

## Understanding SB 1016 Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act



## Why Change the System?

- **System has become untimely, complex**
  - 18-24 for final estimated diversion rates
- Board held workshops in 2004-05
- **Overwhelmingly Stakeholders expressed the need for a more timely and simpler measurement system**

## What we will cover today

- Increased Focus on implementation
- New disposal measurement system
- How new disposal targets are calculated
- Disposal as per capita
- Benefits of SB 1016
- Four year review cycle
- Transformation / Biomass
- Redefines rural city / regional agency
- State Agencies and Large Facilities

## SB 1016 (Wiggins): The Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act

- Moves from the current emphasis on *diversion* measurement to *disposal* measurement
- Maintains 50% requirement
- Creates a parallel system for state agencies
- Streamlines the review for some jurisdictions

## Historical Diversion Measurement System

- **Diversion Rate:**
  - Complex mathematical calculation based on estimated generation and actual disposal
  - Estimated annual generation tonnage using an adjustment method

## What Stakeholders Asked For!

Moving from estimated diversion numbers to using actual disposal numbers as a **factor** when evaluating program implementation.

### Benefits of SB 1016

- Increases accuracy, simplicity and timeliness of measurement system
- Doesn't change the 50% requirement
- Reduces jurisdiction costs and time needed to calculate an estimated diversion rate
- Allows jurisdictions to focus on program implementation

### Transformation Credit

Still 10% credit allowed

10% of "averaged total generation between 2003 to 2006"

### Benefits of SB 1016

- Focuses evaluation on how jurisdictions are implementing programs that *they* chose
- Accounts for growth
- Increases CIWMB staff field presence to provide technical assistance

### What will SB 1016 do?

- Changes minimum review to four years for jurisdictions above 50% or those that have met their rural reduction in 2006
- Sets two year review cycle for jurisdictions determined to be GFE in 2006
- Jurisdictions that were on compliance will maintain their existing review schedule
  - Flexibility to move to a different review cycle

### What will SB 1016 do?

- Maintains electronic annual reporting system
  - 2007 report due March 15, 2009
  - 2008 report due August 1, 2009
  - Subsequent reports due August each year
- Maintains transformation credit: Same level (10%), but in terms of disposal credit
  - Biomass credit is no longer included

### What will SB 1016 do?

- Jurisdictions still reviewed on a case-by-case individual basis
  - Not compared to others or a statewide average
- Redefines "rural city" and "rural regional agency"
  - Still allows rural reductions

## What will SB 1016 do?

- Establishes a jurisdiction-specific 50% equivalent per capita disposal target
  - Compares 50% equivalent per capita disposal target to actual report year per capita disposal
  - Establishes that the number is not determinative of compliance
  - Per capita is used as one factor to assess the level of program implementation
- Let's discuss this factor in more detail...

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## How Do We Use the 50 % Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target?

- We compare it to the Jurisdiction's Actual Report Year Per Capita Disposal Rate
  - Assess disposal trend over time
- Considered with all factors in determining compliance with program implementation
- Determines the next review cycle

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## Definition: 50% Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target

- Calculate using jurisdiction-specific average of 2003-2006 per capita generation rates
- Divide average per capita generation rate by 2
- Baseline is a jurisdiction-specific 50% equivalent per capita disposal target

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## 50% Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target Example: Sunny City

- Per Capita Generation tons X 2000 / GY  
Pop / 365 = Per Capita Generation

## Definition: Actual Per Capita Disposal Rate

- Measures disposal during report year
- Expressed in Pounds per Person per Day (PPD) Disposed
- Based on Disposal and Population
  - Or disposal and industry employment
- Not based on estimated generation

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## 50 % Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target Example: Sunny City

Per Capita Generation	
17.9	2006
17.3	2005
18.1	2004
18.3	2003
-----	
71.6	Total
17.9 (Total divided by 4) =	
<b>Average Per Capita Generation</b>	

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50% Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target  
 Example: Sunny City

Average Per Capita Generation / 2 =  
 50% Diversion (PPD) and  
 50% Disposal (PPD)

17.9 PPD/2 = 8.9 PPD Disposed

*Each person in Sunny City can dispose up to 8.9 pounds of garbage per day and be within the 50% equivalent per capita disposal target.*

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**Sunny City: The Year 2009**

Remember:  
 Their Per Capita Disposal Target is 8.9 ppd

In 2009, their Per Capita Disposal is 6.8 ppd

Have they met their disposal target?

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**Sunny City for 2008**

Disposal (2008) of **142,000** tons.

Population (2008) of **103,000**.

Disposal Tons X 2000 / Population / 365 = ppd disposed  
(pounds) (person) (day) (ppd)

**142,000** tons X 2000 / **103,000** / 365 = **7.6** ppd disposed

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**Sunny City: 2010**

**6.0 PPD**  
 Have they met their disposal target?  
 Are they doing better or worse?

What if  
**14.6 PPD**  
 Have they met their disposal target?  
 Are they doing better or worse?

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**Sunny City: The Year 2008**

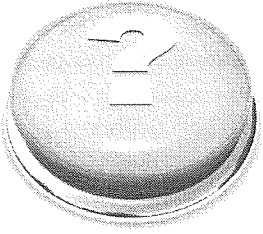
City's 50% Equivalent Per Capita Disposal Target is 8.9 ppd

In 2008, their Actual Per Capita Disposal is 7.6 ppd

Have they met their disposal target?

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**Questions?**



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