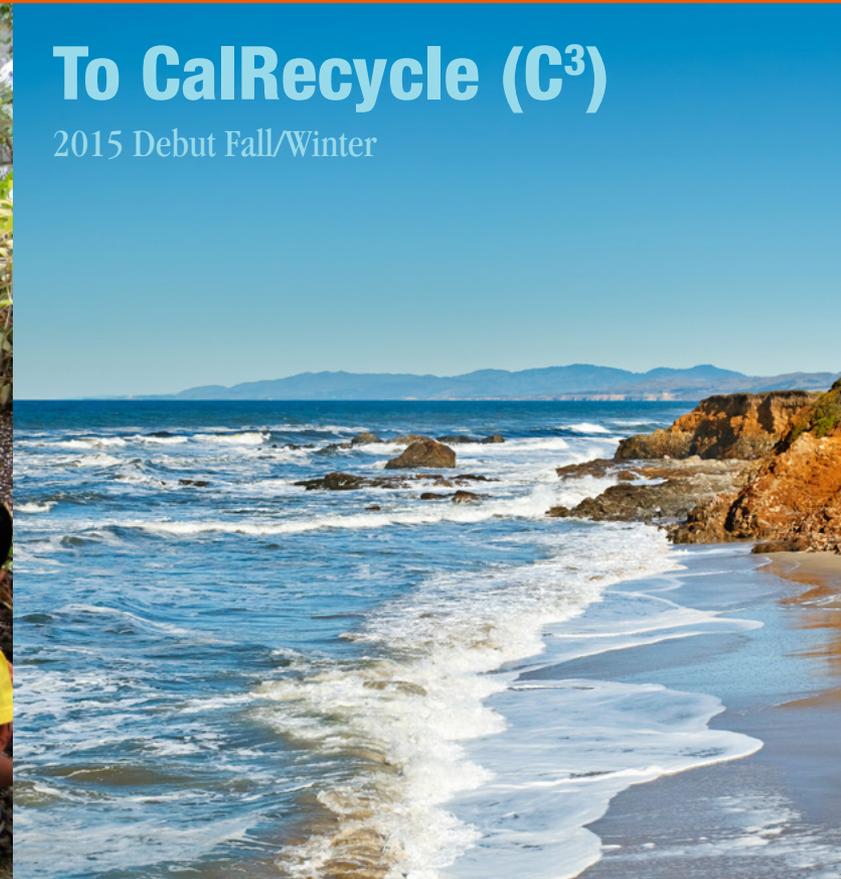


Connecting Communities



To CalRecycle (C³)

2015 Debut Fall/Winter



“In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations.”

Iroquois Maxim

Where to Recycle Materials You No Longer Use

All Material Types

General Materials Information Webpage

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/>

1-800-RECYCLE

Earth911, Inc. Recycling Center Search

<http://search.earth911.com>

1-800-CLEANUP

Where to Recycle Map

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Maps/>

Beverage Containers

CalRecycle Certified Recycling Centers Directory

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Recyclers/Directory/Default.aspx?lang=en-US)

[Recyclers/Directory/Default.aspx?lang=en-US](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Recyclers/Directory/Default.aspx?lang=en-US)

Household Hazardous Waste

CalRecycle Household Hazardous Waste Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/homehazwaste/Directory/>

Electronic Waste

E-Waste Collection Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Collection/>

Sharps and Medication

Sharps and Medication Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/FacIT/Facility/Search.aspx>

Used Oil

Certified Used Oil Recycling Facilities Directory

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/Reports/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/Reports/CenterSearch/Default.aspx?lang=en-US)

[CenterSearch/Default.aspx?lang=en-US](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/Reports/CenterSearch/Default.aspx?lang=en-US)

Used/Waste Tires

CalRecycle Tire Management Hotline

(866) 896-0600

Carpet

Carpet Recycling Facilities

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/ConDemo/Carpet/Facilities.htm>

Paint

PaintCare Inc.: Paint Drop-Off Sites

<http://www.paintcare.org/drop-off-locations/>

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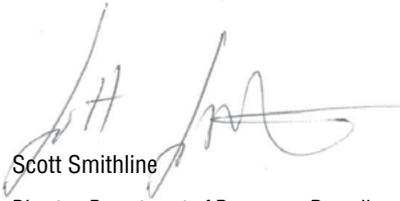
Foreword

CalRecycle's mission is to protect public health and the environment, but we need your help. We depend on you to help us by reducing the amount of material going to landfills and diverting it for recycling into new products. Just as importantly, we count on you to actively participate in our decision-making processes, which often begin at the local level.

We've created this guidebook to introduce you to CalRecycle and the work we do, and to help you navigate the public participation process.

We hope this guidebook will provide you the tools you need to be actively involved, by educating yourself on our programs and our scope of responsibility, by communicating with us both formally and informally, and by participating in the rulemaking and decision-making processes.

We will be updating this guidebook on occasion, so please let us know how we can improve it in future editions to better help you work with us. Thank you again for your participation.



Scott Smithline

Director, Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery



Introduction to C³

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, referred to as CalRecycle or the Department throughout this guidebook, protects California's precious natural resources by encouraging you, as Californians, to reduce, reuse, and recycle. The Department creates, implements, and enforces public policies to decrease the amount of material that is sent to landfills and to increase reuse and recycling in the state.

This guidebook aims to educate you about CalRecycle's role within state government by providing an overview of the Department and the waste management policies and programs it implements and enforces.

This guidebook also intends to provide you with the resources you need to stay updated and informed about CalRecycle's activities and to be involved with the Department in meaningful ways that benefit individuals and communities. We at CalRecycle encourage you to engage with us by participating in state and local decision-making processes and solid waste management and recycling programs. Opportunities for public involvement and participation are highlighted throughout this guidebook.

Relevant contact information and websites are provided for the convenience and ease of those wanting to actively engage with CalRecycle. This guidebook will be updated periodically in hard copy and on the Department's website to provide current information about the CalRecycle's activities.

We aim to emphasize the importance of your involvement and participation with CalRecycle in our programs and decision-making processes. We could not achieve our statewide goals of waste reduction without you.



Commonly Used Acronyms

AB:	Assembly Bill
BCRP:	Beverage Container Recycling Program
CalEPA:	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalRecycle:	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CRV:	California Redemption Value
E-Waste:	Electronic Waste
GHG:	Greenhouse Gas
HHW:	Household Hazardous Waste
LEA:	Local Enforcement Agency
MRF:	Material Recovery Facility
RMDZ:	Recycling Market Development Zone
SB:	Senate Bill
U.S. EPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency
U-Waste:	Universal Waste

Overview of CalRecycle

The mission of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. As a department under the CalEPA umbrella, CalRecycle supports CalEPA's mission through the crafting, implementation, and enforcement of statewide solid waste management and recycling policies and programs.

CalRecycle administers and provides oversight for California's waste handling and recycling programs, which are managed at the local level by cities and counties (referred to as jurisdictions). The Department also administers many programs that you may be familiar with, including the Beverage Container Recycling Program, household hazardous waste and used oil grant programs, electronic waste payment, and organics management.

One of CalRecycle's roles is to provide assistance and guidance to jurisdictions on implementing waste management and recycling programs to meet statewide goals and mandates. This includes providing support to jurisdictions to help them promote the development of local and regional recycling markets and to become more sustainable through increased waste reduction, diversion, recycling manufacturing, and the purchasing of recycled-content products. The Department awards loans and grants to jurisdictions and local businesses that develop and carry out projects to decrease the amount of material that is sent to landfills through increased recycling and composting.

CalRecycle is responsible for regulating the operation of solid waste facilities throughout the state. The Department trains, certifies, evaluates, and oversees local enforcement agencies (LEAs), which are designated by cities and counties to work with the Department at the local level. LEAs make sure that jurisdictions are in compliance with the state's regulatory requirements for the proper management of solid waste. This is done through the permitting, inspection, and enforcement of solid waste facilities, which helps control the impacts of solid waste on public health and the environment. CalRecycle conducts oversight inspections at landfills every 18 months to ensure that state standards and permits are effectively implemented and takes enforcement action when necessary.

California has some of the nation's most successful recycling and product-reuse programs and is continually working toward a society that uses less, recycles more, and takes resource conservation to higher and higher levels. Currently, we are working towards achieving a statewide goal of reducing the amount of solid waste sent to landfills by 75 percent and reducing the amount of organic material sent to landfills by 50 percent by 2020. These goals are mandated by Assembly Bill 341, which is described in Appendix A. CalRecycle is committed to protecting the environment and preserving natural resources by inspiring and challenging Californians to achieve the highest waste reduction, recycling, and reuse goals in the nation.



A Brief History of CalRecycle

CalRecycle's predecessor, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), was established through the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which also created the state's first general recycling program. The bill established California's first waste reduction requirements, which mandated local jurisdictions to reduce their disposal of solid waste 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting. By 2007, the state diverted 58 percent of its solid waste. That percentage rose to 65 percent in 2008 and continued at that rate through 2013.

In 1986 the enactment of AB 2020, often referred to as the state's Bottle Bill, incentivized the collection and recycling of aluminum, plastic, and glass beverage containers through California Redemption Value (CRV). CRV is a fee paid at the point of purchase and refundable when empty containers are taken to any one of more than 2,000 certified redemption centers statewide. This program was originally managed by the Division of Recycling within the California Department of Conservation.

CalRecycle was established on January 1, 2010, through legislation that merged the programs of the California Integrated Waste Management Board with the Beverage Container Recycling Program.

See Appendix A for a summary of significant legislation that affects CalRecycle.



Contact CalRecycle

You are welcome and encouraged to contact CalRecycle with questions about Department policies, solid waste management and recycling programs, and public participation opportunities, or for any other issues. We will provide what answers and assistance we can.

CalRecycle Headquarters

1001 I Street P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025
(916) 322-4027

Beverage Container Recycling Program

801 K Street, MS 19-01
Sacramento, CA 95814-3520
1-800-RECYCLE
(916) 322-4027

Home Webpage

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

General Contact

1-800-Recycle (732)9253

Program and Office Contacts

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/ContactUs/>

Office Locations

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/AboutUs/Location/>

Public Participation in Recycling And Composting Programs

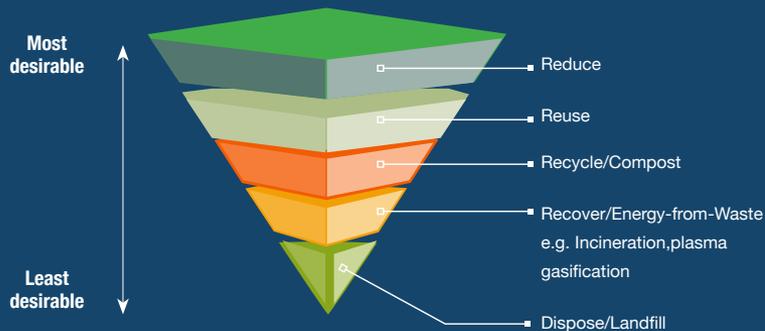
Understanding Recycling

Fun Facts about Recycling!

Did you know?

- 140,000 jobs in California are supported by recycling.
- Motor oil never wears out—it can be recycled and reused forever. There are approximately 4,000 certified used oil collection centers in California
- A single quart of motor oil, if disposed of improperly, can contaminate up to 1 million gallons of fresh water.
- 85 to 90 percent of a mattress is recyclable.
- Glass can be recycled forever, but it takes 1 million years for a glass bottle to decompose.
- It takes 80 to 100 years for an aluminum can to break down in a landfill.
- There is no limit to the number of times aluminum cans can be recycled.
- You can collect CRV based on weight or quantity.
- Californians throw away nearly 6 million tons of food scraps each year, accounting for 15.5 percent of the waste stream.
- It takes 700 years for a plastic bottle to break down. In the ocean, plastic does not biodegrade but instead breaks into smaller pieces, which threatens marine life.
- Worn, torn, or ripped clothing can be donated to textile recyclers that will turn them into rags, carpet padding, and even insulation.
- Certain plastics can be recycled into clothing, fiberfill for sleeping bags, toys, stuffed animals, rulers, and more.
- Used carpets may be recycled to make new carpet or as a component to produce other products such as auto parts, carpet pad, plastic lumber and parking stops.





We can all take action in following the ideals of the waste management hierarchy by reducing the amount of waste we produce by reusing consumer products, recycling materials, and composting food scraps and green waste. Such activities also include purchasing recycled content products, purchasing products with minimal packaging, shopping with reusable bags, using replacements for common disposable items, and donating items you no longer use. As a consumer it is your responsibility to make decisions that protect the environment and help us live sustainably.

Solid Waste Management Infrastructure General Overview

It is important to understand California's solid waste infrastructure and how disposed and recycled materials flow from initial use by consumers to end up in a landfill or other disposal facility, or at a recycled content manufacturing facility.

The infrastructure for solid waste disposal and recycling varies by jurisdiction. This includes the materials that are collected for recycling in a curbside bin. Some jurisdictions have single stream, also referred to as comingled, waste collection programs where recyclable materials and waste are collected in the same bin and then sorted at a mixed waste processing facility. Some jurisdictions require recyclable materials to be separated from waste materials into two separate collection bins, called source separation. Other jurisdictions require the separation of recyclables, food waste, green waste (yard waste), and trash. In San Francisco, for example, residents are required to separate their waste into three separate bins: organics in the green bin, recyclables in the blue bin, and trash in the black bin.

To find out how to manage waste and recyclables in your community check with your city or county, or the contracted waste hauler for your jurisdiction. If you are still unable to access the information you need, use the jurisdiction contact search to contact a CalRecycle staff member who can assist you.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: The Waste Management Hierarchy

Reduce. Reuse. Recycle. Dispose. This is what is referred to as the waste management hierarchy, which, according to California law, is the order of preference in managing the state's solid waste. Key ideas of the waste management hierarchy are:

Reduce needless consumption and the generation of waste.

Reuse any item that can be reused or give it to a person or charity that can reuse it.

Recycle whatever discards remain if you can and only dispose what you must.

As a consumer, the most important thing you can do to reduce the amount of waste that is disposed of and sent to landfills is to decrease the amount of waste you generate in the first place. This is known as source reduction. The second most important thing you can do to reduce waste is to reuse consumer products, which prevents or at least delays the disposal of those materials. Finally, the third most important thing you can do to reduce waste is to recycle. Recycling is critical in managing the state's solid waste, but you still have to generate waste, use natural resources, and expend energy in order to recycle.

Waste Prevention and Recycling Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/ReduceWaste/Home/>

Jurisdiction Contact Search

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Contacts.aspx>



SPOTLIGHT

Organic Waste

Organic waste, which consists of food scraps, food soiled paper and cardboard, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, and nonhazardous wood waste, comprises over 30 percent of California's solid waste stream. With the passage of AB 1826, California is engaged in an aggressive effort to reduce the amount of organic material going to landfills. The bill requires businesses such as restaurants and grocery stores that generate a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for organics recycling services starting in 2016.

Organic material can be recycled through composting, mulching, and anaerobic digestion. Compost helps build soil structure and enhances water retention, mulch helps reduce erosion and enhances water retention, and anaerobic digestion produces renewable biofuels and bioenergy. The Department is making concerted efforts to increase the amount of organic waste that is recycled. Efforts include working with jurisdictions, who are required to educate businesses about the law and implement mandatory organics recycling programs, and providing funding opportunities for jurisdictions and businesses to develop new compost facilities and anaerobic digestion facilities in California. Reducing the amount of organic material sent to landfills is an important factor in reaching the state's 75 percent recycling goal by 2020. It is also essential in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that result from the decomposition of organics in landfills and contribute to global climate change.

Introduction to Recycling

Knowing how and where to recycle and properly dispose of different material types can be confusing, but as a consumer, you have the responsibility to properly recycle or dispose of the products you buy in order to protect the environment and human health. Putting hazardous materials in the trash can cause injury to the individuals who directly handle your trash. It can also damage the environment and wildlife by contaminating soil, air, and water resources, which further threatens human health. You are encouraged to educate yourself on how to properly recycle or dispose of the products you use when they are no longer useful to you. This section aims to support you in expanding that knowledge by providing the information you need to know about how to properly recycle and dispose of various products and material types.

CalRecycle maintains a toll-free consumer hotline, 1-800-RECYCLE, for anyone who has questions about recycling. When you call the hotline you have the choice to listen in English or Spanish. The main menu has options for information on beverage containers, electronic waste, used oil, waste tires, and an operator for complaints or other information. Each of these menu options will direct you to the proper CalRecycle webpage for more information or connect you to another hotline where you can speak with a CalRecycle staff member directly.

The Department also maintains a database, called the Facility Information Toolbox or FacIT, where information and locations for facilities that collect specific material types for recycling and disposal are available. The database houses information on the location of disposal facilities, organics management facilities, processing facilities, and manufacturing facilities. All of these facilities are viewable on a web map that can be accessed using the web link provided.

As a complement to the FacIT detailed facility search, CalRecycle created a web based map, titled Where to Recycle, that shows the locations of recycling facilities for fourteen different material types. This map is easy to use and is extremely useful in locating recycling facilities near you. The tool is discussed in the next section.

CalRecycle is partners with Earth911, Inc., which hosts a national recycling directory. The website can be used to locate recycling and disposal facilities nationwide for various products and material types.

Don't forget that you can always check with your local city or county recycling coordinator or your local waste hauler for information on how to properly recycle or dispose of specific materials.

Where to Recycle Map

In order to make recycling easy and convenient for you, CalRecycle developed a comprehensive map that shows where recycling facilities for fourteen material types are located throughout California. The material types include carpet, mattresses, sharps, paint, paper, electronics, household hazardous waste, metal, organics, medication, used oil, tires, beverage containers, and inerts /construction and demolition. You can search for your location on the map using your Zip Code or a city or county name. The map will show you where specific recycling facilities for different material types are located near you where you can drop off materials and products you no longer use. The map provides locations for all of the material descriptions that follow this section.

Please note that when using this tool it is important to contact the facilities listed before attempting to drop off any materials in order to ensure that they are open to the public and take the materials you need to recycle or dispose of. For any materials not incorporated into

the Where to Recycle map, please refer to the Earth 911, Inc. directory, the CalRecycle facility directories already mentioned, or contact your jurisdiction's contracted waste management company.

What and Where to Recycle

Beverage Containers: The Beverage Container Recycling Program and California Redemption Value (CRV)

Many of you may have taken empty beverage containers to certified recycling centers to get the California Redemption Value (CRV) money back on the containers, which is an easy and rewarding way to recycle in California. This service is provided through the Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP), which was established through the Bottle Bill (AB 2020) in 1986. The program has a goal of recycling 80 percent of the beverage containers sold in California in order to reduce litter and the amount of waste sent to landfills. In 2013, California achieved an 85 percent beverage container recycling rate through the program.

The program makes public participation with CalRecycle easy: Just find the closest certified recycling center near you and redeem the appropriate bottles and cans for CRV. CRV is 5 cents for each container that holds less than 24 ounces and 10 cents for each container

CalRecycle maintains a toll-free consumer hotline, 1-800-RECYCLE, for anyone who has questions about recycling.

CalRecycle Directory: Where to Recycle All Materials

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/>
1-800-RECYCLE

CalRecycle FacIT Detailed Facility Search

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/facit/facility/search.aspx>

Earth911, Inc.: Recycling Center Search for All Material Types

<http://search.earth911.com>
1-800-CLEANUP

Where to Recycle Map

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Maps/>

General Program Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/bevcontainer/programinfo/>

Program FAQs

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/ProgramInfo/FAQ.htm>
1-800-RECYCLE

Find a Recycling Center

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Recyclers/Directory/Default.aspx?lang=en-US>



Plastic, Glass, Aluminum, and Paper

Materials that can typically be recycled include clean and dry paper and cardboard, glass jars and bottles, rinsed aluminum cans, plastic containers #1-7, and plastic clamshell trays and deli containers. As previously mentioned, beverage containers can also be redeemed for CRV. If you are not participating in a recycling program, contact your city or county to find out if curbside services are available in your location. Otherwise, recyclables can be taken to certified recycling centers or donated to community service programs.

Start a Recycling Program

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/StartProgram.htm>

Recycling Starter Kit

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/RSKOrder.htm>

Certified Recycling Centers Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Recyclers/Directory/Default.aspx?lang=en-US>

Recycling 101

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/Recycle101.htm>

Recycling FAQs

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/FAQ.htm>

that holds 24 ounces or more when redeeming 50 or fewer containers. Individuals interested in collecting beverage containers at home to redeem CRV are able to order a free Recycling Starter Kit from CalRecycle. Individuals not interested in taking beverage containers to certified recycling centers to redeem CRV but who still wish to recycle the containers can simply put recyclable beverage containers into a recycling bin or donate recyclables to a community service program such as a local nonprofit, Boy Scout or Girl Scout troop, church, or other local charity organization.

For more information on the Beverage Container Recycling Program, refer to the General Program Information and Program FAQs web links. For a general overview of which beverage container types can be redeemed for CRV, refer to Appendix C.



In 2013, California achieved an 85 percent beverage container recycling rate.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Household hazardous wastes are commonly used household products that can't be thrown away in the trash or recycled because they create a public health and safety hazard and are a threat to the environment. Examples of HHW include antifreeze, batteries, drain cleaners, electronic wastes, glue and adhesives, household cleaners, oven cleaners, paints, pesticides and herbicides, pool cleaners, solvents, waste containing asbestos, waste containing mercury (thermometers and fluorescent lights), flammables, motor oil, and nonempty aerosol cans. These materials can't be recycled and must be disposed of with special care and handling. Many local government agencies run permanent facilities or hold temporary collection events that help households properly dispose of their hazardous wastes. CalRecycle maintains a list of local government HHW websites that can be used to locate the nearest HHW disposal facility to you. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), a Department within CalEPA, also has HHW disposal facility information.

Electronic Waste (E-Waste)

Electronic waste is comprised of a wide range of commonly used household and commercial products that should not be thrown away in the trash or a recycling bin because they present a threat to human health and the environment. Examples of e-waste include the cathode ray tubes in old computers and televisions, printers, cell phones, and other electronic equipment. E-waste must be managed by authorized operations that can properly handle and recycle the material. Remember that personal information should be erased from electronic devices before recycling, which can be done at local software stores. The e-waste collection directory can be used to locate facilities that accept e-waste.

Medication and Sharps Waste

Home-generated sharps waste (needles) are banned from household disposal. The improper disposal of sharps can affect janitors, housekeepers, pest control workers, groundskeepers, waste management workers, and children or household pets, among others. Sharps can be collected for proper disposal at doctor's offices, hospitals, and pharmacies, or through local HHW programs.



Medication should not be thrown away in the trash, flushed down a toilet, or washed down a drain. This includes any prescription or nonprescription substance. Wastewater treatment plants are not designed to remove pharmaceuticals from water, so dissolved medication escapes into the environment and ends up in our waterways and in our drinking water. This causes harm to fish and other aquatic species and may also negatively affect human health. Medication can be dropped off for proper disposal at pharmacies and local HHW programs. Many law enforcement agencies, including sheriff's offices, police stations, and fire stations collect controlled substances for proper disposal. Please refer to the sharps and medication facilities directory and the HHW facilities directory webpages to locate facilities near you that collect sharps and medication for proper disposal.

CalRecycle HHW Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/homehazwaste/Directory/default.aspx>

HHW Collection Facilities List

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/UniversalWaste/upload/HHW_List_PUBLIC2.pdf

E-Waste Collection Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Collection/>

Sharps and Medication Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/FacIT/Facility/Search.asp>

Sharps Disposal Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/Sharps/>

Medication Disposal Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/Medications/Household.htm>



Used Motor Oil

Used motor oil is a type of HHW that can't be thrown in the trash or poured down the drain because it can contaminate and pollute soil, groundwater, streams and rivers, and cause harm to wildlife and human health. Motor oil never wears out and should be taken to a used oil recycling center. Certified Used Oil Collection Centers will purchase up to 5 gallons of used motor oil at a time from the public at 40 cents a gallon. The used oil recycling facilities directory webpage can help you find a certified used oil recycling center near you.

Used and Waste Tires

CalRecycle helps manage more than 40 million waste tires that are generated in the state each year. The Department enforces the proper management of tires at waste tire facilities in order to mitigate the illegal dumping and piling of tires and to prevent pollution and fires. Major tire fires, as seen in Tracy in 1998 and Panoche in 1996, have negative effects on public health and the environment through the contamination of surface water, groundwater, air and soil. Used tires can be recycled to produce crumb rubber for new products such as rubberized asphalt concrete or can be used in civil engineering applications. Used tires are generally handed in when purchasing new tires.



Certified Used Oil Recycling Facilities Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/Reports/CenterSearch/Default.aspx?lang=en-US>

CalRecycle Tire Management Hotline

(866) 896-0600

Facilities that Accept Waste Tires

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Tires/Data/Organization/Search.aspx>

Tire Management Overview

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/tires/Overview.htm>

Certified Used Oil Collection Centers will purchase up to 5 gallons of used motor oil at a time from the public at 40 cents a gallon.

Paint, Carpet, and Mattresses

CalRecycle works with paint, carpet, and mattress manufacturers to encourage the proper disposal of these products at the end of their useful life. Through statutes mandating extended producer responsibility (EPR), also known as product stewardship, the responsibility for the proper disposal of paint, carpet, and mattresses is placed on producers instead of consumers. The costs for the proper disposal of these products are incorporated into the final cost of the product, which encourages manufacturers to make more environmentally friendly products. It is important to keep these products out of landfills because paint is a hazardous waste, and both carpet and mattresses take up large amounts of space in landfills and can be partially recycled. Please use the paint drop-off sites and the carpet recycling facilities webpages to find paint and carpet recycling facilities near you. Mattress retailers are required to offer a consumer the option to have a used mattress picked up for recovery at the time a new mattress is delivered to the customer at no additional cost. You can also use the Earth 911, Inc. directory to find out which recycling facilities near you take old mattresses.



Recycling and Composting at Home

Reducing, reusing, and recycling contributes to California's goals of reducing disposed waste and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. There are many easy and convenient ways to incorporate the reduction, reuse, and recycling of consumer products in your daily life. For example, waste can be reduced by using reusable shopping and grocery bags instead of plastic or paper bags. You can recycle through community curbside programs, take recyclables to collection and drop off sites, return empty beverage containers to certified recycling centers to collect CRV, and compost at home or find a location that accepts food scraps and green waste. Tips for reducing and reusing consumer products, reducing food waste at home, backyard composting, gardening, and grasscycling can be accessed in the web links provided.

Mattresses

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Mattresses/Default.htm>

Paint

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/paint/>

Paint Drop-Off Sites

<http://www.paintcare.org/drop-off-locations/>

Carpet Materials Management

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/carpet/>

Carpet Recycling Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/ConDemo/Carpet/>

Carpet Recycling Facilities

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/ConDemo/Carpet/Facilities.htm>

Home Composting

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/HomeCompost/default.htm>

Home Gardening

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/Gardening/default.htm>

Waste Reduction and Recycling for Consumers

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicEd/>

Reuse Resources

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Reuse/Links/default.htm>



SPOTLIGHT

Christa McAuliffe Elementary, Oceanside

Many public schools in California have implemented creative and successful recycling and composting programs. One such school is the Christa McAuliffe Elementary School in Oceanside. The school is part of the City of Oceanside's Zero Waste School Program. Under the program, students join the "Green Team" and spend part of their lunch break once a week sorting trash generated at the school into separate recycling, compost, and landfill bins. In addition to the Green Team, each classroom has recycling bins where mixed recycling and CRV materials are collected. Once a month students bring CRV-eligible beverage containers to school from home for a school-sponsored recycling collection day. Urban Corps, a local conservation corps based in San Diego County, collects the material, and all the CRV that is collected goes directly back to the school. The school also creates vermicompost with its food waste and uses the compost in its gardens.

Recycling and Composting at School

Students can learn about the importance of the environment and waste reduction in a fun and exciting way by recycling and composting at school. CalRecycle provides information on how to recycle and compost at school that is engaging for both teachers and students. Classroom composting can set the stage for a variety of fun, interdisciplinary activities. Vermicomposting uses red worms that live in dark bins to turn food scraps into solid and liquid nutrient-rich compost material. This process can provide a variety of interesting experiments for students and the vermicompost can be used in a classroom or school garden. School gardens provide an excellent opportunity for teachers to bring environmental lessons to life outside the classroom to reinforce concepts about nutrient cycles, food production, decomposition, water conservation, and more. Not only is recycling and composting a great educational opportunity for students, but it is also mandatory in many public schools since, as of 2012, California schools that generate 4 or more cubic yards of waste a week are required to recycle. See the web links provided for detailed information.

Students can learn about the importance of the environment and waste reduction in a fun and exciting way by recycling and composting at school.

Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) Curriculum in Schools

CalRecycle's Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) is part of a statewide effort to ensure Californians have the knowledge and know-how to successfully confront the environmental challenges of the 21st century. At the core of the initiative is the EEI curriculum—a free, K-12 curriculum that uses the environment as a relevant and engaging context for teaching the traditional science and history-social science material educators are required to cover. Here are a few examples of how it works.

Kindergartners learn that the Earth is composed of land, air and water, and as they explore the EEI “A Day in My Life” unit, they sing “The Faucet Song” and discover that water does not just come from the faucet and that it goes somewhere after it “disappears” down the drain. Similarly, fourth-graders studying California history in the “Witnessing the Gold Rush” unit learn about hydraulic mining and participate in a simulated court case focused on how that mining technique affected communities and businesses near Gold Country. As students enter the secondary grades, they are able to take on



At the core of the initiative is the EEI curriculum—a free, K-12 curriculum that uses the environment as a relevant and engaging context for teaching the traditional science and history-social science material educators are required to cover.

Information for Schools

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/>

School Gardens

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/Gardens/default.htm>

Beverage Container Recycling at School

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Documents/1517/20141517.pdf>

The Worm Guide, For Teachers

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Documents/Schools/56001007.pdf>

Instructional Materials for Teachers

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Education/Curriculum/>

Recycle Rex

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gL-biwZi1t7w>

Fun for Kids

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Kids/>

CalRecycle EEI Contact

eei@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6769

Office of Education and the Environment

www.CaliforniaEEI.org

EEI Curriculum

<http://info.californiaeei.org/access-eei.html>

EEI Training

<http://californiaeei.org/training/>

Student Time-Lapse Video

Folks Ranch Elementary School
<https://vimeo.com/82924310>



SPOTLIGHT

Folks Ranch Elementary, Elk Grove

Jim Bentley, a teacher at Folks Ranch Elementary in Elk Grove, provides an excellent example of how teachers can enjoy the freedom and flexibility of the EEI curriculum and how it integrates multiple subjects seamlessly through an environmental lens. After attending his first EEI training, Bentley recognized how the materials would mesh perfectly with his passion for civics, the environment, and project-based learning. “EEI is like an education solvent, able to bring together various disciplines into a cohesive cognitive solution for 21st-century kids,” said the fifth- and sixth-grade teacher. Bentley turned an EEI lesson about trees and paper waste into a class project involving the collection of holiday waste to determine how much was trash, recyclable, and reusable. Student engagement was so high, Bentley had to get permission to use the gym as a sorting facility. The class created a time-lapse video that captured its waste-sorting effort. The video will be part of a documentary film on waste streams.

increasingly complex issues. High school economics students, for example, explore the power of supply and demand as they investigate the relationship between the health of ocean ecosystems and worldwide human demand for seafood.

In total, the EEI curriculum is comprised of 85 teaching units that address 15 environmental topics. It meets and supports Common Core and Next Generation Science Standards and encourages students to think critically about issues they encounter in their daily lives and communities. The EEI program provides flexible, free training in person or online to educators interested in using the curriculum. Once trained, teachers receive free printed classroom materials (while supplies last). The entire K-12 curriculum can also be viewed and downloaded online. Teachers, students, parents, and the general public interested in incorporating environment-based education into local schools should use the webpages and contact information provided. As of March 2015, CalRecycle has distributed more than 10,000 EEI teacher kits and 375,000 EEI student kits to more than 2,000 schools throughout California.



Community Based Recycling Programs and Opportunities

Waste Management and Recycling Programs in Your Community

Waste management and recycling programs are managed and operated locally by each city and county, so programs differ throughout the state. Not all cities and counties have recycling programs for every type of recyclable material. The best way to find out exactly which materials can and can't be recycled where you live is to contact your local recycling coordinator or waste hauler/recycling company. If you don't know which company collects your waste and recyclables, check with your city or county. Cities and counties generally post information on their websites or can tell you over the telephone which materials are collected for recycling through the contracted waste management company or waste hauler. If you still need help figuring out what is and isn't recyclable in your community, use the jurisdiction contact search web link provided and the appropriate CalRecycle



staff member will assist you. If you or your community has an issue with waste management or recycling in your area, discuss the issue with your recycling coordinator. Issues can be escalated as necessary to the city council and elected officials.

Jurisdiction Contact Search
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Contacts/>



SPOTLIGHT

Curbside Recycling Programs

More than 100 million Americans and 60 percent of households in California have access to curbside collection of recyclable materials. The first response of most communities to AB 939 was to develop residential and commercial curbside recycling programs in the late 1980s and early to mid-1990s. Curbside programs strive to collect more recyclable materials as efficiently as possible. Programs typically collect commingled recyclable materials (instead of separating the materials by type) that are separated from the trash before being collected by a waste hauler. Some programs also provide organic or green waste collection services. These programs are important components of California's recycling infrastructure and essential in helping the state meet its 75 percent recycling goal.



SPOTLIGHT

City of Riverside

The City of Riverside, designated an “All-American City” in 1998 by the National Civic League, had no city-sponsored recycling program before AB 939. After AB 939 passed, the city took a proactive stance in developing its waste management program and in meeting the legislative requirements. The city achieved the 50 percent waste reduction rate five years before the 2000 deadline and developed many programs to reduce waste and increase recycling. The city established curbside collection of recyclables and some household hazardous waste materials for residents, residential curbside green waste collection, recycling drop-off sites, buyback centers for beverage containers, used oil collection centers, household hazardous waste collection sites, and used tire collection sites. This is one model of a local jurisdiction’s waste management and recycling programs that allow for the proper disposal and recycling of materials for the ease and convenience of the community.

University of California

In order to decrease disposed waste and reduce GHG emissions, the University of California (UC) committed to diverting 75 percent of generated waste by 2012 and sending zero waste to landfills by 2020. In Fiscal Year 2013-2014, UC diverted 63 percent of its total waste through comprehensive composting and recycling programs at each campus. UC Irvine achieved an astonishing 93 percent waste diversion through its campus wide recycling and composting programs. Most campuses have also started implementing other innovative ideas and strategies to reduce waste. UC Berkeley and UC Davis football stadiums, for example, are zero waste facilities that only sell food items that are recyclable and compostable. UC Santa Cruz changed the way it charges contracted waste haulers for waste pickup (from volume and frequency to weight), which allows the campus to use resources more efficiently and incentivize waste reduction. In 2013, UC Santa Cruz won the Waste Reduction Best Practice Award at the California Higher Education Sustainability Conference. UC is an example of how large entities that produce great amounts of waste are putting forth efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling.





Santa Cruz County Second Harvest Food Bank

The Santa Cruz County Second Harvest Food Bank was founded in 1972 as the first food bank in California and the second established food bank in the nation. Second Harvest aims to end malnutrition and hunger by educating and involving the community. The organization distributes more than 8 million pounds of food each year to working poor families, children, and seniors through an established network of more than 200 agencies, groups, and programs and more than 3,000 volunteers. Second Harvest has several food programs and hosts food drives and fundraising efforts throughout the community to help feed the hungry. The organization also advocates for policy change toward ending hunger and improving nutrition.

List of Food Banks and Recovery (Rescue) Organizations

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Reuse/Links/FoodCounty.htm>

Food Banks and Food Recovery Organizations

Many nonprofit and community assistance groups, including community centers, soup kitchens, food pantries, shelters, senior programs, and childcare centers, receive food from food banks and food recovery/rescue organizations. Many of these groups visit the local food bank or food rescue organizations each week to select fresh produce and packaged products for their meal programs or food pantries.

Food banks are community-based organizations that collect non-perishable food from donors, such as large manufacturers, supermarket chains, wholesalers, farmers, and organized community food drives, store the food in a warehouse, and distribute the food to those in need through local human service agencies. Food recovery organizations take excess perishable and prepared food that is collected from restaurants, caterers, corporate dining rooms, hotels, and other food establishments for prompt distribution to those in need.

Most food banks and recovery organizations are nonprofit organizations that support the community through a network of volunteers, donors, and food industry partners. These organizations often rely on community support by volunteers and donors. Check with your local food bank and food recovery organizations for opportunities to volunteer or to donate food.

Stakeholder Financial Assistance Programs

CalRecycle offers grant and loan funding opportunities to public and private entities that develop projects and programs to safely and effectively manage California's solid waste. In February 2015 CalRecycle awarded \$80,409 in grant money to help fund the cleanup of five illegal dump sites in Sonoma, Kings, and Santa Cruz counties. Cleanup efforts in these counties include the disposal of more than 134 tons of solid waste and 4,300 waste tires.

Additionally, CalRecycle's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) Loan Program combines recycling with economic development to start new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills. In September 2012, Agri Service, Inc., a composting facility in San Diego County, received a \$1.3 million RMDZ loan to expand the amount of organic material it diverts from landfills from 49,976 tons to 77,800 tons per year. More information for interested jurisdictions and businesses on CalRecycle's grant and loan programs, applications, and due dates can be accessed in the web links provided.



The City of Newark, Rubberized Pavement Grant Program Award, fiscal year 2011-2012.

Grant, Payment, and Loan Programs

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Funding/default.htm>

RMDZ Information

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/RMDZ/>

RMDZ Zone Search

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/RMDZ/Reports/Zones/>

CalRecycle offers grant and loan funding opportunities to public and private entities that develop projects and programs to safely and effectively manage California's solid waste.



SPOTLIGHT

CalRecycle's Organics Grant Program aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by expanding existing capacity and establishing new facilities in California to reduce the amount of organic waste sent to landfills.

Colony Energy Partners, LLC, Tulare

CalRecycle's Organics Grant Program aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by expanding existing capacity and establishing new facilities in California to reduce the amount of organic waste sent to landfills. Under the first cycle of the grant program in Fiscal Year 2014-15, Colony Energy Partners, LLC was awarded \$2.9 million for their project which consists of an anaerobic digestion facility that converts organic waste, such as food scraps, manure, and agricultural and winery wastes, into biomethane, which is a natural gas substitute. The project will divert more than 110,000 tons of waste each year from California's landfills. The project also includes a food waste prevention effort led by Fresno Metro Ministry which will expand the Fresno Food Recovery Network and divert an additional 65 tons per year from landfills by providing food to those in need. The Food Recovery Network is a national organization whose mission is to unite students at colleges and universities to fight food waste and hunger by recovering and donating perishable food.



Public Participation in the Permitting and Decision-Making Processes

Monthly Public Meetings

CalRecycle wants you, as California community members, to play a role in the Department's decision-making processes and to provide input in the development of statewide waste management and recycling programs. We encourage participation in these processes in part by attending CalRecycle's monthly public meetings. The meetings include a general report by the Director of CalRecycle, presentations and discussions by the Executive Team, an overview of pending and recently made decisions, and updates about Department projects and activities, legislation, upcoming workshops, and grant and loan recipients. There is also an opportunity to make public comments on agenda items during the meeting.

Meetings are typically held the third Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m. and are broadcast online for participants who would like to listen in remotely. Information about upcoming meetings can be received by subscribing to the CalRecycle monthly public meetings email listserv or accessed on the CalRecycle website. The monthly public meeting agenda can be downloaded on the provided webpage.

If you are interested in engaging with CalRecycle directly and in providing public comment on an agenda item at a public monthly meeting, you are encouraged and welcome to attend, participate, and make your voice heard. This is a great opportunity for community members to participate in the public process and actively engage with CalRecycle.

Public Comment and the Formal Rulemaking Process

When the State Legislature passes a bill and it is signed into law by the Governor, state agencies must put the bill into practice. Sometimes the bill text does not say how the law should be implemented and enforced throughout the state, so it is up to state agencies to write regulations that explain how the law will be carried-out. The process of writing and adopting regulations is called the rulemaking process.

The rulemaking process requires the public to have the opportunity to participate by attending hearings and workshops, and making comments on proposed regulations. If you are interested in participating with CalRecycle in the rulemaking process you are welcome to attend public hearings and workshops hosted by the Department. Workshops are designed to provide a status update on beginning the formal rulemaking process, discuss key issues, and answer questions about proposed regulations. Some workshops are online webinars, and most workshops and hearings are recorded live as audio webcasts that can be accessed on the CalRecycle website.

You can also provide oral or written comments on a proposed regulation to CalRecycle during the 45-day comment period. Information and updates on proposed regulations, scheduled hearings and workshops, and how to submit public comments can be found on CalRecycle's Proposed Regulations (Rulemaking) webpage. A detailed overview of the formal process for how to make a public comment on proposed regulations can be accessed from the Office of Administrative Law (OAL).

Meeting Location

Byron Sher Auditorium at CalEPA
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dates and Agendas

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
PublicMeeting/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicMeeting/)

Contact for General Inquiries

publicmeetings@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6300

Email Listserv

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
Listservs/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/)

Webcasts

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
Broadcast/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Broadcast/)

Decisions and Public Participation

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
PublicInfo/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicInfo/)

Office of Public Affairs

opa@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6300

Proposed Regulations (Rulemaking)

[http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/
Rulemaking/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Rulemaking/)

How to Participate in the Rulemaking Process

Office of Administrative Law
[http://www.oal.ca.gov/res/docs/pdf/
HowToParticipate.pdf](http://www.oal.ca.gov/res/docs/pdf/HowToParticipate.pdf)



Local Planning and Land Use Decision-Making

The planning and land use decision-making process takes place at the local government level. This process determines how the physical design of a community will be changed, developed, and altered to meet the current and future needs of the residents. It also decides which development projects, such as solid waste disposal facilities and recycling facilities, will be permitted within a community. The process involves collaboration between local government officials and residents, and the stakeholders of planning and land use decisions, who include property owners, project applicants, business owners, neighbors, and other members of the public.

Key participants in the decision-making process:

- Mayor and City Council or County Board of Supervisors
- Planning Commission and Other Planning Advisory Bodies
- Planning Staff
- Agency Counsel (City Attorney or County Counsel)
- Other Local Planning Bodies and Officials: Board of Zoning Adjustment or Zoning Administrator; Zoning Appeals Board; Building Official; Design Review Commission or Architectural Review Board; Historic Preservation Commission or Architectural Heritage Commission

Guide to Land Use Planning Institute for Local Government
<http://www.ca-ilg.org/overview/understanding-land-use-planning>

Guide to Local Planning Institute for Local Government
<http://www.ca-ilg.org/document/guide-local-planning>



Components of the planning process:

- The General Plan
- AB 939 Planning Documents (e.g., Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Countywide Siting Element, and others)
- Zoning
- Subdivisions
- Design Review
- Environmental Review
- Development Agreements
- Dedications and Fees

It is important that interested citizens get involved in the planning and land use decision-making process in order to provide input during local community planning. More detailed information about the planning and land use decision-making process can be accessed through the Institute for Local Government.



California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), passed in 1970, is legislation that requires state and local agencies in California to analyze and disclose the environmental impacts of a proposed project prior to its approval. The law requires agencies, when feasible, to avoid or reduce the significant environmental impacts of their decisions when planning projects in California communities.

The CEQA process must be conducted when a solid waste facility is sited and begins early on in the siting of a facility. There are opportunities for public participation throughout the CEQA process that can be accessed through posted notifications by the lead agency

CEQA Toolbox

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Permitting/CEQA/>

CEQA FAQs

<http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/more/faq.html>

State Clearinghouse Handbook

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

http://opr.ca.gov/docs/SCH_Hand-book_2012.pdf



Solid Waste Facility Permitting

The process for the siting and operation of solid waste facilities (landfills, compost, materials recovery, transfer station/processing, and transformation) in California is complex and includes the involvement of many local, regional, and state agencies. Local government agencies are the first entities that must approve of the siting and permitting of a solid waste disposal or recycling facility. Public participation in the process, whether in support of or in opposition to a project, must therefore take place within a community by engaging with the local government. Public participation early on at the local level can help shape the development of a project. Local agencies that may have a role in the siting and/or permitting of facilities include but are not limited to:

- County or City Planning Department
- Solid Waste Local Task Force
- California Coastal Commission
- Other entities that may have authority over permitting requirements include but are not limited to:
 - Local Enforcement Agencies
 - Regional Water Quality Control Boards
 - Air Quality Management Districts or Air Pollution Control Districts
 - Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

It is important to understand that CalRecycle only determines whether or not a solid waste facility permit meets all the requirements in the appropriate laws and regulations. The Department generally does not have the authority to make solid waste facility permitting decisions on issues regarding air quality, surface water and ground water. These issues are taken up by other local and state agencies.

Permit Toolbox

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Permitting/>

Regulatory Agencies with Permitting Authority over Solid Waste Facilities

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Permitting/PermitType/OtherPermits.htm>

LEA Directory

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LEA/Directory/>



conducting the CEQA review. In the case of the siting of a solid waste facility, the lead agency would often be a local government entity, so public participation occurs within the community at the local government level. The full CEQA environmental review process is described in the State Clearinghouse Handbook published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

Inquiries about the role of each of these agencies should be directed to each specific agency. It is strongly recommended that interested members of the public stay informed and engaged with these agencies throughout the siting and permitting process, as well as the CEQA process.

For more information about the permitting process for solid waste facilities please refer to the web links provided. A directory with contact information for LEAs is available if you have questions about the permitting of facilities in your community. For a more extensive flow chart and further permitting procedure descriptions, see Appendix B.

Get Involved Early and Locally

The most important way for interested members of the public to share their concerns and opinions about community development projects is to get involved early on in the planning and land use decision-making process and in the CEQA process at the local level. For example, public participation may include attendance at planning commission or special district meetings. Generally, once a project has been developed in accordance with CEQA and adopted or certified locally, and a permit has been developed and processed at the local level, opportunities to change the project are limited. So, if you and your fellow community residents are unhappy about the siting of a solid waste disposal or recycling facility, the best course of action is to reach out to your local government agencies and officials.



The most efficient way to help shape and develop a proposed project in your community is to provide input to the local agency leading the project and to local officials who can engage with you and address your comments, questions, and concerns.

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State Government and Department Policies for Engaging with Communities

A Brief History of Environmental Justice in California

Environmental justice calls for fairness, regardless of race, color, national origin or income, in the development of laws and regulations that affect every community's natural surroundings, and the places people live, work, play and learn.

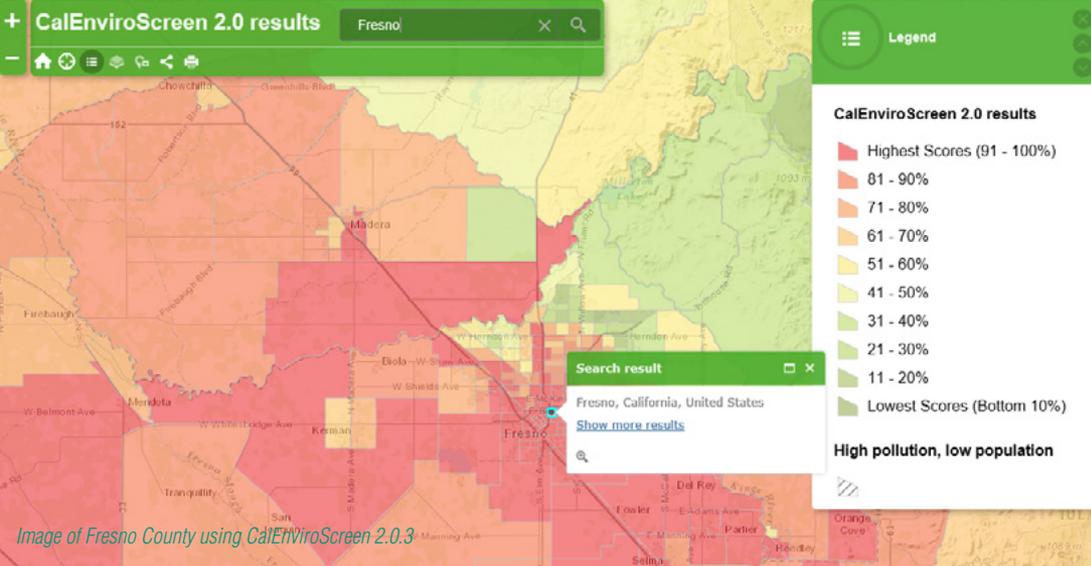
What is deemed the environmental justice movement grew from hundreds of local struggles, events, and social movements. The earliest environmental injustice to occur in California was the loss of Native American lands during Spanish colonization in the 18th century. Environmental injustice in California can also be traced to the farm worker's fight for the implementation of workplace protections, including protection from toxic pesticides, organized by Cesar Chavez in the 1960s. In California a major milestone for the environmental justice movement occurred in 1988 in Kettleman City, a predominately Latino, low-income farmworker community. The city, already host to one of the nation's largest hazardous waste landfills, became the proposed site for a toxic waste incinerator. However, after three years of protest the project proponent withdrew its proposal.

The environmental justice movement brought to light the concept of "environmental racism" in which low-income and racial minority communities tend to be located closer in proximity to environmentally hazardous or degraded environments than the general population.

In 1999 California became the first state in the nation to put environmental justice considerations into law when Governor Gray Davis signed SB 115 (Solis, Chapter 690, Statutes of 1999). The bill provided the procedural framework for environmental justice in California and directed CalEPA to conduct its programs, policies, and activities with consideration to environmental justice.

California continues to address environmental justice issues through legislation requiring state agencies to consider environmental justice in their policies, programs, and activities. This includes the passage of SB 1542 (Escutia, Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2002), requiring the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CalRecycle's predecessor) to assist jurisdictions and businesses with environmental justice considerations in the siting of solid waste facilities. This also includes AB 2312 (Chu, Chapter 994, Statutes of 2002), establishing CalEPA's Environmental Justice Small Grant Program, and SB 535 (de León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012), requiring revenue generated from California's carbon cap-and-trade program to benefit California's disadvantaged communities.





Environmental Justice at CalEPA

In 1999 California became the first state in the nation to put environmental justice considerations into law. Since then, CalEPA has incorporated environmental justice into its programs, policies, and activities. In 2013 CalEPA developed a tool called CalEnviroScreen to help identify communities in California that are disproportionately burdened by pollution. The tool helps the Agency focus its efforts to reduce the negative environmental impacts in these communities. The tool was used to create several interactive maps that present visual information on California's disadvantaged communities. The interactive maps can be accessed and explored through the CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Information, Publications, and Interactive Maps web link.

In 2013, CalEPA created the Environmental Justice Compliance and Enforcement Working Group to integrate environmental justice considerations throughout the Agency. The Working Group focuses on the implementation and enforcement efforts of public health and environmental protection laws in California's most disadvantaged communities. The Working Group's first initiative took place in 2013-2014 in Fresno with the goal of reducing pollution and its impact on local communities. The full report can be accessed through the web link provided.

Environmental Justice at CalEPA

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/>

Fresno Initiative Report

<http://calepa.ca.gov/Enforcement/Publications/2015/FresnoReport.pdf>

CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Information, Publications, and Interactive Maps

<http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html>

CalEnviroScreen 2.0 Maps of Disadvantaged Communities

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/GHGInvest/Documents/SB535Maps.pdf>

CalEPA General Contact

(916) 323-2514

cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov



Environmental Justice Principles

What is CalRecycle’s Environmental Justice Program?

CalRecycle’s Environmental Justice program benefits all Californians while supporting a healthy environment and economy. The purpose of our program is to ensure environmental justice concepts, values, and objectives are thoroughly implemented within CalRecycle programmatic activities. It is therefore important for us to learn about communities and to share information about CalRecycle resources such as grants and loans, actions such as permits, and programs like solid waste clean-up, electronic waste recycling, the beverage container recycling program, and others. CalRecycle is committed to including individuals, communities, and regulated businesses in the decision-making process.

What is Environmental Justice?

For our purposes, “environmental justice” means the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes regarding the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Why is Environmental Justice Important?

CalRecycle recognizes the varied cultural strengths in California, and we acknowledge the different communication, environmental health, and economic needs within the state, including those of Native Americans and disadvantaged communities. We understand barriers, such as complex government processes and limited English language skills, may hinder full participation in important environmental programs. We also recognize that many Californians live in the midst of multiple sources of pollution, and some people and communities are more vulnerable to the effects of pollution than others.

What are CalRecycle’s Environmental Justice Objectives?

Overall Improvements

- Increase protection of public health and safety, and the environment, within disadvantaged communities

- Expand our awareness of, and services to, Californian’s varied cultures
- Address language barriers to best serve communities
- Ensure our vision for solid waste recycling infrastructure includes minimizing negative impacts to disadvantaged communities
- Increase community knowledge and capacity through environment-based education
- Highlight each person’s responsibility to preserve the earth’s natural and cultural resources and to protect equal access, rights, and enjoyment for future generations

Participation in Decisions

- Effectively communicate CalRecycle funding opportunities through outreach and education
- Provide accessible information about our roles, responsibilities, and rules
- Advance opportunities for community members to participate in the decision-making process, prior to the actual point when decisions are being made, so they have a say in decisions that affect their well-being. This includes working with local enforcement agencies, planning departments, cities, and counties for information sharing about local-level decisions

Resources

- Promote wide participation in CalRecycle programs by providing clear information, for businesses and consumers, about reducing waste and increasing reuse, recycling, and composting
- Ensure Environmental Justice interests are prioritized in CalRecycle grant funding decisions and other economic opportunities
- Continue research that promotes healthier lives and communities

Our plan and methods for meeting these objectives will be further elaborated on in our Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, Environmental Justice Methodology, and our guide, Connecting Communities to CalRecycle.



CalRecycle Tribal Liaison
(916) 341-6531

CalEPA Assistant Secretary for Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs
(916) 323-0445
EnvJustice@calepa.ca.gov

CalEPA BDO Tribal Liaisons
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Contacts.htm>
U.S. EPA Region 9 Contact
(415) 947-3561

CalEPA Tribal Policy
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/tribal/Documents/CIT01Policy.pdf>

CalEPA Tribal Advisory Committee
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Committee/default.htm>

State Financial Assistance
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/FinancialAst/default.htm>

U.S. EPA Region 9
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/tribal/>



CalEPA and CalRecycle Tribal Policy

CalRecycle is committed to effective communication and strong working relationships with California Indian tribes. CalEPA has a policy for working with Indian tribes which describes how the Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs) within the Agency, including CalRecycle, will maintain communication and collaboration with tribes. CalEPA established the Tribal Advisory Committee, which meets quarterly to discuss environmental issues and projects involving tribes. The committee includes representatives from federally recognized and non-federally recognized California Indian tribes as well as members from CalEPA and each BDO, including CalRecycle. Each year CalRecycle attends the Annual Tribal/EPA Conference hosted by the U.S. EPA for Region 9 (Pacific Southwest), which aims to maintain partnerships and ongoing collaboration between tribes, the U.S. EPA, and other federal, state, and local agencies. For contacts and additional information about tribal relations among CalRecycle, CalEPA, and the U.S. EPA, please refer to the web links and contact information provided.



Environmental Complaints

If you observe suspected illegal activities that threaten the environment or public health, you can submit an environmental complaint to CalEPA by completing an Environmental Complaint Form through the website or by sending an email to cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov. Notifying the appropriate state agency about activities that may be causing harm to the environment and public health is necessary in stopping, preventing, and remedying destructive activities. As a member of the public, you are encouraged to take an active role in protecting individuals and communities, and California's environment and natural resources.

Illegal Dump Sites

Illegal dumping is when solid waste is disposed of at a location that is not a permitted solid waste disposal facility, such as an empty lot or on the side of a road. Illegal dumpsites, which can be found throughout the state, pose a threat to human health and the environment. If there are any illegal dump sites in your community, contact your city or county to report the issue so the site can be cleaned up. There is also grant funding available to help local government and public agencies clean up illegal dump sites. More information about illegal dumpsites and financial assistance for cleanup can be accessed in the illegal dumping cleanup resources web link.

Accessibility Services

CalRecycle is committed to providing equal opportunities for public participation to all Californians by improving access to communication and to our programs. The CalRecycle website can be translated into many different languages using Google™ Translate. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-disabled, you can reach CalRecycle through the California Relay Service, which provides operators to relay telephone conversations. Additionally, anyone with disabilities who requires special accommodation to access documents on the CalRecycle website under the Americans with Disabilities Act can contact the CalRecycle Office of Public Affairs.

Non-Internet Users

CalRecycle understands that while many websites, webpages, and email addresses are referenced throughout this guidebook, not everyone has access to the Internet. Phone numbers are referenced when applicable to address this concern. If a non-Internet point of contact for CalRecycle is not referenced in a specific section in this guidebook, the best first point of contact is the CalRecycle Headquarters, which will direct your call to the staff member who can best address your question or concern.



CalEPA Environmental Complaint Form

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/data-base/CalEPA_Complaint/index.cfm

CalEPA Contact

(916) 323-2514
cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov

Illegal Dumping Cleanup Resources

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/IllegalDump/Cleanup.htm#Identifying>

CalRecycle Office of Public Affairs

(916) 341-6300
opa@calrecycle.ca.gov

California Relay Service

California Public Utilities Commission
1-800-735-2929
info@cacf.us

CalRecycle Translation Services

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Help/default.htm#Translate>

Thank You!



Thank You!

CalRecycle appreciates the efforts the public makes to participate in statewide recycling and composting programs and in the Department's decision-making processes. This participation is essential for helping CalRecycle craft effective programs and policies that encourage Californians to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Additionally, all public efforts help decrease the amount of waste we send to landfills each year, which helps reduce greenhouse gases and contributes to the state's concerted efforts to mitigate climate change. This guidebook is intended to inform all Californians about CalRecycle and what we do. We hope we've provided you with the information you need to begin participating with CalRecycle and making your voice heard in this Golden State.

Stay Connected and Follow Us!

CalRecycle has a presence on social media. Follow us to receive recycling-related news stories, photos, and original content. More than 4,000 people follow us on Facebook and over 7,000 people follow us on Twitter. Fun and creative environmentally inspired projects and ideas can be found on CalRecycle's Pinterest page. We regularly publish reports on Department programs and waste management topics that can be downloaded from the website.

Work With CalRecycle

CalRecycle is always looking to employ qualified individuals, from recent college graduates to those looking to make a mid-career change. If you are interested in employment opportunities with CalRecycle, refer to the CalRecycle exams and jobs webpage and the State Personnel Board's webpage. It is important to note that in order to get a job working for CalRecycle, you must take an initial qualifying exam. For any questions about the hiring process, please refer to the FAQs or to the CalRecycle Human Resources contact provided.

Press Releases

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/News-Room/PressReleases/>

Publications

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Default.aspx>

Statewide Job Opportunity Resources

<https://jobs.ca.gov/>

Vacant Positions Database

<http://jobs.spb.ca.gov/wvpos/>

Frequently Asked Questions

<https://jobs.ca.gov/GeneralInfo/FAQ>

CalRecycle Job Opportunities

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Jobs/>

Contact

Humanres@calrecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6646

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/user/CalRecycle>

Facebook Page

<https://www.facebook.com/CalRecycle>

Twitter Page

<https://twitter.com/CalRecycle>

Instagram

<https://instagram.com/CaliforniaEPA>

Pinterest

<https://www.pinterest.com/calrecycle/>

Listservs

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Listservs/>

Glossary of Terms

Anaerobic Digestion: The process of biologically decomposing organic matter (such as food and yard waste) with little or no oxygen in an enclosed structure to produce biogas, liquid fertilizer, and compost. Often used at wastewater treatment facilities or dairies. (Biogas is a renewable energy source created from the breakdown of organic matter with the absence of oxygen through anaerobic digestion).

Commercial Solid Waste: Includes all types of solid waste generated by a store, office, or other commercial or public entity source, including a business or a multifamily dwelling of five or more units.

Composting: The process of taking organic materials such as green waste (yard waste), manure, food waste and other organics and transforming them through biological decomposition for sale as an end product, usually in the form of home or farm soil amendments.

Disposal Facility: Facilities that provide a legal site for the final disposal of materials including mixed solid waste, beneficial materials used for landfill construction, alternative daily cover, and specialized material sites such as construction and demolition, and waste tires.

Disposal: The process of collecting municipal solid waste and transferring it to a transfer station, landfill, or transformation facility. In other words, the burying or burning of generated waste, or trash, at a solid waste disposal facility.

Disposed Waste: Trash. Anything that is thrown away and ends up in a solid waste facility, such as a landfill.

Diversion: The process of managing waste in some way other than disposal at a landfill or transformation (incineration) facility, so that it is reused or recycled to create new products.

Extended Producer Responsibility: The extension of the responsibility of producers, and all entities involved in the product chain, to reduce the cradle-to-cradle impacts of a product and its packaging; the primary responsibility lies with the producer, or brand owner, who makes design and marketing decisions. Also known as Product Stewardship.

Facility: The physical location where a recycling or waste management activity occurs. More than one activity may be conducted at a single facility.

Grasscycling: The natural recycling of grass by leaving clippings on the lawn when mowing that returns valuable nutrients back to the soil.

Landfill: A large plot of land where waste is taken to be buried. *See also Solid Waste Disposal.

Local Enforcement Agency (LEA): Local government agencies certified by CalRecycle that have interactions with, information about, and potentially some authority over waste and recycling facilities.

Material Recovery Facility (MRF): An intermediate processing facility that accepts source-separated recyclables from an initial collector and processes them for wholesale distribution. The recyclable material is accumulated for shipment to recycled content manufacturers, brokers, or for export out of state. Some facilities take in municipal solid waste that is not source separated and sort the mixed waste through manual and automated sorting technologies. Recyclable materials is typically recovered while non-recyclable materials are sent to landfills. A “clean MRF” accepts recyclable commingled materials that have already been separated at the source. A “dirty MRF” accepts a mixed solid waste stream and then proceeds to separate out designated recyclable materials through a combination of manual and mechanical sorting.

Mixed Waste Processing Facility (MWPF): A facility that removes one or more recyclable materials from municipal solid waste (MSW) streams. Sometimes called a “dirty MRF.”

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Refuse that may be mixed with or contain nonorganic, processed industrial materials, plastics, or other recyclables with the potential for recovery. It includes residential, commercial, and institutional wastes. Trash.

Recycling: Using waste as material to manufacture a new product. Recycling involves altering the physical form of an object or material and making a new object from the altered material.

Glossary of Terms

Reuse: Using an object or material again, either for its original purpose or for a similar purpose, without significantly altering the physical form of the object or material.

Solid Waste Disposal Facilities: Include these facility types: landfills, materials recovery facilities (MRFs), transformation facilities, transfer stations, waste tire facilities, and engineered municipal solid waste conversion facilities.

Solid Waste: In general terms, solid waste refers to trash, refuse, sludges, and other discarded solid materials resulting from residential activities, and industrial and commercial operations. For regulatory purposes, hazardous waste is a subset of solid waste. *Also see municipal (or mixed) solid waste (MS).

Sustainability: Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Transfer Station: Receives, temporarily stores, and ships unprocessed waste to landfills or transformation facilities for disposal.

Transformation: The use of incineration or other processes (pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting) to combust unprocessed or minimally processed solid waste to produce electricity. In other words, a transformation facility burns solid waste in an incinerator to create energy.

Waste Generator: Any person or site whose processes and actions create waste.

Waste Hauler: A company or business employed to collect and dispose of refuse (such as a waste hauler); or an individual who collects waste and transports it to a solid waste facility.

Significant Legislation

AB 2020 (Margolin, Chapter 1290, Statutes of 1986): The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (aka the Bottle Bill) established the Beverage Container Recycling Program, which incentivizes the recycling of aluminum, plastic, and glass beverage containers through California Redemption Value (CRV). Approximately 20 billion bottles and cans sold in California each year are subject to CRV. The program's goal is to achieve an 80 percent recycling rate of the beverage containers sold and distributed in California. In 2013 more than 85 percent were returned for recycling.

AB 939 (Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989): The Integrated Waste Management Act created the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The bill required each county to prepare, adopt, and submit an Integrated Waste Management Plan to the Board, which is each city's plan to implement source reduction and recycling and a countywide plan for the siting of solid waste facilities. It established waste diversion mandates to reduce solid waste disposal by 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000 for each jurisdiction. The bill created a statewide system of permitting, inspections, enforcement, and maintenance for solid waste facilities and required the Board to adopt minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal to protect air, water, and land from pollution. It also established local disposal tipping fees, which are fees paid by waste haulers to take disposed waste to landfills. The tipping fee is currently \$1.40 per ton, which provides funding for the waste diversion programs administered by CalRecycle.



AB 32 (Núñez, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006): The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 is the first program in the country to address climate change by requiring a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from all sources throughout the state. The law requires the state to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year of 2020, which is a 25 percent reduction statewide. In 2008 the California Air Resources Board developed a Scoping Plan that outlines the main strategies the state will use to reduce GHG emissions. The Scoping Plan identifies CalRecycle as the lead in maximizing the capture of methane (a potent GHG) at landfills and using landfill gas (a combination of methane, carbon dioxide, and other gases) as a renewable energy source to replace energy from fossil fuels. CalRecycle is also the lead agency in increasing statewide recycling through commercial recycling, composting organics, anaerobic digestion, extended producer responsibility, and the purchasing of environmentally sustainable or “green” consumer products.

Appendix A

SB 63 (Strickland, Chapter 21, Statutes of 2009): This bill eliminated the CIWMB effective December 31, 2009. CIWMB programs and responsibilities were reorganized and merged with the Beverage Container Recycling Program to create CalRecycle effective January 1, 2010.

AB 341 (Chesbro, Chapter 476, 2011): This bill established a statewide goal to source reduce, recycle, and compost 75 percent of California's generated solid waste by the year 2020. It required businesses, including public entities and residential complexes of five units or more that generate 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, to arrange for recycling services by January 1, 2012.

SB 535 (de León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012): This bill directs 25 percent of the revenue generated by the carbon cap-and-

trade program established by AB 32 to projects that will benefit California's disadvantaged communities. It requires that a minimum of 10 percent of the revenue distributed to those projects must be located within disadvantaged communities. This law helps ensure that California's most disadvantaged communities are protected.

AB 1826 (Chesbro, Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014): This bill requires California to reduce the amount of organic material going to landfills by 50 percent by 2020. It requires restaurants, grocery stores, and other commercial producers of food and green waste that generate 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week to arrange for composting services by April 1, 2016.



Local Enforcement Agencies and Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) Solid Waste Facilities Permitting

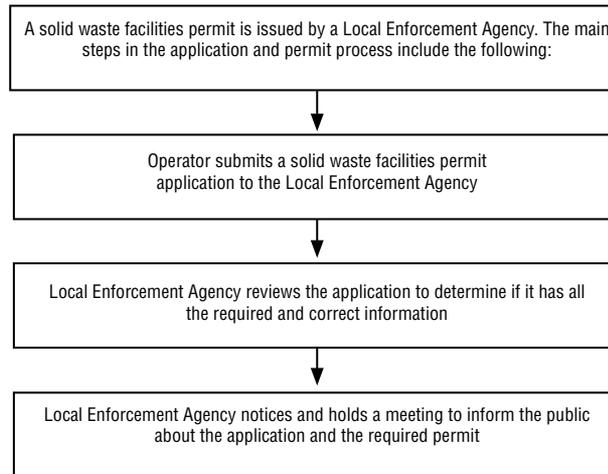
Permit Process - Roles and Responsibilities Local Enforcement Agency

- Receives and processes the permit application from the solid waste facility operator
- Determines if the application is complete and correct
- Conducts a local meeting to inform the public about the application and permit
- Writes the conditions, limits, and other requirements that go into the permit
- Issues the permit after requesting and receiving concurrence from CalRecycle

CalRecycle

- Reviews the permit and documents submitted by the Local Enforcement Agency
- Determines if the permit meets all the requirements in the appropriate laws and regulations
- Concurs in the issuance of the permit by the Local Enforcement Agency if the permit meets all requirements OR
- Does not concur in the issuance of the permit and provides the Local Enforcement Agency with the reasons why the permit does not meet requirements

CalRecycle does not issue the permit, it only reviews the local enforcement agency's proposed permit to ensure it meets certain basic statutory requirements in Public Resources Code Section 44009. CalRecycle may only object to the proposed permit if it does not meet those requirements, which are:



- CalRecycle's design and operating standards regulations in California Code of Regulations Title 14 and 27
- Financial responsibility and assurance requirements
- The facility is identified in the local solid waste management plans

State statute requires that CalRecycle and the Local Enforcement Agency cannot have regulations or permits that overlap with or duplicate the authority of the Air Quality Management Districts and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Issues with air quality, surface water and ground water at solid waste facilities cannot be part of a solid waste facilities permit or addressed by CalRecycle regulations. CalRecycle and Local Enforcement Agencies, however do work cooperatively with other regulatory agencies to address issues that affect public health, public safety, and the environment.

Sold Waste Facilities Permit – Is required to operate a solid waste facility (landfill, composting, transfer station, etc.) and conditions and limits the design and operation of the facility to protect public health, safety and the environment.

Local Enforcement Agency – Is a local department designated by a city or county and certified by CalRecycle to permit, inspect and carry out enforcement for solid waste facilities.

Operator – Is the person or company identified in an issued permit who is responsible for the day to day operations at a solid waste facility and for keeping in compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to a solid waste facility.

Beverages subject to

Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: PRC Section 14504

The following products packaged in aluminum, glass, plastic or bimetal beverage containers:

- **Beer and malt beverages...** *for example:* Budweiser, Coors, Corona, Heineken, Mike's Pomegranate Martini, Smirnoff Ice, Bartles & Jaymes Strawberry Daiquiri
- **Wine coolers and distilled spirit coolers...** *for example:* Arbor Mist White Zinfandel Exotic Fruits, Woodchuck Hard Cider, Wyder's Pear Cider
- **Carbonated fruit drinks...** *for example:* Martinelli's Sparkling Cider, Ocean Spray Sparkling Juice Drink, Welch's Sparkling Juice Cocktail
- **Noncarbonated fruit drinks that contain any percentage of fruit juice...** *for example:* Snapple Juice Drink, Hawaiian Punch Fruit Juicy Red, Minute Maid Orange Juice
- **Carbonated water, including soda and carbonated mineral water...** *for example:* S. Pellegrino Sparkling Natural Mineral Water, Crystal Geyser Sparkling Mineral Water, Perrier Sparkling Natural Mineral Water
- **Coffee and tea beverages...** *for example:* Starbucks Frappuccino Coffee Drink, Lipton Iced Tea, Arizona Green Tea .
- **Noncarbonated water, including noncarbonated mineral water...** *for example:* Evian Natural Spring Water, Dasani Purified Water, Fiji Natural Artesian Water
- **Carbonated soft drinks...** *for example:* 7Up, Coca-Cola, Mountain Dew, Pepsi, Sprite
- **Noncarbonated Soft Drink...** *for example:* SoBe Lifewater, Country Time Lemonade, Glaceau Vitaminwater, Visvita Aloe Vera Drink, Don Jose Horchata.
- **Vegetable Juice (16 oz and under only)...** *for example:* V8 100% Vegetable Juice, Odwalla Carrot Juice, Campbell's Tomato Juice
- **"Sport" drinks...** *for example:* Powerade, Gatorade



**The products listed in this document are intended to provide a range of examples and should not be construed as an endorsement of any products by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).*

Excluded: Milk, medical food, infant formula, wine, 100% fruit juice in containers 46 ounces or more, 100% vegetable juice over 16 oz.

For more information about recycling your beverage containers, visit CalRecycle at:

www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer

1-800-RECYCLE

For CRV labeling questions or to submit products for CRV compliance contact:

(916) 323-1835 or reg.crvlabeling@calrecycle.ca.gov

Si necessita información en español, llame al 1-800-RECYCLE





Edmund G. Brown Jr., *Governor*
State of California



California Environmental Protection Agency



Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery