capita generation and disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
 E. "ND" means "No Data". The data is not available, often due to compliance issues, regional agency formation or changes, new city incorporation, subsequent new base-years and/or accuracy issues. These will require case-by-case analyses.
 F. Material sent to Biomass Facilities is not reported as disposal and is not part of generation. Currently, this activity reduces disposal and then may receive an additional diversion credit. The proposal would eliminate the second diversion credit only.
 G. Material sent to Transformation Facilities is reported as disposal and is part of generation. Under the proposal, the lesser of actual transformation or the amount in Column 16 (10% of average base generation) may be subtracted from per capita disposal.
 H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
 I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
 J. Population (columns 5,8,11,14) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
 K. Per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13) calculation: [annual generation tons x 2000 lbs. per ton] / population / 365 days per year. All per capita amounts are rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds per person per day.

Column Number = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2003			2004			2005			2006				
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
Hawaiian Gardens	Los Angeles	19,346	6.8	15,550	21,783	7.6	15,713	22,294	7.7	15,777	22,640	7.8	15,871	3.7	0.7
Hawthorne	Los Angeles	140,982	8.8	87,300	168,655	10.5	88,216	175,012	10.9	88,262	179,495	11.1	88,574	5.2	1.0
Hermosa Beach	Los Angeles	36,687	10.4	19,350	39,668	11.1	19,556	ND	ND	19,491	ND	ND	19,460	ND	ND
Huntington Park	Los Angeles	108,189	9.3	63,900	129,099	11.0	64,490	134,194	11.4	64,540	136,173	11.5	64,693	5.4	1.1
Industry	Los Angeles	367,489	2,517.0	800	407,030	2,787.9	800	421,533	2,887.2	800	429,745	2,932.5	803	1390.6	278.1
Inglewood	Los Angeles	198,721	9.3	116,800	226,606	10.6	117,640	232,504	10.8	117,466	236,502	11.0	118,264	5.2	1.0
Irwindale	Los Angeles	125,368	461.0	1,490	151,130	555.4	1,491	154,472	566.9	1,493	167,126	587.4	1,559	271.3	54.3
La Canada Flintridge	Los Angeles	64,586	16.7	21,200	69,607	17.8	21,428	71,581	18.3	21,479	72,859	18.7	21,340	8.9	1.8
La Habra Heights	Los Angeles	14,458	13.1	6,050	16,536	14.7	6,152	16,997	15.1	6,156	17,296	15.5	6,117	7.3	1.5
La Mirada	Los Angeles	82,587	9.3	48,850	95,772	10.5	50,156	98,877	10.8	50,188	99,648	11.0	49,855	5.2	1.0
La Puente	Los Angeles	110,534	14.2	42,600	119,447	15.2	43,075	122,536	15.6	43,099	124,649	15.8	43,221	7.6	1.5
La Verne	Los Angeles	73,925	12.3	32,900	80,962	13.3	33,245	81,922	13.5	33,285	82,920	13.6	33,353	6.6	1.3
Lakewood	Los Angeles	123,528	8.2	82,200	133,510	8.8	83,143	135,090	8.9	83,175	133,670	8.8	83,397	4.3	0.9
Lancaster	Los Angeles	236,301	10.3	125,900	276,730	11.7	129,238	290,414	12.0	132,951	298,619	11.8	138,562	5.7	1.1
Lawndale	Los Angeles	36,776	6.1	32,800	41,134	6.8	33,222	42,004	6.9	33,260	42,601	7.0	33,387	3.4	0.7
Lomita	Los Angeles	37,392	9.9	20,800	40,630	10.6	20,995	42,205	11.0	21,064	42,958	11.2	21,091	5.3	1.1
Long Beach	Los Angeles	1,217,555	13.9	480,400	1,365,914	15.4	487,305	1,404,240	15.7	488,688	1,444,750	16.1	490,798	7.6	1.5
Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority	Los Angeles	10,924,234	13.0	4,621,900	11,800,434	13.8	4,684,951	12,132,812	14.0	4,741,501	12,353,949	14.1	4,791,702	6.9	1.4
Los Angeles-Unincorporated	Los Angeles	1,487,988	7.8	1,044,200	1,697,595	8.7	1,065,117	1,741,665	8.8	1,079,245	1,771,653	8.9	1,094,157	4.3	0.9
Malibu	Los Angeles	80,660	33.2	13,300	92,794	37.5	13,559	93,611	37.6	13,624	96,420	38.6	13,680	18.4	3.7
Maywood	Los Angeles	32,176	6.0	29,150	36,653	6.8	29,398	37,594	7.0	29,419	38,237	7.1	29,583	3.4	0.7
Monrovia	Los Angeles	89,078	12.7	38,400	99,099	14.0	38,815	100,274	14.1	38,915	100,973	14.2	39,058	6.9	1.4

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Sheet 1: Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

- A. Annual generation (columns 3,6,9,12), per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13), SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent (column 15) and SB 1016 transformation credit (column 16) are for discussion purposes only & do not indicate Board approval or policy.
 B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 generation estimates (columns 3, 6, 9, and 12) are based on preliminary calculations using default data. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
 C. Both jurisdiction and Board default calculations may use different adjustment factors (i.e., economic and demographic factors) for different years, so the calculated generation estimates in columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 may not be comparable to each other.
 D. Per capita generation and disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
 E. "ND" means "No Data". The data is not available, often due to compliance issues, regional agency formation or changes, new city incorporation, subsequent new base-years and/or accuracy issues. These will require case-by-case analyses.
 F. Material sent to Biomass Facilities is not reported as disposal and is not part of generation. Currently, this activity reduces disposal and then may receive an additional diversion credit. The proposal would eliminate the second diversion credit only.
 G. Material sent to Transformation Facilities is reported as disposal and is part of generation. Under the proposal, the lesser of actual transformation or the amount in Column 16 (10% of average base generation) may be subtracted from per capita disposal.
 H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
 I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
 J. Population (columns 5,8,11,14) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
 K. Per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13) calculation: [annual generation tons x 2000 lbs. per ton] / population / 365 days per year. All per capita amounts are rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds per person per day.

Column Number = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2003			2004			2005			2006				
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
Montebello	Los Angeles	196,933	16.7	64,600	214,167	18.0	65,249	220,155	18.5	65,282	224,126	18.7	65,508	9.0	1.8
Monterey Park	Los Angeles	111,070	9.6	63,300	117,393	10.1	63,953	118,497	10.1	64,230	119,932	10.2	64,471	5.0	1.0
Norwalk	Los Angeles	153,466	7.7	108,600	141,577	7.1	109,517	143,929	7.2	109,532	159,424	8.0	109,822	3.7	0.7
Palmdale	Los Angeles	250,779	10.8	127,100	328,667	13.7	131,348	351,639	14.2	135,834	363,137	14.1	141,199	6.6	1.3
Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	30,525	12.0	13,900	34,264	13.3	14,091	ND	ND	14,125	ND	ND	14,060	ND	ND
Paramount	Los Angeles	114,901	11.0	57,200	125,756	11.9	57,760	132,407	12.6	57,762	135,813	12.9	57,861	6.0	1.2
Pasadena	Los Angeles	517,935	20.0	142,000	591,375	22.5	144,060	597,543	22.5	145,314	602,205	22.6	146,327	10.9	2.2
Pico Rivera	Los Angeles	190,443	15.8	68,100	207,898	17.1	66,809	220,009	18.0	66,887	222,148	18.1	67,068	8.6	1.7
Rolling Hills	Los Angeles	8,033	22.8	1,930	8,913	24.9	1,961	9,104	25.3	1,973	9,244	25.7	1,968	12.3	2.5
Rolling Hills Estates	Los Angeles	21,827	14.9	8,050	24,763	16.7	8,126	25,382	17.1	8,142	25,810	17.5	8,102	8.3	1.7
San Dimas	Los Angeles	130,798	19.7	36,400	146,373	21.8	36,742	153,181	22.8	36,791	159,073	23.6	36,911	11.0	2.2
San Fernando	Los Angeles	68,429	15.3	24,500	75,514	16.7	24,769	77,741	17.2	24,809	79,193	17.3	25,068	8.3	1.7
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	66,186	8.7	41,500	72,312	9.4	41,929	74,553	9.7	42,125	75,891	9.8	42,374	4.7	0.9
San Marino	Los Angeles	30,783	12.6	13,400	33,986	13.7	13,583	35,010	14.1	13,593	35,593	14.4	13,498	6.9	1.4
Santa Clarita	Los Angeles	319,509	10.8	162,700	353,500	11.7	164,982	359,497	11.8	166,958	370,742	12.1	167,631	5.8	1.2
Santa Fe Springs	Los Angeles	517,218	165.7	17,100	574,628	177.4	17,751	592,613	182.8	17,761	604,102	185.9	17,804	89.0	17.8
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	320,765	19.7	89,200	365,537	22.0	90,861	373,719	22.6	90,678	384,073	23.2	90,865	10.9	2.2
Signal Hill	Los Angeles	30,158	16.1	10,250	35,926	18.5	10,636	35,868	18.1	10,883	37,123	18.3	11,105	8.9	1.8
South El Monte	Los Angeles	149,914	37.4	21,950	166,181	41.2	22,109	171,283	42.1	22,285	174,563	42.8	22,340	20.4	4.1
South Pasadena	Los Angeles	38,403	8.3	25,250	41,354	8.9	25,530	42,520	9.1	25,634	43,275	9.2	25,708	4.4	0.9
Temple City	Los Angeles	76,094	12.0	34,650	83,255	12.9	35,326	85,567	13.2	35,437	87,090	13.4	35,517	6.5	1.3
Vernon	Los Angeles	345,260	19,914.0	95	383,866	22,140.8	95	396,034	22,842.6	95	403,750	23,287.7	95	11023.1	2204.6
Walnut	Los Angeles	59,543	10.4	31,400	65,907	11.4	31,691	66,868	11.6	31,710	69,053	11.8	32,189	5.6	1.1

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Sheet 1: Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

- A. Annual generation (columns 3,6,9,12), per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13), SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent (column 15) and SB 1016 transformation credit (column 16) are for discussion purposes only & do not indicate Board approval or policy.
 B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 generation estimates (columns 3, 6, 9, and 12) are based on preliminary calculations using default data. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
 C. Both jurisdiction and Board default calculations may use different adjustment factors (i.e., economic and demographic factors) for different years, so the calculated generation estimates in columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 may not be comparable to each other.
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 H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
 I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
 J. Population (columns 5,8,11,14) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
 K. Per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13) calculation: [annual generation tons x 2000 lbs. per ton] / population / 365 days per year. All per capita amounts are rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds per person per day.

Column Number = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2003			2004			2005			2006				
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
West Covina	Los Angeles	158,876	7.9	110,400	178,393	8.8	111,449	181,677	8.9	111,748	182,383	8.9	112,608	4.3	0.9
West Hollywood	Los Angeles	69,410	10.2	37,250	79,153	11.5	37,770	82,954	12.0	37,811	85,470	12.5	37,594	5.8	1.2
Westlake Village	Los Angeles	45,076	28.2	8,750	48,849	30.3	8,839	50,155	31.0	8,852	51,037	31.5	8,872	15.1	3.0
Whittier	Los Angeles	306,907	19.5	86,300	344,813	21.7	87,080	353,788	22.4	86,736	359,577	22.7	86,955	10.8	2.2
Chowchilla	Madera	24,431	9.3	14,400	28,747	10.1	15,551	30,858	10.5	16,049	32,189	10.3	17,145	5.0	1.0
Madera	Madera	76,410	8.9	47,150	88,940	9.9	48,892	95,010	10.3	50,742	99,601	10.3	52,892	4.9	1.0
Madera-Unincorporated	Madera	204,748	16.0	70,000	233,622	17.7	72,380	251,310	18.6	73,956	258,178	18.8	75,161	8.9	1.8
Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Authority	Marin	422,445	9.3	249,780	475,142	10.4	251,330	474,378	10.3	251,820	476,689	10.3	253,818	5.0	1.0
Mariposa-Unincorporated	Mariposa	17,406	5.4	17,550	21,920	6.7	17,798	22,955	7.0	18,091	23,063	7.0	18,142	3.3	0.7
Fort Bragg	Mendocino	12,826	10.2	6,900	14,778	11.7	6,912	15,068	11.8	6,985	15,266	12.1	6,915	5.7	1.1
Mendocino-Unincorporated	Mendocino	42,304	3.9	60,100	48,018	4.3	60,986	48,916	4.3	61,696	49,509	4.4	61,530	2.1	0.4
Point Arena	Mendocino	349	4.0	480	402	4.5	484	411	4.5	497	417	4.6	497	2.2	0.4
Ukiah	Mendocino	26,832	9.2	15,900	29,875	10.3	15,943	30,528	10.4	16,010	30,854	10.7	15,849	5.1	1.0
Willits	Mendocino	7,916	8.6	5,050	8,684	9.4	5,044	8,907	9.6	5,087	9,344	10.2	5,043	4.7	0.9
Merced County Solid Waste Regional Agency	Merced	850,796	20.5	227,045	545,571	12.8	234,169	582,386	13.2	241,464	962,861	21.4	246,114	8.5	1.7
Alturas	Modoc	4,002	7.6	2,880	4,270	8.2	2,842	4,269	8.1	2,878	4,390	8.5	2,830	4.1	0.8
Modoc-Unincorporated	Modoc	3,591	2.9	6,675	3,920	3.2	6,800	3,845	3.0	6,951	3,981	3.2	6,885	1.5	0.3
Marimoth Lakes	Mono	44,925	32.8	7,500	40,413	29.7	7,446	48,741	35.1	7,802	50,104	36.6	7,495	16.8	3.4
Mono-Unincorporated	Mono	20,471	19.0	5,900	25,797	23.4	6,028	26,917	24.9	5,935	27,772	24.0	6,347	11.4	2.3
Carmel-by-the-Sea	Monterey	20,871	28.0	4,080	24,450	32.6	4,113	24,669	33.3	4,064	24,729	33.4	4,057	15.9	3.2

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Sheet 2: Jurisdiction Comparison under Current Diversion System and SB 1016 Disposal System

Notes:

- A. All data, credits, requirements, equivalents, results, and comparisons are for discussion purposes only and do not indicate Board approval or policy.
 B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 disposal estimates, per capita disposal rates, and preliminary diversion rates are based on preliminary disposal reports. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
 C. All notes from Sheet 1 regarding generation, diversion requirements, and per capita disposal equivalents apply to this worksheet (Sheet 2).
 D. Per capita disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
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Column Number = 1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Historical Disposal			Current 50% Requirement in 2006			SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent in 2006						Comparison of Results
		2003	2004	2005	2006			2006						2006
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	Reported 2003 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2004 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2005 Per Capita Disposal	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate without transformation credit	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate with transformation credit	Meets current 50% diversion requirement? (Column 21 equal to 50% or higher?)	Reported 2006 Annual Disposal	2006 Jurisdiction Population	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal before transformation credit [column 23 x 2000] / column 24 / 365	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal after transformation credit	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent (From column 15 on Sheet 1)	Meets SB 1016 per capita disposal Equivalent in 2006? (Column 26 less than column 27?)	Performance status comparison: Under current system (column 22) and SB 1016 system (column 28)
		Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day				Tons	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. per person per day		
Tehachapi	Kern	5.2	4.9	5.8	68%	68%	Yes	14,858	12,617	6.5	6.5	9.5	Yes	Meet Both
Wasco	Kern	4.1	4.1	4.1	64%	64%	Yes	16,928	24,303	3.8	3.8	4.9	Yes	Meet Both
Avenal	Kings	3.8	3.0	5.8	66%	66%	Yes	9,860	16,292	3.3	3.3	4.4	Yes	Meet Both
Kings Waste and Recycling Authority	Kings	4.3	4.4	4.7	48%	48%	No	113,570	131,781	4.7	4.7	4.4	No	Meet Neither
Clearlake	Lake	4.4	4.5	4.9	38%	38%	No	13,997	13,840	5.5	5.5	4.3	No	Meet Neither
Lakeport	Lake	5.3	5.3	4.9	52%	52%	Yes	5,690	5,096	6.1	6.1	6.1	Yes	Meet Both
Lake Unincorporated	Lake	3.8	4.0	4.1	37%	37%	No	36,959	44,801	4.5	4.5	3.4	No	Meet Neither
Lassen Regional Solid Waste Management Authority	Lassen	4.0	3.9	3.8	38%	38%	No	25,909	35,507	4.0	4.0	3.1	No	Meet Neither
Agoura Hills	Los Angeles	10.2	8.8	7.5	53%	53%	Yes	27,661	23,262	6.5	6.5	6.8	Yes	Meet Both
Alhambra	Los Angeles	2.4	3.8	3.8	55%	55%	Yes	57,525	89,442	3.5	3.5	3.8	Yes	Meet Both
Arcadia	Los Angeles	5.2	6.5	7.2	63%	66%	Yes	75,363	56,217	7.3	6.6	9.4	Yes	Meet Both
Avalon	Los Angeles	8.7	6.2	5.0	70%	70%	Yes	2,852	3,491	4.5	4.5	7.1	Yes	Meet Both
Azusa	Los Angeles	6.1	6.1	8.5	53%	56%	Yes	54,541	48,362	6.2	5.9	6.3	Yes	Meet Both
Baldwin Park	Los Angeles	6.4	5.4	4.9	56%	62%	Yes	67,988	81,092	4.6	3.9	4.7	Yes	Meet Both
Bell	Los Angeles	4.9	4.6	4.6	39%	48%	No	31,460	38,873	4.4	3.8	3.5	No	Meet Neither
Bell Gardens	Los Angeles	4.3	4.3	5.1	41%	42%	No	44,179	46,106	5.3	5.2	4.3	No	Meet Neither
Bellflower	Los Angeles	4.9	4.7	4.9	41%	50%	Yes	70,522	77,141	5.0	4.2	4.0	No	Only Meet Current
Bradbury	Los Angeles	14.7	17.7	17.4	40%	40%	No	4,426	944	25.7	25.6	20.8	No	Meet Neither
Burbank	Los Angeles	6.1	5.7	5.9	66%	66%	Yes	113,120	107,018	5.8	5.8	7.9	Yes	Meet Both

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Calabasas	Los Angeles	18.5	19.8	21.9	45%	45%	No	85,108	23,416	19.9	19.9	17.2	No	Meet Neither
Carson	Los Angeles	11.6	11.1	10.1	70%	70%	Yes	215,206	98,110	12.0	12.0	19.3	Yes	Meet Both
Cerritos	Los Angeles	7.1	7.6	7.5	41%	46%	No	73,646	54,906	7.3	6.8	6.2	No	Meet Neither
Claremont	Los Angeles	4.6	4.7	4.9	55%	55%	Yes	32,300	36,732	4.8	4.8	5.3	Yes	Meet Both
Commerce	Los Angeles	49.5	61.3	66.7	30%	34%	No	152,631	13,458	62.1	58.3	41.1	No	Meet Neither
Compton	Los Angeles	7.3	7.4	6.9	41%	51%	Yes	127,482	99,078	7.1	5.9	5.8	No	Only Meet Current
Covina	Los Angeles	6.5	6.1	6.4	53%	57%	Yes	54,062	49,442	6.0	5.5	6.2	Yes	Meet Both
Cudahy	Los Angeles	3.5	3.6	3.9	49%	49%	No	19,519	25,689	4.2	4.2	3.9	No	Meet Neither
Culver City	Los Angeles	8.1	8.6	9.5	54%	59%	Yes	64,245	40,723	8.6	7.7	8.9	Yes	Meet Both
Diamond Bar	Los Angeles	3.6	4.0	4.0	59%	59%	Yes	43,085	59,800	3.9	3.9	4.6	Yes	Meet Both
Downey	Los Angeles	6.8	7.1	7.1	49%	51%	Yes	139,506	113,210	6.8	6.5	6.2	No	Only Meet Current
El Monte	Los Angeles	5.3	5.8	5.5	58%	58%	Yes	134,174	125,513	5.9	5.8	6.8	Yes	Meet Both
El Segundo	Los Angeles	17.7	20.3	16.1	83%	83%	Yes	51,728	16,986	16.7	16.5	46.0	Yes	Meet Both
Gardena	Los Angeles	14.9	10.2	12.7	39%	41%	No	114,467	61,593	10.2	9.9	8.0	No	Meet Neither
Glendale	Los Angeles	6.0	5.9	6.0	51%	51%	Yes	215,784	206,578	5.7	5.7	5.5	No	Only Meet Current
Glendora	Los Angeles	5.3	5.5	5.5	49%	49%	No	53,917	52,267	5.7	5.6	5.4	No	Meet Neither
Hawaiian Gardens	Los Angeles	4.1	4.6	5.0	32%	32%	No	15,445	15,871	5.3	5.3	3.7	No	Meet Neither
Hawthorne	Los Angeles	4.7	4.7	5.4	42%	42%	No	104,059	88,574	6.4	6.4	5.2	No	Meet Neither
Hermosa Beach	Los Angeles	6.0	7.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	19,460	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Huntington Park	Los Angeles	6.3	5.0	5.4	55%	55%	Yes	61,641	64,693	5.2	5.2	5.4	Yes	Meet Both
Industry	Los Angeles	890.6	939.5	992.5	69%	69%	Yes	134,169	803	915.5	915.1	1390.6	Yes	Meet Both
Inglewood	Los Angeles	6.3	5.7	4.8	55%	59%	Yes	105,994	118,264	4.9	4.5	5.2	Yes	Meet Both

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Jurisdiction Name	County Name	Reported 2003 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2004 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2005 Per Capita Disposal	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate without transformation credit	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate with transformation credit	Meets current 50% diversion requirement? (Column 21 equal to 50% or higher?)	Reported 2006 Annual Disposal	2006 Jurisdiction Population	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal before transformation credit [column 23 x 2000] / column 24 / 365	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal after transformation credit	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent (From column 15 on Sheet 1)	Meets SB 1016 per capita disposal Equivalent in 2006? (Column 26 less than column 27?)	Performance status comparison: Under current system (column 22) and SB 1016 system (column 28)
		Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day				Tons	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. per person per day		
Irwindale	Los Angeles	93.2	108.7	134.7	75%	75%	Yes	41,344	1,559	145.3	144.1	271.3	Yes	Meet Both
La Canada Flintridge	Los Angeles	11.5	9.0	9.3	59%	59%	Yes	29,954	21,340	7.7	7.6	8.9	Yes	Meet Both
La Habra Heights	Los Angeles	7.0	5.4	6.4	55%	55%	Yes	7,783	6,117	7.0	6.9	7.3	Yes	Meet Both
La Mirada	Los Angeles	4.4	4.8	5.4	51%	51%	Yes	48,862	49,855	5.4	5.3	5.2	No	Only Meet Current
La Puente	Los Angeles	10.5	7.5	7.5	51%	51%	Yes	61,157	43,221	7.8	7.7	7.6	No	Only Meet Current
La Verne	Los Angeles	5.8	6.0	6.1	55%	55%	Yes	37,064	33,353	6.1	6.1	6.6	Yes	Meet Both
Lakewood	Los Angeles	5.3	5.4	5.6	37%	47%	No	83,885	83,397	5.5	4.6	4.3	No	Meet Neither
Lancaster	Los Angeles	6.2	6.7	6.6	45%	45%	No	164,419	138,562	6.5	6.5	5.7	No	Meet Neither
Lawndale	Los Angeles	3.9	4.6	3.7	32%	41%	No	29,078	33,387	4.8	4.1	3.4	No	Meet Neither
Lomita	Los Angeles	5.9	5.8	4.8	48%	53%	Yes	22,130	21,091	5.7	5.3	5.3	Yes	Meet Both
Long Beach	Los Angeles	7.9	7.3	6.8	59%	69%	Yes	599,558	490,798	6.7	5.2	7.6	Yes	Meet Both
Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority	Los Angeles	5.7	5.6	5.8	62%	62%	Yes	4,735,245	4,791,702	5.4	5.3	6.9	Yes	Meet Both
Los Angeles- Unincorporated	Los Angeles	6.9	7.4	7.4	23%	23%	No	1,362,793	1,094,157	6.8	6.8	4.3	No	Meet Neither
Malibu	Los Angeles	21.8	20.0	20.8	47%	47%	No	51,368	13,680	20.6	20.6	18.4	No	Meet Neither
Maywood	Los Angeles	4.1	3.8	3.9	47%	51%	Yes	20,141	29,583	3.7	3.5	3.4	No	Only Meet Current
Monrovia	Los Angeles	5.9	6.4	6.9	53%	57%	Yes	47,605	39,058	6.7	6.1	6.9	Yes	Meet Both
Montebello	Los Angeles	6.8	7.0	7.1	62%	63%	Yes	84,757	65,508	7.1	6.9	9.0	Yes	Meet Both
Monterey Park	Los Angeles	3.5	3.9	4.4	56%	56%	Yes	53,297	64,471	4.5	4.5	5.0	Yes	Meet Both
Norwalk	Los Angeles	4.6	4.3	4.7	44%	45%	No	89,201	109,822	4.5	4.4	3.7	No	Meet Neither

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Palmdale	Los Angeles	6.2	6.1	6.2	59%	59%	Yes	149,116	141,199	5.8	5.8	6.6	Yes	Meet Both
Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	6.3	6.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Paramount	Los Angeles	6.1	7.1	6.8	43%	43%	No	77,381	57,881	7.3	7.3	6.0	No	Meet Neither
Pasadena	Los Angeles	10.3	9.3	10.1	54%	55%	Yes	276,686	146,327	10.4	10.1	10.9	Yes	Meet Both
Pico Rivera	Los Angeles	10.8	8.3	7.0	61%	62%	Yes	85,605	67,068	7.0	6.8	8.6	Yes	Meet Both
Rolling Hills	Los Angeles	11.5	15.7	18.1	24%	29%	No	7,010	1,968	19.5	18.2	12.3	No	Meet Neither
Rolling Hills Estates	Los Angeles	7.4	9.3	7.8	53%	56%	Yes	12,041	8,102	8.1	7.7	8.3	Yes	Meet Both
San Dimas	Los Angeles	6.5	6.3	6.3	73%	73%	Yes	42,775	36,911	6.4	6.3	11.0	Yes	Meet Both
San Fernando	Los Angeles	7.0	5.2	6.2	73%	73%	Yes	21,065	25,068	4.6	4.6	8.3	Yes	Meet Both
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	6.0	5.8	5.6	42%	46%	No	44,286	42,374	5.7	5.3	4.7	No	Meet Neither
San Marino	Los Angeles	8.9	8.5	9.0	45%	50%	Yes	19,636	13,498	8.0	7.3	6.9	No	Only Meet Current
Santa Clarita	Los Angeles	6.5	7.3	6.1	54%	54%	Yes	172,088	167,631	5.6	5.6	5.8	Yes	Meet Both
Santa Fe Springs	Los Angeles	39.7	37.6	37.9	72%	72%	Yes	168,763	17,804	51.9	51.1	89.0	Yes	Meet Both
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	8.1	8.4	9.0	67%	68%	Yes	127,708	90,865	7.7	7.5	10.9	Yes	Meet Both
Signal Hill	Los Angeles	10.6	10.6	12.1	49%	59%	Yes	18,776	11,105	9.3	7.5	8.9	Yes	Meet Both
South El Monte	Los Angeles	8.6	9.5	9.7	75%	76%	Yes	42,933	22,340	10.5	10.2	20.4	Yes	Meet Both
South Pasadena	Los Angeles	4.3	4.7	5.5	46%	49%	No	23,349	25,708	5.0	4.7	4.4	No	Meet Neither
Temple City	Los Angeles	5.5	5.1	5.6	66%	66%	Yes	29,745	35,517	4.6	4.5	6.5	Yes	Meet Both
Vernon	Los Angeles	11,198.9	11,557.8	13,318.9	45%	47%	No	222,822	95	12,852.0	12440.6	11023.1	No	Meet Neither
Walnut	Los Angeles	4.3	4.7	4.1	64%	64%	Yes	25,012	32,189	4.3	4.3	5.6	Yes	Meet Both
West Covina	Los Angeles	3.8	3.9	4.3	50%	53%	Yes	91,832	112,608	4.5	4.2	4.3	Yes	Meet Both
West Hollywood	Los Angeles	6.3	5.6	6.1	39%	39%	No	51,926	37,594	7.6	7.6	5.8	No	Meet Neither

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 H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
 I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
 J. Population (column 21 and used for 17,18,19,22,23,24) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
 K. The per capita disposal equivalent is only calculated once, as shown in sheet 1. The comparison is also a one time activity. To annually determine if the per capita disposal equivalent has been met, jurisdictions will do the analysis shown in columns 23 to 28

Column Number = 1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Historical Disposal			Current 50% Requirement in 2006			SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent in 2006						Comparison of Results
		2003	2004	2005	2006			2006						2006
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	Reported 2003 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2004 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2005 Per Capita Disposal	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate without transformation credit	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate with transformation credit	Meets current 50% diversion requirement? (Column 21 equal to 50% or higher?)	Reported 2006 Annual Disposal	2006 Jurisdiction Population	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal before transformation credit [column 23 x 2000] / column 24 / 365	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal after transformation credit	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent (From column 15 on Sheet 1)	Meets SB 1016 per capita disposal Equivalent in 2006? (Column 26 less than column 27?)	Performance status comparison: Under current system (column 22) and SB 1016 system (column 28)
		Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day				Tons	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. per person per day		
Westlake Village	Los Angeles	14.3	9.3	11.8	63%	63%	Yes	19,021	8,872	11.7	11.7	15.1	Yes	Meet Both
Whittier	Los Angeles	10.3	9.1	9.8	55%	55%	Yes	162,387	86,955	10.2	10.2	10.8	Yes	Meet Both
Chowchilla	Madera	3.9	4.4	5.5	49%	49%	No	16,421	17,145	5.2	5.2	5.0	No	Meet Neither
Madera	Madera	4.7	4.9	5.2	45%	45%	No	54,898	52,892	5.7	5.7	4.9	No	Meet Neither
Madera-Unincorporated	Madera	5.2	5.4	5.9	65%	65%	Yes	89,483	75,161	6.5	6.5	8.9	Yes	Meet Both
Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Authority	Marin	5.0	4.9	5.2	49%	49%	No	243,038	253,818	5.2	5.2	5.0	No	Meet Neither
Mariposa-Unincorporated	Mariposa	3.3	3.6	4.7	29%	29%	No	16,420	18,142	5.0	5.0	3.3	No	Meet Neither
Fort Bragg	Mendocino	11.9	9.5	10.0	13%	13%	No	13,216	6,915	10.5	10.5	5.7	No	Meet Neither
Mendocino- Unincorporated	Mendocino	2.8	3.4	2.8	18%	18%	No	40,760	61,530	3.6	3.6	2.1	No	Meet Neither
Point Arena	Mendocino	3.1	5.5	6.8	-112%	-112%	No	883	497	9.7	9.7	2.2	No	Meet Neither
Ukiah	Mendocino	6.4	7.1	6.2	37%	37%	No	19,504	15,849	6.7	6.7	5.1	No	Meet Neither
Willits	Mendocino	8.1	8.5	11.1	17%	17%	No	7,782	5,043	8.5	8.5	4.7	No	Meet Neither
Merced County Solid Waste Regional Agency	Merced	6.2	6.4	6.9	71%	71%	Yes	282,215	246,114	6.3	6.2	8.5	Yes	Meet Both
Alturas	Modoc	5.6	6.3	6.0	27%	27%	No	3,198	2,830	6.2	6.2	4.1	No	Meet Neither
Modoc-Unincorporated	Modoc	2.7	3.1	2.8	9%	9%	No	3,618	6,885	2.9	2.9	1.5	No	Meet Neither
Mammoth Lakes	Mono	16.6	16.5	20.9	36%	36%	No	32,245	7,495	23.6	23.6	16.8	No	Meet Neither

****Draft for Discussion Purposes Only - Numbers are not "Board-Approved" or "Official"*****

Sheet 1A: EXAMPLE Jurisdiction Calculation to Establish the 50% Per Capita Disposal Equivalent

Notes:

- A. Annual generation (columns 3,6,9,12), per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13), SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent (column 15) and SB 1016 transformation credit (column 16) are for discussion purposes only & do not indicate Board approval or policy.
- B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 generation estimates (columns 3, 6, 9, and 12) are based on preliminary calculations using default data. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
- C. Both jurisdiction and Board default calculations may use different adjustment factors (i.e., economic and demographic factors) for different years, so the calculated generation estimates in columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 may not be comparable to each other.
- D. Per capita generation and disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
- E. "ND" means "No Data". The data is not available, often due to compliance issues, regional agency formation or changes, new city incorporation, subsequent new base-years and/or accuracy issues. These will require case-by-case analyses.
- F. Material sent to Biomass Facilities is not reported as disposal and is not part of generation. Currently, this activity reduces disposal and then may receive an additional diversion credit. The proposal would eliminate the second diversion credit only.
- G. Material sent to Transformation Facilities is reported as disposal and is part of generation. Under the proposal, the lesser of actual transformation or the amount in Column 16 (10% of average base generation) may be subtracted from per capita disposal.
- H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
- I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
- J. Population (columns 5,8,11,14) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
- K. Per capita generation (columns 4,7,10,13) calculation: [annual generation tons x 2000 lbs. per ton] / population / 365 days per year. All per capita amounts are rounded to the nearest 0.1 pounds per person per day.

Column Number = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2003			2004			2005			2006				
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	2003 Calculated Generation	2003 Per Capita Generation	2003 Jurisdiction Population	2004 Calculated Generation	2004 Per Capita Generation	2004 Jurisdiction Population	2005 Calculated Generation	2005 Per Capita Generation	2005 Jurisdiction Population	2006 Calculated Generation	2006 Per Capita Generation	2006 Jurisdiction Population	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent: 50% of Average of Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.50]	Maximum Per Capita Transformation Credit: 10% of Average Per Capita Generation from 2003 to 2006 [Sum of Columns 4, 7, 10, and 13 divided by four & multiplied by 0.10]
		Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Annual Tons	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day
City - A	County - A	100	5.5	100	110	5.7	105	95	4.8	108	108	5.4	110	2.7	0.5
Berkeley	Alameda	218,903	11.5	104,000	253,652	13.3	104,210	258,564	13.6	104,049	262,516	13.6	105,382	6.5	1.3
Chico	Butte	145,354	11.6	68,700	168,996	13.0	71,154	173,313	12.8	73,918	178,416	12.4	78,653	6.2	1.2
Bakersfield	Kern	468,615	9.5	268,900	569,693	11.0	282,671	621,097	11.4	297,845	647,860	11.4	312,087	5.4	1.1
San Diego	San Diego	3,430,263	14.7	1,281,400	4,080,721	17.3	1,291,701	4,170,660	17.6	1,300,343	4,210,081	17.7	1,305,625	8.4	1.7
Stockton	San Joaquin	622,526	13.0	262,600	697,403	14.1	271,712	730,410	14.3	280,249	724,707	13.9	285,966	6.9	1.4
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	125,088	12.4	55,400	142,172	13.9	56,018	142,612	13.8	56,470	144,244	13.9	56,729	6.8	1.4
Davis	Yolo	82,641	7.1	63,800	88,155	7.5	64,533	90,430	7.7	64,338	91,545	7.6	64,638	3.8	0.6

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Sheet 2A: EXAMPLE Jurisdiction Comparison under Current Diversion System and SB 1016 Disposal System

Notes:

- A. All data, credits, requirements, equivalents, results, and comparisons are for discussion purposes only and do not indicate Board approval or policy.
 B. Some 2003, some 2004, all 2005 & all 2006 disposal estimates, per capita disposal rates, and preliminary diversion rates are based on preliminary disposal reports. They do not reflect jurisdiction requests for corrections and may change during Board review.
 C. All notes from Sheet 1 regarding generation, diversion requirements, and per capita disposal equivalents apply to this worksheet (Sheet 2).
 D. Per capita disposal comparisons should only be made within the same jurisdiction over time, not between jurisdictions. Variations between jurisdictions should be expected due to differences in residential and business sectors.
 E. "ND" means "No Data". The data is not available, often due to compliance issues, regional agency formation or changes, new city incorporation, subsequent new base-years and/or accuracy issues. These will require case-by-case analyses.
 F. Material sent to Biomass Facilities is not reported as disposal and is not part of generation. Currently, this activity may reduce disposal and then may receive an additional diversion credit. The proposal would eliminate the second diversion credit only.
 G. Material sent to Transformation Facilities is reported as disposal and is part of generation. Under the proposal, the lesser of actual transformation or the amount in Column 16 on Sheet 1 (10% of average generation) may be subtracted from per capita disposal.
 H. Nine jurisdictions currently have Board-approved reduced diversion requirements & these reductions are not reflected below. In addition, generation-based tonnages and rates may not be reflected below.
 I. Shaded rows = rural jurisdictions in 2006 under the SB 1016 rural jurisdiction definition, i.e., jurisdictions in counties, or multi-county regional agencies, with less than 200,000 tons disposed annually.
 J. Population (column 21 and used for 17,18,19,22,23,24) from CA Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with 2000 Benchmark, as accessed once yearly for diversion rate calculations. Subsequent DOF estimates may vary.
 K. The per capita disposal equivalent is only calculated once, as shown in sheet 1. The comparison is also a one time activity. To annually determine if the per capita disposal equivalent has been met, jurisdictions will do the analysis shown in columns 23 to 28

Column Number = 1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Historical Disposal			Current 50% Requirement in 2006			SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent in 2006						Comparison of Results
		2003	2004	2005	2006			2006						2006
Jurisdiction Name	County Name	Reported 2003 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2004 Per Capita Disposal	Reported 2005 Per Capita Disposal	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate without transformation credit	Preliminary 2006 diversion rate with transformation credit	Meets current 50% diversion requirement? (Column 21 equal to 50% or higher?)	Reported 2006 Annual Disposal	2006 Jurisdiction Population	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal before transformation credit [column 23 x 2000] / column 24 / 365	Actual 2006 Per Capita Disposal after transformation credit	SB 1016 Per Capita Disposal Equivalent (From column 15 on Sheet 1)	Meets SB 1016 per capita disposal equivalent in 2006? (Column 26 less than column 27?)	Performance status comparison: Under current system (column 22) and SB 1016 system (column 28)
		Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day				Tons	Number of People	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. Per Person Per Day	Lbs. per person per day		
City - A	County - A	2.3	2.5	2.4	56%	56%	Yes	48	110	2.4	2.4	2.7	Yes	Meet Both
Berkeley	Alameda	6.3	5.8	6.3	53%	53%	Yes	124,641	105,382	6.5	6.5	6.5	Yes	Meet Both
Chico	Butte	5.9	6.4	6.5	51%	51%	Yes	87,413	78,653	6.1	6.1	6.2	Yes	Meet Both
Bakersfield	Kern	8.0	6.7	6.3	47%	47%	No	341,641	312,087	6.0	6.0	5.4	No	Meet Neither
San Diego	San Diego	8.3	8.3	8.4	55%	55%	Yes	1,900,744	1,305,625	8.0	8.0	8.4	Yes	Meet Both
Stockton	San Joaquin	7.5	6.5	6.2	57%	57%	Yes	312,617	285,966	6.0	6.0	6.9	Yes	Meet Both
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	6.4	6.3	5.7	62%	62%	Yes	54,140	56,729	5.2	5.2	6.8	Yes	Meet Both
Davis	Yolo	4.2	4.0	4.0	52%	52%	Yes	43,750	64,638	3.7	3.7	3.6	Yes	Meet Both

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 6	Houston	Dead	<p>Existing Law: California's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32, 2006 Statutes) requires the State Air Resources Board (SARB) to develop regulations to achieve the Act's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. SARB has the discretion to incorporate market-based options.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow a taxpayer to take a deduction for depreciation for qualified capital expenditures such as an existing engine, boiler, generator, or other tangible personal property, that measurably reduces greenhouse gas emissions for the production, generation, or the storing of renewable energy from biomass, solar, wind, and hydrogen sources over a 3-year period.</p>	
AB 35	Ruskin	Vetoed 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a state agency that constructs or renovates a state building on or after July 1, 2010, to meet a minimum gold standard for the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.</p>	
AB 48	Saldana	<p>Vetoed 10-13-07</p> <p>Reintroduced from 2006 Legislative Session (AB 2202)</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). State law requires DTSC to adopt regulations by January 1, 2007 prohibiting the sale of CEDs if they are banned in the European Union.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill prohibits electronics producers from manufacturing electronic devices for sale in California that are prohibited from sale in the European Union by the reduction of hazardous substances directive, effective January 1, 2010.</p>	
AB 118	Nunez	Chaptered 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill enacts the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, funded through fees on vehicle owners and electric utility ratepayers, which would pay for various programs intended to improve air quality and to increase the use of alternative fuels and advanced vehicle technology.</p>	

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 218	Saldana	Amended 5-06-08 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to prohibit an electronic device from being sold or offered for sale in this state if the electronic device is prohibited from being sold or offered for sale in the European Union on and after its date of manufacture.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would phase out the use of specified hazardous materials consistent with the European Union's RoHS Directive, in the production of consumer electronics within the state by January 1, 2010, unless an exemption is made.</p>	
AB 258	Krekorian	Chaptered 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: The California Coastal Commission, in partnership with local governments, plans and regulates development and natural resource use along the coast.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Water Board and other regional boards to implement a program by January 1, 2009 for the control of discharges of preproduction plastics from point and nonpoint sources.</p>	
AB 484	Nava	Vetoed 10-11-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, and any other state agency that provides construction and repair services, to contract for construction items that utilize recycled materials used in paving or paving subbase.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit CalTrans, or any contractee with the department, from disposing of asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete in a solid waste landfill, unless the department makes a specified determination that no other means of using or disposing the material is feasible or that it will be used for beneficial reuse in the construction or operation of a solid waste landfill.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required CalTrans to increase the use of recycled aggregate base to at least 50 percent by January 1, 2008, and at least 75 percent by January 1, 2009, unless it determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-21-07 for 2-20-07 version
AB 501	Swanson	Amended 5-06-08 In Senate Health Committee 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: It is prohibited for a person to dispose of home-generated sharps waste after September 1, 2008.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require pharmaceutical manufacturers, at the request of a consumer of specified injection devices, to provide either a prepaid mail-back sharps container, or a sharps container for the safe storage and transport to a sharps consolidation location or other specified locations.</p>	Letter of Support sent for 4-30-07 and 1-07-08 versions, and Support and Amend for 3-13-08 version

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 546	Brownley	Vetoed 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Beginning July 1, 2008, this bill would require a retailer that sells a covered electronic device to provide a customer through either a sign, written material, or on the sales receipt with the Waste Board's Internet website, which describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of a covered electronic device, as well as the locations for its collection or return.</p>	Watch
AB 548	Levine	Vetoed 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require on or after July 1, 2008, that an owner of a multifamily dwelling consisting of five or more units, provide recycling services that are consistent with any other state or local law or requirement governing the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.</p>	Watch
AB 656	Plescia	Dead	<p>Existing Law: Effective February 8, 2006, households can no longer dispose universal waste into the trash. Universal waste includes electronic waste, household batteries, fluorescent tubes, mercury waste, and aerosol cans.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board and Water Resources Control Board to prepare and forward a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2008 on whether the incidental disposal of alkaline batteries at landfills cause any environmental impacts.</p>	Watch
AB 679	Benoit	Chaptered 10-10-07	<p>Existing Law: Current law carries various penalties, including fines and/or imprisonment for littering or illegal dumping.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the court to impose an assessment in addition to any other penalty or fine, in the amount of \$100 for an infraction or \$200 for a misdemeanor, for use by the City or County for illegal dumping enforcement.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required the court system to impose a civil assessment on violators that is equal to the actual cost of cleanup incurred by the city or county that results from littering or illegal dumping offenses.</p>	Letter of Support for 5-03-07 version sent 6-11-07

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 712	De Leon	Amended 7-12-07 In Senate Appropriations Committee 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires each operator of a solid waste disposal facility to pay a quarterly fee to the State Board of Equalization.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would impose a new tipping fee of \$0.50/ton of waste disposed in California beginning April 1, 2008, in order to fund air quality compliance for off-road diesel vehicles that dispose, transfer, or process solid waste or recyclable materials. This bill would also provide up to four million dollars in grants for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills through organic material diversion (excluding "thermal technologies").</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 6-12-07 for 5-02-07 version
AB 722	Levine	Dead	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Starting July 1, 2010, this bill would phase in minimum energy efficiency requirements for general purpose light bulbs over a six-year period. It would require that after the phase-in, most general purpose lights achieve 50 lumens per watt standard.</p>	Watch
AB 729	Mullin	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to develop regulations for authorized CED collectors to legally donate CEDs to non-profit organizations for reuse.</p>	
AB 769	Aghazarian	Dead	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt all fuel used to transport biomass, including the organic fraction of municipal solid waste, from the State's Sales and Use Tax.</p>	
AB 800	Lieu, Brownley and Krekorian	Chaptered 10-10-07 Related bill AB 1391	<p>Existing Law: State law requires the State Office of Emergency Services to be immediately notified when hazardous substances or sewage is discharged into the waters of the State.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand the notification requirements and associated penalties for discharging hazardous substances, sewage, or other wastes into the waters of the State.</p>	Watch

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 820	Karnette	Dead	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the selling, use, or distribution of polystyrene food containers at University of California campuses, State Mental Hospitals, and California prisons on condition it is approved by the Board of Regents or the Department of Corrections.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-17-07
AB 822	Levine	<p>Amended 1-07-08</p> <p>In Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p> <p>Reintroduction related bill AB 548</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require on or after July 1, 2009, that an owner of a multifamily dwelling consisting of five or more units, provide recycling services that are consistent with any other state or local law or requirement governing the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.</p>	
AB 904	Feuer	<p>Amended 1-29-08</p> <p>In Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill enacts the Plastic and Marine Debris Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act, and prohibits a take-out food provider, on and after July 1, 2012, from distributing single use single-use food service packaging to a consumer, unless the single-use food service packaging is either compostable or recyclable.</p>	Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 6-11-07
AB 1018	Emerson	Dead	<p>Existing Law: Any unauthorized discharge of waste into the waters of the State must be abated in compliance with the local Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board requirements.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This spot bill would make technical non-substantive changes relating to the above issue.</p>	
AB 1023	Desaulnier	Chaptered 7-27-07	<p>Existing Law: Manufacturers of specified plastic trash bags (excluding grocery bags) must incorporate post consumer plastic material in their bags (10% of the bag weight) or in all its plastic products (30% of the total weight).</p> <p>Proposed Law: Exempts manufacturers of compostable and biodegradable trash bags from California's recycled-content requirements for plastic trash bags.</p>	

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 1058	Laird	Vetoed 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law sets forth various requirements for energy and design efficiency in the construction and renovation of state buildings.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and promote green building standards for residential occupancies and submit them to the Building Standards Commission for review, adoption, approval and publication by July 1, 2009.</p>	
AB 1075	Cook	<p>Amended 1-17-08</p> <p>In Assembly Appropriations Committee</p> <p>2 year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Up to 10% of the 50% diversion requirement can be met through biomass conversion provided certain conditions are met, including sending hazardous waste ash to a Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion. It would define composting operation and composting facility.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have also defined the term gasification as "solid waste conversion".</p>	Letter of Support sent 1-08-08
AB 1109	Huffman and Feuer	Chaptered 10-12-07	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act which would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2010, a person from manufacturing or selling specified general purpose and incandescent lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union.</p>	Watch
AB 1183	Hancock	Dead	<p>Existing Law: DTSC regulates hazardous waste in California.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill updates the means by which information maintained by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board on contaminated sites throughout the state is made available to the public.</p>	
AB 1193	Ruskin	Dead	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, or distributing for promotional purpose a mercury-added thermostat.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require manufacturers to create a collection and recycling program for mercury added thermostats.</p>	

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AB 1195	Torrico	Amended 4-15-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: The Waste Board administers used oil recycling incentive program which provides used oil collection centers/programs \$0.16/gallon for recycling used oil, and electric utilities \$0.16/gallon for generating electricity from used oil.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a used oil generator, transporter, or transfer facility to analyze the oil by an accredited laboratory prior to shipment or recycling, and ship the oil only to a recycling facility certified by the Waste Board. It would require the Waste Board to pay a recycling incentive for any oil burned or used for energy recovery that meets recycled oil purity standards.</p>	
AB 1207	Smyth	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates the land application of biosolids.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt regulations for the land application of biosolids by July 1, 2010.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 6-4-07
AB 1237	Hancock	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The Local Enforcement Agency and the Waste Board are required to conduct regular inspections of solid waste facilities. In addition, the Waste Board has 60 days to determine whether to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the LEA and Waste Board inspections to be unannounced. In addition, the Waste Board's 60-day review period would be extended to 90-days. No action taken would be considered tacit objection.</p>	Letter to Oppose unless Amended sent 5-17-07
AB 1391	Brownley	Amended 1-07-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee Related Bill: AB 546 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Beginning July 1, 2009, this bill would require a retailer that sells a covered electronic device (CED) to provide a customer information through a sign, written material or information labeled on the device, included in the packaging, or accompanying the CED sale with the Waste Board's Internet website, which describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of a covered electronic device, as well as the locations for its collection or return.</p>	Support

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AB 1428	Galgiani	Amended 6-26-07 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, electrical corporations are required to provide eligible biogas digester customer-generators with net energy metering under a pilot program.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would replace the existing pilot program for eligible biogas digester customer-generators with a net energy metering program for eligible customer-generators, which use agricultural residues, animal wastes, or animal renderings (excluding municipal waste) to generate electricity.</p>	
AB 1447	Calderon	Chaptered 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: No person, other than a certified appliance recycler, can remove materials that require special handling from major appliances, or transport/sell discarded major appliances to a scrap recycling facility, unless specific conditions are met.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill makes several changes to provisions governing the handling of hazardous waste and other materials removed from a major appliance before recycling or disposal of the appliance. It would allow appliance service technicians to remove refrigerants from major appliances, and expand the requirements for a certified appliance recycler.</p>	
AB 1473	Feuer	Chaptered 10-12-07	<p>Existing Law: A solid waste facility cannot operate without a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. If the LEA determines that a facility is in violation of this requirement, the LEA must issue a cease and desist order.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the CIWMB to adopt emergency regulations to authorize an enforcement agency, upon CIWMB's concurrence, to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit to an operating solid waste transfer or processing station or a composting facility, which, as of January 1, 2008, is required under the act to have a solid waste facilities permit but for which a permit has not been obtained. The bill sunsets July 1, 2010.</p>	Letter of Support for 4-11-07 version sent 5-17-07
AB 1535	Huffman	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the sale of Covered Electronic Devices (e.g., TVs, computer monitors, laptop computers, and LCD/plasma TVs). A \$6 - \$10 recovery fee (depending on the screen size) is imposed on these CEDs to fund the collection and recycling of these CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would change the point of collection for the Electronic Waste Recycling Fee (fee) from the consumer to the manufacturer on every new or refurbished covered electronic device sold or offered for sale in this state. It would also require the Waste Board to review and make adjustments to the fee, as applicable.</p>	Letter of Support sent 6-21-07

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AB 1610	Nunez	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The Waste Board currently imposes a \$1.40 per ton fee (maximum rate authorized by law) on each solid waste disposed to fund most of their activities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require an owner or operator of an oil refinery facility in the state to submit information to the Energy Commission relating to the capacity and operational status of the facility.</p>	Letter of Opposition for 2-23-07 version sent 4-19-07
AB 1860	Huffman	Amended 4-29-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing state law provides for the establishment and enforcement of various product safety standards for certain consumer products.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Product Recall Safety and Protection Act, which requires immediate removal from the market, disposal, and notice to consumers for products subject to recall or warnings, as specified. It would require manufacturers to ensure that their recalled products are properly disposed.</p>	Support
AB 1972	DeSaulnier	Amended 3-24-08 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag that is labeled as "compostable," "biodegradable," or "degradable," unless the bag meets the current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specification for the term used on the label.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would expand this exemption to include containers that meet the ASTM Standard Specification for biodegradable plastics used as coatings on paper and other compostable substrates</p>	
AB 2058	Levine	Amended 5-05-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require supermarkets and retail stores over 10,000ft to demonstrate 70% diversion of plastic bags by December 31, 2010. If this goal is not met, retailers will provide a fee not to be less than .25 for each plastic bag distributed. Funds collected would be used for plastic bag and other litter reduction and recycling activities. On or after July 1, 2011 a store may provide paper bags at the cost of .25 per bag.</p>	
AB 2071	Karnette	Introduced 2-19-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits a person selling a plastic bag labeled with "compostable", "biodegradable" or "degradable" unless the plastic bag meets specified standards.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize local and state government to impose a civil liability (\$500 first infraction, \$1000 second infraction) should a plastic bag be sold in violation of existing law.</p>	

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AB 2347	Ruskin	Amended 4-03-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2006, a person from selling, offering to sell, or distributing for promotional purposes a mercury-added thermostat unless it meets specified criteria.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require a collection and recycling program on and after January 31, 2010, for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats, including information as to how to obtain pre-paid mail-in labels for their return to authorized recyclers, the development of educational materials that provide adequate incentives and education to contractors, service technicians, and homeowners to encourage return of thermostats to established recycling collection points.</p>	
AB 2415	Fuentes	Introduced 2-21-08 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a person who proposes to operate a solid waste facility to file with the enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, in the case where a proposed or existing solid waste facility is located in multiple jurisdictions to obtain the approval of the local enforcement agency of each jurisdiction in which the facility is located before the issuance or revision of the permit, and would take effect immediately.</p>	Letter of Support sent 3-17-08
AB 2505	Brownley	Amended 4-22-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act, prohibits a manufacturer or supplier from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes specified regulated metals.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2010, the sale or promotional distribution a polyvinyl chloride (pvc) packaging container, with certain exceptions. A person violating the prohibition would be subject to a fine not to exceed \$2500 daily.</p>	
AB 2610	Davis	Amended 5-06-08 In Assembly Judiciary Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law makes it unlawful for any association of persons to engage, directly or indirectly, in the soliciting of donations or in selling salvageable personal property obtained by soliciting, except qualified charitable organizations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a county to prohibit, by ordinance, a person or entity from placing, using, or employing a collection box for solicitation purposes without a permit and would limit the issuance of permits under these provisions to qualified charitable organizations. It would exempt a jurisdiction that has enacted a permit process for collection boxes prior to January 1, 2009.</p>	

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AB 2625	Strickland	Amended 4-07-08 In Assembly Transportation Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law exempts developmental engine fuels authorized by the Department of Food and Agriculture from various restrictions.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would define "renewable diesel" to include that which is derived from non-petroleum renewable resources, including municipal solid waste and other sources.</p>	Support in concept letter sent 3-17-08
AB 2640	Huffman	Amended 4-08-08 In Assembly Suspense File	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, beginning January 1, 2010, make greenwaste used as ADC subject to the State's \$1.40/ton fee, to be deposited by the Waste Board in an account to fund grants and loans for compostable organics management projects. Moreover, it would require the Board to adopt and develop policies to reduce by half the amount of greenwaste deposited in landfills (including greenwaste ADC) by 2020, based on 2008 calendar year figures.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 3-27-08
AB 2679	Ruskin	Amended 5-08-08	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a local enforcement agency (LEA) to fund illegal dumping abatement, prevention, and public awareness activities. The bill would also grant the Waste Board the ability to take enforcement action available to an LEA, and would make other technical and clarifying changes.</p>	
AB 2695	Nielo	Amended 4-22-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Current law prohibits any person from unauthorized dumping or littering materials upon public or private property.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would provide solid waste local enforcement agencies (LEAs) with the authority to inspect illegal dumping activities, and establishes an illegal dumping grant and loan program by the Waste Board.</p>	Support

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AB 2730	Leno	Amended 5-06-08 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: Existing Law requires that every beverage container sold in the state is required to have a minimum refund value. Proposed Law: This bill would require a nonprofit convenience zone recycler to be located within one mile of a supermarket that is in a convenience zone unserved by a recycling center, and for that to be the basis for an exemption from the current requirements that require a certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone.	
AB 2829	Davis	Dead In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: Existing law requires an operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program. Proposed Law: This bill would require each plastic carryout bag provided by the store to have printed or displayed on the bag an environmental awareness statement describing the negative environmental and wildlife impacts caused by littered plastic carryout bags and encouraging the use of reusable bags. It requires, on and after July 1, 2009, a person to pay specified stores a plastic carryout bag impact fee of \$0.25 per bag. Fees collected would be deposited in the California Plastic Carryout Bag Impact Fund, to be available to local governments on a per-capita basis for various plastic bag cleanup and reduction activities.	Letter of Support sent 3-17-08
AB 2866	De Leon	Amended 4-23-08 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires an operator of a solid waste disposal facility to pay a fee of \$1.40 for each ton of solid waste disposed to the State Board of Equalization. Proposed Law: This bill would, commencing on or after July 1, 2009, increase the current solid waste disposal fee to \$2 per ton, of which 25% would go toward financing fund the commercialization of hybrid refuse trucks between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2020, and 50% to be used to divert compostable organics from land disposal between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2020. A project that utilizes thermal technologies is not eligible. On or after July 1, 2009, 25% will be deposited in the State Solid Waste Closure Trust Subaccount (maintained at \$50 million) to pay for any future liability of the state resulting from the failure of a landfill operator to meet its responsibilities for landfill closure and postclosure care.	Oppose Unless Amended Letter sent 3-17-08
AB 2868	De Leon	Amended 4-03-08 In Assembly Transportation Committee	Existing Law: The California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 makes eligible for funding workforce training programs related to alternative and renewable fuels and workforce training initiatives related to advanced energy technology designed to reduce air pollution. Proposed Law: This bill would specify that any studies on how best to implement these provisions shall be eligible for funding.	

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AB 2939	Hancock	Amended 3-24-08 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law authorizes a city or county to make changes or modifications in the building standards proposed by the Department of Housing and Community Development and approved by the California Building Standards Commission.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill authorizes cities and counties to adopt stricter green building guidelines different from those otherwise established in the California Building Standards Code.</p>	
AB 3018	Nunez	Introduced 2-22-08 In Assembly Labor and Employment Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law contains various programs for job training and employment investment.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a consortium of State agencies in conjunction with a variety of stakeholders to develop a comprehensive array of programs and strategies to assist the development of "clean and green technology sector" jobs and spur the development of the State's growing green economy.</p>	
AB 3025	Lieber	Amended 5-06-08 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2010, a wholesaler from selling expanded polystyrene loosefill packaging material, unless the loosefill packaging material meets recycling content requirements.</p>	

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SB 55	Florez	Dead	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to submit certification to the regional water quality control board regarding any sewage sludge that is transferred from a facility for disposal or further processing; • Require the sludge be certified to meet the requirements and standards for any pollutants listed in the waste discharge requirements for the POTW issued by the regional board; • Require any POTW to submit additional certification to sludge haulers certifying that the waste product is non-hazardous. 	Letter of Opposition sent 5-23-07
SB 74	Florez	Dead	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt, through January 1, 2014, Sales and Use taxes related to the sale, storage, use, or other consumption of biodiesel fuel wholly or partly derived from agricultural products, vegetable oils, recycled greases, or animal fats, or the wastes of those products or fats.</p>	
SB 140	Kehoe	Dead	<p>Existing Law: The Air Resources Board is required to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of any regulations that establish a specification for motor vehicle fuel.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the ARB to develop regulations requiring all diesel fuel sold to contain at least 2% renewable diesel (derived from vegetable oils, waste grease, or animal fat) no later than one year after a specified determination is made by the state Air Board. Within two years of the effective date of the regulations, at least 5% of all diesel fuel sold or offered for sale in the state for use in internal combustion engines would be required to contain renewable diesel fuel.</p>	Letter of Support for 5-01-07 version sent 5-23-07
SB 410	Simitian and Perata	Dead	<p>Existing Law: Utilities are required to obtain 20% of their delivered power from renewable sources by 2010. The Energy Commission administers a renewable energy program that provides "supplemental energy payments" to renewable energy producers to make renewable energy sources more competitive with nonrenewable sources.</p>	

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			Proposed Law: This bill requires the California Energy Commission (CEC), in making awards from the Existing Renewable Resource Account to establish a specified production incentive and to make payments depending upon the availability of funding. Deletes the requirement that an existing facility generating electricity from biomass is eligible for funding only if it reports certain information on fuel usage to the CEC.	
SB 411	Simitian	Amended 7-17-07 In Assembly Appropriations Committee 2 year bill	<p>Existing Law: Utilities are required to obtain 20% of their delivered power from renewable sources by 2010. The Energy Commission administers a renewable energy program funded by a surcharge on consumers' energy bills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require retail sellers of electricity, as specified, to increase their total procurement of eligible renewable energy so that at least 33% of retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than December 31, 2020.</p>	
SB 429	Ducheny	Dead	<p>Existing Law: Cal-EPA, the Waste Board, Water Board, each regional water quality control board, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to maintain a list of all instruments and agreements restricting land uses imposed by those agencies and would require the list to provide specified information.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require state agencies, including Cal EPA, various local agencies, including a local solid waste enforcement agency, to notify the building, planning, or engineering department in the affected city or county if it takes certain actions with regard to approving a remedial action, removal action, closure, corrective action, or any other type of environmental cleanup action. The bill would authorize that department to refuse to issue a building, land use, or development-related permit unless the applicable entity reviews the permit application and approves the proposed activity, or proposes measures necessary to protect the public.</p>	
SB 470	Ashburn	Vetoed 10-13-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law provides that any person who has the care or control of any animal that dies from any contagious disease shall immediately cremate or bury the animal.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to convene a working group to draft regulations for the emergency disposal or rendering of animal carcasses/livestock during a state of emergency, which would be adopted no later than July 1, 2009</p>	

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SB 660	Perata	Vetoed 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish the Strategic Research Investment Council, which would prepare and adopt a strategic research, development, and demonstration plan that establishes priorities and key expenditure categories for clean technologies.</p>	
SB 735	Wiggins	Vetoed 10-11-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Director of Transportation, in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, to review and modify bid specifications related to the purchase of paving materials, and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, using recycled materials.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require CalTrans to track the use of recycled and virgin materials for subbase, base and lean concrete base. It would require that CalTrans report to the Legislature on January 1, 2010 and biennially thereafter on the use of recycled materials that it is required to track.</p>	
SB 826	Padilla	Vetoed 10-13-07	<p>Existing Law: The Waste Board establishes the State's minimum standards for solid waste facilities, including the design, operation, maintenance, and reuse of these facilities.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would request the Regents of the University of California to carry out various projects with respect to Native American education assigned to the State Librarian under existing law.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required the Waste Board to adopt state minimum standards to identify and mitigate environmental justice impacts in disproportionately affected communities in which solid waste facilities are located.</p>	Letter of Concern with 4-12-07 version sent on 5-23-07

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SB 842	Scott	Dead	<p>Existing Law: "Gasification" is the non-combustion thermal processing of waste using heat, pressure, and steam to convert materials directly into a gas for electricity generation.</p> <p>To qualify for diversion credit, a gasification facility must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not use air or oxygen in the conversion process • Not discharge air contaminants or emissions • Not discharge to surface or groundwater • Not produce hazardous waste • Remove all recyclable materials and marketable green waste materials to the maximum extent feasible • Be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances • Any jurisdiction using the facility must have a 30% diversion rate <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize a gasification facility's discharge of air contaminants or emissions to be regulated by the State Air Resources Board or Air Quality Management Districts rather than having an absolute zero threshold.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-17-07
SB 898	Simitian	<p>Chaptered 10-13-07</p> <p>In Assembly Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>Existing Law: The Personal Income Tax Law provides for individual contributions to support specified funds.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the sunset dates for two voluntary contribution funds contained on the personal income tax return.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have clarified that the public entity would have conducted a program to prevent the recurrence of solid waste disposal into municipal storm sewers.</p>	
SB 899	Simitian	<p>Amended 3-26-07</p> <p>In Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</p> <p>2 year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: Current law generally prohibits the manufacture, processing or distribution of products containing more than a specified amount of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDES).</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would phase out the use of plastic products that contain toxic materials such as styrene, bisphenol-A, perfluorooctanoic acid, vinyl chloride, nonylphenols, and alkylphenols. It would prohibit a person by June 1, 2008 from manufacturing, processing or distributing a product containing perfluorinated compounds or chemicals that degrade in the environment.</p>	

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SB 966	Simitian and Kuehl	Chaptered 10-12-07	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to implement a plan to manage household hazardous waste, including unwanted pharmaceutical drugs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to develop model programs for the collection and proper disposal of pharmaceutical drug waste.</p> <p><i>Previously,</i> this bill would have authorized every drug retailer to conduct projects for the collection of drugs for proper disposal. If by January 1, 2011, less than 80 percent of the state's population has access to a collection opportunity within one mile of a retailer, the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall require every retailer to have a system in place for the acceptance and collection of drugs for proper disposal.</p>	Letter of Support for 4-30-07 version sent 6-21-07
SB 1016	Wiggins	<p>Amended 4-10-07</p> <p>In Assembly Natural Resources Committee</p> <p>2 year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. In determining compliance with AB 939, the State's diversion rate measurement system is used. The System has been found to be inaccurate, often resulting in non-representative diversion rates for jurisdictions.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the Waste Board, if it determines that a city or county has diverted more than 50% of solid waste from landfill disposal to submit biennially information required in the Waste Board's annual report. If either the city or county subsequently fails to divert 50% of the solid waste, or if the Board rescinds the authorization, the city or county would be required to submit the report annually.</p>	Comment Letter on draft revisions sent 7-11-07 and 1-31-08
SB 1020	Padilla	<p>Amended 6-26-07</p> <p>In Assembly Appropriations Committee</p> <p>2 year bill</p>	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Failure to comply may subject the jurisdiction to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Requires the Waste Board to adopt policies, programs, and incentives to ensure that the state achieves a 60% solid waste diversion rate by 2012 and a 75% diversion rate by 2020.</p>	Letter of Opposition for 4-09-07 sent 4-18-07
SB 1021	Padilla	Chaptered 10-12-07	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires the Department of Conservation to implement a Statewide beverage container recycling program, including providing grant funding to local governments and non-profit agencies.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, for calendar year 2008, make available \$15 million in grant funding to place source separated beverage container recycling containers at multifamily homes.</p>	Watch

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SB 1036	Perata	Chaptered 10-14-07	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Energy Commission to certify eligible renewable energy resources and to award production incentives and allocate and award supplemental energy payments from the New Renewable Resources Account to cover above-market costs of purchasing electricity from eligible renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would eliminate the CEC administration of funds available for award to new renewable energy facilities in the form of supplemental energy payments (SEPs) pursuant to the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). This bill would authorize the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow recovery of future above-market costs pursuant to its ratemaking authority.</p>	
SB 1321	Correa	Amended 4-23-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires the Waste Board to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for schools in which schools are encouraged, but not required to participate.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a school district to operate its own beverage container recycling program, or have the containers collected by the Civilian Conservation Corps or other recycler, only if the district doesn't incur costs for its operation.</p>	
SB 1357	Padilla	Amended 4-23-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Conservation.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow up to 20 million dollars to be expended between January 1, 2009 to January 1, 2012, for grants for beverage container recycling and litter reduction programs. It would authorize the Department of Conservation on or after January 1, 2010 to use the actual cost of recycling specific beverage material types if the recycling rate is less than 5 percent, in determining the amount of processing payments; costs will be adjusted every other year. New guidelines will replace existing guidelines to be adopted by the Department to determine handling fees for various recyclers beginning July 1, 2009.</p>	

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Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 1426	Calderon	Amended 4-09-08 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law imposes specified requirements on state agencies with respect to purchasing and using recycled products, including minimum content requirements.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Department of General Services to post on its Internet Web site guidance to assist businesses in determining if their products, materials, goods, or supplies offered or sold to the state meet minimum content requirements.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required in the case of carpet and related products, the Department of General Services to adopt at least two methods by which manufacturers may demonstrate compliance, as provided.</p>	
SB 1473	Calderon	Amended 4-21-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the commission to adopt, approve, codify, update, and publish building standards that are designed to reduce direct and indirect environmental consequences, as specified, if no state agency has the authority or expertise to propose those standards. It would require each city or county to collect a fee from any applicant for a building permit, assessed at the rate of \$4 per \$100,000, which would be deposited in the fund and be available for the development, adoption, publication, and educational efforts associated with building standards.</p>	
SB 1625	Corbett	Amended 4-21-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires various beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to be subject to a minimum refund value.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would update California's Bottle and Can Recycling Law to expand the program to include all plastic bottles and end other exemptions from the State's CRV fees.</p>	
SB 1663	Denham	Amended 4-21-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires every person who engages in the transportation of waste or used tires to hold a valid waste and used tire hauler registration.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would allow until June 30, 2012, a grant program for local governments and nonprofit entities that provide assistance to owners of farm properties to remove illegally disposed tires.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2007-2008 SESSION
May 08, 2008**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 1672	Steinberg	Amended 5-06-08 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law provides various funding sources for energy efficiency projects and related purposes.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill enacts the Renewable Energy, Climate Change, Career Technical Education, and Clean Technology Creation Bond Act to be submitted to the voters at an unspecified statewide election in 2010. If approved by the voters, the Act would authorize the issuance of \$3 billion in general obligation bonds for investments in renewable energy, development of clean technology, and for businesses, jobs, and educational and worker training programs related to climate change.</p>	
SB 1723	Maldonado	Amended 4-30-08 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires local jurisdictions to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Failure to comply may subject the jurisdiction to penalties of up to \$10,000 per day.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a person who is the first to sell any agricultural or structural pesticide product for use in California, provide that it is packaged in a rigid, nonrefillable, high density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic containers of 55 gallons or less, and to establish or demonstrate participation in a recycling program.</p>	
SB 1781	Committee on Environmental Quality	Introduced 3-23-08 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a beverage distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would, at the request of a local government, grant them enforcement authority over waste and tire haulers previously exercised by the waste board. It would not limit the Board's ability to take action, if deemed necessary. Moreover, it would remove a nonprofit drop-off program from the list of entities to which a refund is required to be paid and would delete the definition of, and all references to nonprofit drop-off programs.</p>	

SUMMARY OF SB 1357 AND SB 1625

Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force

BACKGROUND

California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act

In 1986, California passed the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (AB 2020), which established a recycling program that targets beverage containers for recycling with a goal to recycle 80 percent of all aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal beverage containers in the State.

The California recycling program is funded through redemption payments made to the Department of Conservation (DOC) by beverage distributors on each beverage container sold in the State. Redemption payment revenues are deposited in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund (Fund). Payments are made out of the Fund to consumers in the form of California Refund Value (CRV) when they return empty beverage containers to certified recycling centers. Effective January 1, 2007, CRV paid to consumers when they recycle containers at recycling centers increased to 5¢ for each beverage container less than 24 ounces and 10¢ for each container 24 ounces or greater. Redemption payments paid by distributors increased to 5¢ and 10¢ effective July 1, 2007.

The unredeemed CRV refund amount remains with the DOC and is used to fund the following programs annually:

- Program Administration – Approx. \$35 million for support of the Division of Recycling
- Handling Fees – Approx. \$33 million to supermarket-sited recycling centers
- Curbside Supplemental Payments – Approx. \$15 million to curbside recycling programs
- Payments to Cities and Counties – \$10.5 million for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities, provided in block grants
- Grants to Local Conservation Corps – \$15 million plus a cost-of-living adjustment
- Competitive Grants, including Community Conservation Corps – \$21.5 million annually
- Quality Incentive Payments – \$15 million to curbside recycling programs and dropoff or collection programs to promote the recycling of glass, plastic and aluminum beverage containers that meet specified quality standards

Per recently adopted legislation, the fund also pays for the following limited time programs:

- Local Government/Non-Profit Agency Grants – \$5 million from 1/1/07-1/1/08 for the placement of recycling receptacles in multifamily housing in low-income communities
- Recycling Receptacles at State Parks – \$5 million on a one-time basis, effective 1/1/07
- Statewide Public Education and Information Campaign - \$5 million until 1/1/08

- Market Development Grants – Increases annual appropriation from \$10 million to \$20 million and extends sunset date from 1/1/07 until 1/1/12
- Market Development Payment Program for Plastics – \$5 million annually until 1/1/12 to certified entities or plastic manufacturers
- Recycling Incentive Payments – \$10 million annually until 1/1/10 to recycling centers or dropoff or collection programs that increase their volume of recycled beverage containers

Currently, the surplus of unredeemed consumer CRV fund hovers between \$85 and \$90 million annually.

Senate Bill 1357 – Limited Time Beverage Container Recycling Grants

SB 1357 would authorize the Department of Conservation expend up to \$20 million in additional funds, from January 1, 2009 through January 1, 2012, for either grants for beverage container recycling and litter reduction programs or focused, regional community beverage container recycling and litter reduction programs that meet specified requirements.

SB 1357 would also require the Department of Conservation, on or after January 1, 2010, to use the actual cost of recycling determined in the most recently conducted survey on processing payments of specific beverage material types if the recycling rate of that beverage container material type is less than five percent, in determining the amount of processing payments.

Senate Bill 1625 – Expansion and Revision of the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act

SB 1625 would significantly expand and revise the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. These revisions include:

- Adding **all plastic bottles** of one gallon or less to California's Bottle and Can Recycling Law, including nut, grain, or soy drinks, food product bottles, cosmetic product bottles and cleaning product bottles.
- Deleting the provision that allows calculating a potentially inflated "redemption rate" and instead relies upon the more accurate "recycling rate" for the purposes of calculating container recycling rates.
- For calendar years 2009 and 2010, requiring the Department of Conservation to suspend the requirement of manufacturers to pay the processing fee for any container type that meets specified recycling rates if the balance of the fund is more than \$150 million.
- Deletes obsolete provisions of the Act.

TRI-POST SYSTEMS LLC

The new clean system for
recycling municipal solid waste

Landfill of yesterday



Gas Emissions



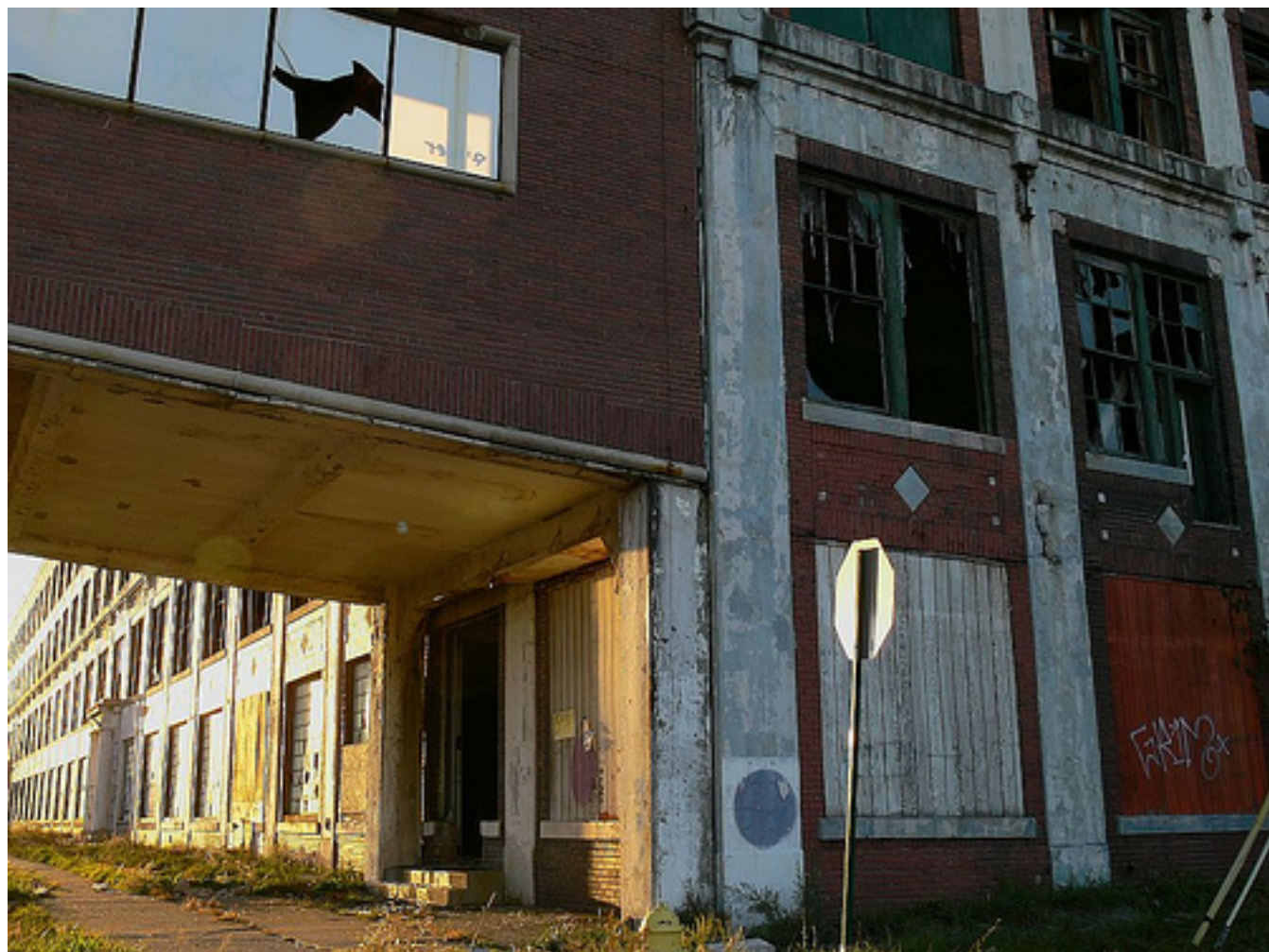
Incinerator Emits CO₂















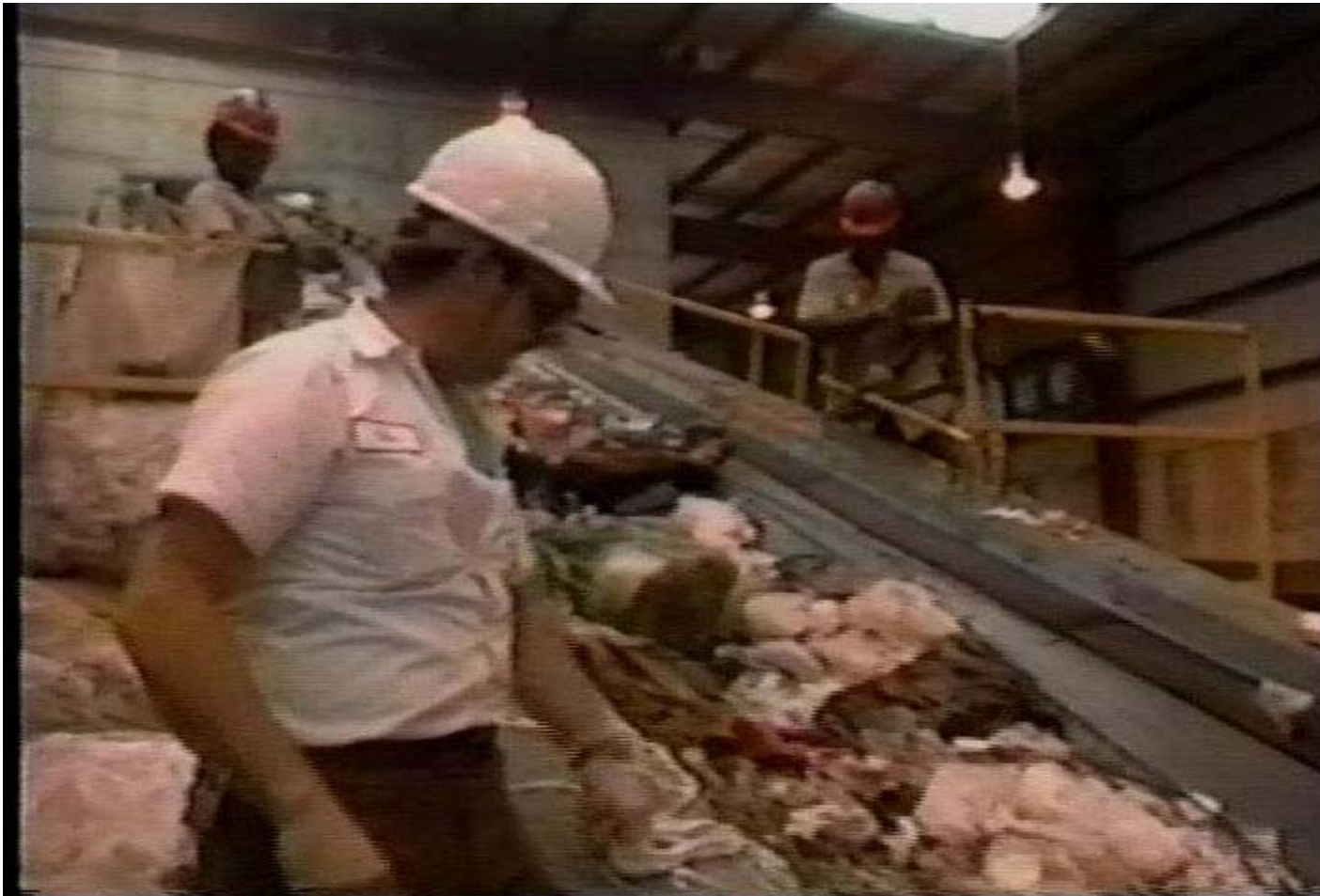
Today's Waste Processing Facility



Receiving



TRASH IS SORTED



Waste is treated to reduce odors
and accelerate the composting
process



Unusable Material is Removed



Disintegration Technology



Inert Material





Drum Screen for sorting large waste chunks



Screening Fine Compost



Windrow Piles



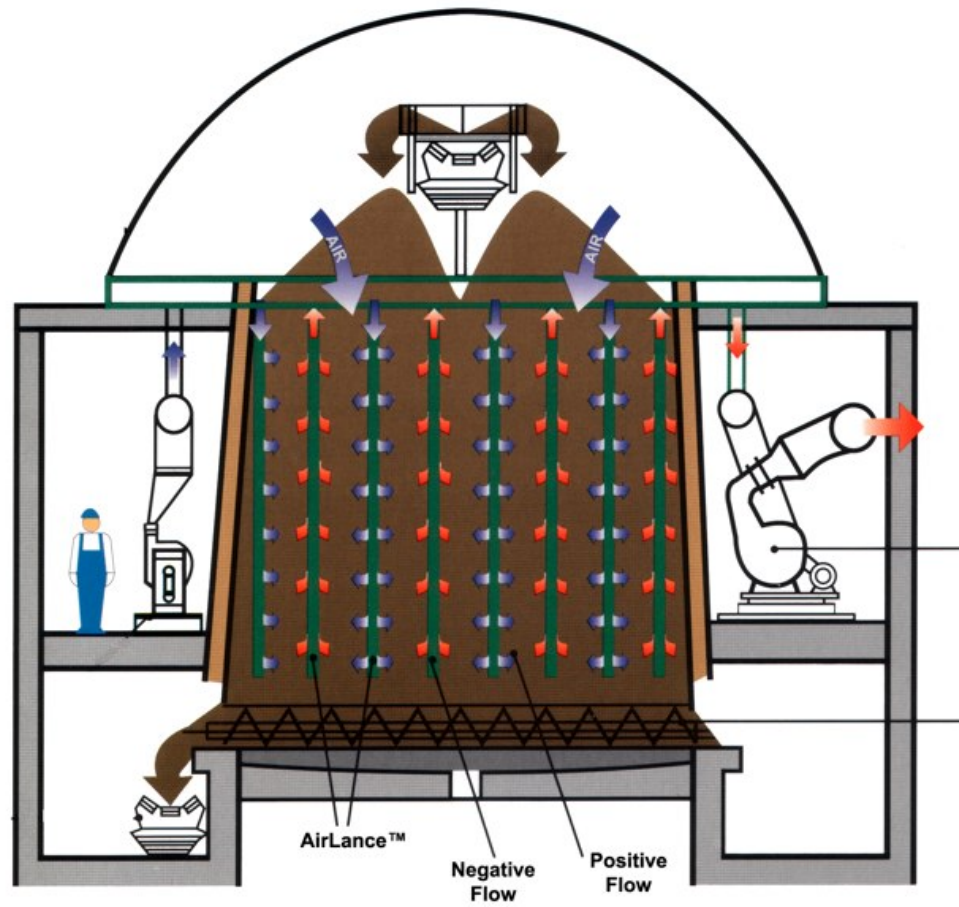
Temperature Control



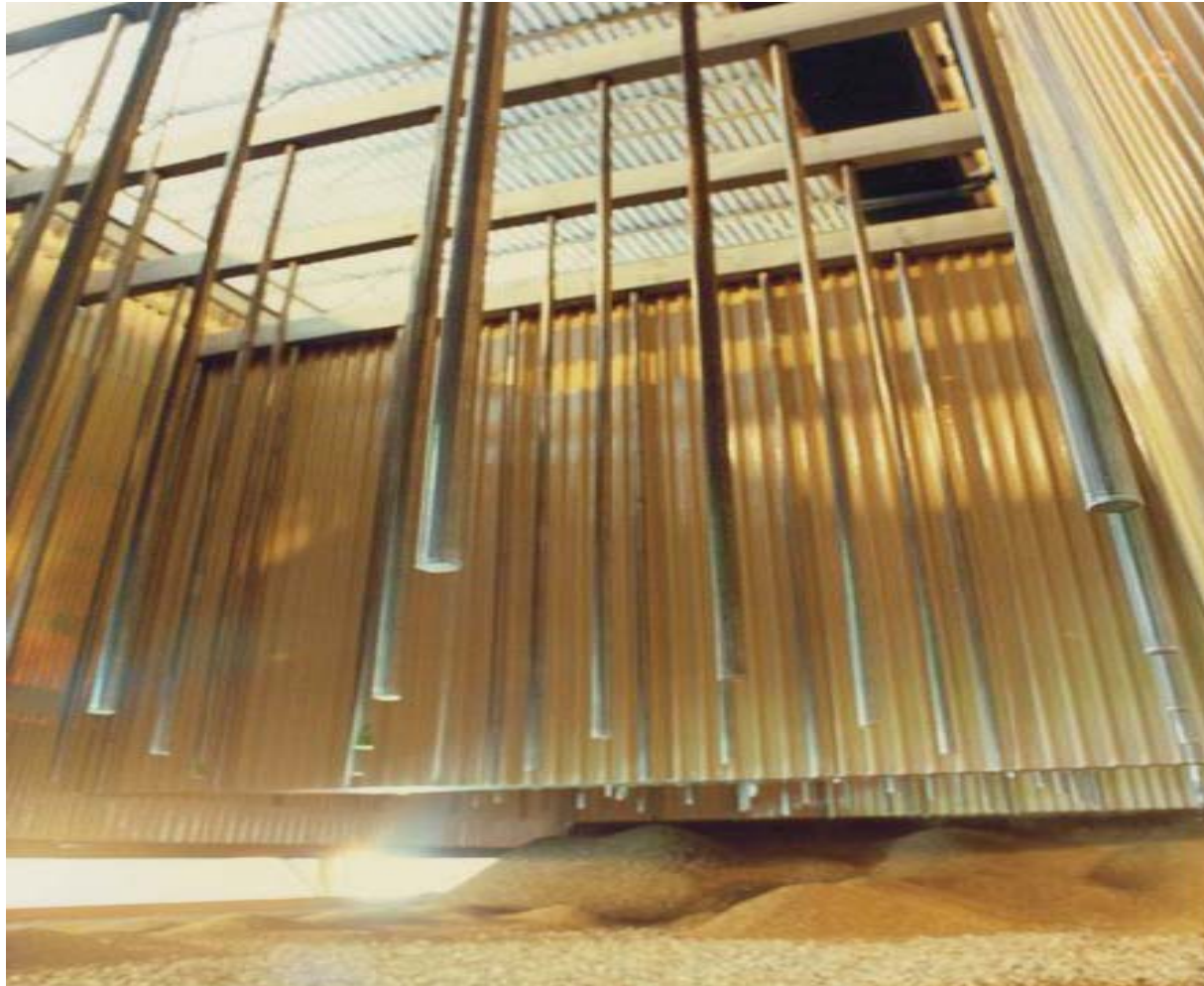
Windrow Pile Turning



Air Lance System



Vertical Compost



Ready For Market







AGRICULTURE

Farmers can't cash in on soaring food prices

With production costs as high as an elephant's eye, some growers are even cutting back on planting crops that are in short supply.

By JERRY HIRSCH
Times Staff Writer

ALLOVER the world, prices for basic foods — barley for beer, milk for cheese, corn for tortillas, and the rice that serves as a staple for more than half the world's population — are soaring. But farmers aren't rushing to cash in on the boom by planting more of the crops.

The amount of corn planted in the U.S. is expected to dip this year. Rice acreage in California, which sells as much as half its crop overseas, is predicted to increase by only a small amount. Instead, farmers are planting cheaper-to-grow wheat and soy.

They say the reason is simple. The cost of planting some crops is rising as fast as their prices, and sometimes faster, leaving little incentive to increase production of some foods that remain in high demand around the world.

Farmers typically plant their crops once a year and not all of them cost the same to produce. Both corn and rice, for example, require more fertilizer to grow and fuel for farmers to tend than other crops. As the prices of those supplies rise faster than the prices of some commodities, farmers are shying away from some expensive crops.

The little-noticed

[See Farmers, Page C6]

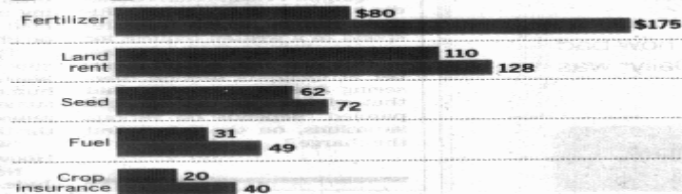
Green acres

Prices of corn and other grains have hit record highs in recent months, but the crops are costing farmers more to grow.

Farmers' costs per acre of corn

■ 2007 ■ 2008 projected

(In dollars)



Source: Wells Fargo Economics

Los Angeles Times

Fertilizer For Planting



School Fields



Community Roadside Planting







Where will the garbage go?





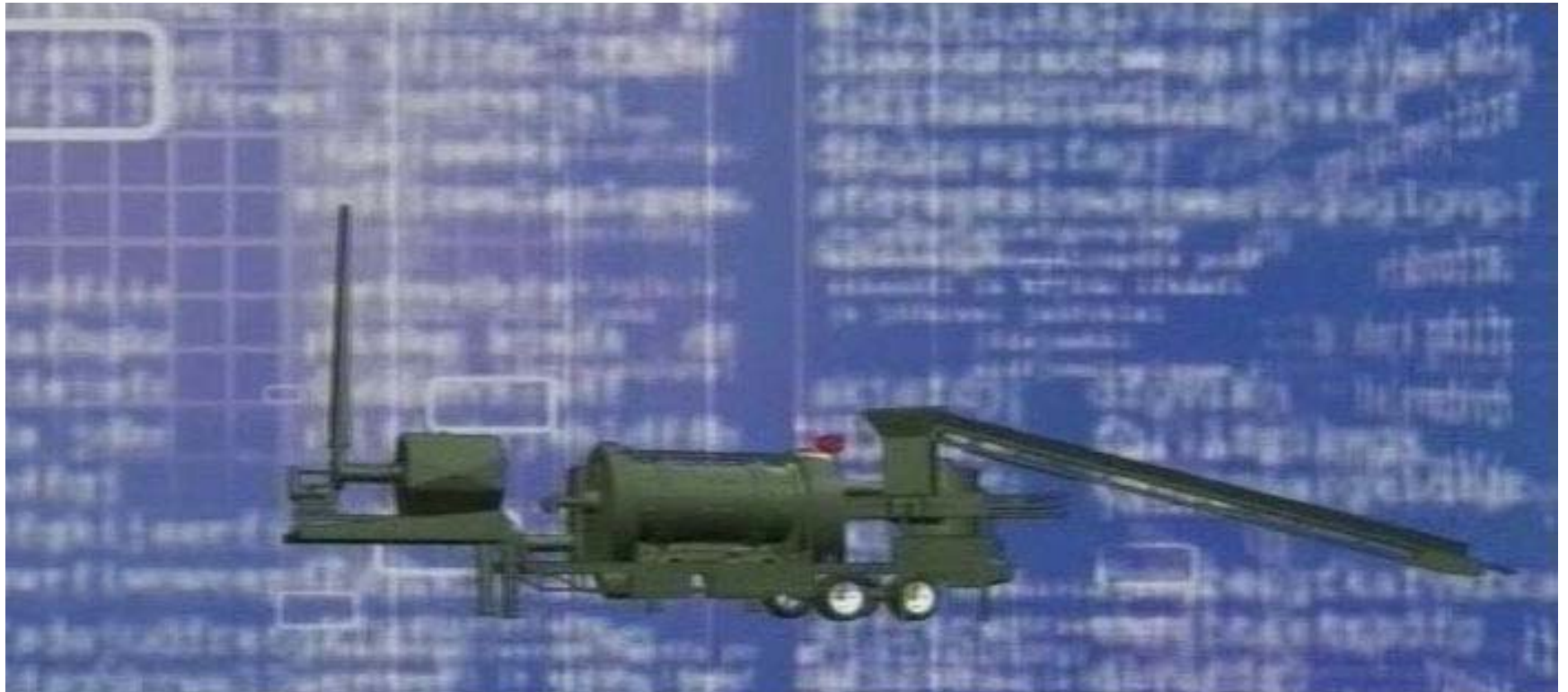
Skyline





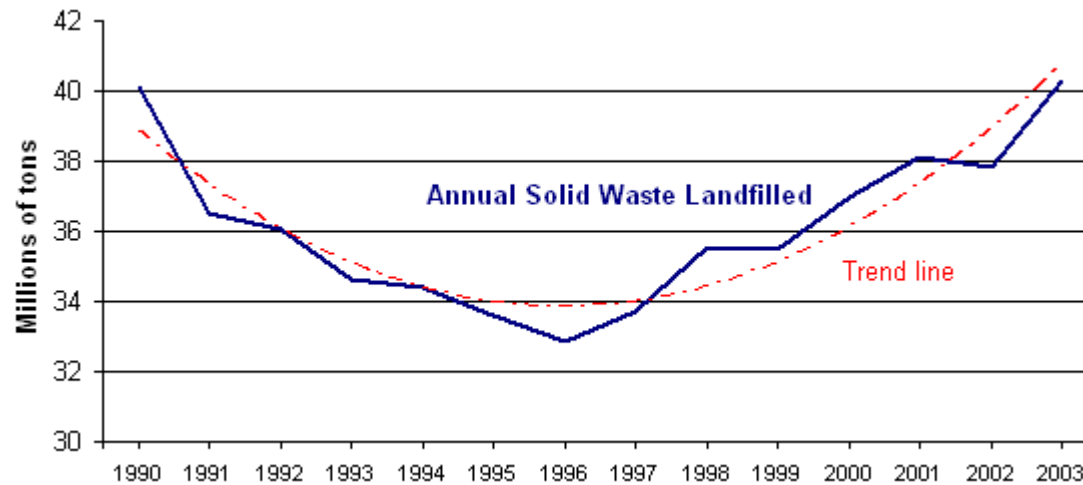








Landfill Waste Trends



Preparing Waste for Sorting



Separating



Recycling



Waste is Loaded Onto Stage One Conveyor for shredding



Stage One Conveyor



American Bio Tech Plant New York











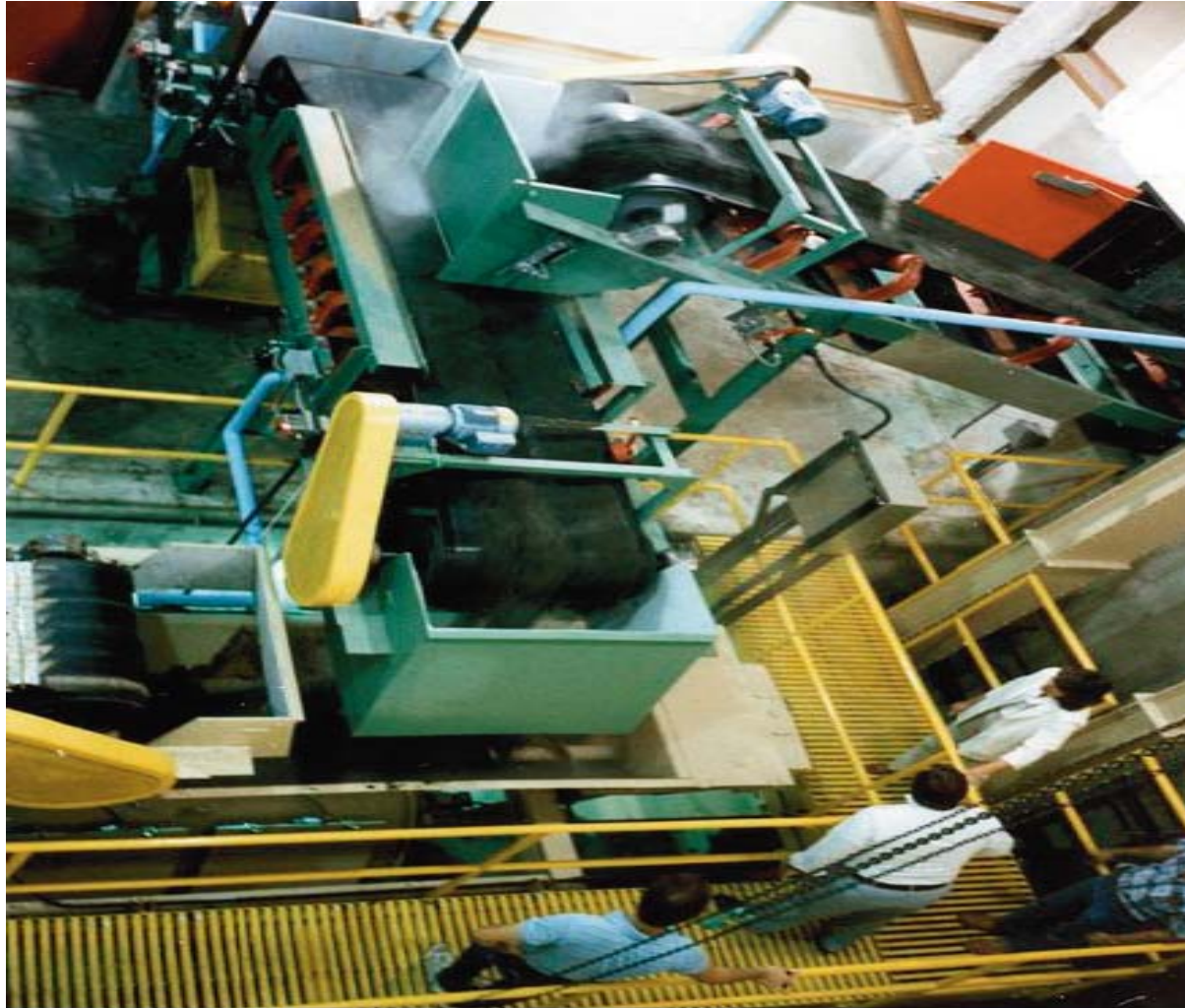


FreakingNews.com



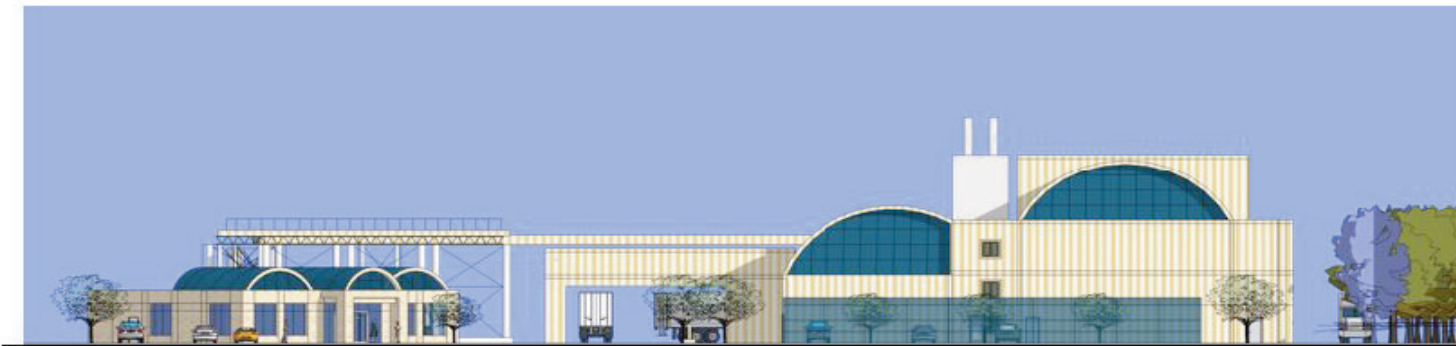




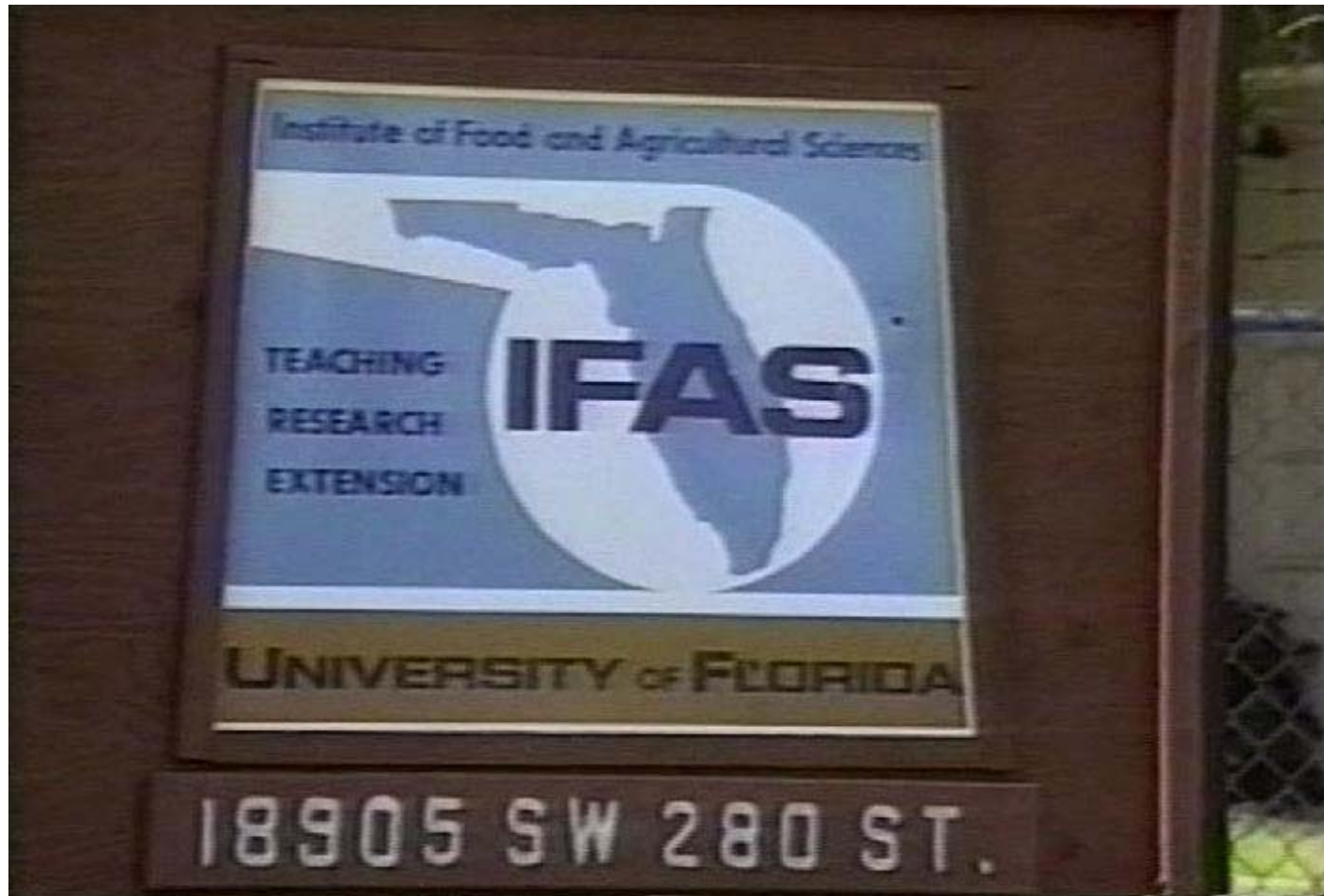




Plant of The Future



Complete Testing For Contaminants



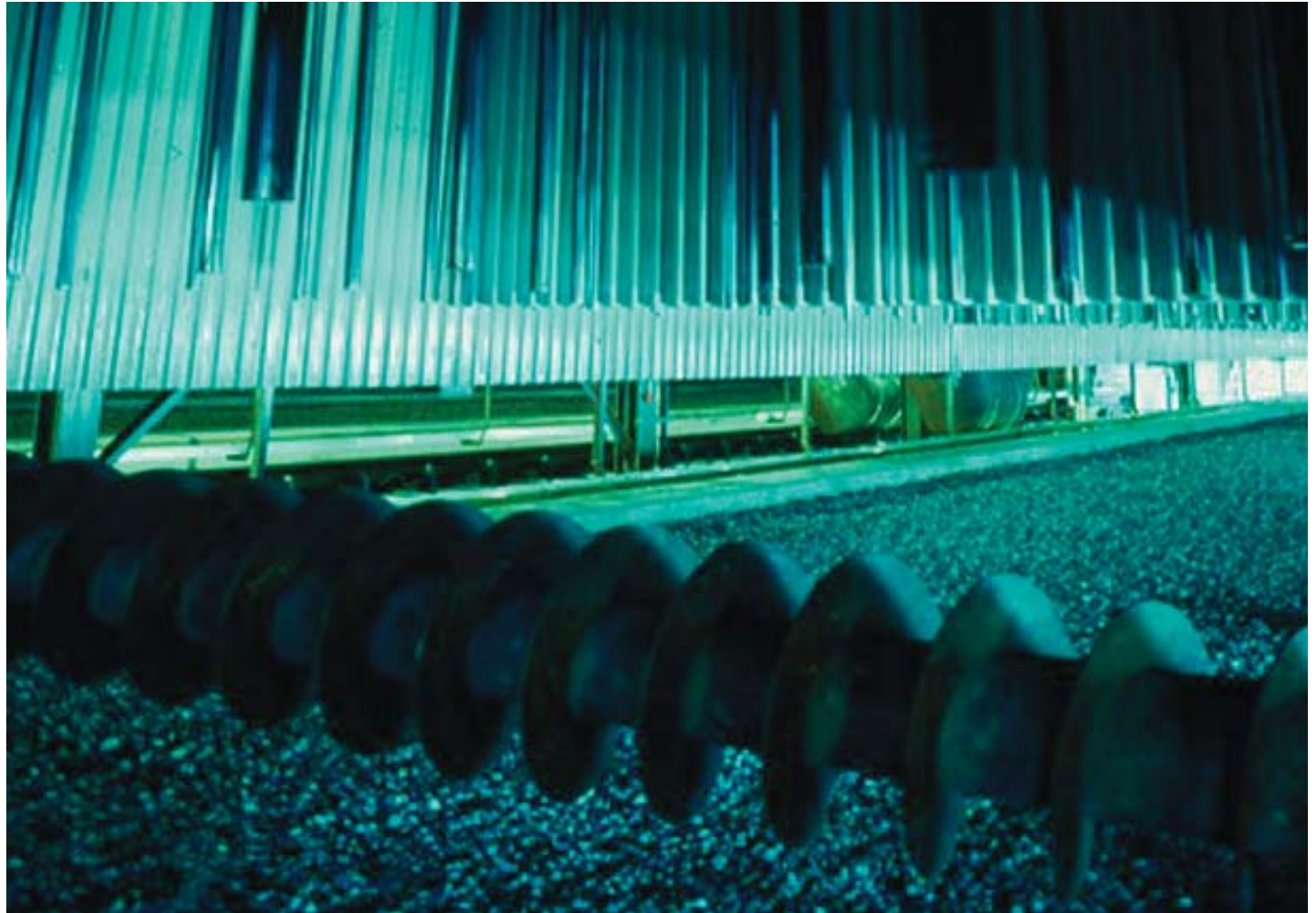


Waste Feeds Into Stage One Shredder



Stage four Screening





Air Lance Blowers



Unloading Compost







L.A. County LEA Implementation of Assembly Bill 1473

Presented by

Gerry Villalobos

Los Angeles County

**Solid Waste Management Program/Local
Enforcement Agency**

AB 1473

Feuer Bill

- Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 10, 2008
- California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facility permit (SWFP).

AB 1473

- Requires the board to adopt emergency regulations to authorize an enforcement agency (EA), upon the board's concurrence, to issue a temporary SWFP to a person operating a solid waste transfer or processing station, or a composting facility, which as of January 1, 2008, is required under the act to have a SWFP but for which a permit has not been obtained.

AB 1473

- Requires the regulations to direct a person desiring to obtain a temporary SWFP to submit an application to the EA no later than 60 days from the effective date of the regulations.
- Requires the operator to obtain a SWFP from the EA having jurisdiction or cease activities for which a permit is required, as specified.

AB 1473

- A facility covered under a temporary SWFP needs to have been in operation on or before January 1, 2007.
- The owner/operator of a facility agrees to inspections, at least monthly, by the EA.

AB1473

- Requires a Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) to diligently notify the operators of all facilities within its jurisdiction of the availability of temporary SWFPs
- This requirement imposes new duties upon the LEAs
- Requires the board to expeditiously review and act on a proposed SWFP.

AB 1473

- Requires the board to adopt the regulations as emergency regulations
- Requires the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to consider the regulations as necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare.

AB 1473

- Requires the board to file the regulations with the OAL at the earliest feasible date or on March 1, 2008, whichever date is earlier.
- This bill provides for the regulations to remain in effect until July 1, 2010 and on that date become inoperative.
- The bill provides that its provisions become inoperative on July 1, 2010 and, as of January 1, 2011, would be repealed.

As a result of AB 1473, Section 44002.1 has been added to the California Public Resource Code (PRC)

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- Focuses on owners/operators of facilities which collect and handle recyclable materials.
- These facilities include unregulated recycling, solid waste handling and composting facilities.

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- As a result of greater efforts in California to increase diversion of solid waste from landfills, the board anticipates an increase in the number of new transfer/processing stations and composting facilities within the next five years.
- To address these trends, it has become necessary to provide a temporary permitting scheme to enable operators of existing solid waste facilities to obtain temporary permits more quickly than is possible under existing law, in order to protect the public health, safety and environment.

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- The board has since adopted emergency regulations which authorize the EAs, upon the board's concurrence, to issue temporary SWFPs to those transfer, processing stations and composting facilities that as of January 1, 2008 are required to obtain a SWFP as required under this division and adopted regulations.

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- Those persons requesting to obtain a temporary SWFP must submit a complete and correct application to the EA having jurisdiction no later than 60 days from the effective date of the regulations.
- If a temporary SWFP is obtained, then the person must obtain a permanent SWFP no later than June 30, 2010 or cease activities for which a SWFP is required.

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- Only those facilities that have been in operation on or before January 1, 2007 can be covered under these temporary SWFPs.
- The EAs shall diligently notify operators of all facilities within their jurisdiction of the availability of SWFPs under these regulations.

Key elements of PRC 44002.1

- The board shall expeditiously review and act on a proposed SWFP submitted to it by an EA.

Title 14 CCR was
amended to add Article
3.1.1

Temporary Solid Waste
Facilities Permits

14 CCR Section 18218 thru Section 18218.9 are the sections which cite the requirements and authority regarding temporary permits.

How is the L.A. County LEA
implementing the requirements of
AB1473 ?

- Obtained a list from the California Dept. of Conservation/Division of Recycling of certified processors.
- Identified those facilities which are located within unincorporated L.A. County and in those cities the LEA has jurisdiction in.
- A letter explaining the requirements and copy of the Title 14 regulations covering temporary permits were hand delivered by LEA field staff to those facilities that were identified as possibly requiring a temporary permit.

- 30 recycling facilities were identified and information packets were provided to those facilities
- The LEA anticipates 5 to 6 facilities will be submitting applications for temporary permits.
- Facilities which have not been identified, and are required to obtain a temporary permit but have failed to do so will be issued a notice to cease and desist once they are identified.
- Facilities which submit an application after the required 60 day period must apply for a full SWFP.

THANK YOU

????QUESTIONS????