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**Commission on
State Mandates**

BETTY T. YEE
California State Controller

LATE FILING

January 15, 2015

Heather Halsey
Executive Director
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Incorrect Reduction Claim (IRC)

Integrated Waste Management, 14-0007-I-03
Public Resources Code Section 40418, 40196.3, and 42920-42928
Public Contract Code Section 12167 and 12167.1
Statutes of 1992, Chapter 1116 (AB 3521); Statutes of 1999, Chapter 764 (AB 75)
Fiscal Years: 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007,
2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011
Citrus Community College District, Claimant

Dear Ms. Halsey:

The State Controller's Office is transmitting our response to the above-named IRC.

If you have any questions, please contact me by telephone at (916) 323-5849.

Sincerely,

JIM L. SPANO, Chief
Mandated Cost Audits Bureau
Division of Audits

JLS/sk

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**RESPONSE BY THE STATE CONTROLLER’S OFFICE
TO THE INCORRECT REDUCTION CLAIM (IRC) BY
CITRUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT**

Integrated Waste Management Program

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Note: References to Exhibits relate to the district’s IRC filed on July 14, 2014, as follows:

- Exhibit A – PDF pages 25, 30, 31, and 33
- Exhibit B - PDF pages 37, 49, 52, and 59
- Exhibit C – PDF page 84
- Exhibit D – PDF pages 223, 230, 236, 241, 247, 253, 258, 264, 270, 276

Tab 1

1 **OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER**

2 Division of Audits
3 3301 C Street, Suite 725
4 Sacramento, CA 95816
5 Telephone No.: (916) 324-8907

6 **BEFORE THE**
7 **COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES**
8 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

9 **INCORRECT REDUCTION CLAIM (IRC)**
10 **ON:**

11 *Integrated Waste Management Program*
12 Public Resources Code Sections 40418,
13 40196.3, 42920, 42921, 42922, 42923, 42924,
14 42925, 42926, 42927, and 42928; Public
15 Contract Code Sections 12167 and 12167.1;
16 Statutes of 1992, Chapter 1116 (AB 3521);
17 Statutes of 1999, Chapter 764 (AB 75)

18 **CITRUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE**
19 **DISTRICT, Claimant**

No.: IRC 14-0007-I-03

AFFIDAVIT OF BUREAU CHIEF

20 I, Jim L. Spano, make the following declarations:

- 21 1) I am an employee of the State Controller's Office (SCO) and am over the age of 18 years.
- 22 2) I am currently employed as a bureau chief, and have been so since April 21, 2000. Before that, I was employed as an audit manager for two years and three months.
- 23 3) I am a California Certified Public Accountant.
- 24 4) I reviewed the work performed by the SCO auditor.
- 25 5) Any attached copies of records are true copies of records, as provided by Citrus Community College District or retained at our place of business.

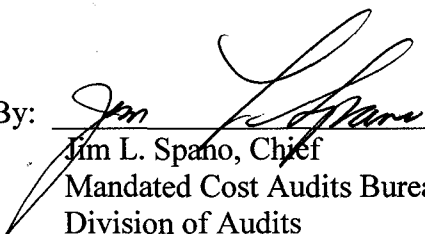
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- 6) The records include claims for reimbursement, and attached supporting documentation, explanatory letters, or other documents relating to the above-entitled Incorrect Reduction Claim.
- 7) A review of the claims for fiscal year (FY) 1999-2000, FY 2000-01, FY 2003-04, FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06, FY 2006-07, FY 2007-08, FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, and FY 2010-11 commenced July 23, 2013, and was completed on September 11, 2013.

I do declare that the above declarations are made under penalty of perjury and are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that such knowledge is based on personal observation, information, or belief.

Date: January 15, 2015

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

By: 
Jim L. Spano, Chief
Mandated Cost Audits Bureau
Division of Audits
State Controller's Office

Tab 2

**STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE
TO THE INCORRECT REDUCTION CLAIM BY
CITRUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT**

**For Fiscal Year (FY) 1999-2000, FY 2000-01, FY 2003-04, FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06,
FY 2006-07, FY 2007-08, FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, and FY 2010-11**

Integrated Waste Management Program

**Public Resources Code Sections 40418, 40196.3, 42920, 42921, 42922, 42923, 42924, 42925,
42926, 42927, and 42928; Public Contract Code Sections 12167 and 12167.1;
Statutes of 1992, Chapter 1116 (AB 3521); Statutes of 1999, Chapter 764 (AB 75)**

SUMMARY

The following is the State Controller's Office's (SCO) response to the Incorrect Reduction Claim (IRC) that Citrus Community College District submitted on July 14, 2014. The SCO reviewed the district's claims for costs of the legislatively mandated Integrated Waste Management (IWM) Program for the period of July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2001; and July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2011. The SCO issued its final report on September 11, 2013 [Exhibit A, page 25 of 291].

The district submitted reimbursement claims totaling \$378,779—\$12,792 for fiscal year (FY) 1999-2000 [Exhibit D, page 223 of 291], \$19,014 for FY 2000-01 [Exhibit D, page 230 of 291], \$19,204 for FY 2003-04 [Exhibit D, page 236 of 291], \$15,362 for FY 2004-05 [Exhibit D, page 241 of 291], \$56,814 for FY 2005-06 [Exhibit D, page 247 of 291], \$84,237 for FY 2006-07 [Exhibit D, page 253 of 291], \$60,573 for FY 2007-08 [Exhibit D, page 258 of 291], \$57,617 for FY 2008-09 [Exhibit D, page 264 of 291], \$39,012 for FY 2009-10 [Exhibit D, page 270 of 291], and \$14,154 for FY 2010-11 [Exhibit D, page 276 of 291]. Subsequently, the SCO reviewed these claims and found that \$7,659 is allowable and \$371,120 is unallowable [Exhibit A, page 25 of 291]. The district understated the offsetting savings realized from implementation of its Integrated Waste Management plan.

The following table summarizes the review results:

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable per Review	Review Adjustment
<u>July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 8,712	\$ 8,712	\$ -
Travel and training	462	462	-
Total direct costs	9,174	9,174	-
Indirect costs	3,908	3,908	-
Total direct and indirect costs	13,082	13,082	-
Less offsetting savings	(290)	(5,423)	(5,133)
Total program costs	<u>\$ 12,792</u>	7,659	<u>\$ (5,133)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 7,659</u>	

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable per Review	Review Adjustment
<u>July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 12,413	\$ 12,413	\$ -
Travel and training	1,070	1,070	-
Total direct costs	13,483	13,483	-
Indirect costs	5,549	5,549	-
Total direct and indirect costs	19,032	19,032	-
Less offsetting savings	(18)	(26,091)	(26,073)
Subtotal	19,014	(7,059)	(26,073)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	7,059	7,059
Total program costs	<u>\$ 19,014</u>	-	<u>\$ (19,014)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 13,196	\$ 13,196	\$ -
Indirect costs	6,008	6,008	-
Total direct and indirect costs	19,204	19,204	-
Less offsetting savings	-	(21,358)	(21,358)
Subtotal	19,204	(2,154)	(21,358)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	2,154	2,154
Total program costs	<u>\$ 19,204</u>	-	<u>\$ (19,204)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 11,115	\$ 11,115	\$ -
Indirect costs	4,510	4,510	-
Total direct and indirect costs	15,625	15,625	-
Less offsetting savings	(263)	(18,006)	(17,743)
Subtotal	15,362	(2,381)	(17,743)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	2,381	2,381
Total program costs	<u>\$ 15,362</u>	-	<u>\$ (15,362)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable per Review	Review Adjustment
<u>July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 31,896	\$ 31,896	\$ -
Travel and training	13,446	13,446	-
Total direct costs	45,342	45,342	-
Indirect costs	12,951	12,951	-
Total direct and indirect costs	58,293	58,293	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(1,479)	(1,479)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(65,978)	(65,978)
Subtotal	56,814	(9,164)	(65,978)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	9,164	9,164
Total program costs	<u>\$ 56,814</u>	-	<u>\$ (56,814)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 61,228	\$ 61,228	\$ -
Contract services	525	525	-
Total direct costs	61,753	61,753	-
Indirect costs	25,685	25,685	-
Total direct and indirect costs	87,438	87,438	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(3,201)	(3,201)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(102,859)	(102,859)
Subtotal	84,237	(18,622)	(102,859)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	18,622	18,622
Total program costs	<u>\$ 84,237</u>	-	<u>\$ (84,237)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable per Review	Review Adjustment
<u>July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 40,973	\$ 40,973	\$ -
Indirect costs	21,494	21,494	-
Total direct and indirect costs	62,467	62,467	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(1,894)	(1,894)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(96,572)	(96,572)
Subtotal	60,573	(35,999)	(96,572)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	35,999	35,999
Total program costs	<u>\$ 60,573</u>	-	<u>\$ (60,573)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 40,630	\$ 40,630	\$ -
Materials and supplies	983	983	-
Total direct costs	41,613	41,613	-
Indirect costs	19,312	19,312	-
Total direct and indirect costs	60,925	60,925	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(3,308)	(3,308)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(103,400)	(103,400)
Subtotal	57,617	(45,783)	(103,400)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	45,783	45,783
Total program costs	<u>\$ 57,617</u>	-	<u>\$ (57,617)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 29,825	\$ 29,825	\$ -
Materials and supplies	1,086	1,086	-
Total direct costs	30,911	30,911	-
Indirect costs	13,206	13,206	-
Total direct and indirect costs	44,117	44,117	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(5,105)	(5,105)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(108,277)	(108,277)
Subtotal	39,012	(69,265)	(108,277)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	69,265	69,265
Total program costs	<u>\$ 39,012</u>	-	<u>\$ (39,012)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable per Review	Review Adjustment
<u>July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 10,673	\$ 10,673	\$ -
Indirect costs	4,998	4,998	-
Total direct and indirect costs	15,671	15,671	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(1,517)	(1,517)	
Less offsetting savings	-	(27,313)	(27,313)
Subtotal	14,154	(13,159)	(27,313)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	13,159	13,159
Total program costs	<u>\$ 14,154</u>	-	<u>\$ (14,154)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ -</u>	
<u>Summary: July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2001; and July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2011</u>			
Direct costs:			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 260,661	\$ 260,661	\$ -
Materials and supplies	2,069	2,069	
Contract services	525	525	
Travel and training	14,978	14,978	-
Total direct costs	278,233	278,233	-
Indirect costs	117,621	117,621	-
Total direct and indirect costs	395,854	395,854	-
Less offsetting revenues and reimbursements	(16,504)	(16,504)	
Less offsetting savings	(571)	(575,277)	(574,706)
Subtotal	378,779	(195,927)	(574,706)
Adjustment to eliminate negative balance	-	203,586	203,586
Total program costs	<u>\$ 378,779</u>	7,659	<u>\$ (371,120)</u>
Less amount paid by the State ¹		-	
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 7,659</u>	

¹ Payment information current as of December 30, 2014

I. INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CRITERIA

Parameters and Guidelines

On March 30, 2005, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted the parameters and guidelines for Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999; and Chapter 1116, Statutes of 1992 [Exhibit B, page 37 of 291]. The Commission amended the parameters and guidelines on September 26, 2008, as directed by the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, No. 07CS00355 [Tab 3 and Exhibit B, page 52 of 291].

Section VII. defines offsetting cost savings as follows:

VII. OFFSETTING COST SAVINGS

Reduced or avoided costs realized from implementation of the community college district's Integrated Waste Management plans shall be identified and offset from this claim as cost savings, consistent with the directions for revenue in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. Pursuant to these statutes, community college districts are required to deposit cost savings resulting from the Integrated Waste Management plans in the Integrated Waste Management Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund; the funds deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, may be expended by the California Integrated Waste Management Board for the purpose of offsetting Integrated Waste Management plan costs. Subject to the approval of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, cost savings by a community college that do not exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000) annually are continually appropriated for expenditure by the community college for the purpose of offsetting Integrated Waste Management program costs. Cost savings exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) annually may be available for expenditure by the community college only when appropriated by the Legislature. To the extent so approved or appropriated and applied to the college, these amounts shall be identified and offset from the costs claimed for implementing the Integrated Waste Management Plan.

SCO Claiming Instructions

The SCO annually issues mandated cost claiming instructions, which contain filing instructions for mandated cost programs [Exhibit C]. For the purpose of this IRC, the June 2005 claiming instructions are substantially similar to the version extant at the time the district filed the subject claims.

II. DISTRICT UNDERSTATED OFFSETTING SAVINGS

Issue

For the period of July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2001; and July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2011, we found that the district understated offsetting savings realized as a result of implementing its IWM plan by \$574,706.

The district believes that none of the cost savings were realized by the district, as required by the parameters and guidelines.

SCO's Analysis:

The amended parameters and guidelines require districts to report reduced or avoided costs realized from implementation of the community college district's IWM plan, consistent with the directions for revenue in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 [Exhibit B, page 59 of 291].

This issue of realized offsetting savings has already been decided by the Sacramento County Superior Court, which issued a Judgment and Writ of Mandate on June 30, 2008. The court ordered the Commission to amend the parameters and guidelines to require community college districts claiming reimbursable costs of an IWM plan to identify and offset from their claims (consistent with the directions for revenue in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1) cost savings realized as a result of implementing their plan [Tab 3].

Public Contract Code section 12167 requires that revenues received from the IWM plan or any other activity involving the collection and sale of recyclable materials in state offices located in state-owned and state-leased buildings be deposited in the IWM Account in the IWM Fund. For the period

of July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2001; and July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2011, the district did not remit to the State any savings realized from implementation of its IWM plan. However, the failure of the district to remit to the State the savings realized from implementation of its IWM plan does not preclude it from the requirement to do so.

Government Code section 17514 defines "costs mandated by the state" as any increased costs that either a local agency or school district is required to incur. In addition, Government Code section 17556, subdivision (e), states that reimbursement is precluded if the statute provides for offsetting savings that result in no net costs to the local agency. For purposes of section 6 of article XIII B of the California Constitution and the statutes implementing section 6, California Community Colleges are defined as school districts and treated as local governments. To the extent that Citrus Community College District realized cost savings, it is not required to incur increased costs.

District's Response:

A. OFFSETTING COST SAVINGS

2. Assumed Cost Savings

The court presupposes a previous legal requirement for districts to incur landfill disposal fees to divert solid waste. Thus, potentially relieved of the need to incur new or additional landfill fees for increased waste diversion, a cost savings would occur. There is no finding of fact or law in the court decision or from the Commission Statement of Decision for the test claim for this assumed duty to use landfills. However, since the court stated that the cost savings from avoided landfill costs are only "likely," potential costs savings would be a finding of fact not law. There is no evidence in the court decision that these reduced or avoided landfill costs occurred at all or to any one district other than the bare assertion that such savings may have occurred. Thus, potential landfill cost savings would be a question of fact for each claiming district. However, the Controller's audit adjustment erroneously and simply assumes these cost savings occurred in the form of avoided landfill fees for the mandated tonnage diverted. The audit report merely states that the Controller has "determined that the district had reduced or avoided costs" apparently, and only, as a result of increased diversion of solid waste.

3. Realized Cost Savings

The parameters and guidelines language does not assume that the cost savings occurred, but instead requires that the cost savings be *realized*. The amended parameters and guidelines, relying upon the court decision, state that "(r)educed or avoided costs *realized* from implementation of the community college district's Integrated Waste Management plans shall be identified and offset from this claim as cost savings..." To be realized, the court states that the following string of events must occur:

Thus, in accordance with section 12167, state agencies, along with California Community Colleges which are defined as state agencies for purpose of IWM plan requirements in Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq (Pub. Resources Code §§ 40196, 40148), must deposit cost savings resulting from IWM plans in the Integrated Waste Management Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund; the funds deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, may be expended by the Integrated Waste Management Board for the purpose of offsetting IWM plan costs. In accordance with section 12167.1 and notwithstanding section 12167, cost savings from the IWM plans of the agencies and colleges that do not exceed \$2,000 annual are continuously appropriated for expenditure by the agencies and colleges for the purpose of offsetting IWM plan implementation and administration costs; cost savings resulting from IWM plan in excess of \$2,000 annually are available for such expenditure by the agencies and colleges when appropriated by the Legislature.

For the cost savings to be realized, the parameters and guidelines further require that “(t)o the extent so approved or appropriated and applied to the college, these amounts shall be identified and offset from the costs claimed for implementing the Integrated Waste Management Plan.” Thus, a certain chain of events must occur: the cost savings must exist (avoided landfill costs); be converted to cash; amounts in excess of \$2,000 per year deposited in the state fund; and these deposits by the districts appropriated by the Legislature to districts for the purposes of mitigating the cost of implementing the plan. None of these prerequisite events occurred so no costs savings were “realized” by the District. Regardless, the adjustment cannot be applied to the District since no state appropriation of the cost savings was made to the District.

4. Calculation of Cost Savings

The court suggested that “(t)he amount or value of the savings may be determined from the calculations of annual solid waste disposal reduction or diversion with California Community Colleges must annual report to petitioner Integrated Waste Management Board pursuant to subdivision (b)(1) of Public Resources Code section 42926.” The parameters and guidelines are silent as to how to calculate the avoided costs. The court provided two alternative methods, either disposal reduction or diversion reported by districts, and the Controller utilized the diversion percentage, which assumes, without findings of fact, that all diversion tonnage is landfill disposal tonnage reduction.

a. The Controller’s formula is a standard of general application

The audit adjustment for the assumed landfill cost savings is based on a formula created by the Controller and has been consistently used for all 32 audits of this mandate published by the Controller (as of the date of this document). The Controller’s use of this formula for audit purposes is a standard of general application without appropriate state agency rulemaking and is therefore unenforceable (Government Code Section 11340.5). The formula is not an exempt audit guideline (Government Code Section 11340.9(e)). State agencies are prohibited from enforcing underground regulations. If a state agency issues, enforces, or attempts to enforce a rule without following the Administrative Procedures Act, when it is required to, the rule is called an “underground regulation.” Further, the audit adjustment is a financial penalty against the District, and since the adjustment is based on an underground regulation, the formula cannot be used for the audit adjustment (Government Code Section 11425.50).

b. The Controller’s formula assumes facts not in evidence

The audited offsetting cost savings is the sum of three components: the “allocated” diversion percentage, multiplied by the tonnage diverted, multiplied by a landfill disposal cost per ton. The Controller’s calculation method includes several factual errors that make it useless as a basis of determining potential cost savings.

1. Allocated diversion percentage: The audit report uses the diversion percentage reported by the District to the state (CalRecycle) for each year until 2008 at which time this statistic was no longer available from CalRecycle. Therefore, the diversion rates used for the audit adjustments after 2007 are fiction.
2. Tonnage diverted: The Controller formula uses the total tonnage reported by the District to CalRecycle. The audit report states that this amount includes “solid waste that the district recycled, composted, and kept out of a landfill.” Next, the audit report assumes without findings that all diverted tonnage would have been disposed in a landfill and thus additional landfill fees incurred for all additional tonnage diverted. Composted material, which can be a significant amount of the diverted tonnage, would not have gone to the landfill. The audit report also assumes without findings that all diverted tonnage is within the scope of the mandate. The total tons diverted for some fiscal years may include materials that are outside the scope of the mandate (e.g. paint). Deducting the compost amount and tonnage unrelated to the mandate would reduce both the total tonnage and the diversion percentage. The audit report

uses the total tonnage diverted reported by the District to the state (CalRecycle) for each year until 2008 at which time this statistic was no longer available from CalRecycle. The auditor then used the 2007 tonnage for all subsequent years. Therefore, the diversion rates used for the audit adjustments after 2007 are fiction.

3. Landfill disposal fee: Having no District information in the annual claims for landfill disposal fees, since it was not required for the annual claims or the CalRecycle report, the Controller's method uses a statewide average costs to dispose of waste, ranging from \$36 to \$56 per ton, based on data said to be obtained from CalRecycle. The audit report does not include the CalRecycle statewide data used to generate these average fee amounts. Thus, the source of the average or actual costs that comprise the average is unknown and unsupported by audit findings.

5. Application of the Formula

The audit calculated cost savings of \$574,706 which are \$203,586 in excess of claimed program costs of \$378,779:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount Claimed</u>	<u>Audited Amount</u>	<u>Adjustment Amount</u>	<u>Adjustment Applied</u>	<u>Adjustment Excess</u>
FY 1999-00	\$12,792	\$7,659	\$5,133	\$5,133	\$0
FY 2000-01	\$19,014	\$0	\$26,073	\$19,014	\$7,059
FY 2003-04	\$19,204	\$0	\$21,358	\$19,204	\$2,154
FY 2004-05	\$15,362	\$0	\$17,743	\$15,362	\$2,381
FY 2005-06	\$56,814	\$0	\$65,978	\$56,814	\$9,164
FY 2006-07	\$84,237	\$0	\$102,859	\$84,237	\$18,622
FY 2007-08	\$60,573	\$0	\$96,572	\$60,573	\$35,999
FY 2008-09	\$57,617	\$0	\$103,400	\$57,617	\$45,783
FY 2009-10	\$39,012	\$0	\$108,277	\$39,012	\$69,265
FY 2010-11	\$14,154	\$0	\$27,313	\$14,154	\$13,159
Totals	\$378,779	\$7,659	\$574,706	\$371,120	\$203,586

The "excess" adjustment amount means the adjustment exceeded the amount claimed by the District for all program costs for all but one fiscal year. There are several factual errors in the application of this offset. The District did not claim landfill costs, so there are none to be offset. The adjustment method does not match or limit the landfill costs avoided to landfill costs, if any, actually claimed. Instead, the total adjustment amount for avoided landfill costs is applied to the total annual claim amounts and thus reduces unrelated salary and benefit costs for: preparing district policies and procedures; training staff who work on the integrated waste management plan; designating a plan coordinator; operating the plan accounting system; and, preparing annual recycling material reports.

The Controller's calculation method thus prevents the District from receiving full reimbursement of its actual increased program costs, contrary to an unfounded expectation by the court. Footnote 1 of the court decision states that:

There is no indication in the administrative record or in the legal authorities provided to the court that, as respondent argues, a California Community College might not receive the full reimbursement of its actual increased costs required by section 6 if its claims for reimbursement of IWM plan costs were offset by realized cost savings and all revenues received from plan activities.

Indeed, it appears from the statewide audit results to date that the application of the formula only has arbitrary results. The following table indicates the percentage of total claim cost allowed by the "desk audits" conducted by the Controller on the single issue of the cost savings offset:

<u>Controller's Audits-cost savings Issue only District</u>	<u>Percentage Allowed</u>	<u>Audit Date</u>
Mira Costs Community College District	0%	10/08/2013
Citrus Community College District	2.0%	09/11/2013
Yuba Community College District	3.4%	05/07/2014
Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College District	28.7%	04/30/2013
State Center Community College District	32.1%	08/30/2013
Merced Community College District	33.2%	07/09/2013
North Orange County Community College District	33.6%	08/15/2013
Solano Community College District	34.4%	06/17/2013
Long Beach Community College District	35.4%	05/22/2014
Sierra Joint Community College District	41.4%	07/22/2013
Yosemite Community College District	41.7%	07/10/2013
El Camino Community College District	43.0%	03/19/2014
Mt. San Antonio Community College District	43.7%	08/15/2013
Hartnell Community College District	45.0%	04/09/2014
Contra Costa Community College District	58.7%	05/29/2013
Monterey Peninsula Community College District	59.8%	06/05/2014
Siskiyou Joint Community College District	62.2%	06/03/2014
San Joaquin Delta Community College District	69.5%	05/07/2014
Gavilan Joint Community College District	69.6%	04/11/2014
West Kern Community College District	69.9%	06/03/2014
Marin Community College District	72.4%	06/03/2014
Victor Valley Community College District	73.4%	04/09/2014
Redwood Community College District	83.4%	04/11/2014

The District agrees that any relevant realized cost savings should be reported, but the offset must also be properly matched to relevant costs.

SCO's Comments:

2. Assumed Cost Savings

- *Presumed requirement for district to use landfills*

The district states "The court presupposes a previous legal requirement for districts to incur landfill disposal fees to *divert* solid waste" [emphasis added]. We disagree.

Landfill fees are incurred when you "dispose" of solid waste. "Diversion" is the antithesis of disposal. Public Resources Code section 40192, subsection (b), states:

...solid waste disposal...means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal...at a permitted solid waste facility.

Therefore, we believe that the district may have intended to state "The court presupposes a previous legal requirement for districts to incur landfill disposal fees to *dispose of* solid waste" [emphasis added].

The district then asserts that there is only a presumption for districts to incur landfill disposal fees to dispose of solid waste, yet the district does not provide an alternative for how un-diverted solid waste would be disposed of if not at a landfill. In addition, the district does not state that it disposed of its solid waste at any location other than a landfill or used any other methodology to dispose of its waste rather than to contract with a commercial waste hauler. Therefore, comments relating to legal requirements regarding alternatives for the disposal of

solid waste are irrelevant. The district reported to CalRecycle that it *disposed* of 531.0 tons of trash in calendar year 2000 [Tab 4, page 1], 2,399.6 tons in calendar year 2001 [Tab 4, page 4], 403.5 tons in calendar year 2003 [Tab 4, page 8], 380.7 tons in calendar year 2004 [Tab 4, page 12], 408.9 tons in calendar year 2005 [Tab 4, page 16], 1,046.8 tons in calendar year 2006 [Tab 4, page 20], 802.6 tons in calendar year 2007 [Tab 4, page 23], 584.4 tons in calendar year 2008 [Tab 4, page 26], 526.5 tons in calendar year 2009 [Tab 4, page 30], and 450.0 tons in calendar year 2010 [Tab 4, page 35]. Within the narrative of these reports, the district acknowledges its contracts with a “waste hauler” (Athens Services, Inc.) [Tab 4, pages 14, 18, 21, and 24]. The district does not indicate in these annual reports that it used any other methodology to dispose of solid waste.

In addition, the district also acknowledges its use of landfills for solid waste disposal. On the district’s Recycling Program website [Tab 5], the district highlights its goals and states “When our (Citrus Community College District’s) *trash goes to a landfill*, along with the trash of millions of other people and thousands of other business, it does not go away because we no longer see it” [emphasis added]. Further, in the district’s August 2012 Sustainability Plan, it states “Citrus College already has a very successful recycling program that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and *landfill deposits*” [emphasis added, see Tab 6, page 17].

Therefore, the evidence obtained by the SCO supports that the district normally disposes of its waste at a landfill through the use of a commercial waste hauler and that the district also realized a reduction of solid waste disposal through implementation of its IWM plan.

- *Assumed cost savings*

The district states “...the Controller’s audit adjustment erroneously and simply assumes that these costs savings occurred in the form of avoided landfill fees for the mandated tonnage diverted.” We disagree.

Unless the district had an undisclosed arrangement with its commercial waste hauler (Athens Services, Inc.), the district did not dispose of its solid waste at a landfill for no cost. For example, Citrus College is located in Glendora, CA. An internet search for landfill fees revealed that the Scholl Canyon Landfill in Glendale, California (19 miles from Citrus College), currently charges \$49.18 per ton to dispose of solid waste [Tab 7]. Therefore, the higher rate of diversion, the less trash that is disposed at a landfill, resulting in cost savings to the district.

Further, by the district’s own admission, an effectively designed recycling program can result in savings. In the district’s August 2012 Sustainability Plan, the district states “If designed effectively, *minimizing solid waste can save the college money* and create revenue streams that can be reinvested in the campus” [emphasis added, see Tab 6, page 17].

Therefore, evidence obtained by the SCO supports that the district incurred fees to dispose of its waste at a landfill, and, by the district’s own admission, it recognizes that savings can occur through the use of an effectively designed recycling program.

3. Realized Cost Savings

We recognize that the district did not remit to the State any savings realized from implementation of its IWM plan. However, the failure of the district to remit to the State the savings realized from implementation of its IWM plan in compliance with the Public Contract Code, the parameters and

guidelines, or its failure to perform all of what it calls “prerequisite events” does not preclude it from the requirement to do so. The parameters and guidelines, section VIII (Offsetting Cost Savings) states [**Exhibit B, page 59 of 291**]:

Reduced or avoided costs realized from implementation of the community college districts’ Integrated Waste Management plans shall be identified and offset from this claim as cost savings, consistent with the directions for revenue in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. Pursuant to these statutes, community college districts *are required to deposit cost savings* resulting from their Integrated Waste Management plans into the Integrated Waste Management Account in the Integrated Waste management Fund. [Emphasis added].

Further, in the Superior Court ruling dated May 29, 2008, the court ruled that the cost savings *must* be used to fund IWM plan costs when it stated [**Tab 8, page 7**]:

Respondent incorrectly interpreted the phrase ‘to the extent feasible’ in Public Resources Code section 42925 to mean that the redirection of cost savings resulting from diversion activities by California Community Colleges to fund their IWM plan implementation and administration costs was not mandatory and that colleges could direct the cost savings to other programs upon a finding of infeasibility. Respondent’s interpretation is contrary to the manifest legislative intent and purpose of section 42925, *that cost savings be used to fund IWM plan costs*. [Emphasis added].

As previously stated, the district has acknowledged that an *effectively designed recycling program* can result in savings to the district. Further, the district states that “Citrus College *has a very successful recycling program in place* resulting in an approximately 50 percent diversion rate” [emphasis added, see **Tab 6, page 17**].

Therefore, evidence obtained by the SCO supports that the district realized cost savings that should have been remitted to the State. Further, the savings realized must be used to fund IWM plan costs.

4. Calculation of Cost Savings

- *The Controller’s formula is a standard of general application*

The districts states “The Controller’s use of this formula for audit purposes is a standard of general application without appropriate state agency rulemaking and is therefore unenforceable.” We disagree.

We used a “court approved” methodology to determine the *required* offset, which we believe to be both fair and reasonable. In the Superior Court ruling dated May 29, 2008, the court stated that “Such reduction or avoidance of landfill fees and costs resulting from solid waste diversion activities under §42920 et seq. represent savings which *must* be offset against the costs of diversion activities to determine the reimbursable costs of the IWM plan implementation – i.e., the actual increased costs of diversion – under section 6 and section 17514” [emphasis added, see **Tab 8, page 7**].

The ruling goes on to state, “The amount or value of the savings may be determined from the calculations of annual solid waste disposal reduction or diversion which California Community Colleges must annually report to petitioner Integrated Waste Management Board pursuant to subdivision (b)(1) of Public Resources Code section 42926.”

On September 26, 2008, the Commission amended the parameters and guidelines to be in accordance with the Judgment and Writ of Mandate issued by the court [**Exhibit B, page 49 of 291**]. On December 1, 2008, in compliance with Government Code section 17558, the SCO issued claiming instructions allowing community college districts to refile their FY

1999-2000 through FY 2007-08 claims to report offsetting savings. These amended claims were to be filed with the SCO on or before March 31, 2009 [Exhibit C, page 84 of 190].

The district's IWM claims for FY 1999-2000, FY 2000-01, FY 2003-04, and FY 2004-05 were filed with the SCO on October 6, 2005. The FY 2005-06 IWM claim was filed with the SCO on December 18, 2006. The FY 2006-07 IWM claim was filed with the SCO on January 27, 2008. The district *did not* amend any of these IWM claims to report the required offsets. Further, the FY 2007-08 through FY 2010-11 IWM claims were filed after the parameters and guidelines were amended; however, the district failed to report any savings realized from implementation of its IWM plan on any of these claims. Therefore, we used the methodology identified in the May 29, 2008 Superior Court ruling to determine the applicable offset amounts [see the offsetting savings calculation in **Tab 9** as well as in **Exhibit A, page 31 of 291**]. We believe that this "court identified" approach provides a reasonable methodology to identify the applicable offsets, especially when you consider the district's admission of savings through an efficiently designed program.

We informed the district of this adjustment via an email on August 7, 2013 [Tab 10]. We provided the district an opportunity to provide an alternate methodology. We also offered to meet with the district in person to discuss this adjustment in more detail [Tab 11, page 2]. On August 27, 2013, the district's Director of Fiscal Services merely responded that "we do not agree with the audit methodology" [Tab 11]. The district did not provide an alternate methodology to calculate the required offset.

- *Offsetting Savings Calculation - Allocated Diversion Percentage*

Public Resources Code section 42921 states:

- (a) Each state agency and each large state facility shall divert at least 25 percent of all solid waste generated by the state agency by January 1, 2002, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.
- (b) On and after January 1, 2004, each state agency and each large state facility shall divert at least 50 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.

For each fiscal year in the review period, Citrus Community College District diverted above and beyond the requirements of Public Resources Code section 42921 based on information that the district reported to CalRecycle [Tab 4]. Therefore, we "allocated" the offsetting savings so as to not penalize the district by recognizing offsetting savings resulting from the additional non-mandated savings realized by the district from diverting solid waste above and beyond the applicable requirements of the Public Resources Code.

- Allocated Diversion Percentage for FY 1999-2000 through FY 2000-01 and FY 2003-04 through FY 2006-07

For FY 1999-2000 through FY 2000-01 and FY 2003-04 through FY 2006-07, we used the diversion information exactly as reported annually by the district to CalRecycle. For example, in calendar 2007, the district reported to CalRecycle that it diverted 3,099.2 tons of solid waste and disposed of 802.6 tons, which results in an overall diversion percentage of 79.4% [Tab 4, page 23]. Because the district was required to divert 50% for that year to meet the mandated requirements and comply with the Public Resources Code, it needed to have diverted 1,950.9 tons (3,901.8 total tonnage generated x 50%) in order to satisfy the 50% requirement. Therefore, we adjusted our calculation to compute offsetting savings based on 1,950.9 tons of diverted solid waste rather than 3,099.2 tons.

As there is no State mandate to exceed solid waste diversion greater than 25% for calendar years 2002 and 2003 or greater than 50% for calendar year 2004 and beyond, there is no basis for calculating offsetting savings realized for actual diversion percentages that exceeded the levels set by statute.

- Allocated Diversion Percentage for FY 2007-08 through FY 2010-11

With the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1016 (Chapter 343, Statutes of 2008), CalRecycle began focusing on “per capita disposal” instead of a “diversion percentage.” The shift from diversion to disposal provides more accurate measurements, takes less time to calculate, and allows for jurisdictional growth. With the original system of a 25% or 50% diversion requirement, if the district diverted above its requirement, it was fully implementing its IWM plan. Now, with SB 1016, each jurisdiction has a disposal target that is the equivalent of 50% diversion, and that target is expressed on a “per capita basis.” Therefore, if the district’s per-capita disposal rate is less than the target, it means that the district is meeting its requirement [Tab 12, page 4].

As a result of SB 1016, beginning in calendar year 2008, CalRecycle stopped requiring the districts to report the actual amount of tonnage diverted. Consequently, the annual reports no longer identify either the tonnage diverted or a diversion percentage. However, even though community college districts no longer report diversion information, they are still required to divert 50% of their solid waste.

In reviewing the 2008 [Tab 4, page 27], 2009 [Tab 4, page 31], and 2010 [Tab 4, page 36] annual reports, we found the district’s annual per-capita disposal rate to be well below the target rate. Therefore, the district far surpassed its requirement to divert more than 50% of its solid waste. As we did not have either the tonnage diverted or diversion percentage for calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010, we used the 2007 diversion information [Tab 4, page 23] to calculate the required offsetting savings for FY 2007-08 through FY 2010-11.

The district did not provide us with any documentation to support its actual diversion rates for calendar years 2008, 2009, or 2010. We believe that the 2007 diversion information is a fair representation of the 2008, 2009, and 2010 diversion information because the district’s recycling processes have already been established and committed to. In fact, in the 2008 annual report, the district states, “Citrus College *remains* diligent in its recycling efforts - 08’s recycling activities *mirror the previous years*” [emphasis added, see Tab 4, page 27]. In addition, the district further elaborates on its plans to *increase* diversion with a “self-haul green waste program” and “electric hand dryers.” Therefore, it is entirely possible that the offsetting savings calculations we determined for FY 2007-08 through FY 2010-11 (which are based on the 2007 tonnage amounts) may even be understated.

- *Offsetting Savings Calculation - Tonnage Diverted*

- Composted Material

The district states that “Composted material, which is a significant amount of the diverted tonnage, would not have gone to the landfill.” This comment is irrelevant because the district did not have a “composting” program until possibly 2008 or 2009 (which is nearly 10 years after the beginning of the review period). Therefore, the composted material, *if any*, would not be a significant amount of the total tonnage diverted.

In its 2005 annual report, the district states “Some composting activities are being attempted by individuals about campus, but no formal composting program has been established as of this report” [Tab 4, page 18]. Then, only in 2008, does the district acknowledge in its annual reports that “on site composting/mulching” is “planned/expanding” [Tab 4, page 28]. Also, it should also be noted that for all of the fiscal years in the audit period, including FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, and FY 2010-11, the district *did not* claim direct costs (salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, or contract services) for any time spent composting or mulching.

o Hazardous Waste (e.g., paint)

The district states that, “The audit report also assumes without findings that all diverted tonnage is within the scope of the mandate. The total tons diverted for some fiscal years may include materials that are outside the scope of the mandate (e.g. paint).” This comment is irrelevant because hazardous waste is not included in the diversion amounts reported to CalRecycle [Tab 4], therefore, it is not included in our offsetting savings calculation [Tab 9].

We agree that hazardous waste (e.g., paint) is not a part of the mandate. In fact, CalRecycle has specified that hazardous waste is not to be included in the diversion information reported annually by the district to CalRecycle. CalRecycle’s website states that “These following materials are deemed as hazardous, and cannot be disposed in a landfill” [Tab 13]:

- Universal waste – radios, stereo equipment, printers....
- Electronic waste – common electronic devices that are identified as hazardous waste, such as computers...
- Additional hazardous wastes should be properly managed: antifreeze, asbestos, paint, treated wood, used oil, etc.”

In compliance with these instructions, the district’s Waste Management Annual Reports [Tab 4] sent to CalRecycle did not include information regarding the diversion of hazardous waste.

o Tonnage Diverted after 2007

The SCO’s comments regarding the use of 2007 tonnage information to calculate the required offsetting savings for FY 2007-08 through FY 2010-11 are the same as previously addressed with regard to the passage of SB 1016.

• *Offsetting Savings Calculation – Statewide Average Disposal Fee*

The district states, “Having no District information in the annual claims for landfill disposal fees, since it was not required for the annual claims or the CalRecycle report, the Controller’s method uses a statewide average cost to dispose of a ton of waste, ranging from \$36 to \$56 per ton, based on data said to be obtained from CalRecycle.”

The calendar year 2002 through 2006 “data said to be obtained from CalRecycle” was provided to the Commission by the Chief Counsel for the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in an attachment to a letter dated September 21, 2009 [Tab 14, pages 13 to 18]. The district’s mandated cost consultant was copied on this letter and was privy to the “statewide average disposal fees” at that time. On March 20, 2012, the statewide average landfill fees for calendar years 2007 and 2008 were provided to the SCO by the Recycling

Program Manager I at CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board) [Tab 15]. On May 31, 2012, the statewide average landfill fees for calendar years 2009 and 2010 were provided to the SCO by the same employee at CalRecycle [Tab 16]. We confirmed with CalRecycle that they obtained the "statewide average disposal fees" from a private company, which polled a large percentage of the landfills across California to establish the statewide averages.

As identified earlier, an internet search for landfill fees revealed that the Scholl Canyon Landfill in Glendale, California, current charges \$49.18 per ton to dispose of solid waste [Tab 7]. Therefore, we believe that the \$36 to \$56 "statewide average disposal fee" used to calculate the offsetting savings realized by the district is reasonable. In addition, the district did not provide any information, such as its contract with or invoices received from its commercial waste hauler (Athens Services, Inc.) to support either the landfill fees actually incurred by the district or to confirm that the statewide average landfill fee was greater than landfill fees incurred by the district.

5. Application of the Formula

- Audited offsetting savings

The district states, "the audit calculated cost savings of \$574,706 which are \$203,586 in excess of claimed program costs of \$378,779." This statement is not entirely correct. To clarify, we found that the district realized total savings of \$575,277 for the review period. However, because the district reported \$571 in offsetting savings, we only took an adjustment for the difference of \$574,706 [Exhibit A, page 33 of 291].

- Landfill costs not claimed

The district states, "The District did not claim landfill costs, so there are none to be offset." This statement is contrary to the purpose of the mandated program. While we agree that the district did not claim landfill costs, the mandated program does not reimburse claimants for landfill costs incurred to dispose of solid waste, so none would be claimable. Instead, the mandated program reimburses claimants to divert solid waste from disposal. By diverting solid waste, the district realizes both a reduction of solid waste going to a landfill in compliance with its IWM plan and the associated costs of having the waste hauled there. The reduction of landfill costs incurred creates offsetting savings that the district is required to identify in its mandated cost claims.

The Superior Court ruled on this issue May 29, 2008 [Tab 8, page 7]:

...the reduced or avoided costs of landfill disposal are an integral part of the IWM diversion mandate under Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. Therefore, respondent's conclusion that reduced or avoided disposal costs could not qualify as an offsetting cost savings for diversion costs, *based on the erroneous premise that reduced or avoided costs were not part of the reimbursable mandates of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq., is wrong.* [Emphasis added].

- Application of offsetting savings to total costs claimed

The district further states, "The adjustment method does not match or limit the landfill costs avoided to landfill costs, if any, actually claimed. Instead, the total adjustment amount for avoided landfill costs is applied to the total annual claim amounts and thus reduces unrelated salary and benefit costs for: preparing district policies and procedures; training staff who work on the integrated waste management plan; designating a plan coordinator; operating the

plan accounting system; and, preparing annual recycling material reports.” We disagree. Public Resources Code section 42925 states that cost savings realized as a result of the IWM plan be redirected to “fund plan *implementation and administration costs*” [emphasis added]. Also, the district did not identify, and we did not find, any statute or provision limiting offsetting savings solely to solid waste diversion activities included in the district’s IWM claims.

Further, the district’s statements are contrary to the purpose of the mandated program. The parameters and guidelines (Section VIII. Offsetting Cost Savings) state:

Reduced or avoided costs realized from *implementation of the community college districts’ Integrated Waste Management plans* shall be identified and offset from the claim as cost savings, consistent with the directions for revenue in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. [Emphasis added].

When outlining the reimbursable activities, the parameters and guidelines consistently use the phrase “implementation of the integrated waste management plan,” as follows:

A. One-Time Activities

1. Develop the necessary district policies and procedures for the *implementation of the integrated waste management plan*. [Emphasis added].
2. Train district staff on the requirements and *implementation of the integrated waste management plan* (one-time per employee). Training is limited to staff working directly on the plan. [Emphasis added].

B. Ongoing Activities

4. Designate one solid waste reduction and recycling coordinator for each college in the district to perform new duties imposed by chapter 18.5 (Public Resources Code, §§42920 – 42928). The coordinator shall *implement the integrated waste management plan*. . . . [Emphasis added].

E. Annual Report

3. A summary of progress made in *implementing the integrated waste management plan*. . . . [Emphasis added].

Therefore, we believe it is reasonable that the offsetting savings realized from “implementing the plan” be offset against all direct costs incurred to “implement the plan.”

- Statewide audit results

The district provides a table of other engagements conducted by the State Controller’s Office. The adjustments made at other community college districts are not relevant to the current issue at hand.

III. OFFSETTING REVENUES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Issue

The district states that the SCO erroneously recognized \$571 as the claimed offset for recycling revenues in our review report, but the correct amount should be \$17,074. The district also notes that recycling revenues are not offsetting cost savings generated from implementing the IWM plan.

SCO's Analysis:

If the amounts reported by the district as offsetting savings are actually offsetting revenues and reimbursements, then total offsets included in the review report should have been \$17,075 for offsetting revenues and reimbursements and \$575,277 for offsetting savings. Therefore, total offsets may be understated and total program costs may be overstated [Exhibit A, page 30 of 291].

District's Response:

B. OFFSETTING REVENUES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

The District's annual claims reported recycling income as an offset to total reimbursable costs in the amount of \$17,074:

Controller Form IWM-1 Fiscal Year	Line 8/9/10 Offsetting Savings	Line 9/10/11 Other Reimbursements	
1999-00	\$ 289.54	\$ -	
2000-01	\$ 18.11	\$ -	
2003-04	\$ -	\$ -	
2004-05	\$ 263.45	\$ -	
2005-06	\$ -	\$ 1,478.59	
2006-07	\$ -	\$ 3,200.55	
2007-08	\$ -	\$ 1,894.28	
2008-09	\$ -	\$ 3,307.60	
2009-10	\$ -	\$ 5,104.93	
2010-11	\$ -	\$ 1,517.20	
Total	\$ 571.10	\$ 16,503.15	\$17,074.25

The audit report erroneously recognized only \$571 as the claimed offsetting recycling revenues when in fact \$17,074 of offsetting revenue and other reimbursements was reported and offset by the District. The audit report correctly states that this District revenue was not deposited into the State IWM Account, but there is no such requirement to do so for community colleges. Recycling revenues are not offsetting cost savings, but are offsetting revenues generated from implementing the IWM plan. Regarding recycling revenues, the court stated:

Although Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 apply to California Community Colleges for the purpose of offsetting savings pursuant to the terms of Public Resources Code section 42925, sections 12167 and 12167.1 *do not apply to the colleges for the purpose of offsetting revenues or, indeed, any other purpose* [emphasis added by district]. Sections 12167 and 12167.1 apply exclusively to state agencies and institutions; the colleges, which are school districts rather than state agencies, are not specifically defined as state agencies for purposes of the State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act of which sections 12167 and 12167.1 are a part. Therefore, sections 12167 and 12167.1 do not properly govern the revenues generated by the colleges' recycling activities pursuant to their IWM plans. *The limits and conditions placed by sections 12167 and 12167.1 on the expenditure of recycling revenues for the purpose of offsetting recycling program costs are simply inapplicable to the revenues generated by the colleges' recycling activities* [emphasis added by district].

The provisions of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. do not address the use of revenues generated by recycling activities of California Community Colleges under IWM plans to offset reimbursable plan costs. *Thus, use of the revenues to offset reimbursable IWM plan costs is governed by the general principles of state mandates, that only the actual increased costs of a state-mandated program are reimbursable and, to that end, revenues*

*provided for by the state-mandated program must be deducted from program costs [emphasis added by district]. (See Cal. Const., art. XII B, § 6; Gov. Code §§ 17154, 17556, subd. (e); County of Fresno v. State of California (1991) 51 Cal.3d 482, 487; County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates, (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1284.) These principles are reflected in the respondent's regulation which requires, without limitation or exception, the identification of offsetting revenues in the parameters and guidelines for reimbursable cost claims. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, §1183.1(a)(7)) *Emphasis added.**

The amended and retroactive parameters and guidelines adopted September 26, 2008, state:

VII. OFFSETTING REVENUES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, service fees collected, federal funds, and other state funds allocated to any service provided under this program, shall be identified and offset from this claim. Offsetting revenue shall include all revenues generated from implanting the Integrated Waste management Plan.

In addition, revenue from a building-operating fee imposed pursuant to Education Code section 76375, subdivision (a) if received by claimant and the revenue is applied to this program, shall be deducted from the costs claimed.

Therefore, the district properly reported the recycling income as a reduction of total claimed cost and not subject to state appropriation in the form of cost savings.

SCO's Comment:

The district's statement that the review report recognized \$17,074 as offsetting recycling revenues is incorrect. The review report [**Exhibit A, page 30 of 291**] shows \$16,504 of offsetting revenues and reimbursements and \$571 as offsetting savings on page 4 of the report's Summary of Program Costs Schedule (Attachment 1). In addition, the report identifies \$571 as offsetting savings reported by the district in the report's Finding and Recommendation (Attachment 3).

The information in our review report is consistent with amounts reported by the district in its claims for the review period [**Exhibit D**]. The district reported \$571 as offsetting savings on Line 08 of SCO claim forms IWM-1 and reported \$16,504 as other reimbursements on Line 09 of SCO claim form IWM-1. In its response, the district states that the total amount of \$17,074 (\$571 plus \$16,504 less \$1 rounding error) was entirely related to recycling revenues. If that is the case, then the district did not properly follow the SCO's Claiming Instructions [**Exhibit C**] for reporting offsetting savings and other reimbursements. The district did not provide any evidence in its claims or in its IRC filing supporting the amounts that it realized as recycling revenues.

The district is correct in its statements that recycling revenues are not offsetting savings realized from implementing its IWM plan. However, if the amounts reported by the district as offsetting savings are actually offsetting revenues and reimbursements, then total offsets included in the review report should have been \$17,075 for offsetting revenues and reimbursements and \$575,277 for offsetting savings. Therefore, total offsets may be understated and total program costs may be overstated.

IV. PROCEDURAL ISSUES

Issue

The district asserts that none of the adjustments were because program costs claimed were excessive or unreasonable, which is the only mandated cost audit standard in statute. Also, the district states that it is the Controller's responsibility to provide evidence of its audit finding.

SCO's Analysis:

The SCO did conclude that the district costs claimed were excessive. In addition, the data the SCO used to calculate the offset was based on factual information provided by both the district and CalRecycle.

District's Response:

C. PROCEDURAL ISSUES

1. Standard of Review

None of the adjustments were made because the program costs claimed were excessive or unreasonable. The Controller does not assert that the claimed costs were excessive or [un]reasonable, which is the only mandated cost audit standard in statute (Government Code Section 17561(d)(2)). It would therefore appear that the entire findings are based upon the wrong standard for review. If the Controller wishes to enforce other audit standards for mandated cost reimbursement, the Controller should comply with the Administrative Procedure Act.

2. Burden of Proof

Here, the evidentiary issue is the Controller's method for determining the adjustments. In many instances in the audit report, the District was invited to provide missing data in lieu of fictional data used by auditor, or to disprove the auditor's factual assumptions. This is an inappropriate shifting of the burden of proof for an audit. The Controller must first provide evidence as to the propriety of its audit finding because it bears the burden of going forward and because it is the party with the power to create, maintain, and provide evidence regarding its auditing methods and procedures, as well as the specific facts relied upon for its audit findings.

SCO's Comments:

1. Standard of Review

We disagree with the district's conclusion. Government Code section 17558.5 requires the district to file a reimbursement claim for actual mandate-related costs. Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(2), allows the SCO to audit the district's records to verify actual mandate-related costs *and* reduce any claim that the SCO determines is excessive or unreasonable. In addition, Government Code section 12410 states, "The Controller shall audit all claims against the state, and may audit the disbursement of any state money, for correctness, legality, and for sufficient provisions of law for payment." Therefore, the SCO has sufficient authority to impose these adjustments. The district's contention that the SCO is only authorized to reduce a claim if it determines the claim to be excessive or unreasonable is without merit.

The SCO did, in fact, conclude that the district's claim was excessive. Excessive is defined as "exceeding what is usual, proper, necessary, or normal...Excessive implies an amount or degree too great to be reasonable or acceptable..."¹ The district's mandated cost claims exceeded the proper amount based on the reimbursable costs allowable per statutory language and the program's parameters and guidelines. Therefore, the district's comments regarding the Administrative Procedure Act are irrelevant.

¹ Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, © 2001

2. Burden of Proof

The district's statement mentions what it calls "fictional data" and "factual assumptions" used as a basis for the adjustments made to the district's claims. However, the data that the SCO used to calculate the offsetting savings adjustments were based on information maintained by the district and reported by the district to CalRecycle as a result of implementing its IWM plan [Tab 4]. The diversion information is "obtained via weigh master tickets, manifests, bills of lading, and on-site scales used. CIWMB conversion tables are used for extrapolation. Athens Services, Inc. provides waste and MRF recycling tonnages reported" [Tab 4, page 21]. In addition, we used a statewide average disposal fee for solid waste hauled to a landfill based upon information provided by CalRecycle [Tabs 14, 15, and 16].

The district is correct when it states that we advised the district of our adjustments to its claims. In an email dated August 7, 2013 [Tab 10], we provided the following information:

- Offsetting Savings Calculation [Tab 9]
- Narrative of Adjustment (identified as Attachment 3 in the review report) [Exhibit A page 33 of 291]
- Waste Management Annual Report of Diversion [Tab 4]
- September 10, 2008 Final Staff Analysis (from the Commission on State Mandates)
- Parameters and Guidelines [Exhibit B]
- Fiscal Analysis (Summary of claimed, allowable, and unallowable costs by fiscal year (identified as Attachment 1 in the review report [Exhibit A page 27 of 291])

V. CONCLUSION

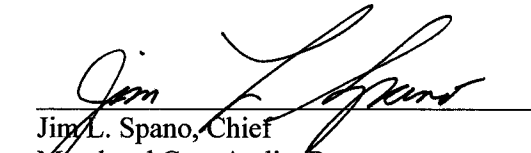
The State Controller's Office (SCO) reviewed Citrus Community College District's claims for costs of the legislatively mandated Integrated Waste Management Program (Chapter 1116, Statutes of 1992; and Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999) for the period of July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2001; and July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2011. The district reported \$571 in offsetting savings. We found that the district realized savings of \$575,277. The district understated offsetting savings by \$574,706.

In conclusion, the Commission on State Mandates should find that: (1) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 1999-2000 claim by \$5,133; (2) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2000-01 claim by \$19,014; (3) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2003-04 claim by \$19,204, (4) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2004-05 claim by \$15,362; (5) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2005-06 claim by \$56,814; (6) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2006-07 claim by \$84,237; (7) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2007-08 claim by \$60,573; (8) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2008-09 claim by \$57,617; (9) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2009-10 claim by \$39,012; and, (10) the SCO correctly reduced the district's FY 2010-11 claim by \$14,154.

VI. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify by my signature below that the statements made in this document are true and correct of my own knowledge, or, as to all other matters, I believe them to be true and correct based upon information and belief.

Executed on January 15, 2015, at Sacramento, California, by:



Jim L. Spano, Chief
Mandated Cost Audits Bureau
Division of Audits
State Controller's Office

Tab 3

1 EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Attorney General of the State of California
2 CHRISTOPHER E. KRUEGER
Senior Assistant Attorney General
3 DOUGLAS J. WOODS
Supervising Deputy Attorney General
4 JACK WOODSIDE, State Bar No. 189748
Deputy Attorney General
5 1300 I Street, Suite 125
P.O. Box 944255
6 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
Telephone: (916) 324-5138
7 Fax: (916) 324-8835
E-mail: Jack.Woodside@doj.ca.gov
8 Attorneys for Petitioners Department of Finance and
California Integrated Waste Management Board
9

~~FILED~~/ ENDORSED
JUN 3 0 2008
By Christa Beebout, Deputy Clerk

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
11 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

13 STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FINANCE, CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED
14 WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD,

Petitioner,

16 v.

17 COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES,

18 Respondent,

19 SANTA MONICA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DISTRICT, LAKE TAHOE COMMUNITY
20 COLLEGE DISTRICT,

21 Real Parties in Interest.

Case No: 07CS00355

~~(PROPOSED)~~ JUDGMENT
GRANTING PETITION FOR
WRIT OF ADMINISTRATIVE
MANDAMUS

Judge: The Honorable
Lloyd G. Connelly
Dept: 33

23 This matter came before this Court on February 29, 2008, for hearing in Department 33
24 of the above court, the Honorable Lloyd G. Connelly presiding. Eric Feller appeared on behalf of
25 Respondent Commission on State Mandates, and Jack C. Woodside appeared on behalf of
26 Petitioners California Department of Finance and California Integrated Waste Management
27 Board.

28 ///

1 The Administrative Record having been admitted into evidence and considered by the
2 Court, and the Court having read and considered the pleadings and files, argument having been
3 presented and the Court having issued its Ruling on Submitted Matter on May 29, 2008;

4 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 5 1. The Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandamus is GRANTED;
- 6 2. A Peremptory Writ of Mandate shall issue from this Court remanding the matter
7 to Respondent Commission and commanding Respondent Commission to amend the parameters
8 and guidelines in Test Claim No. 00-TC-07 to require community college districts claiming
9 reimbursable costs of an integrated waste management plan under Public Resources Code section
10 42920, et seq. to identify and offset from their claims, consistent with the directions for revenue
11 in Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1, cost savings realized as a result of
12 implementing their plans; and
- 13 3. The Writ shall further command Respondent Commission to amend the
14 parameters and guidelines in Test Claim No. 00-TC-07 to require community college districts
15 claiming reimbursable costs of an integrated waste management plan under Public Resources
16 Code section 42920, et seq. to identify and offset from their claims all of the revenue generated
17 as a result of implementing their plans, without regard to the limitations or conditions described
18 in sections 12167 and 12167.1 of the Public Contract Code.

19
20 Dated: JUN 30 2008

LLOYD G. CONNELLY

The Honorable Lloyd G. Connelly
Judge of the Sacramento County Superior Court

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY U.S. MAIL

Case Name: **State of California Dept. of Finance, et al. v. Commission on State Mandates**
Sacramento County Superior Court No.: 07CS00355

I declare:

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar, at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

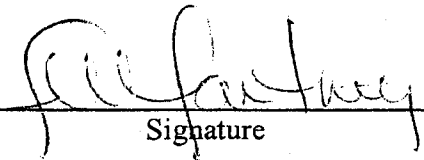
On June 18, 2008, I served the attached **[PROPOSED] PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDATE**; by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General at 1300 I Street, Suite 125, P.O. Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244-2550, addressed as follows:

Eric Feller
Commission on State Mandates
980 9th Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
Respondent *Commission on State Mandates*

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on June 18, 2008, at Sacramento, California.

Christine A. McCartney

Declarant


Signature

Tab 4



State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2000 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College

[New Search](#) | [Agency Detail](#)

[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 0

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities
No Facilities exist for this Agency

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversion Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 661.2
Total Tonnage Disposed: 531.0
Total Tonnage Generated: 1,192.2
Overall Diversion Percentage: 55.5%
Questions
What is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility?
To improve a dynamic and diverse society, the mission of Citrus College is to meet the many educational needs of the students and the communities of the San Gabriel Valley by providing a center for life-long learning, career education and cultural development, in a safe friendly, accessible environment where people may develop individual excellence.
Based on the "State Agency Waste Reduction and Recycling Program Worksheet (Part III)," briefly describe the basic components of the waste stream and where these components are generated.

1

2000

Office Paper - Paper is generated in significant quantities in all educational and administrative support Departments. Cardboard - Bookstore, Warehouse, Child Development Center, Cafeteria, MIS Grass cuttings, green waste - Grounds Aluminum cans - Food Services/Vending Plastic beverage containers - Food Services/Vending Glass beverage containers - Food Services/Vending Waste lumber and fiber products - Performing Arts Center, Maintenance

Based on the worksheet (Part III), what is currently being done to reduce waste?

Source reduction: Electronic editing, electronic file sharing, email and memo routing are routinely encouraged and are increasingly being relied upon for efficiency and waste reduction; The intranet and internet are slowly reducing the number of hard copies of schedules, reports, spreadsheets, etc. Most departments encourage double-side copying, though few have implemented Policy on this regard. Recycling and Reuse: An office paper-recycling program is in place through campus. Mulching mowers are used exclusively on campus grounds. (30 acres mowed weekly) The Purchasing Department has an active equipment and furniture surplus program in place. Department personnel are invited to peruse equipment bound for surplus for their re-use potential. All pallets are reused and/or recycled. Most campus departments send out equipment to be repaired to extend its useful life. **Fluorescent lamps and batteries are captured and sent to recycling facilities (per the new universal waste rule) **Waste oil is captured and recycled (not listed as it is considered as a non-RCA hazardous waste). **Not counted in this survey

Based on the worksheet (Part III), briefly describe the programs to be implemented to meet the 25 percent and 50 percent waste diversion goals. Please include a program implementation timeline.

Paper and Cardboard Recycling Timeline/Fall/Winter 2000: Citrus plans to focus first on the separation and collection of paper fiber from other waste, as it is the major percentage of the trash generated. Options under consideration are -1. Commingling all paper fiber grades. 2. Separate cardboard and office paper and eventually add co-mingled of all other paper grades. The exact details of implementation are being assessed now. Recycling Awareness Education Timeline Fall 2000: We will develop an education and recycling awareness program aimed at staff and students. The first goals of the program will be (1) to reduce the use of office paper, (2) to increase recycling efforts of current office paper recycling program (3) to capture and recycle OOC grade cardboard, and (4-particularly among staff, the initial focus will be on increasing the use of electronic media to replace paper; i.e., developing electronic forms, to replace or reduce the quantity of printed application requests, class schedules, increase the use of electronic file sharing, and implement no-print policies whenever possible. Among students, the efforts will be to build awareness and participation in the collection of beverage containers. Develop a Co-mingled Glass, Plastic, Aluminum Beverage Container Recycling program. Timeline Winter/Spring 2000: We estimate that roughly 6-9 tons of aluminum, plastic and glass beverage containers could be captured annually. Timeline Fall/Winter 2001: Develop construction contract language that includes provisions for the recycling of construction and demolition waste. Timeline 2002-03: Capture and reuse 100% of all green waste generated in a composting and mulching program.

Does the State agency/large State facility have a waste reduction policy? If so, what is it? See "Waste Reduction Policies and Procedures for State Agencies" for a sample waste reduction and recycling policy statement.

No, not yet.

Briefly describe what resources (staff and/or funds) the State agency/large State facility plans to commit toward implementing its integrated waste management plan, plus meeting the waste diversion goals outlined in Public Resource Code Section 42921.

The Safety Coordinator is officially designated as the Campus Recycling Coordinator (Spring 2000) The District has committed to funding one full-time Maintenance and Operations position (the Grounds Department) that will be assigned to duties involving the hands on recycling and waste management. (Fall 2000 or Winter 2001) The District has agreed to support the program with vehicle maintenance, oil and fuel, payment of hauling fees for 3-yard bins and roll-off containers (as needed), and will provide physical space and security for recycling program equipment and the collected materials. The District will consider funding proposals for equipment such as trash compactors, cardboard bailers, and beverage recycling bins.

This question applies only for State agencies submitting a modified IWMP: Briefly describe the waste diversion program activities currently in place.

2

2000

Programs			
Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding		Tons
Business Source Reduction	X		16.8000
Material Exchange	X		27.2000
Cardboard	X	X	3.2000
Glass	X	X	0.4000
Newspaper	X	X	1.8000
Office Paper (mixed)	X		14.0000
Plastics	X	X	0.1000
Scrap Metal	X		3.4000
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X		240.0000
Tires	X		0.2000
Wood waste	X		3.5000
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X		350.0000
Rendering	X		0.6000

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>

Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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3

2001



**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2001 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

[New Search](#) | [Agency Detail](#)

[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,000

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,000	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,000	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversion Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 2,144.0
Total Tonnage Disposed: 2,399.6
Total Tonnage Generated: 4,543.6
Overall Diversion Percentage: 47.2%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,000
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 11,500
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

4

2001

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 2,399.60 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	13.10	0.00	1.14

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the Integrated Waste Management Plan?

How has the waste stream, i.e. those materials disposed in landfills, changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted?

Changes include Our waste hauler, Athens, has opened a MRF and now recycles 34% of Citrus College Trash as as indicated on This year's report. A small but consistent effort to recycle OCC cardboard has been established on Campus. It involves the four largest generators of cardboard waste. They are: District Shipping and Receiving Campus Bookstore Campus Cafeteria Campus Childcare Center Construction of new buildings have reduced the the amount of open grass areas by approximately 1 acre. Grasscycling numbers reflect this change.

What waste diversion programs are currently in place and what waste diversion programs were implemented in 2001 to meet the waste diversion goals?

1. Office Paper Recycling program continues. 2. OCC Cardboard is collected from the 3 major shipping/receiving points on campus regularly. They are: The Owl Bookstore, the District's Shipping and Receiving Department, and the Orfaea Child Development Center. 4. District purchasing and warehouse depart. manages an equipment and furniture surplus program. 5. Facilities, Performing Arts and Transportation Technology programs recycle scrap metals. The Grounds department continues to utilize Mulching mowers for grasscycling. on approximately 28 acres of grass areas 6. On-going promotion of resource reduction, reuse and recycling programs to staff, using posters, announcements in weekly bulletins and the District's intranet website.

How were the amounts of materials disposed and diverted, that were entered into the Annual Report, determined (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)?

Our disposal company, Athens, provides us with annual tonnage of waste disposed and the estimated percentage of materials recovered at the MRF. We use actual weight slips whenever possible. In many instances, I asked for and received confirming documents from contractors listing type and descriptive actions taken to recycle C&D materials. Paper recycling program receives weight slips from recycler; Cardboard estimates are based on a few weight slips and extrapolated. I believe the numbers are conservative. Surplus'd equipment is itemized by the warehouse and purchasing department and weights are estimated figures provided by CIWMB and other sources. Annual campus-wide Departmental Survey is conducted to estimate the amounts and types of beverage container, newspaper, and other recycling activities. The District does not have the labor pool, money or time to run a formal

5

beverage recycling program at this time. Departments with unique waste streams are asked to provide documents or reasonable estimates of reuse recycling activities in an annual campus survey; (e.g., Scene shop wood and metal construction materials, Transportation Technologies Programs metals scrapping programs).

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? For example does your agency Business Source Reduction include email, double-sided photocopying, reusing envelopes, etc.?

Business Source Reduction activities include: Increased use of electronic media for communicating via email and through the District's intranet site. Many departments now replace announcement flyers, stacks of forms and applications with downloadable electronic documents and applications. These items are now printed out only on an as-needed basis. We have begun Promoting the use of PC file documentation over hard copy files - whenever possible. We promote double-sided copying whenever feasible. A small portion of "once-used" paper (of a non-confidential nature) is regularly sent over to District's Child Development Center to be reused by the children for art programs. The other programs activities reported in Part III Section 1 are self-explanatory and represent my facilities activities.

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed it's waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing it's Integrated Waste Management Plan in 2001 to help meet the waste diversion goals?

One person, a portion of the RC's salary/time is devoted to developing, implementing and maintaining the Districts IWMP. An electric-powered GEM Car has been purchased for my department. Approximately 20-30% of its use/time is dedicated to paper and cardboard recycling activities.

Programs

Program Name	Existing	Planned/Expanding	Tons
Business Source Reduction	X	X	0.7500
Beverage Containers	X		0.2500
Cardboard	X		8.7000
Newspaper	X		10.9200
Office Paper (mixed)	X		11.5000
Plastics	X		1.5000
Scrap Metal	X		9.9890
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X		210.0000
White/brown goods	X		0.3750
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X		1750.0000
Other special waste	X		3.4500
MRF	X		136.5400

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
 Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
 Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

6

2001

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**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2003 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

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[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,000

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,000	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 917411
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,000	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversion Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 1,040.2
Total Tonnage Disposed: 403.5
Total Tonnage Generated: 1,443.7
Overall Diversion Percentage: 72.1%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,000
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 12,000
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

8

2003

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 403.50 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.18

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

How has the waste stream (i.e. those materials disposed in landfills) changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted? (Changes include kinds and quantities of materials disposed in landfills.)

The content of the waste stream has not changed significantly. We have been able to account more accurately for some items including recycled cardboard. Our "entrepreneur" cardboard recycler has been providing me with weigh slips consistently through this calendar year. It is possible that we have underreported in previous years. Recycled tonnage from Athens Waste MRF was estimated to be 36.14% in 2003. This is 12% higher than in 2002, and 2% higher than in 2001. No significant construction occurred on campus in 2003, however, fill dirt from a project in 2001 was removed to the city of Azusa for land reclamation in 2003.

Summarize what waste diversion programs were continued or newly implemented during the report year.

Paper recycling program continues. We are now reporting recycling activities from confidential document destruction company as well as the primary campus office paper recycling program. Cardboard recycling has increased as awareness and participation by various departments grows. Reporting accuracy also increased in 2003. Conversion from paper forms to electronic forms have increased as many forms sent out to departments are now electronically available from the campus intranet for downloading and printing when they are needed. Examples include: the President's office now sends board policy and regulation update notices electronically; Admissions has instituted on-line registration as an option to paper for students, reports of injury or illness to HR, memos sent by email instead of snail, Monthly safety meeting talks continue to be sent electronically, many committees are now using electronic files and links to committee minutes. This minimizes but does not eliminate hard copy print outs. It is very difficult to accurately assess the waste minimization benefit of all of these activities, but it is significant. Greenwaste reporting has decreased slightly as more land is set aside for building construction and parking lot construction, thereby reducing the amount lawn mulching that could have been done for the full calendar year 2003. Tire recycling policy has been set in place and continues. Contractor's responsibility for C&D recycling and reporting is now part of all major construction contracts. However, no significant construction was carried out in 2003. As much as possible, useful items such as office chairs and desks are held for reuse opportunities in the warehouse. If not selected for reuse after a period of time, they are surplus out for auction. Also sent out for surplus auction are computer and electronic equipment, white and brown goods, and old office equipment, and furniture. The auction house is local and the items sold in lots to potential reusers, thereby avoiding landfills.

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2003

How were the tonnages determined for the materials disposed and diverted? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)

1. Actual weigh slips were used whenever possible - cardboard and office paper programs 2. Conversion charts were used when needed.- tires, surplus equipment, etc. 3. Survey of departments was used for assessing can and bottle recycling. 4. Educated guess were used to determine some items such as newspaper recycling, which is handled 99% by one department who relies on a church group to collect the paper monthly. 5. Waste tonnage and MRF recycling numbers provided by Athens Services, Inc., and is an average based on total percentage of diversion processed at the MRF.

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? (The following link of [category definitions](#) may assist you in answering this question.)

Source Reduction activities included: Paper form reduction Bulletin boards, Toner cartridge recycling, Electronic media Online forms, double-sided copying. Material Exchange activities included: Surplus equipment for auction. Recycling activities include: Cardboard Newspaper Office paper (white): white ledger, printer paper, etc. Office paper (mixed): colored paper, Scrap metal telephone books, soft bound text books Beverage containers recycling, including bottles, cans, and plastic: data is collected from individual efforts, no no official program exists due to lack of funds and labor to maintain such a program on campus Organic waste management: Mulching mowers are used on all lawn areas of the campus. Special waste management: C&D recycling Grease rendering recycling from food services area. Scrap metals Tires Wood waste Facility recovery MRF Hazard wastes materials: Paint wastes Used oil, antifreeze Universal wastes including, batteries, fluorescent lamps, oil filters, paint thinners

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help meet the waste diversion goals?

No Significant changes from 2002 in terms of labor and funds committed to the integrated waste management goals in 2003. No reductions were introduced either. However, plans are being developed to construct a centralized waste collection and recycling center. Once implemented, sometime within the next 18 months, it should improve our waste reduction efforts and increase recycling significantly.

Programs

Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding	Tons
Business Source Reduction	X	0.3500
Material Exchange	X	1.5500
Beverage Containers	X	0.1630
Cardboard	X	11.3050
Newspaper	X	3.9000
Office Paper (mixed)	X	21.6310
Scrap Metal	X	12.5510
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X	195.0000
Tires	X	1.0600
White/brown goods	X	1.5600
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X	560.0000

10

Rendering	X	2.8700
MRF	X	228.3000

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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2004



**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2004 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

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[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
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CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
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(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,100

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,100	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,100	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversions Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 458.9
Total Tonnage Disposed: 380.7
Total Tonnage Generated: 839.6
Overall Diversion Percentage: 54.7%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,100
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 13,000
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

12

2004

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 380.70 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.16

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

How has the waste stream (i.e. those materials disposed in landfills) changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted? (Changes include kinds and quantities of materials disposed in landfills.)

The waste stream has not changed significantly since our last plan was implemented. Better accuracy has been afforded us through increased documentation, particularly with regards to the quantity of cardboard and office paper captured and recycled. Our MRF recycling percentage in 2004 was 36%. This is consistent with year 2003, and remains an important part of the District's IWMP.

Summarize what waste diversion programs were continued or newly implemented during the report year.

Source Reduction: The increasing use of email and web documents in 2004 is significant, but very difficult to quantify. For instance, there has been a significant increase in students accessing electronic versions of class schedules, and an increase in class registration done over the internet. The District has begun reducing the number of printed schedules and other class information on paper. While residents within the District still receive free class schedules by mail, the number of schedules freely distributed on campus has been reduced. The District is also mulling the idea of charging a fee for getting a hard copy of a class schedule when on campus. The staff is learning to redirect students to access locations on campus i.e. the campus library, to view the electronic information. Staff bulletins and announcements are increasingly sent out electronically to each department. Departments then print out only what they need (if any at all). This significantly reduces the number of hard copies printed at the outset. The campus "intranet" is filled with pdf documents and links to information that was previously printed and distributed on hard copies. Staff can now print out documents and forms as they need them, thereby reducing paper usage at the source. Email attachments through intranet on the campus is very commonplace. Snail-mail delivery, while not likely to ever disappear, sees a continual drop in volume. All of the above are very time-consuming to document, but all have had a significant impact on paper waste. RECYCLING: Paper and OCC remain the focus of the District's recycling. Both paper and OCC recycling increased in 2004. More and more departments on campus, particularly the custodial department now pay closer attention to OCC recycling. The Purchasing, Warehouse, and Publications department now routinely inquire if certain fiber-based items are recyclable. Publications, which writes, edits and publishes many District documents has begun to review the number of class schedules and catalogs it produces and accesses the number that remain unused at the end of their relevancy. Most staff communication publications are now written and distributed electronically. Also as new faculty and staff are hired, there seems to be more interest in participating in the office paper recycling program. CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION: One major construction project was begun in 2003 and is expected to be completed in 2005. The project so far displaced no significant C&D waste. However, with its completion,

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2004

some older campus buildings are scheduled to be demolished and a significant amount of C&D is expected be recycled in 2005. **MULCHING/COMPOSTING:** The Grounds department still utilizes mulching mowers on all grassy areas. No plans for composting are in the future at this time. We continue to rely on the waste hauler's MRF to capture and recycle our greenwaste.

How were the tonnages determined for the materials disposed and diverted? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)

1. Whenever possible, actual weigh slips, bill-of-ladings and manifests are used. Paper, Cardboard, scrap metal, Used Oil, Batteries, paint waste recycled are examples. 2. Conversion charts were used for some items. Tires, surplus furniture and electronic equipment items are estimates based on available volume/weight conversions. 3. Surveys were used for some departments that recycled beverage containers. However, there is no formal effort to collect these items on behalf of the district- it is too labor intensive at this time. Some employee groups collect for causes, some individuals collect for personal gain - whenever possible a form is provided these groups that can then report back annually the volume/quantity/type of beverage containers captured. Conversion charts were then used to determine the weights. There are also a few homeless and or local residents who scour through campus trash receptacles for CRV containers; There is no way to accurately quantify these efforts. 4. In a few situations, the only quantifying that could be done was by extrapolating previous years numbers with a "best educated current year guess. Newspaper recycling, has been problematical in estimating the actual quantity captured. The college newspaper and the campus library are two consistent and relatively steady sources of recycled newspaper - and along with weight conversion charts to formulate a best educated estimate. 5. Grasscycling/mulching is estimated based on the number of acres cut weekly. This number has been going down due to changes in land use. It is anticipated that in 2005 it will see a further reduction due to the removal of athletic field grass and the installation of an artificial surface in the campus stadium. 6. MRF data (total waste tonnage and total MRF recycling tonnage) is supplied by our waste hauler, Athens Services.

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? (The following link of [category definitions](#) may assist you in answering this question.)

Source Reduction activities include: Online paper forms, pdf documents, double-sided printing/copying, bulletin board use, toner cartridge recycling, email, and email attachments. Material exchange activities include: Surplus of office furniture and used computer equipment. Recycling activities include: Cardboard, paper, newspaper, scrap metal, tires, soft-bound books, phone books, some beverage container recycling, wood waste, MRF: Whatever is not captured at the District is co-mingled with trash hauled from District by Athens Services. MRF statistics include all types of recyclable materials, including greenwaste. Organic Waste management activities: Cooking oil and grease captured and recycled from the Campus Food Services/ASCC. Hazardous and universal hazardous wastes recycling activities include: Paint waste, batteries, fluourescent lamps and ballasts, used oil and anti-freeze, electronic waste scrap(computer spare parts)

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help meet the waste diversion goals?

No Significant changes in funding in 2004. One EH&S staff person who oversees, among many other regulatory EH&S issues , the IWM programs. Facilities staff are becoming increasingly more involved in managing waste, recycling, and recovery efforts -the grounds staff. In 2005, due to projects related to the campus master facilities plan, an integrated waste management center is to be constructed by the end of this summer - in advance of several other campus construction/renovation projects. It will include a cardboard bailor, scrap metal and other centralized recycling activities. This should involve the Facilities Department even more in all future IWM activities. More on this in the next annual report, I'm sure.

Programs

(14)

Program Name	Existing	Planned/Expanding	Tons
Business Source Reduction	X		3.7500
Material Exchange	X		2.5000
Beverage Containers	X		0.7120
Cardboard	X		14.0650
Newspaper	X		3.9000
Office Paper (white)	X		1.3300
Office Paper (mixed)	X		29.2300
Plastics	X		0.0200
Scrap Metal	X		2.6670
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X		180.0000
Tires	X		1.0700
Scrap Metal	X		2.6670
Rendering	X		2.7500
MRF	X		214.2000

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>

Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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2005



State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2005 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College

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[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
 1000 West Foothill Blvd.
 Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
 Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
 (916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,100

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,100	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,100	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversion Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 610.8
Total Tonnage Disposed: 408.9
Total Tonnage Generated: 1,019.7
Overall Diversion Percentage: 59.9%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,100
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 13,000
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

(16)

2005

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 408.90 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.17

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

How has the waste stream (i.e. those materials disposed in landfills) changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted? (Changes include kinds and quantities of materials disposed in landfills.)

The content of the waste stream has changed slightly since our last plan was implemented. This is due in part to the increase in new construction as well as demolition activities. C&D recycling practices are employed as contractors segregate recyclable materials such as asphalt, concrete and reinforcing steel from the demolition debris. Some debris such as roofing, plaster/mesh and splintered wood debris was land filled. This office is also encouraging the practice of "deconstruction" for the remainder of buildings scheduled to be razed, which could further reduce the amount of demolition waste to be landfilled.

Summarize what waste diversion programs were continued or newly implemented during the report year.

Business source reduction activities have increased through use of electronic versions of class schedules, application processing, bulletins and interoffice correspondence, all of which contribute to the reduction of office paper use. This trend should continue as the district is introducing a new administrative software program (beginning 3/06) that offers additional on line services (SunGard Higher Education Solutions). What quantities of office paper that are used, are recycled through an existing office paper recycling program. The district now has in operation a new recycling/waste management center (RWMC). Promotional information provided about the RWMC both through a campus and local newspaper, seems to have spurred a "renewed" interest in the recycling activities on campus. It is equipped with an OCC bailer which has already increased the efficiency with which OCC is captured from the wastestream. This addition of the new RWMC will allow for the expansion of other recycling activities such as a metal recycling program that was recently launched. Newspaper is now an established recycled material as well. There are plans for capturing greenwaste, plastics, CRV containers etc. provided more labor becomes available. Efforts towards the reuse of surplus office furniture and equipment continue as staff and faculty are made aware of the availability of such discards. Material exchange activities are increasing since the recent discovery of the Cal-Max website. A buyer of plastics was found via a recent contact through this website. Compact discs, LD-PE #4 plastic film and certain plastic computer parts are some items now being collected for recycling.

How were the tonnages determined for the materials disposed and diverted? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)

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Weighmaster slips/certificates, manifests, bill-of-ladings and on-site scale use are used for the weights/quantities reported. IWMB conversion tables are used for items such as tires, grasscycling estimates, surplus items (brown & white goods) although some weight slips are received for surplus items. Athens Services Inc. provides the data for the waste and MRF recycling tonnages reported.

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? (The following link of category definitions may assist you in answering this question.)

Recycling activities on campus focus on a variety of materials including: office paper (office pack), cardboard (OCC), newspaper, paperboard, text books, magazines, phonebooks, pamphlets, scrap steel, aluminum, brass, and copper. Cooking oil/lard is also collected from food services. Refuse hauled from campus is processed by the local MRF to extract the remainder of its recyclable content. Source reduction of paper use is accomplished via Online paper forms, electronic documents and communication. The introduction of new software will affect every part of the college's Online operations which, should further enhance the reduction of paper use. The practice of grasscycling continues reducing considerable amounts of greenwaste. There is an additional reduction of turf related by-products such as thatch, fertilizer bags etc. due to the installation of 3.5 acres of artificial turf. Some composting activities are being attempted by individuals about campus, but no formal composting program has been established as of this report. The EH&S office has discussed plans to develop a composting program yet, this will depend on the level of cooperation received by departments and management.

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help meet the waste diversion goals?

A 205,640\$ grant received from the California Community Colleges- Hazardous Substances Project Funding Program, was used in part to construct a new recycling/wastemanagement facility. In addition to achieving stormwater compliance, this project has already greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the recycling efforts on campus by consolidating all recyclables in a central location. Currently this EH&S office is staffed by one person. Funding for one part-time student assistant is available for a maximum of 20 hours per week.

Programs			
Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding		Tons
Business Source Reduction	X		4.0000
Material Exchange	X		2.5000
Beverage Containers	X		1.3240
Cardboard	X		12.8000
Newspaper	X	X	0.8420
Office Paper (mixed)	X		20.4200
Scrap Metal	X		4.9850
Special Collection Events	X	X	0.3050
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X		143.0000
Tires	X		3.1850
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X		187.0000
Rendering	X		0.4950

2005

MRF	X	229.9000
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State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2006 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

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[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,100

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,100	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,100	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversion Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 3,825.3
Total Tonnage Disposed: 1,046.8
Total Tonnage Generated: 4,872.1
Overall Diversion Percentage: 78.5%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,100
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 13,000
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

20

2006

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 1,046.80 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	5.20	0.00	0.44

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

How has the waste stream (i.e. those materials disposed in landfills) changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted? (Changes include kinds and quantities of materials disposed in landfills.)

The content of the waste stream remains similar to the previous report as some additional building demolition and construction occurred. C&D recycling activities continue. The majority of demolition debris was sorted and recycled. This office continues to request of contractors deconstruction practices, yet resistance to this request persists as contractors site time/budget constraints. Consequently the demolition debris such as roof/plaster rubble etc. required landfilling. Ongoing efforts by this office to implement a green waste compost/collection operation continue to meet opposition, therefore green waste continues to be hauled and processed by the local MRF.

Summarize what waste diversion programs were continued or newly implemented during the report year.

Business source reduction activities continue aiding in efforts to further reduce office paper consumption - Newly implemented administrative software(Wing Span/Banner) and requisition system (Escape Online5) should increase electronic communication/documentation etc. There was a considerable amount of additional source reduction through material exchange and auction activities, though due to failure of communication, no back-up, weigh slips etc, are available. The district's recycling/waste management center continues to increase recycling efficiency of a number of recyclables. -The EH&S office has aquired four(1.5cu.yds.each) special event/venue CRV beverage recycling kiosks. -The use of Cal-Max has provided an outlet for the reuse of a number of surplus items otherwise destined for disposal. -A temporary (5-6 month) contact via Cal-Max, enabled the diversion of approximately 90 cubic yards of #6 polystyrene for use as an element in furniture construction (Unfortunately, it is no longer accepting). -Approximately 300lbs of LDPE #4 film was captured and shipped to a local broker.-This office also arranges numerous textbook donations to local libraries.

How were the tonnages determined for the materials disposed and diverted? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)

Actual recycling and diversion weights are obtained via weigh master tickets, manifests, bill of ladings and on site scales used. CIWMB conversion tables are used for extrapolation. Athens Services Inc. provides waste and MRF recycling tonnages reported.

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? (The following link of category definitions may assist you in answering this question.)

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2006

Ongoing recycling activities capture materials including; paper fibers consisting of OCC, newspaper, office paper (mixed, colored ledger, office pack, magazine) paper board, textbooks, catalogs and phone books. Scrap metals including; steel, cast iron, aluminum, brass and copper. Tin cans from child development center food preparation are also also collected as are oils/fats from the campus` cafeteria. CRV beverage containers continue to be collected via a variety of individuals on campus. Printer/toner and copier cartridges in addition to all associated reprographic componets, are collected and recycled. Large (15+ gal)HDPE #2 containers as well as LDPE#4 film have been collected the past year, yet locating facilities readily accepting these materials has proved difficult. When collecting plastics, it appears that economies of scale rule the day.

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help meet the waste diversion goals?

This office has been allotted funding for one part-time on-call position, which provides 1,000 hours of labor per assignment.

Programs

Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding	Tons
Business Source Reduction	X	5.4500
Material Exchange	X	6.1250
Beverage Containers	X	14.5100
Cardboard	X	23.3750
Newspaper	X	3.3450
Office Paper (mixed)	X	4.7050
Scrap Metal	X	24.4790
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X	129.0000
Tires	X	0.5800
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X	3455.6000
Rendering	X	1.1700
MRF	X	157.0000

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
 Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
 Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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2007



State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2007 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College

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Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
 1000 West Foothill Blvd.
 Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
 Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
 (916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,100

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,100	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,100	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
Diversions Program Summary
Total Tonnage Diverted: 3,099.2
Total Tonnage Disposed: 802.6
Total Tonnage Generated: 3,901.8
Overall Diversion Percentage: 79.4%
Employees
Total Number of Employees: 1,100
Non-Employee Population
Total Number of Non-employees: 12,500
Non-employee Population Type: Visitors, Inmates, etc

23

2007

Disposal

Total amount Disposed: 802.60 tons

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>			
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.35

Questions

Is the mission statement of the State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

How has the waste stream (i.e. those materials disposed in landfills) changed since the Integrated Waste Management Plan was submitted? (Changes include kinds and quantities of materials disposed in landfills.)

07's waste stream changed somewhat as demolition activity lessened. New building construction continued contributing to some C&D recycling activity, steel stud and electrical installation scrap. Development of turf areas into new parking lots constituted a majority of diverted material reported and reduced the grasscycling tonnages reported.

Summarize what waste diversion programs were continued or newly implemented during the report year.

Business source reductions are seen as 15% increase in multi media use continues to aid in stabilizing paper use. New warehouse management is responsible for increases in; furniture re-use, auctions of surplussed brown and white goods and non-profit donations. The campus' recycling center continues to capture a variety of recyclables.

How were the tonnages determined for the materials disposed and diverted? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, or actual recycling weights)

Recycling and diversion weights are reported from official weigh master tickets, manifests and scales. CIWMB conversion tables and CRV per pound pricing are used for extrapolations. Athens Services Inc. provides the waste and MRF recycling tonnages.

What types of activities are included in each of the reported programs? (The following link of category definitions may assist you in answering this question.)

Ongoing recycling of the prominent recyclables in the waste stream include OCC, H&LDPE, paper fibers, scrap metals. The collection of universal and E-wastes continue as well as the recycling of toner cartridges.

Has the State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

What resources (staff and/or funds) did the State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help meet the waste diversion goals?

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2007

The District again, provided a temporary on call employee for 170 days of service

Programs		
Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding	Tons
Business Source Reduction	X	6.3000
Material Exchange	X	2.0000
Beverage Containers	X	7.9700
Cardboard	X	21.4700
Newspaper	X	3.5700
Office Paper (white)	X	0.8150
Office Paper (mixed)	X	21.0300
Scrap Metal	X	53.4600
Special Collection Events	X	0.3300
Other Materials	X	2667.6000
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X	100.0000
Tires	X	4.6800
White/brown goods	X	24.7250
Rendering	X	0.5000
MRF	X	184.7000

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
 Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
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**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2008 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

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[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,084

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,084	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,084	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
<p>Employees</p> <p>Total Number of Employees: 1,084</p> <p>Non-Employee Population</p> <p>Total Number of Non-employees: 12,500</p> <p>Non-employee Population Type: Students</p> <p>Disposal</p> <p>Total amount Disposed: 584.40 tons</p>

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2008

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>		<u>Student Population</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	12.10	3.00	1.00	0.26

Questions

Is the mission statement of your State agency/large State facility the same as reported in the previous year?

What changes have there been in the waste generated or disposed by your State agency/large State facility during the report year? (For example, changes in types and/or quantities of waste.) Explain, to the best of your ability the causes for those changes.

As demolition activities continue to decline overall total disposal tonnage lessens. No significant changes seen in the content of the "normal" waste stream.

Explain any changes to waste diversion programs that were continued from the prior report year. Be sure to indicate the reason for making the changes.

Both the Child Development Center and the Cafeteria continue food composting efforts. At the height of operations this activity has the potential to divert 100+ pounds of food scrap per week. The Purchasing /warehouse department continues an electronic procedure of scanning invoices where the prior method produced multiple photocopies consuming not only large amounts of paper but the use of multiple tonner cartridges.

Explain any waste diversion programs that were newly implemented or were discontinued during the report year and explain why.

The economic down turn contributed to some changes in materials diverted. As plastics/resins (mainly #2HDPE & #4LDPE) lost value they were not readily accepted by recyclers. The situation is beginning to improve as prices begin to rebound.

What types of activities are included in each of the waste diversion programs you continued or newly implemented during the reporting year?

Citrus College remains diligent in its recycling efforts – 08's recycling activities mirror the previous year's. Ongoing efforts to reduce constituents of the waste stream continue though, with the push for a self haul green waste program including a major composting system, as well as encouraging use of electric hand dryers for the reduction of paper towel waste.

What resources (staff and/or funds) did your State agency/large State facility commit toward implementing its Integrated Waste Management Plan during the report year to help reduce disposal and meet the diversion mandate?

Funding for one "part-time on-call" recycling assistant position has been cut substantially and will likely affect next fiscal year's budget as well.

Has your State agency/large State facility adopted or changed its waste reduction policy?

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Explain how you determined the reported tons disposed? (e.g. waste assessments, per capita generation and extrapolation, actual disposal weights, etc.)

The disposal figure submitted is provided by the contracted waste collector/recycler, Athens Services.

Please provide a definition of "employee" for your State agency/large State facility. Also, what is the source of the reported number of employees and visitors/students/inmates, etc. (as applicable)?

Definition of an employee; "staff" "faculty" work either full time; 40 hour/week, part time; 19.5 hour/week, part-time on-call; works within an allocated number of hours provided a particular department. The total employee number submitted(1,084)was obtained from the payroll department. The total student population figure (12,500)was obtained from Admissions and Records.

Programs	
Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding
Business Source Reduction	X
Material Exchange	X
Salvage Yards	X
Other Sources	X
Beverage Containers	X
Cardboard	X
Glass	X
Newspaper	X
Office Paper (white)	X
Office Paper (mixed)	X
Plastics	X
Scrap Metal	X
Special Collection Events	X
Other Materials	X
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X
On-site composting/mulching	X
Self-haul greenwaste	X
Commercial pickup of compostables	X
Food waste composting	X
Other composting	X
Tires	X
White/brown goods	X
Scrap Metal	X
Wood waste	X
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X
Rendering	X
MRF	X



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2008

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2009 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

[New Search](#) | [Agency Detail](#)

[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 1,050

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	1,050	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	1,050	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
<p>Employees Total Number of Employees: 1,050</p> <p>Non-Employee Population Total Number of Non-employees: 18,000 Non-employee Population Type: Students</p> <p>Disposal Total amount Disposed: 526.50 tons</p>

30

2009

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>		<u>Student Population</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	12.10	2.70	1.00	0.16

Questions

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

(A) What are the major types of waste materials that your agency/facility currently disposes (not currently diverting), e.g., waste of significant weight and/or volume? If there are major waste materials that are being disposed, what is your agency/facility doing to find ways to divert these materials?

(B) Please explain any difficulties or obstacles your agency/facility encountered in trying to implement recycling or other programs to reduce the amount of waste disposed. Summarize any efforts your agency/facility made to resolve difficulties or overcome obstacles and if they were successful or not.

Green waste is currently removed via refuse bins that are processed at a local MRF. Discussions of establishing a practical separate haul green waste program continue, but the how and where coupled with budget constraints, continue to hamper these efforts. There have been attempts to collect LDPE films and #6 for recycling but finding buyers, or processors, is challenging.

Waste generation includes both materials disposed in the trash as well as materials recycled or otherwise diverted from landfill. There are many reasons why the type or amount of waste generated by your agency/facility may have changed.

SELECT YES OR NO FROM THE DROP DOWN LIST BELOW. IF YOU SELECT YES, YOU MUST PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW.

Do the types or amounts of wastes generated in the last calendar year significantly differ from those that were generated by your agency/facility in the prior report year? If yes, please explain.

The reason why, the type, or amount of waste generated by your agency/facility either may have increased or decreased. For example, construction activities at your agency or facility may increase construction-related wastes; budget cuts may result in cuts to the services your agency provides and, therefore, the related wastes are no longer generated; or a shift in how you do business may create a new type of waste.

If you had changes in the types or amounts of waste generated, then that may have affected the waste diversion programs you implemented. You will be asked in Question #3 about how your waste diversion programs may have changed.

SELECT YES OR NO FROM THE DROP DOWN LIST BELOW. IF YOU SELECT YES, YOU MUST PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW.

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2009

Did you make any significant changes (during the report year) to the waste diversion programs implemented by your agency/facility (such as programs to reduce waste, reuse, recycle, compost, etc.)? For example, did you start new programs, discontinue prior programs, or make significant modifications to existing programs? If yes, in the text box below, please explain why you made the change(s).

Having an accurate and consistent measurement of trash disposal is important. The annual amount of trash disposed is one factor in the calculation to determine the annual per capita disposal for your agency/facility. CalRecycle considers this calculation, in addition to the waste reduction, recycling, and other waste diversion programs your agency/facility implemented, in determining compliance with statutory mandates.

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

(A) Explain how you determined the annual tons disposed by your agency for the report year (e.g. did you use actual disposal weights provided by a trash hauler, conduct a waste generation study, estimate using weight-to-volume conversions, etc.)

(B) Indicate if this is the same method used to determine tons disposed that was used for the prior report year. If not, please also explain the reason for the change.

The annual recycled and waste tonnages for 2008 and 2009 were furnished by Athens Disposal.

Having an accurate and consistent method to count employees is also important. The number of employees is one factor in the calculation to determine the annual per capita disposal for your agency/facility. (If your agency submits a modified report, per capita disposal is not calculated, but the number of employees is important in verifying your eligibility to submit a modified report).

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

(A) Please explain how you determined the number of employees working for your agency (e.g. total number of full time employees; full time equivalents; total number of full and part time employees; etc.). This information is usually available from your human resources or payroll department.

(B) Indicate if you used the same method to determine the number of employees that was used for the prior report year. If not, please explain the reason for the change.

The total number of employees for 2008 and 2009 were furnished by the Payroll department.

If your agency/facility also has a non-employee population (such as students, visitors, inmates, residents, patients) that significantly contributes to waste generated, then there is a space provided to report that information in Part I – Facility Information. This information is in addition to your employee information - it does not replace it.

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

(A) If you reported a number for a non-employee population, please explain how you determined that number (e.g. full time equivalent students; average number of patients during the report year; etc.)

(B) Indicate if you used the same method that was used for the prior report year. If not, please explain the reason for the change.

If you are not given the option in Part 1 - Facility Information to report an additional population, but believe doing so would be valuable, or if you provided this in the past, but no longer wish to do so, please contact your CalRecycle representative to discuss the merits of adding or deleting this option from your report.

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2009

The non-employee population number for 2008 and 2009 was furnished by the Admissions and Records Department.

For your agency/facility, if the annual per capita disposal for the current report year is more than the per capita disposal from the previous report year, then, to the best of your ability, please explain why there was an increase. (To find these numbers, click on "Current Year" under "Previous Year" under "View Report" in the left menu bar. These links display the report summary.)

2009 numbers are less than or equal to 2008

Additional information you wish to provide in your annual report.

Plans to arrange a pick up service for #2,#4 and #6 plastics through the Allan Recycling Co. are in the works. As previously mentioned, plans to implement a separate haul green waste arrangement continue. A reduction of paper towel waste will occur as high efficiency electric hand dryers will equip a new 31,000 sq/ft building as well as some additional existing buildings.

Programs

Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding	
Business Source Reduction	X	
Material Exchange	X	
Salvage Yards	X	
Other Sources	X	
Beverage Containers		X
Cardboard	X	
Glass		X
Newspaper	X	
Office Paper (white)	X	
Office Paper (mixed)	X	
Plastics	X	
Scrap Metal	X	
Special Collection Events		X
Other Materials		X
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X	
On-site composting/mulching	X	
Self-haul greenwaste		X
Commercial pickup of compostables		X
Tires	X	

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2009

Scrap Metal	X
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)	X
Rendering	X
MRF	X

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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2010



**State Agency Reporting Center: Waste Management Annual Report
2010 SARC Annual Report: Citrus College**

[New Search](#) | [Agency Detail](#)

[Facilities](#) | [Annual Per Capita Disposal](#) | [Programs](#)

Alternative Name(s): 9 Citrus, Citrus Community College District

Physical Address
1000 West Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741

CalRecycle Representative
Willie Carpenter
Willie.Carpenter@CalRecycle.ca.gov
(916) 341-6522 x

Total Number of Employees including Facilities: 997

Recycling Coordinator: Jeff Eichler jeichler@citruscollege.edu (626) 914-8704

Facilities		
FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ADDRESS
Citrus Community College District	997	1000 West Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
Total Employees in Facilities:	997	
Export To Excel		Count: 1

Annual Per Capita Disposal
<p>Employees</p> <p>Total Number of Employees: 997</p> <p>Non-Employee Population</p> <p>Total Number of Non-employees: 21,856</p> <p>Non-employee Population Type: Students</p> <p>Disposal</p> <p>Total amount Disposed: 450.00 tons</p>

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2010

Annual Results

	<u>Employee Population</u>		<u>Student Population</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day):	12.10	2.50	1.00	0.11

Questions

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A and B.

We would like to understand what is still being thrown away and help you find ways to increase recycling.

- Please describe the types of waste that are thrown away.
- What difficulties or obstacles have you had with finding ways to recycle these wastes?

A. plastics including #'s 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7, green waste, pallets papertowel waste, food packaging and occasional demolition waste including concrete, soil, PVC scraps etc. B. previous attempts to recycle #'s 1,2&4 were hindered as local recyclers request large, bailed quantities of this material which requires a suitable bailer to accomplish. Green waste; no committment(yet)from management to commence self-haul GW program, but the topic is still alive. Additionally, budget/staff constraints remain an issue as focusing on the capture of additional consituents from the wastestream is labor intensive.

SELECT YES OR NO FROM THE DROP DOWN LIST BELOW. IF YOU SELECT YES, YOU MUST DESCRIBE IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW.

Were there any changes in your recycling/waste reduction programs during the report year? For example, did you start, discontinue, or make significant changes to your recycling/waste reduction programs?

.

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

If the per capita disposal for the current report year is greater than the per capita disposal from the previous report year, then, to the best of your ability, explain why there was an increase. (To find these numbers, look for "View Report" in the left menu and click either "Current Year" or "Previous Year" to display a report summary.)

2009 2.7 > 2010 2.5

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

In Section III, you entered total tons disposed (thrown away at a landfill) by your agency/facility during the report year. Having an accurate method to consistently calculate this number each year is important because it is used in the calculation to determine the report year per capita disposal for your agency/facility.

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Examples of types of methods that may be used include, but are not limited to, conducting a waste generation study, using actual disposal weights provided by a trash hauler, or estimating using weight-to-volume conversions.

- A. Explain the method you, or the person that provided you with this number, used to calculate the total tons disposed. Please provide a detailed explanation of the method so that it could be used in the event someone else from your agency/facility had to produce the same number.
- B. Is this the same method used for last year's report? If not, explain the reason for the change.

A. Citrus College is part of a fixed, daily Ware Disposal Inc. route. Ware Disposal Inc. has estimated the weights (through weight to volume conversions) of the containers on said route and assigns a percentage to each jurisdiction as part of that route. On a quarterly basis, we sample loads at our facility to determine actual disposal weights so that the estimated weights assigned to Citrus College can be as close to reality as possible. B. This is the same method used in 2009's report.

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

In Part I of this report, you entered the number of employees for your agency/facility. This information is usually available from your human resources or payroll department. Having an accurate method to consistently calculate this number each year is important because it is used in the calculation to determine the report year per capita disposal for your agency/facility.

(Note: If your agency submits a modified report, per capita disposal is not calculated, but the number of employees is important in verifying your continued eligibility to submit a modified report).

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B.

- A. Explain the method you, or the person that provided you with this number, used to calculate the number of employees (e.g. total number of full time employees, full time equivalents, total number of full and part time employees, etc.). Please provide a detailed explanation of the method so that it could be used in the event someone else from your agency/facility had to produce the same number.
- B. Is this the same method used for last year's report? If not, explain the reason for the change.

The Office of Human Resources provided the information from their 2010-2011 Classified, Faculty, Child Development Center, Management & Supervisor/Confidential Rundown.

IN THE TEXT BOX BELOW, PLEASE PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A AND B. (Skip to the next question if you did not enter a non-employee population in Part I.)

NOTE: If there was not an option in Part I to report an additional population, but you believe doing so would be valuable, or if you provided this in the past, but no longer wish to do so, please contact your CalRecycle representative to discuss the merits of adding or deleting this option for future reports.

If your agency/facility also has a non-employee population (such as students, visitors, inmates, residents, patients, etc.) that significantly contributes to the waste your agency/facility creates, Part I of this report asks you for a number for that population. This information is in addition to your employee information - it does not replace it.

- A. Explain the method you (or the person that provided you with this number) used to calculate that number (e.g. full time equivalent students, average number of patients during the report year, etc.). Please provide a detailed explanation of the method so that it could be used in the event someone else from your agency/facility had to produce the same number.
- B. Is this the same method you used for last year's report? If not, explain the reason for the change.

2010

The 21,856 is actual unduplicated headcount of students who enrolled in at least one semester through summer, fall, winter, and spring provided by the IT department.

Additional information you wish to provide in your annual report.

As with many public sector agencies, the California Community Colleges recognize the economic, environmental, and social benefits of resource efficiency and sustainability. The passage of the California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB-32) adds urgency and complexity to Districts working toward these goals. Many Districts are well along the path to sustainability, but others are working to find the resources to tackle the problem. To assist with the current and anticipated challenges in the realm of sustainability, Citrus College has partnered with the CCC Chancellor's Office to lead the development of the Sustainability Template Plan. The Sustainability Template Plan will be designed as a comprehensive toolkit to be used at Citrus College and other CCC Districts and campuses to better enable them to satisfy state regulations, take advantage of available resources and complimentary programs, and adopt the Best Practices of others who are further along this path. This plan will allow Citrus College to refocus energy toward its current recycling/solid waste diversion programs, raising them to a more efficient level of sustainability.

Programs

Program Name	Existing Planned/Expanding	
Business Source Reduction	X	
Material Exchange	X	
Salvage Yards	X	
Other Sources	X	
Beverage Containers		X
Cardboard	X	
Glass		X
Newspaper	X	
Office Paper (white)	X	
Office Paper (mixed)	X	
Plastics		X
Scrap Metal	X	
Special Collection Events		X
Other Materials		X
Xeriscaping, grasscycling	X	
On-site composting/mulching		X
Self-haul greenwaste		X
Commercial pickup of compostables		X
Food waste composting		X
Other composting		X
Tires	X	
White/brown goods	X	
Scrap Metal	X	

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Wood waste		X
Concrete/asphalt/rubble (C&D)		X
Rendering	X	
Other special waste		X
MRF	X	

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>
Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199
Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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Tab 5



Finance, Administrative Services » Environmental Health and Safety » Recycling Program

Employee Safety Guidelines

- Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco
- Disaster and Emergency Operations
- Fire Safety
- Hazard Communication
- Injury and Illness Prevention
- Pathogen Exposure
- People Working Safely
- Reporting Accidents, Injuries
- Sexual Harassment
- Working Safely

Safety and Emergency Resources

- Earthquake Safety Video
- Emergency Evacuation
- Emer Response Procedures
- FluShot

Citrus generated almost 1,200 tons of waste in 2000. The two biggest components of our waste turn out to be green waste (240 tons) and paper products (70 tons). This shouldn't come as any surprise, if you think about it for a minute. After all, Citrus has about 30 acres of landscaping and athletic fields to maintain, and most of us handle and generate paper documents, mail and files in various amounts on a daily basis.

Reducing Waste Makes Sense

When our trash goes to a landfill, along with the trash of millions of other people and thousands of other businesses, it does not go away just because we no longer see it. Californians sent more than 60 million tons of trash to various landfills last year. And, as our population expands and its hyper-consuming patterns continue, so too will the trash it generates.

Our trash is not environmentally benign, as it decomposes, poisons and chemicals leach down into our soil, our groundwater and vent into the air. Most of us depend on groundwater for our drinking water, and all of us must breathe the air. In short, our wasteful habits continually revisit us in the form of unhealthy pollution.

Recently, legislation titled AB75 was enacted. Like AB939, which mandated California cities to reduce their share of landfill waste by half, AB75 similarly requires that all state and public agencies develop an "integrated waste management program" to reduce the amount of trash going into landfills by 50% by 2004. This requirement puts formally voluntary recycling programs, source reduction strategies and reuse programs into an entirely new light. They are now indispensable tools for waste management.

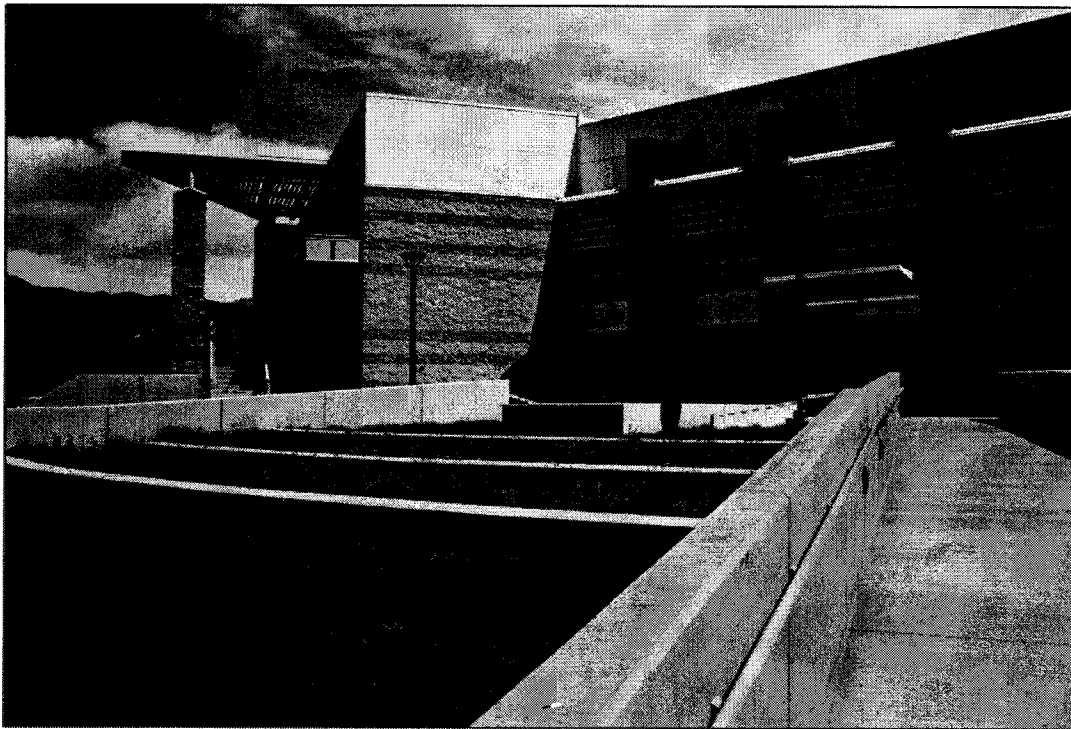
Over the years, Citrus has implemented several programs to help reduce the amount of waste going into our trash. We hope to start others soon. Read on to find out how you can help.



Tab 6



Citrus Community College Sustainability Plan



Produced by the
Citrus College Sustainability Committee

August 2012

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors of this plan would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their efforts and support in the creation of the Citrus College Sustainability Plan.

Citrus Community College

- Citrus CCD Board of Trustees
 - Mrs. Joanne Montgomery – President
 - Mrs. Susan M. Keith – Vice President
 - Dr. Gary L. Woods – Clerk/Secretary
 - Dr. Edward C. Ortell – Member
 - Dr. Patricia Rasmussen – Member
 - Mr. Crescencio Calderon – Student Representative
- Citrus CCD Superintendent/President Geraldine M. Perri, Ph.D.
- Carol Horton, Vice President Finance and Administrative Services
- Citrus College Sustainability Committee
 - Robert Bradshaw, Chair – Citrus College Construction Program Manager
 - Carol Horton – Vice President of Finance and Administrative Services
 - Robert Iverson – Director of Purchasing and Warehouse
 - Jeff Eichler – Environmental Health and Safety Program Supervisor
 - Eric Rabetoy – Dean of Physical and Natural Sciences
 - Robert Goodman, Christine Goedhart – Faculty
 - Fred Diamond – Director of Facilities and Construction
 - Martha McDonald - Dean of Students
 - Jody Wise - Dean of Kinesiology, Health & Athletics
 - Marti DeYoung - Career Technical Education Programs Supervisor
 - Lori Amato - Administrative Secretary II
 - Leigh Buchwald - Network & Telecommunications Systems Supervisor
 - Paula Green - Director of Communications
 - Adrienne Thompson - Student Life and Leadership Development Supervisor
 - Brandon Han, Luke Vogel, Kyle Marcano, Charity Muraya Karungari – DEEP Interns
 - Deeptika Patel – DEEP Program Manager
 - Art Corral, Andrea Zapata – Student Volunteer Corps
 - Brandon Mac Donald, Norma Saldana – At-Large Students
 - Lisa Hannaman – Southern California Edison
 - Matt Sullivan, PE – Newcomb Anderson McCormick
 - Steven Clarke – Newcomb Anderson McCormick
 - Ann McCormick, PE – Newcomb Anderson McCormick

CCC Chancellor's Office

- Fred Harris, Assistant Vice Chancellor College Finance & Facilities Planning
- Dan Estrada, Energy Specialist

Other Contributors

- Amir Ehyai – California Energy Commission

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SECTION 1.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As with many public sector agencies, Citrus Community College recognizes the environmental, economic, and social benefits of resource efficiency and sustainability. The passage of the California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB-32) in 2006 and the establishment of a Sustainability Policy by the CCC Board of Governors have made it imperative for California Community Colleges to develop an organized, comprehensive approach that incorporates the elements of sustainability, satisfies state regulations, takes advantage of available resources and complimentary programs, and adopts the Best Practices of others who are further along this path.

To meet these challenges, Citrus College has participated in the development of the California Community Colleges Sustainability Template. The culmination of the project is the Pilot Demonstration of the Template at Citrus College and the development of this campus-specific Sustainability Plan.

Sustainability is defined as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The purpose of this Sustainability Plan is to prepare Citrus Community College for the anticipated environmental and regulatory challenges of the 21st century, to guide the campus towards becoming a more sustainable institution, and to prepare students for the green economy.

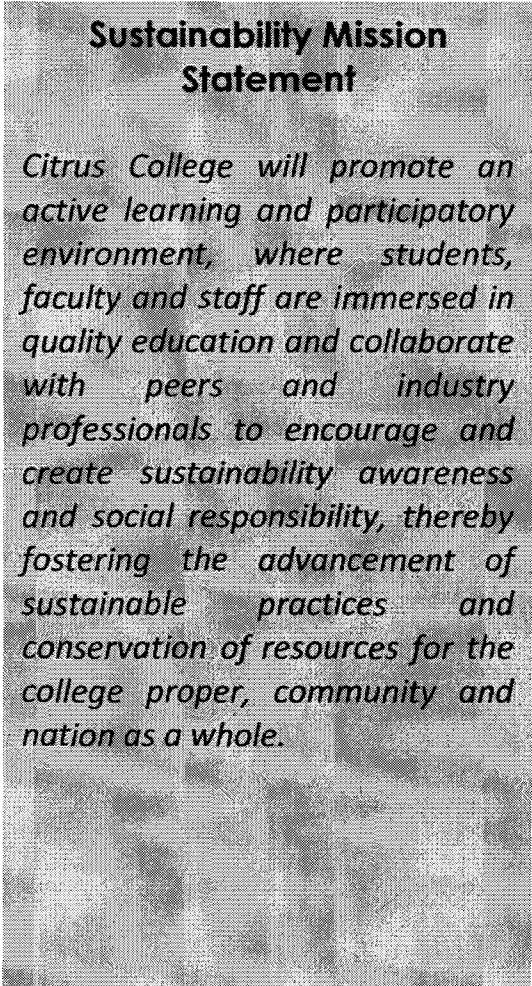
The following Sustainability Plan articulates the mission and goals established by the College for sustainability, as well as the strategies to meet these goals. This Plan has been developed by the Citrus College Sustainability Committee, which includes students, faculty, and staff. The Committee has developed this Sustainability Plan in coordination with the many different campus stakeholders to ensure that the plan meets the different needs of the College.

For questions or comments to this plan, please contact:

Matt Sullivan, P.E.
Principal
Newcomb Anderson McCormick
(415) 896-0300
Matt.Sullivan@newcomb.cc

Sustainability Mission Statement

Citrus College will promote an active learning and participatory environment, where students, faculty and staff are immersed in quality education and collaborate with peers and industry professionals to encourage and create sustainability awareness and social responsibility, thereby fostering the advancement of sustainable practices and conservation of resources for the college proper, community and nation as a whole.



**SECTION 2.
BACKGROUND**

2.1 HISTORY OF SUSTAINABILITY EFFORTS TO DATE

Citrus College has been at the forefront of sustainability since the mid 1990’s and has made significant strides in energy efficiency. As new technologies are developed, the College has installed energy efficient lighting, installed and maintained Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) and lighting Energy Management Systems, installed lighting motion sensors throughout the campus, installed lighting control systems in classrooms, implemented server and desktop virtualization, designed all new buildings to a U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver equivalent rating, constructed a new central plant with chilled water storage to be used during peak hours for heating and cooling, installed energy efficient boilers, and connected existing buildings to the central plant. Citrus College continues to identify new sustainable technologies for the built environment and promotes sustainable practices with students, faculty and staff.

While the primary focus of campus efforts have been in energy conservation, there are many other areas of sustainability where active programs are being implemented. With the assistance of a state grant, Citrus College has also developed a sophisticated recycling program and constructed a materials recycling facility on campus to sort recyclables from the campus waste stream. The College has implemented water conservation strategies and storm water pollution prevention measures, and has adopted a green purchasing program for cleaning and custodial supplies. Finally, the Citrus College administration has been involved with the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Agency (MTA) in the advance planning of the Gold Line light rail extension and a station adjacent to the college which will provide the opportunity to significantly reduce single occupancy vehicle commutes by students, faculty, and staff.



For a complete listing and description of existing Citrus College sustainability efforts see the Implementation Programs and Plans Checklist, which is in Appendix 2.

2.2 CREATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

To create this Sustainability Plan, Citrus College followed the process and utilized the tools provided in the California Community Colleges Sustainability Template. The process is illustrated in the flow chart above. The

implementation of the sustainability planning process and the resulting Sustainability Plan are described in the following chapters.

2.3 THE POLICY CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING

Sustainability can provide environmental, economic, and social benefits to campuses. However, there are other motivations for Citrus College to pursue these practices. The State of California has been active in establishing aggressive policies and standards for environmental protection and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that contribute to global warming. In 1970, the State adopted the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the goal to inform governments and the public about potential environmental impacts of projects. From 2005 onward, legislation has been passed to directly regulate GHG emissions by utilizing incentive mechanisms, cap-and-trade programs, and mandatory reporting while encouraging voluntary activities such as purchasing emissions offsets and offering renewable energy certificates (RECs). Compliance with state policies and regulations regarding these issues are an important factor for consideration by Citrus College.

The following sections outline the numerous policy and regulatory drivers that contributed to the creation of this Plan.

2.3.1 CCC BOARD OF GOVERNORS ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

To encourage the CCCs to pursue a more sustainable future, the CCC Board of Governors approved the Energy and Sustainability Policy in January 2008, which puts forth goals for each campus to reduce their energy consumption from its 2001-02 baseline by 15 percent by 2011-12. It also sets goals for minimum efficiency standards of new construction and renovation projects and provides an incentive of 2 percent of construction cost for new construction projects and 3 percent of construction cost for modernization projects. The policy also sets goals for energy independence through the purchase and generation of renewable power and energy conservation through the pursuit of energy efficiency projects, sustainable building practices, and physical plant management.

The CCC Board of Governors Energy and Sustainability Policy can be found here:

http://www.cccco.edu/Portals/4/Executive/Board/2008_agendas/january/3-1_Attachment_CCC%20Energy%20and%20Sustainability%20Policy%2011-9-07%20FINAL.pdf

2.3.2 CALIFORNIA STATE CLIMATE REGULATIONS

2.3.2.1 State of California Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order S-3-05 was signed by the Governor of California in 2005, thereby identifying the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) as the primary state agency responsible for establishing climate change emission reduction targets throughout the state. The Climate Action Team, a multi-agency group comprised of various state agencies, was formed to implement the Executive Order S-3-05. Shortly thereafter in 2006, the team introduced GHG emission reduction strategies and practices to reduce global warming. These measures are aimed at meeting the Executive Order's long term goal of reducing GHG emission to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

2.3.2.2 Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB-32)

The Global Warming Solutions Act, or Assembly Bill 32 (AB-32) adopted in 2006, establishes two key requirements in regard to climate change reduction measures. The first requires that California GHG emissions be capped at 1990 levels by 2020, and the second establishes an enforcement mechanism for the GHG emissions reduction program with monitoring and reporting implemented by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

In 2008, the Assembly Bill 32 Scoping Plan was released by CARB which describes measures to implement the requirements set by AB-32. In addition to partnering with local governments to encourage the establishment of regional emission reduction goals and community regulations, the Scoping Plan uses various mechanisms to reduce emissions state-wide, including incentives, direct regulation, and compliance mechanisms.

2.3.2.3 Assembly Bill 1493 (The Pavley Bill)

Assembly Bill 1493, widely known as "The Pavley Bill", was passed in 2002 and authorizes CARB to establish regulations to reduce the GHG emissions from passenger cars and light trucks by 18 percent by 2020 and 27 percent by 2030 from 2002 levels. This aggressive bill was temporarily blocked by the US EPA in March 2008 and later received a waiver of approval for implementation throughout California in June 2009.

2.3.2.4 Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)

The Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) was established in January 2007 by Executive Order S-01-07 and requires California fuel providers to decrease lifecycle fuel carbon intensity of transportation fuels by 10 percent from 2007 levels by 2020.

2.3.2.5 California Renewables Portfolio Standard

The California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) was established in 2002 under Senate Bill 1078 and mandated that electrical corporations increase its total procurement of eligible renewable resources by at least 1 percent a year to reach a goal of 20 percent electricity generation from renewable resources. These goals were accelerated in 2006 under Senate Bill 107, which mandated that at least 20 percent of the total electricity sold be generated from renewable resources by the end of 2010. The RPS was further extended in 2008 by Executive Order S-14-08, which requires that 33 percent of total electricity sales be generated from renewable resources by 2020.

2.3.2.6 Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97, passed in 2007, required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop and recommend amendments to CEQA Guidelines for addressing GHG emissions related to land use planning. The amendments to CEQA were approved and became effective in March 2010, thereafter requiring all CEQA documentation to include and comply with the new amendments established for addressing greenhouse gas emissions.

2.3.2.7 Senate Bill 375

Senate Bill 375 was passed in 2008 to reduce GHG emissions caused indirectly by urban sprawl throughout California. The bill offers incentives for local governments to execute planned growth and development patterns around public transportation in addition to revitalizing existing communities. Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) will work with CARB to reduce vehicle miles traveled by creating sustainable urban plans with a comprehensive focus on housing, transportation, and land use. Urban projects consistent with the MPO's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) can bypass the CEQA's GHG emission environmental review. This provides developers with an incentive to comply with local planning strategies which support the State's greater effort for overall emission reduction in the land use and transportation sector.

2.3.2.8 Regional Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD) and Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD)

In 1947, the California Air Pollution Control Act was passed and authorized the creation of Air Pollution Control Districts (APCDs) and Air Quality Management Districts (AQMDs) in every county. APCDs and AQMDs are tasked with meeting federal and state air pollution requirements set by the Clean Air Act and can develop regulations to achieve the necessary public health standards, though these regulations need approval from CARB and the US EPA. APCDs and AQMDs have jurisdiction over businesses and stationary sources of emissions and can offer varying levels of outreach, grants, and CEQA review and technical assistance to interested public and private parties. The APCDs and AQMDs do not have the authority to regulate mobile air pollution sources, which is the responsibility of CARB, and must defer to state or federal regulations provided by the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

2.4 CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

In order to manage the process and to develop this Sustainability Plan, the campus established the Citrus College Sustainability Committee, consisting of faculty from the Physical and Natural Science Department, Career Technical and Continuing Education Department, Student Services, staff from college administration, the Facilities Department, and students from the Earth Club, Volunteer Corps and the DEEP intern program to provide representation from the different campus stakeholders. The Committee will be responsible for developing and implementing the sustainability programs and projects described in this Plan to achieve the sustainability goals.

SECTION 3.

MISSION STATEMENT, GOALS, AND PRIORITIES

The Campus Sustainability Committee has developed the following Sustainability Mission Statement to guide Citrus College in its Sustainability Planning efforts.

Citrus College will promote an active learning and participatory environment, where students, faculty and staff are immersed in quality education and collaborate with peers and industry professionals to encourage and create sustainability awareness and social responsibility, thereby fostering the advancement of sustainable practices and conservation of resources for the college proper, community and nation as a whole.

On April 3, 2012, the Citrus Community College Board Of Trustees made a commitment to improve college sustainability by adopting the Sustainability Mission Statement by Resolution No. 2011-12-08.

To realize this Mission Statement, the Sustainability Committee has defined the following sustainability goals and priorities. The goals and priorities for the Sustainability Plan reflect campus needs, interests, and available resources. The Goals listed are not necessarily ranked by priority. Priorities for all goals and implementation programs are contained in the Implementation Programs and Plans Checklist contained in Exhibit 2.

Sustainability Plan Goals and Criteria

Goal Number	Area of Sustainability	Established Goal
1	Economic Return on Investment	Evaluate the return on investment of capital improvements in sustainability based on life-cycle Net Present Value (NPV).
2	Energy Efficiency	Reduce overall campus energy consumption by 6 percent within two years. Establish new reduction goals after two years based on planned activities and additional opportunities.
3	The Built Environment	Construct all major capital projects to meet LEED Silver "equivalent" standard, with goals to reduce energy and water use, wastewater discharges, and sustainable landscaping practices.
4	Technology Utilization	Continue to take advantage of new technologies in all areas of waste reduction, energy usage and sustainable culture.
5	Leadership and Champions	Identify campus community members who will be enthusiastic, involved, reasonable, and responsible to lead the campus in its sustainability efforts and to set the example for generations to come.

Goal Number	Area of Sustainability	Established Goal
6	Solid Waste Management	Continue to implement the recycling program, expand it to include all sectors of recycling and waste reduction to landfills, comply with recycling program requirements of AB-341, and strive to meet the statewide landfill diversion goal of 75 percent by 2020.
7	Transportation	Reduce the reliance of students, faculty and staff on single occupancy vehicle commutes by 5 percent within the next five years. Encourage the utilization of public bus and rail transportation, car pooling, and bicycling to campus.
8	Communication and Education	Develop and implement a program to raise awareness in the campus community to inspire behavioral changes to enhance sustainability. Program will be initiated by the fall 2013 semester.
9	Campus and Community Involvement	Increase community awareness and support of the College sustainability efforts through the use of targeted media. Program will be initiated by the fall 2013 semester.
10	Curriculum	When appropriate to a program of study, encourage the inclusion of sustainability content (social responsibility, sustainable development strategies, and carbon management) into curriculum and/or instructional material.
11	Continuous Improvement	Citrus College will improve existing sustainability efforts by analyzing and auditing current activities to identify changes to processes and to increase effectiveness and to develop future goals. Analysis of energy and water usage and solid waste management programs will be completed by January 2014.
12	Greenhouse Gas Reduction	Continue to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions through the implementation of the Citrus College Sustainability Plan. Consider a future Climate Action Planning process to meet AB-32 requirements.

The goals and criteria established for the Sustainability Plan will be monitored during Plan implementation as described in Section 5, "Monitor and Report Performance".

SECTION 4.**PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

Based on the goals and priorities described in Section 3, the Sustainability Committee has selected the following programs and projects for implementation to actively improve campus sustainability.

These programs and projects are also reflected in the Implementation Programs and Plans Checklist, located in Appendix 2, which outlines the details of each action item, its priorities, responsibility for implementation, schedules, and estimated cost of each program or project. The Checklist will be used by the Sustainability Committee to manage the implementation process.

These key actions were selected from a menu of suggested programs and projects from Section 7 of the California Community College Sustainability Template. As a result, the major headings and individual programs and projects are numbered to reflect the numbering system outlined in the Template and Implementation Planning Checklist.

7.1 MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In order to implement an effective Sustainability Plan, it will be important for Citrus College to have a policy mandate for sustainability, the institutional structure required to manage the process, and the financial and programmatic expertise to accomplish Plan goals. The College will implement the following programs to meet this requirement.

7.1.2.1 ADOPT A DISTRICT SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

The Citrus CCD Board of Trustees adopted a Sustainability Mission Statement and expressed its support for the development of this Sustainability Plan by passing Resolution No. 2011-12-08 at its April 3, 2012 meeting. This provides the policy mandate for the Sustainability Committee and the College at large to create and implement the Citrus College Sustainability Plan.

7.1.2.3 APPOINT A CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Campus Sustainability Committee, consisting of students, faculty, and staff was established in March 2012 to develop the Sustainability Plan and to manage and track its implementation. The Committee will meet bi-monthly for the foreseeable future to implement the Plan and to report progress to the college community. A complete listing of committee members is included in Appendix 1.

7.1.2.5 EMPLOY SUSTAINABILITY PROFESSIONALS, AS REQUIRED

Many of the programs and projects that will be implemented as part of the Sustainability Plan will require expertise that the college does not possess. As needed, the Sustainability Committee will recommend to college administration if specialized professional assistance is required to accomplish the goals of the Plan.

7.1.2.7 INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING INTO CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The Educational and Facilities Master Plan and sustainability planning should be integrated and simultaneous. As the Educational and Facilities Master Plan is reviewed and revised, elements of the Sustainability Plan will be incorporated to ensure that the college goals for sustainability are reflected in this over-arching planning document.

7.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to reduce campus energy use and its carbon footprint. When implemented properly, efficiency measures can decrease energy use without compromising comfort and can improve indoor air quality and enhance student, faculty, and staff performance. Energy efficiency will be a higher priority than renewable or other on-site energy generation due to more favorable economics and to avoid over-sizing renewable energy systems.

The following energy efficiency programs and projects will be implemented at Citrus College.

7.2.2.1 SET ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS

It is important to set goals for the reduction of any resource in order to define success. During the development of the Sustainability Plan, one of the key goals established by the Sustainability Committee was to *"Reduce overall campus energy consumption by 6 percent within two years. Establish new reduction goals after two years based on planned activities and additional opportunities"*. The College's Director of Facilities and Construction will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of this goal.

7.2.2.2 EVALUATE MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

Citrus College will evaluate various mechanisms for the identification and implementation of energy efficiency projects and programs, including the use of in-house staff, engineering consultants, and contractors. The College has already been successful in leveraging expertise and resources from Southern California Edison and the CCC/IOU Energy Efficiency Partnership for the identification of energy savings projects on the campus.

7.2.2.3 CONDUCT A FACILITY PRIORITIZATION SURVEY

The College's Director of Facilities and Construction is currently performing a Facility Prioritization Survey of the campus. The survey will be used to establish priorities for conducting comprehensive facility energy audits, which are currently planned by Southern California Edison. Buildings will be prioritized based on energy use intensity (EUI) (i.e. electricity and natural gas use per gross square foot per year), with buildings with the highest energy use intensity given highest priority. Where metered data does not exist, those buildings that are believed to be high energy users by college staff will be targeted first.

7.2.2.4 CONDUCT COMPREHENSIVE FACILITY ENERGY AUDITS

As described above, plans are in place to perform comprehensive energy audits at targeted facilities on campus in the very near future. These audits will be performed by Southern California Edison (SCE) and the CCC/IOU Energy Efficiency Partnership. An audit report will be issued by SCE and will identify low cost and no cost energy efficiency improvements, as well as retrofit and capital improvement project opportunities with detailed energy savings and economic calculations.

7.2.2.5 IMPLEMENT NEW AND EXISTING AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

Based upon the results of the audits and available resources, the College will initiate implementation of the audit recommendations. Priorities will be determined by current energy usage, return on the investment, and available resources.

7.2.2.8 IDENTIFY AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GRANT AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

The College has been and continues to be an active participant in the CCC/IOU Energy Efficiency Partnership incentive program, SCE Savings by Design program, and actively explores and takes advantage of grants where appropriate.

7.2.2.2.9.2 EFFICIENT LIGHTING AND LIGHTING CONTROLS

Citrus College has performed a variety of energy efficient lighting retrofit projects in recent years, including state-of-the art classroom and office lighting. The College is currently working with the CCC/IOU Partnership on an advanced LED exterior lighting pilot project which will result in a "piggy-back" RFP that can be used by any CCC campus.

7.3 FACILITIES OPERATION

In addition to installing energy efficient equipment, Citrus College strives to operate high-performing facilities, buildings, and energy infrastructure systems that are optimized for inhabitant comfort, productivity, and energy and resource efficiency. Current and planned activities in this area are described below.

7.3.2.1 ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT ENERGY EFFICIENCY TRAINING OF STAFF

As part of the personnel development program, Citrus College continues to train and keep facilities staff abreast of the latest in energy saving maintenance measures and technologies.

7.3.2.2 INSTALL ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Citrus College has installed a computerized Energy Management System (EMS) to provide centralized reporting and control of campus energy related activities. Campus staff strives to achieve optimum efficiency in the use of natural gas, electricity, or other energy resources to meet the heating, cooling, and lighting needs of the

buildings and facilities. The existing EMS system that controls lighting and HVAC was installed many years ago and is continually maintained and updated as necessary. The long term plan when resources become available is to expand and upgrade the EMS system.

7.3.2.5 OPTIMIZE HVAC EQUIPMENT SCHEDULING

Citrus College employs a scheduled maintenance and operations plan for the HVAC equipment and building occupancy scheduling to avoid cooling and heating spaces when unnecessary. The planned Retro-commissioning (RCx) project for the central plant chilled water and hot water systems will further improve optimization of HVAC systems.

7.3.2.6 ACTIVATE ENERGY-SAVING FEATURES FOR APPLIANCES AND COMPUTERS

The College activates energy-saving features on all appliances and computer equipment, such as power-saving modes on PCs, copiers, printers, and other office equipment. Citrus College has installed server and desktop virtualization and PC power management systems to reduce computer energy use. The college has also installed plug load occupancy sensor strips at work stations to further reduce energy use of office and classroom equipment.

7.3.2.7 PURSUE MONITORING-BASED COMMISSIONING (MBCX)/RETRO-COMMISSIONING (RCX)

Citrus College is participating in a Southern California Edison Retro-commissioning (RCx) pilot program to improve central plant operations. RCx is a process that identifies individual energy efficiency measures to improve the control of the system to reduce energy use.

At a future time the College may consider an MBCx program for buildings. MBCx is a process that optimizes building performance for comfort and energy use through the use of permanent whole-building metering and energy monitoring.

7.4 SUSTAINABLE BUILDING PRACTICES

Construction and renovation of new and existing facilities provides a significant opportunity to reduce the environmental impacts of the built environment through sustainable building practices. Citrus College incorporates energy and resource efficient "Green Building" practices in the design and construction of all new and renovated facilities.

7.4.2.1 ESTABLISH A GREEN BUILDING STANDARD

Citrus College has established the U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver "equivalent" rating as their building standard. All architect and engineering contracts incorporate this design standard requirement. The LEED rating system is an industry "Best Practice" and is commonly used in higher education and commercial building construction.

7.4.2.2 IMPLEMENT SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRACTICES

All campus new construction, renovation, maintenance, and repair projects are designed with consideration of College sustainability goals and all applicable energy codes and regulations. Energy efficiency and sustainable design is addressed early in the project planning and design phases to maximize cost effectiveness. Citrus College takes full advantage of the SCE Savings by Design program, which provides technical expertise and incentives to incorporate sustainable design practices in all new construction and building renovation projects.

7.4.2.3 USE AN INTEGRATED SYSTEMS APPROACH IN BUILDING DESIGN

Sustainable building goals are evaluated in a cost effective manner by identifying economic and environmental performance criteria, evaluating life cycle savings, and adopting an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, should be evaluated and designed as interactive systems. This integrated approach to sustainable design is a feature of the SCE Savings by Design "Whole Building" process employed at the College.

7.6 TRANSPORTATION, COMMUTING, AND CAMPUS FLEET & TRAVEL

Citrus College will strive to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for students, faculty, and staff commuting to the campus in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimize the infrastructure costs related to parking. The following programs will be implemented.

7.6.2.1 UNDERSTAND COMMUTE AND TRAVEL PATTERNS

A first step for improving commute and travel patterns at Citrus College will be to get a better understanding of how students, faculty, and staff get to the campus. This will be done through commuter surveys, which will be made quick and easy to fill out in order to maximize the number of responses received. In the past, faculty and staff surveys were attempted with limited success. A stepped up effort will be made in this area to include students. Incentives may be offered to improve participation.

7.6.2.2 ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND RIDESHARING OPTIONS

Public transportation is an important strategy to reduce VMT's and resulting greenhouse gases. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Agency (MTA) is planning a Gold Line Light Rail stop adjacent to the College with its planned extension in 2015. Citrus College has been in discussion with the MTA about this project, and the College has purchased the property across the street from the campus where the station will be located. This station will greatly enhance public transportation options for students, faculty, and staff commuting to the College. For more information on this light rail extension go to: www.foothillextension.org.

Citrus College will also evaluate programs offered by the MTA to encourage bus ridership to the campus in the near term.

7.6.2.3 ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE BICYCLING OPTIONS

The College will work to improve bicycle commuting options at the campus as well as bicycle circulation throughout campus. Plans will be developed to provide secure storage for bikes and additional bike racks on campus. Outreach and education to help commuters overcome obstacles related to bicycling will be implemented, for example, to encourage commuters to utilize existing shower facilities and changing rooms for those who bike to campus.

7.6.2.5 ENHANCE STUDENT DISTANCE LEARNING

Citrus College will explore additional distance learning classes via the internet, which cuts down travel to and from campus and will explore increasing accessibility of courses to more student demographics. Faculty members of the Sustainability Committee will evaluate opportunities for Distance Learning and bring them back to the full committee for discussion.

7.7 WATER, WASTEWATER, AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING

Water conservation is an important component of sustainability and is aggressively pursued by Citrus College. The college strives to reduce potable water use as well as waste water discharges to both the sewer and storm water systems. In addition, the college reduces waste water pollution by minimizing chemical fertilizers and pesticide use in association with landscaping practices.

7.7.2.2 IMPLEMENT WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

The College has made water conservation a priority for environmental purposes as well as to avoid penalties for excessive water use from the local water and wastewater utilities. Citrus College has installed artificial turf on football fields, softball fields and the driving range. In addition to eliminating the need for irrigation, the need for air polluting lawn mowers, chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and maintenance labor have been reduced.



7.7.2.3 REDUCE STORM WATER, SEWER DISCHARGES, AND WATER POLLUTION

Storm water discharges are a prime source of pollutants entering the environment and place the college at risk for fines or other regulatory penalties. The artificial turf installed at Citrus College provides storm water retention features that allow run-off to percolate into the ground. In addition, the college has constructed subsurface retention basins under the parking lots to reduce storm drain discharges and utilizes sand bags when needed to reduce storm water pollution.

7.7.2.4 ADOPT SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING PRACTICES

Sustainable landscaping practices not only conserve water, but can contribute to achieving many other goals for sustainability. All new and replanted landscaping on campus is required to be water conserving and drought tolerant.

7.8 SOLID WASTE REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Citrus College already has a very successful recycling program that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and landfill deposits. The measures identified in the Sustainability Plan are intended to improve this program and expand efforts into source-separated recycling and green waste/food waste composting. If designed effectively, minimizing solid waste can save the college money and create revenue streams that can be reinvested in the campus. The college will employ the principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle in its solid waste reduction program. 



7.8.2.1 CREATE WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

The college will develop goals to reduce the waste stream and increase the waste diversion of readily recyclable and compostable materials. Citrus College currently diverts roughly 50 percent of its waste stream from the landfill and would like to increase this diversion rate by employing additional waste reduction strategies. The Sustainability Committee has adopted the following diversion goal for this Plan: *Continue to implement the recycling program, expand it to include all sectors of recycling and waste reduction to landfills, comply with recycling program requirements of AB-341, and strive to meet the statewide landfill diversion goal of 75 percent by 2020.* This will require the college to regularly measure the amount and type of waste being land filled, recycled and composted.

7.8.2.2 MAXIMIZE PROGRAMS OFFERED BY CONTRACTED WASTE HAULER

Citrus College will maximize programs offered by its contracted waste hauler. These may include recycling programs, and green waste (such as yard trimmings) or food waste composting. The college already performs construction and demolition (C&D) recycling. Since there may be variations in programs offered by different haulers, Citrus College will evaluate the services offered by all available haulers to best meet the sustainability goals of the campus and contract with a hauler that provides the desired services at favorable economics. It may be necessary for the College to employ multiple waste haulers in order to receive all of the different desired services.

7.8.2.4 IMPROVE EXISTING RECYCLING PROGRAMS

As stated above, Citrus College has a very successful recycling program in place resulting in an approximately 50 percent diversion rate. The current program is based on sorting of recyclables at the central Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) on campus. This rate could be increased by implementing a "source-separated" program by providing separate bins around campus to facilitate source separation of paper, plastic, bottles, cans, and hazardous waste like batteries to improve diversion rates and proper disposal. A source-separated program will 

be evaluated for implementation by the Sustainability Committee.

7.8.2.6 GREEN WASTE AND FOOD WASTE COMPOSITING

Citrus College can further reduce its waste stream by implementing green waste and food waste composting. This can be done through on-site composting or by using services provided by a local waste hauler. The Sustainability Committee will explore alternatives for both on-site composting, potentially managed by students, or third party services through a waste hauler.

7.9 GREEN PURCHASING

Citrus College has adopted purchasing policies to meet the goals of environmental, economic, and social sustainability and to use its market power to influence suppliers to be more sustainable, as described below.

7.9.2.2 GREEN PURCHASING PRACTICES

Citrus College strives to purchase materials and equipment that is recyclable, packaged in recycled materials, and is sustainable. Standards have been established for the purchasing of cleaning materials and other chemicals on campus, and custodians use biodegradable cleaning materials and reduce the use of chemicals that may be harmful to the environment and the health of those who are exposed to those chemicals.

7.10 STUDENT AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The mission of Citrus College is to deliver high quality instruction to students both within and beyond traditional geographical boundaries and to provide an open and welcoming culture that supports student completion and success. With the economics of environmental sustainability becoming increasingly important in all facets of society, the College has a responsibility to play a role in moving current and future generations toward a sustainable future.

By demonstrating social responsibility, sustainable development strategies and carbon management through the implementation of the Sustainability Plan, and encouraging the inclusion of sustainability content in courses, the college can play a key role in realizing the goals of this plan. Use of the campus wide sustainable infrastructure as a pedagogical tool, amplification of holistic or systems thinking, and integration of sustainability into coursework when relevant will advance the academic community toward desired educational outcomes for sustainable development.

Citrus College will strive to create learning opportunities for student involvement and encourage active sharing of current and evolving content to support implementation of the plan. Through the Sustainability Plan initiatives, faculty, staff, administrators, and students will have opportunities to collaborate, participate and serve as effective agents for positive change.

7.10.2.3 UTILIZE DIFFERENT PATHWAYS TO INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY INTO THE CURRICULUM

The Sustainability Plan will influence the inclusion of sustainable topics in many campus venues. It is anticipated that the dialogue within and across instructional programs will result in the exploration and implementation of a variety of approaches, i.e., use of supplemental materials, assignments, work experience, service learning or, in some cases, curriculum integration. As actualization of sustainability content permeates the campus, it is anticipated that many new and innovative methods, not yet considered, will emerge. Some areas of study, such as economics, the sciences, sociology and career technical education may present clear links to sustainability, while others may have less obvious connections but would still benefit from the inclusion of sustainability, such as ethics and political science. It is believed that examples of sustainability and ecology in literature and mathematics can enrich the respective courses, and assignments or projects in a course can have a sustainability theme to add another dimension. Citrus College science faculty are exploring the use of this approach to incorporate sustainability practices in their curriculum design. As they realize success, their outcomes will be shared to encourage broader participation of colleagues as they explore approaches customized to their discipline.

7.10.2.5 TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS

Students can enhance classroom learning with hands-on experience by applying what they have learned to the real world. Citrus College is currently one of three community colleges participating in the Southern California Edison Developing Energy Efficiency Professionals (DEEP) student internship program. DEEP is an employment development program that trains and educates California Community College students in the areas of energy efficiency and demand side reduction through classroom learning, projects, and outreach within the campus community. Along with preparing students for green careers, the program will produce reductions in operational costs for the college by promoting the understanding of electricity demand response, resource conservation, and carbon emission reduction. There were four DEEP interns at Citrus College for the 2011-2012 academic year, and all four participated in the development of the Citrus College Sustainability Plan.

7.11 CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH & AWARENESS

The sustainability of a college is highly dependent on the actions of individual students, faculty, and staff. While having energy efficient equipment, installing low flow water devices, and providing separate bins for source separation of waste can make a District more sustainable, behavioral changes can have a large impact on the effectiveness of these projects. Additionally, it is important to maintain transparency and keep the campus and local community informed of the District's progress with sustainability plan implementation. This is hard work and contributions to the District's sustainability should be recognized. Citrus College will implement the following programs related to campus and community outreach and awareness.

7.11.2.1 CREATE A WEBSITE DEDICATED TO CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY

Citrus College will create a page on the college website dedicated to spreading information about sustainability practices and the implementation of the Sustainability Plan. The website will serve as a publicity tool for sustainability events and student groups and as a coordination tool for conveying information to the local community about sustainability programs. This will be managed by student members of the Sustainability Committee with college administration oversight and will be kept up to date with the latest campus developments and links to any public reports about campus sustainability efforts.

7.11.2.2 HOLD WORKSHOPS AND PRESENTATIONS

The Sustainability Committee will hold open workshops or presentations to allow members of the campus and community to stay informed about sustainability activities, ask questions, and participate in decisions. Workshops and presentations will be well publicized and open to all, and they will be led by individuals who can knowledgeably field questions from the audience and efficiently facilitate the workshop process. The model for the workshops will be the successful Campus Sustainability Forum held on April 24, 2012.

SECTION 5.

MEASURE AND REPORT PERFORMANCE

As with any successful program, the ongoing progress and performance of sustainability plan activities will be *monitored and compared to goals and criteria*. This will require continuous participation of the Sustainability Committee, and other participants in the process. To communicate results and ensure transparency and accountability, the *results of the Sustainability Plan activities will be communicated to the larger campus community on a regular basis*.

The following section describes the process for measuring and reporting sustainability activities and achievements.

5.1 MEASURING PERFORMANCE

In order to monitor Citrus College's progress towards its sustainability goals, the Campus Sustainability Committee plans to collect information on the following key metrics at regular intervals as described below. Metrics for progress measurement will be tied to the criteria defined for each goal established in Section 3 of the Sustainability Plan.

Goal Number	Area of Sustainability	Performance Metric	Measurement Frequency
1	Economic Return on Investment	Evaluate the return on investment of capital improvements in sustainability based on life-cycle Net Present Value (NPV). For each proposed capital improvement project, the college will perform a Net Present Value calculation that accounts for initial costs, any financing costs, cost savings, appropriate discount rate, and effective life of improvement. Projects with a positive NPV will be given priority for implementation.	With each proposed Capital Improvement Project
2	Energy Efficiency	Reduce overall campus energy consumption by 6 percent within two years. Monitor total annual electricity and natural gas at the college master meters. Establish a baseline from 2012 usage. Establish new reduction goals after two years based on planned activities and additional opportunities.	Establish baseline with 2012 usage. Monitor annually.

Goal Number	Area of Sustainability	Performance Metric	Measurement Frequency
3	The Built Environment	Construct all major capital projects to meet LEED Silver "equivalent" standard, with goals to reduce energy and water use, wastewater discharges, and sustainable landscaping practices. Require this standard with all design and construction contracts. Require project architect to complete LEED checklist that demonstrates Silver rating and to verify that selected measures are implemented. This requirement does not mandate registration or project certification by the USGBC or LEED, but uses that process as an "equivalent" self-certification of projects.	With each major Capital Improvement Project
4	Technology Utilization	Continue to take advantage of new technologies in all areas of waste reduction, energy usage and sustainable culture. The Citrus College Sustainability Committee will review new technology options for campus construction projects, operations and maintenance as it relates to sustainability. The staff will enlist assistance for this effort from SCE and SCG and the CCC/IOU Energy Efficiency Partnership.	Initial evaluation in 2013. Review annually.
5	Leadership and Champions	Identify campus community members who will be enthusiastic, involved, reasonable, and responsible to lead the campus in its sustainability efforts and to set the example for generations to come. This will be accomplished by establishing the Citrus College Sustainability Committee as a permanent sub-committee of the Physical Resources Committee and by actively recruiting interested and motivated students, faculty, and staff into its membership.	Ongoing
6	Solid Waste Management	Continue to improve the recycling program, expand it to include all sectors of recycling and waste reduction to landfills, comply with recycling program requirements of AB-341, and strive to meet the statewide landfill diversion goal of 75 percent by 2020. Establish 2012 as a baseline year for diversion measurement, and monitor annually to achieve goal by 2020.	Baseline measurement at end of 2012. Monitor annually until 2020.

Goal Number	Area of Sustainability	Performance Metric	Measurement Frequency
7	Transportation	Reduce the reliance of students, faculty and staff on single occupancy vehicle commutes by 5 percent within the next five years. Encourage the utilization of public bus and rail transportation, car pooling, and bicycling to campus. Conduct annual surveys to determine total Vehicle Miles Traveled reduced/single occupancy vehicles reduced.	Baseline measurement at end of 2012. Monitor annually for five years.
8	Communication and Education	Develop and implement a program to raise awareness in the campus community to inspire behavioral changes to enhance sustainability.	Program initiation by Fall Semester 2013.
9	Campus and Community Involvement	Increase community awareness and support of the College sustainability efforts through the use of targeted media.	Program initiation by Fall Semester 2013.
10	Curriculum	Develop an Implementation Plan to achieve Curriculum Goals as described in Section 3 by the Fall Semester of 2013.	Implementation Plan developed by Fall Semester 2013.
11	Continuous Improvement	Citrus College will improve existing sustainability efforts by analyzing and auditing current activities to identify changes to processes and to increase effectiveness and to develop future goals. Analysis of energy and water usage and solid waste management programs will be completed by January 2014.	Continuous improvement analysis to be complete by January 2014.
12	Greenhouse Gas Reduction	Continue to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions through the implementation of the Citrus College Sustainability Plan. Consider a future Climate Action Planning process to meet AB-32 requirements.	Consider the implementation of a Climate Action Plan to meet AB-32 within five years of Sustainability Plan adoption.

5.2 REPORTING PERFORMANCE

In order to keep the campus community informed of the progress of the Sustainability Plan activities, the Campus Sustainability Committee will create a webpage dedicated to sustainability on the Citrus College website. The Sustainability website will be developed by the Committee and maintained by the Office of the Vice President of Finance and Administrative Services.

The Campus Sustainability Committee will continue to meet bi-monthly to review progress with Plan implementation and to discuss changes or new initiatives.

5.2.1 CAMPUS WORKSHOPS

The Campus Sustainability Committee will hold periodic workshops open to all campus members throughout the implementation phases of the Plan. This will be designed to encourage a two-way dialogue where information is provided to the campus community and feedback is solicited and incorporated into the plan. These workshops will be patterned after the Sustainability Forum held on campus in April 2012.

Tab 7

Solid Waste Disposal Rates



RATES

Effective November 1, 2014

Payment at the scales must be in cash, credit card (MC, American Express, & Discover only), debit card, or by pre-arranged credit. No checks are accepted.

LANDFILLS

Calabasas Landfill, Agoura ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

50 miles from Campus

Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$40.82 per ton
Hard-to-Handle Bulky Items	\$48.79 per ton
Tires	\$84.82 per ton
Special Handling	\$57.32 per ton
Minimum Charge (Municipal Solid and Inert Waste)	\$39.25 per load
Pull-Offs	\$33.00 each
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	\$27.48 per ton
Clean, segregated asphalt (\$50.00 per load minimum)	\$20.00 per ton

Additional Fees: Uncovered Loads Capable of Producing Litter and Non-Manifested Tire Loads Surcharge (\$4.40 minimum) \$4.40 per ton

Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾

19 miles from Campus

Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$49.18 per ton
Hard-to-Handle Bulky Items	\$58.24 per ton
Tires	\$92.93 per ton
Special Handling	\$66.99 per ton
Minimum Charge (Municipal Solid and Inert Waste)	\$48.44 per load
Pull-Offs	\$40.00 each
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	\$30.54 per ton
Clean Dirt (\$40.00 per load minimum)	\$6.00 per ton
Clean, segregated asphalt (\$30.00 per load minimum)	\$8.50 per ton

Additional Fees: Uncovered Loads Capable of Producing Litter and Non-Manifested Tire Loads Surcharge (\$5.00 minimum) \$5.00 per ton

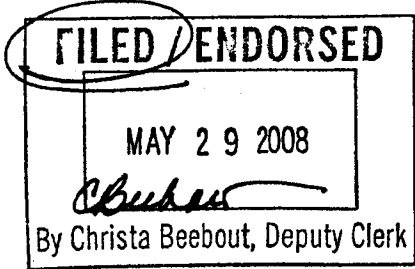
Please Note:

- All rates excluding pull-offs, green waste, asphalt and clean dirt include the following fees:
 - *California Integrated Solid Waste Management Fee: \$1.40 per ton
 - *L. A. County Solid Waste Management Fee: \$1.50 per ton
 - *L. A. County Department of Health Services Regulation Service Fee: \$0.36 per ton
- All rates and surcharges include the L.A. County Business License Tax: 10% of gross receipts, excluding state and local fees and taxes.
- All rates and surcharges (except for Clean Dirt) include the City of Glendale - Scholl Canyon Landfill Assessment: 25% of gross receipts; vehicles owned and operated by the City of Glendale are exempt.
- Rate effective as noted and subject to change pursuant to SERRF Joint Powers Agreement.
- Rates effective as noted and subject to change pursuant to CREF Operating Agreement.
- High Energy Waste consists of dry scrap wood, textile waste, unrecyclable paper and cardboard and additional unrecyclable materials.
- USDA Regulated Waste is the destruction of regulated foreign waste in accordance with the regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") and the terms of the Facility USDA compliance agreement.
- Recyclables must be comprised of metals, clear plastic film, plastic containers, glass, paper or cardboard. The percent recyclables is defined as the weight of recyclables in each load divided by the total weight of the load.
- http://www.lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/solid_waste_disposal_and_recyclables_rates.asp

source: www.lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities

Tab 8

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT, Dept. 33 No. 07CS00355
OF FINANCE, CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD,

Petitioners,

v.

RULING ON SUBMITTED MATTER

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES,

Respondent.

SANTA MONICA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DISTRICT, LAKE TAHOE COMMUNITY
COLLEGE DISTRICT,

Real Parties in Interest.

In this mandate proceeding, the court must determine the extent to which the reimbursement of a California Community College under section 6 of article XIII B of the California Constitution for the costs that the College incurs in implementing a state-mandated integrated waste management plan pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. is subject to offset by cost savings realized and revenues received during implementation of the plan. For the reasons set forth below, the court determines that the college's reimbursement is subject to such offset.

1 BACKGROUND

2 Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. was enacted to require each state
3 agency to adopt and implement an integrated waste management plan (IWM plan) that would
4 reduce solid waste, reuse materials whenever possible, recycle recyclable materials and procure
5 products with recycled content in all agency offices and facilities. (Pub. Resources Code §
6 42920, subd. (b). See Stats. 1999, ch. 764 (A.B. 75).) These statutory provisions require that
7 each state agency, in implementing the plan, divert at least 25 percent of its solid waste from
8 landfill disposal by January 1, 2002, and divert at least 50 percent of its solid waste from landfill
9 disposal on and after January 1, 2004. (Pub. Resources Code § 42921.) Each agency must also
10 submit an annual report to petitioner Integrated Waste Management Board summarizing its
11 progress in reducing solid waste pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42921 and providing
12 related information, including calculations of its annual disposal reduction.

13 Any cost savings realized as a result of the state agency's IWM plan must, to the
14 extent feasible, be redirected to the plan to fund the implementation and administrative costs of
15 the plan in accordance with Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. (Pub. Resources
16 Code § 42925, subd. (a).) Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 are part of the State
17 Assistance for Recycling Markets Act, which was originally enacted in 1989 for the purpose of
18 fostering the procurement and use of recycled paper products and other recycled resources in
19 daily state operations (See Pub. Contract Code §§ 12153, 12160; Stats. 1989, ch. 1094.) As
20 amended in 1992, sections 12167 and 12167.1 provide for the deposit of revenues received from
21 the collection and sale of recyclable materials in state and legislative offices in specified accounts
22 for the purpose of offsetting recycling costs; revenues not exceeding \$2000 annually are
23 continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years for expenditure by state agencies to
24 offset the recycling costs; and revenues exceeding \$2000 annually are available for expenditure
25 by the state agencies upon appropriation by the Legislature.

26 The IWM plan requirements under Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq.
27 apply to the California Community Colleges pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 40148
28 and 40196, which include California Community Colleges and their campuses in the definitions

1 of "large state facility" and "state agency" for purposes of IWM plan requirements. The
2 provisions of the State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act, including the provisions of Public
3 Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1, apply to California Community Colleges only to the
4 limited extent that sections 12167 and 12167.1 are referenced in Public Resources Code section
5 42925; California Community Colleges are not defined as state agencies or otherwise subject to
6 the Act's provisions for the procurement and use of recycled products in daily state operations.

7 For purposes of section 6 of article XIII B of the California Constitution and the
8 statutes implementing section 6 (Gov. Code § 17500 et seq.), California Community Colleges are
9 defined as school districts and treated as local governments eligible for reimbursement of any
10 state-mandated costs that they incur in carrying out statutory IWM plan requirements. (See Gov.
11 Code §§ 17514, 17519.) Section 6 and Government Code section 17514 provide for the
12 reimbursement of a local government's increased costs of carrying out new programs or higher
13 levels of service that are mandated by the state pursuant to a statute enacted on or after January 1,
14 1975, or an executive order implementing a statute enacted on or after January 1, 1975. Such
15 reimbursement is precluded pursuant to Government Code section 17556, subdivision (e), if the
16 statute or executive order provides for offsetting savings that result in no net costs to the local
17 government or includes additional revenue specifically intended to fund the costs of the state
18 mandated program in an amount sufficient to cover the costs.

19 Real parties in interest Santa Monica Community College District and Tahoe
20 Community College District sought section 6 reimbursement of their IWM plan costs pursuant to
21 Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. by filing a test claim with respondent pursuant to in
22 March 2001. (Administrative Record, pp. 51-74 (AR 51-93). See Gov. Code § 17550 et seq.)
23 Respondent adopted a statement of decision granting the test claim in part on March 25, 2004
24 (AR 1135-1176), after receiving and considering public comments on the test claim, including
25 comments from petitioners opposing the claim. (AR 351-356, 359-368.) Respondent found that
26 specified IWM plan requirements under Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. imposes a
27 reimbursable state-mandated program on California Community Colleges within the meaning of
28 section 6 and Government Code section 17514. Respondent further found that the requirement

1 of Public Resources Code section 42925, that cost savings realized as a result of an IWM plan be
2 redirected to plan implementation and administrative costs, did not preclude a reimbursable
3 mandate pursuant to subdivision (e) of Government Code section 17556 because there was
4 neither evidence of offsetting savings that would result in "no net costs" to a California
5 Community College implementing an IWM plan nor evidence of revenues received from plan
6 implementation "in an amount sufficient to fund" the cost of the state-mandated program.
7 Respondent noted that the \$2000 in revenue available annually to a community college pursuant
8 to Public Contract Code section 12167.1 would be insufficient to offset the college's costs of
9 plan implementation and that any revenues would be identified as offsets in the parameters and
10 guidelines to be adopted for reimbursement of claims by California Community Colleges for the
11 IWM plan mandates imposed by Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq.

12 Thereafter, on March 30, 2005, respondent adopted parameters and guidelines
13 pursuant to Government Code section 17556 based on a proposal by real parties and public
14 comments, including comments by petitioners. (AR 1483-1496.) Section VII of the parameters
15 and guidelines, concerning offsetting revenues and reimbursements, indicates that a claim by a
16 California Community College for reimbursement of costs incurred in implementing an IWM
17 plan must identify and deduct from the claim all reimbursement received from any source for the
18 mandate. Section VII further indicates that the revenues specified in Public Resources Code
19 section 42925 and Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 must offset the costs
20 incurred by a California Community College for the recycling mandated by Public Resources
21 Code section 42920 et seq. These offsetting revenues include, pursuant to section 12167.1,
22 revenues up to \$2000 annually from the college's sale of recyclable materials which are
23 continuously appropriated for expenditure by the college to offset its recycling costs and
24 revenues in excess of \$2000 annually when appropriated by the Legislature.

25 In adopting section VII of the parameters and guidelines, respondent rejected the
26 position of petitioner Integrated Waste Management Board that the parameters and guidelines
27 should require California Community Colleges to identify in their reimbursement claims any
28 offsetting savings in reduced or avoided landfill disposal costs likely to result from their

1 diversion of solid waste from landfills pursuant to the mandates of Public Resources Code
2 section 42921. (AR 1194-1199.) This rejection was based on three grounds: that "cost savings"
3 in Public Resources Code section 42925 meant "revenues" received and directed "in accordance
4 with Sections 12167 and 12167.1 of the Public Contract Code"; reduced or avoided disposal
5 costs could not qualify as offsetting cost savings for the diversion costs because the disposal
6 costs had not previously been reimbursed by the state and were not included in the reimbursable
7 mandates of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq.; and the redirection of cost savings to
8 IWM plan implementation and administration costs under section 42925 was "only to the extent
9 feasible" and not mandatory, thus allowing a California Community College to redirect cost
10 savings to other campus programs upon a finding that it was not feasible to use the savings for
11 IWM plan implementation. (AR 98-1199.) On these grounds, respondent omitted from section
12 VII of the parameters and guidelines any language about offsetting savings, including a
13 boilerplate provision stating "Any offsetting savings the claimant experiences in the same
14 program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be
15 deducted from the costs claimed."

16 On October 26, 2006, respondent adopted a statewide cost estimate for the
17 reimbursement of costs incurred by California Community Colleges in implementing IWM plan
18 mandates pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. (AR 1641-1650.)
19 Respondent noted comments by petitioners that the lack of a requirement in the parameters and
20 guidelines for information on offsetting cost savings by the community colleges had resulted in
21 an inaccurate Statewide Cost Estimate. (AR 1647.) A request by petitioner Integrated Waste
22 Management Board to amend the parameters and guidelines to include additional information
23 about offsetting savings was distributed for public comment. (AR 1647-1648, 1859-873.)

24 ANALYSIS

25 Section 6 of article XIII B of the California Constitution, as implemented by
26 Government Code section 17514, provides for the reimbursement of actual increased costs
27 incurred by a local government or school district in implementing a new program or higher level
28 of service of an existing program mandated by statute, such as the IWM plan requirements of

1 Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. (See *County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991)
2 51 Cal.3d 482, 487; *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates*, (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th
3 1264, 1283-1284.) Reimbursement is not available under section 6 and section 17514 to the
4 extent that the local government or school district is able to provide the mandated program or
5 increased service level without actually incurring increased costs. (*Ibid.*) For example,
6 reimbursement is not available if the statute mandating the new program or increased service
7 level provides for offsetting savings which result in no net costs to the local government or
8 school district or includes revenues sufficient to fund the state mandate. (See Gov. Code §
9 17556, subd. (e). See also Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1183.1(a)(7), (a)(8) (requiring parameters
10 and guidelines for claiming reimbursable costs to identify offsetting revenues and savings
11 resulting from implementation of state-mandated program).) Because section VII of the IWM
12 plan parameters and guidelines adopted by respondent do not require a California Community
13 College to identify and deduct offsetting cost savings from its claimed reimbursable costs and
14 unduly limit the deduction of offsetting revenues, section VII contravenes the rule of section 6
15 and section 17514 that only actual increased costs of a state mandate are reimbursable.¹

16 Cost Savings

17 In complying with the mandated solid waste diversion requirements of Public
18 Resources Code section 42921, California Community Colleges are likely to experience cost
19 savings in the form of reduced or avoided costs of landfill disposal. The reduced or avoided
20 costs are a direct result and an integral part of the IWM plan mandates under Public Resources
21 Code section 42920 et seq.: as solid waste diversion occurs, landfill disposal of the solid waste
22 and associated landfill disposal costs are reduced or avoided. Indeed, diversion is defined in
23 terms of landfill disposal for purposes of the IWM plan mandates. (See Pub. Resources Code §§
24 40124 (“‘diversion’ means activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of solid waste from
25 solid waste disposal for purposes of this division [i.e., division 30, including § 42920 et seq.]”),
26

27 ¹ There is no indication in the administrative record or in the legal authorities provided to the court that, as
28 respondent argues, a California Community College might not receive the full reimbursement of its actual increased
costs required by section 6 if its claims for reimbursement of IWM plan costs were offset by realized cost savings
and all revenues received from plan activities.

1 40192, subd. (b) (for purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'disposal' means the
2 management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste
3 facility.”).)

4 Such reduction or avoidance of landfill fees and costs resulting from solid waste
5 diversion activities under § 42920 et seq. represent savings which must be offset against the costs
6 of the diversion activities to determine the reimbursable costs of IWM plan
7 implementation -- i.e., the actual increased costs of diversion -- under section 6 and section
8 17514. Similarly, under Public Resources Code section 42925, such offsetting savings must be
9 redirected to fund IWM plan implementation and administration costs in accordance with Public
10 Contract Code section 12167. The amount or value of the savings may be determined from the
11 calculations of annual solid waste disposal reduction or diversion which California Community
12 Colleges must annually report to petitioner Integrated Waste Management Board pursuant to
13 subdivision (b)(1) of Public Resources Code section 42926.

14 Respondent's three grounds for omitting offsetting savings from section VII of the
15 IWM plan parameters and guidelines are flawed. First, as explained above, the reduced or
16 avoided costs of landfill disposal are an integral part of the IWM diversion mandates under
17 Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. Therefore, respondent's conclusion that reduced or
18 avoided disposal costs could not qualify as offsetting cost savings for diversion costs, based on
19 the erroneous premise that the reduced or avoided disposal costs were not part of the
20 reimbursable mandates of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq., is wrong.

21 Second, respondent incorrectly interpreted the phrase "to the extent feasible" in
22 Public Resources Code section 42925 to mean that the redirection of cost savings resulting from
23 diversion activities by California Community Colleges to fund their IWM plan implementation
24 and administration costs was not mandatory and that the colleges could direct the cost savings to
25 other campus programs upon a finding of infeasibility. Respondent's interpretation is contrary to
26 the manifest legislative intent and purpose of section 42925, that cost savings be used to fund
27 IWM plan costs. In light of this legislative purpose, the phrase "to the extent feasible"
28 reasonably refers to situations where, as a practical matter, the reductions in landfill fees and

1 costs saved as a result of diversion activities by the colleges may not be available for redirection.
2 For example, a college may not have budgeted or allocated funds for landfill fees and costs
3 which they did not expect to incur as a result of their diversion activities.

4 Third, respondent incorrectly interpreted "cost savings realized as a result of the state
5 agency integrated waste management plan" in Public Resources Code section 42925 to mean
6 "revenues received from [a recycling] plan and any other activity involving the collection and
7 sale of recyclable materials" under Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. This
8 interpretation, based in turn on a strained interpretation of the phrase "in accordance with
9 Sections 12167 and 12167.1 of the Public Contract Code" at the end of section 42925, used the
10 substantive content of sections 12167 and 12167.1 to redefine "cost savings" in a manner directly
11 contradicting its straightforward description in section 42925. The consequences of this
12 redefinition are unreasonable: the interpretation effectively denies the existence of cost savings
13 resulting from IWM plan implementation and eliminates any possibility of redirecting such cost
14 savings to fund IWM plan implementation and administration costs, thereby defeating the
15 express legislative purpose of section 42925.

16 The reference to Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 in Public
17 Resources Code section 42925 may be reasonably interpreted in a manner that preserves section
18 42925's straightforward description of "cost savings" and legislative purpose. The reference to
19 sections 12167 and 12167.1 in section 42925 reflects an effort by the Legislature to coordinate
20 the procedures of two programs involving recycling activities exclusively or primarily by state
21 agencies, the State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act set forth at Public Contracts Code
22 section 12150 et seq. and the IWM provisions of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq.
23 (See Senate Committee on Environmental Quality, Bill Analysis of A.B. 75, 1999-2000 Reg.
24 Sess., as amended April 27, 1999, p. 6 (need to ensure consistency and avoid conflicts between
25 A.B. 75 and Public Contract Code provisions relating to state agency reporting on recycling,
26 depositing revenues from recycled materials etc.)) By requiring the redirection of cost savings
27 from state agency IWM plans to fund plan implementation and administration costs "in
28 accordance with Sections 12167 and 12167.1 of the Public Contract Code," section 42925

1 assures that cost savings realized from state agencies' IWM plans are handled in a manner
2 consistent with the handling of revenues received from state agencies' recycling plans under the
3 State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act. Thus, in accordance with section 12167, state
4 agencies, along with California Community Colleges which are defined as state agencies for
5 purposes of IWM plan requirements in Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. (Pub.
6 Resources Code §§ 40196, 40148), must deposit cost savings resulting from IWM plans in the
7 Integrated Waste Management Account in the Integrated Waste Management Fund; the funds
8 deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account, upon appropriation by the Legislature,
9 may be expended by the Integrated Waste Management Board for the purpose of offsetting IWM
10 plan costs. In accordance with section 12167.1 and notwithstanding section 12167, cost savings
11 from the IWM plans of the agencies and colleges that do not exceed \$2000 annually are
12 continuously appropriated for expenditure by the agencies and colleges for the purpose of
13 offsetting IWM plan implementation and administration costs; cost savings resulting from IWM
14 plans in excess of \$2000 annually are available for such expenditure by the agencies and colleges
15 when appropriated by the Legislature.

16 Accordingly, respondent had no proper justification for omitting offsetting cost
17 savings from the parameters and guidelines for claiming reimbursable costs of IWM plan
18 implementation under Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. The court will order the
19 issuance of a writ of mandate requiring respondent to correct this omission through an
20 amendment of the parameters and guidelines.

21 Revenues

22 As indicated previously in this ruling, section VII of the parameters and guidelines
23 for claiming reimbursement of IWM plan costs provides for offsetting revenues that are governed
24 by Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1. Revenues derived from the sale of
25 recyclable materials by a California Community College are deposited in the Integrated Waste
26 Management Account. Revenues that do not exceed \$2000 annually are continuously
27 appropriated for expenditure by the college for the purpose of offsetting recycling program costs
28 upon approval by the Integrated Waste Management Board, and revenues exceeding \$2000

1 annually are available for such expenditure by the college when appropriated by the Legislature.
2 To the extent so approved by the board or appropriated by the Legislature, these revenue amounts
3 offset or reduce the reimbursable costs incurred by the college in implementing an IWM plan
4 under Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq.

5 Although Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1 apply to California
6 Community Colleges for the purpose of offsetting savings pursuant to the terms of Public
7 Resources Code section 42925, sections 12167 and 12167.1 do not apply to the colleges for the
8 purpose of offsetting revenues or, indeed, any other purpose. Sections 12167 and 12167.1 apply
9 exclusively to state agencies and institutions; the colleges, which are school districts rather than
10 state agencies, are not specially defined as state agencies for purposes of the State Assistance for
11 Recycling Markets Act of which sections 12167 and 12167.1 are a part. Therefore, sections
12 12167 and 12167.1 do not properly govern the revenues generated by the colleges' recycling
13 activities pursuant to their IWM plans. The limits and conditions placed by sections 12167 and
14 12167.1 on the expenditure of recycling revenues for the purpose of offsetting recycling program
15 costs are simply inapplicable to the revenues generated by the colleges' recycling activities.

16 The provisions of Public Resources Code section 42920 et seq. do not address the
17 use of revenues generated by recycling activities of California Community Colleges under IWM
18 plans to offset reimbursable plan costs. Thus, use of the revenues to offset reimbursable IWM
19 plan costs is governed by the general principles of state mandates, that only the actual increased
20 costs of a state-mandated program are reimbursable and, to that end, revenues provided for by the
21 state-mandated program must be deducted from program costs. (See Cal. Const., art. XIII B, § 6;
22 Gov.Code §§ 17514, 17556, subd. (e); *County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 51 Cal.3d
23 482, 487; *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates*, (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264,
24 1284.) These principles are reflected in respondent's regulation which requires, without
25 limitation or exception, the identification of offsetting revenues in the parameters and guidelines
26 for reimbursable cost claims. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1183.1(a)(7).)

27 In sum, respondent erred in adopting parameters and guidelines which, pursuant to
28 Public Contract Code sections 12167 and 12167.1, limited and conditioned the use of revenues

1 generated by recycling activities of California Community Colleges under IWM plans to offset
2 the colleges' reimbursable plan costs. Because the use of revenues to offset the reimbursable
3 costs of IWM plan are properly governed by section 6 principles without the limitations and
4 conditions imposed by sections 12167 and 12167.1, the court will order the issuance of a writ of
5 mandate requiring respondent to correct its error through an amendment of the parameters and
6 guidelines.

7 RELIEF

8 The petition is granted. Counsel for petitioners is directed to prepare a proposed
9 judgment and proposed writ of mandate consistent with this ruling, serve it on counsel for
10 respondent for approval as to form, and then submit it to the court pursuant to rule 3. 1312 of the
11 California Rules of Court.

12 Dated: May 29, 2008



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LLOYD G. CONNELLY
Judge of the Superior Court

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

Gordon D Schaber Courthouse
720 Ninth STREET
Sacramento, CA 95814-1311

SHORT TITLE: ST OF CA DEPT OF FINANCE. ETAL VS. COMMISSION ON ST MANDATES

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

**CASE NUMBER:
07CS00355**

I certify that I am not a party to this cause. I certify that a true copy of the attached was mailed following standard court practices in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid, addressed as indicated below. The mailing and this certification occurred at Sacramento, California, on 05/30/2008.

Clerk of the Court, by: /s/ C Beebout *C Beebout*, Deputy

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Commission on State Mandates
Sacramento, CA 95814

Roberta Mason
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One College Dr.
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Additional names and address attached.

Tab 9

Citrus Community College District
 Legislatively Mandated Integrated Waste Management Program

Offsetting Savings

FY's 1999-00 through 2000-01, and 2003-04 through 2010-11

Review ID #: S14-MCC-901

Citrus College											
Fiscal Year	Dates	Calendar Year	Tonnage Diverted	Tonnage Disposed	Total Tonnage Generated	Actual Diversion Percentage	Maximum Allowable Diversion Percentage	Is the Diversion % (column D) LESS THAN or EQUAL to the Maximum Diversion %	Allocated Diversion % If "YES", unlimited off.savings = 100% If "NO", limited off.savings = (E / D)	State-wide Average Landfill Fee (Per Ton)	Offsetting Savings I = A * G * H
					C = A + B	D = A / C					
1999-00	1/1/00 - 6/30/00	2000	330.60	265.50	596.10	55.46%	25.00%	NO	45.08%	\$ 36.39	(5,423)
											(5,423)
2000-01	7/1/00 - 12/31/00	2000	330.60	265.50	596.10	55.46%	25.00%	NO	45.08%	\$ 36.39	(5,423)
	1/1/01 - 6/30/01	2001	1,072.00	1,199.80	2,271.80	47.19%	25.00%	NO	52.98%	\$ 36.39	(20,668)
											(26,091)
2003-04	7/1/03 - 12/31/03	2003	520.10	201.75	721.85	72.05%	50.00%	NO	69.40%	\$ 36.83	(13,294)
	1/1/04 - 6/30/04	2004	229.45	190.35	419.80	54.66%	50.00%	NO	91.47%	\$ 38.42	(8,064)
											(21,358)
2004-05	7/1/04 - 12/31/04	2004	229.45	190.35	419.80	54.66%	50.00%	NO	91.47%	\$ 38.42	(8,064)
	1/1/05 - 6/30/05	2005	305.40	204.45	509.85	59.90%	50.00%	NO	83.47%	\$ 39.00	(9,942)
											(18,006)
2005-06	7/1/05 - 12/31/05	2005	305.40	204.45	509.85	59.90%	50.00%	NO	83.47%	\$ 39.00	(9,942)
	1/1/06 - 6/30/06	2006	1,912.65	523.40	2,436.05	78.51%	50.00%	NO	63.69%	\$ 46.00	(56,036)
											(65,978)
2006-07	7/1/06 - 12/31/06	2006	1,912.65	523.40	2,436.05	78.51%	50.00%	NO	63.69%	\$ 46.00	(56,036)
	1/1/07 - 6/30/07	2007	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 48.00	(46,823)
											(102,859)
2007-08	7/1/07 - 12/31/07	2007	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 48.00	(46,823)
	1/1/08 - 6/30/08	2008 *	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 51.00	(49,749)
											(96,572)
2008-09	7/1/08 - 12/31/08	2008 *	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 51.00	(49,749)
	1/1/09 - 6/30/09	2009 *	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 55.00	(53,651)
											(103,400)
2009-10	7/1/09 - 12/31/09	2009 *	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 55.00	(53,651)
	1/1/10 - 6/30/10	2010 *	1,549.60	401.30	1,950.90	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 56.00	(54,626)
											(108,277)
2010-11	7/1/10 - 10/7/10	2010*	774.80	200.65	975.45	79.43%	50.00%	NO	62.95%	\$ 56.00	(27,313) 3 months of diversion only
											(27,313)
											(575,277)

* Note: In 2008, CalRecycle began focusing on "per-capita disposal" instead of "diversion percentage." Therefore, beginning in 2008, CalRecycle no longer required the districts to report the actual amount of tonnage diverted. As a result, we used the tonnage diverted in 2007 to calculate the offsetting savings for FY's 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10. If the district is able to support a lower amount of tonnage diverted for either 2008, 2009, or 2010, we will revise the amounts accordingly.

Tab 10

Kurokawa, Lisa

From: Kurokawa, Lisa
Sent: Wednesday, August 07, 2013 4:36 PM
To: 'rbuchwald@citruscollege.edu'
Cc: Martin, Alexandra L. (AMartin@sco.ca.gov)
Subject: Adjustment to the Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management claims
Attachments: Offsetting Savings Calculation.xlsx; Narrative of Adjustment.pdf; Waste Management Report of Diversion.pdf; September 10, 2008 Final Staff Analysis.pdf; Fiscal Analysis.pdf; Amended Parameters and Guidelines.pdf

Ms. Buchwald,

My name is Lisa Kurokawa and I'm an Audit Manager with the State Controller's Office, Division of Audits, Mandated Cost Claim Bureau. The reason I am contacting you is because the State Controller's Office will be adjusting Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management (IWM) claims for FY's 1999-00, 2000-01, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 by \$371,120. The district contracted with SixTen and Associates to prepare these claims.

Unreported Offsetting Savings

We are making this adjustment because the district understated the offsetting savings realized as a result of implementing its IWM plan. For the fiscal years in the review period, the district realized savings of \$575,277, yet only reported \$571, resulting in an understatement of \$574,706. Please see the attached "Offsetting Savings Calculation" and the attached "Narrative of Adjustment" for an explanation of the adjustment. To calculate the offsetting savings realized by the district, we used the "tonnage diverted" that the district reported to CalRecycle in accordance with Public Resource Code section 42926, subsection (b)(1) (as shown on the attached "Waste Management Report of Diversion").

Background regarding the Offsetting Savings Adjustment

Here's some background information regarding the offsetting savings adjustment:

- In 2007, CalRecycle filed a petition for writ of mandate requesting that the Commission on State Mandates (CSM) issue new parameters and guidelines that give full consideration to the cost savings (e.g. avoided landfill disposal fees) that a district realizes as a result of implementing an IWM program. On June 30, 2008, the court ruled that the CSM was required to amend the parameters and guidelines to require districts to identify and offset from their claims, costs savings.
- In the September 10, 2008 CSM's final staff analysis and proposed amendments to the parameters and guidelines (attached - see the 2nd paragraph on page 3/22), the CSM quotes the court ruling that says: "Cost savings may be calculated from the calculations of annual solid waste disposal reduction or diversion that community colleges must annually report to the Board pursuant to PRC section 42926, subdivision (b)(1)." Furthermore, the amended parameters and guidelines apply retroactively to the original period of reimbursement because the court's decision interprets the test claim statutes as a question of law (see the middle of page 6/22).

Financial Summary

For the fiscal years in the review period, the district claimed reimbursement of \$378,779 for the IWM Program. However, because of the offsetting savings adjustment, we have found that \$7,659 is allowable and \$371,120 is unallowable (please see the attached "Fiscal Analysis" for a summary of the claimed, allowable, and unallowable costs by fiscal year). The State has made no payment to the district; therefore, the State will pay the district \$7,659 contingent upon available appropriations.

Attached Documentation

I have attached the following documentation for you to review:

- Offsetting Savings Calculations
- Narrative of Adjustment
- Waste Management Report of Diversion (taken directly from CalRecycle's website)
- September 10, 2008 Final Staff Analysis (from the Commission on State Mandates)
- Amended Parameters and Guidelines (See the "Offsetting Savings" section on page 11 of 12)
- Fiscal Analysis (Summary of claimed, allowable, and unallowable costs by fiscal year)

I will attach the IWM Claims for on a separate email because the file size is too large (3 MB).

Meeting to discuss?

At this point, we would like for the district to review this documentation and let us know if you have any questions or concerns. Also, if you are interested, we are willing to have a meeting to discuss this adjustment in more detail?

If we don't hear back from the district by **Friday, August 23, 2013**, we will assume that the district has no questions regarding this adjustment and we will proceed with processing a letter report explaining the reason for the adjustment .

Thank you,

Lisa Kurokawa

Audit Manager
State Controller's Office
Division of Audits | Mandated Cost Bureau
(916) 327-3138 - Office | (916) 549-2753 - Work Cell
lkurokawa@sco.ca.gov

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Tab 11

Kurokawa, Lisa

From: Rosalinda Buchwald <RBuchwald@CITRUSCOLLEGE.EDU>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2013 1:11 PM
To: Kurokawa, Lisa
Cc: Martin, Alexandra L.; Carol Horton; Carol Cone; Kbpsixten@aol.com
Subject: RE: Adjustment to the Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management claims

Ms. Kurokawa,

Thank you for sending me all of the information. I apologize for not responding before August 23, 2013. As it stands now we do not agree with the audit methodology. We do have a general understanding of the issues involved, so you may proceed with the audit report, at which time the District may respond in detail. Thank you,



Rosalinda Buchwald

Director of Fiscal Services
Citrus Community College District
1000 W. Foothill Blvd.
Glendora, CA 91741-1899
(626) 914-8897

From: LKurokawa@sco.ca.gov [mailto:LKurokawa@sco.ca.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 26, 2013 8:48 AM
To: Rosalinda Buchwald
Cc: AMartin@sco.ca.gov
Subject: RE: Adjustment to the Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management claims

Ms. Buchwald,

I haven't heard back from the district regarding my August 7, 2013 email identifying an adjustment to the district's Integrated Waste Management (IWM) claims for FY's 1999-00 through 2010-11, excluding FY's 2001-02 and 2002-03? To summarize, we have determined that the district underreported the offsetting savings realized as a result of implementing the district's IWM Plan. For these FY's, the district realized savings of \$575,277, yet only reported \$571, resulting in an understatement of \$574,706.

For these FY's, the district claimed reimbursement of \$378,779 for the IWM Program. However, because of the offsetting savings adjustment, we have determined that \$7,659 is allowable and \$371,120 is unallowable. The State has made no payments to the district; therefore, the State will pay the district \$7,659, contingent upon available appropriations.

As mentioned in the email below, we are willing to meet with the district to discuss this adjustment. However, since we haven't heard back from the district, we will assume that the district has no questions regarding this adjustment and we will proceed with issuing a letter report notifying the district "officially" of the adjustment.

If you have any questions regarding this adjustment, please don't hesitate to call.

Thank you,

Lisa Kurokawa
Audit Manager

State Controller's Office
Division of Audits | Mandated Cost Bureau
(916) 327-3138 - Office | (916) 549-2753 - Work Cell
lkurokawa@sco.ca.gov

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From: Kurokawa, Lisa
Sent: Wednesday, August 07, 2013 4:38 PM
To: 'rbuchwald@citruscollege.edu'
Cc: Martin, Alexandra L. (AMartin@sco.ca.gov)
Subject: RE: Adjustment to the Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management claims

Ms. Buchwald,

As mentioned in the email below, I have attached the IWM claims for FY's 1999-00 through 2010-11, excluding FY's 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Again, we would like for you to review this documentation and let us know if you have any questions or concerns. Also, if you are interested (?), we are willing to come down and meet with you, in person, to discuss this adjustment in more detail.



Please let us know how you wish to proceed?

Thank you,

Lisa Kurokawa
Audit Manager
State Controller's Office
Division of Audits | Mandated Cost Bureau
(916) 327-3138 - Office | (916) 549-2753 - Work Cell
lkurokawa@sco.ca.gov

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From: Kurokawa, Lisa
Sent: Wednesday, August 07, 2013 4:36 PM
To: 'rbuchwald@citruscollege.edu'
Cc: Martin, Alexandra L. (AMartin@sco.ca.gov)
Subject: Adjustment to the Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management claims

Ms. Buchwald,

My name is Lisa Kurokawa and I'm an Audit Manager with the State Controller's Office, Division of Audits, Mandated Cost Claim Bureau. The reason I am contacting you is because the State Controller's Office will be adjusting Citrus CCD's Integrated Waste Management (IWM) claims for FY's 1999-00, 2000-01, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 by \$371,120. The district contracted with SixTen and Associates to prepare these claims.

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We are making this adjustment because the district understated the offsetting savings realized as a result of implementing its IWM plan. For the fiscal years in the review period, the district realized savings of \$575,277, yet only reported \$571, resulting in an understatement of \$574,706. Please see the attached "Offsetting Savings Calculation" and the attached "Narrative of Adjustment" for an explanation of the adjustment. To calculate the offsetting savings realized by the district, we used the "tonnage diverted" that the district reported to CalRecycle in accordance with Public Resource Code section 42926, subsection (b)(1) (as shown on the attached "Waste Management Report of Diversion").

Background regarding the Offsetting Savings Adjustment

Here's some background information regarding the offsetting savings adjustment:

- In 2007, CalRecycle filed a petition for writ of mandate requesting that the Commission on State Mandates (CSM) issue new parameters and guidelines that give full consideration to the cost savings (e.g. avoided landfill disposal fees) that a district realizes as a result of implementing an IWM program. On June 30, 2008, the court ruled that the CSM was required to amend the parameters and guidelines to require districts to identify and offset from their claims, costs savings.
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Financial Summary

For the fiscal years in the review period, the district claimed reimbursement of \$378,779 for the IWM Program. However, because of the offsetting savings adjustment, we have found that \$7,659 is allowable and \$371,120 is unallowable (please see the attached "Fiscal Analysis" for a summary of the claimed, allowable, and unallowable costs by fiscal year). The State has made no payment to the district; therefore, the State will pay the district \$7,659 contingent upon available appropriations.

Attached Documentation

I have attached the following documentation for you to review:

- Offsetting Savings Calculations
- Narrative of Adjustment
- Waste Management Report of Diversion (taken directly from CalRecycle's website)
- September 10, 2008 Final Staff Analysis (from the Commission on State Mandates)
- Amended Parameters and Guidelines (See the "Offsetting Savings" section on page 11 of 12)
- Fiscal Analysis (Summary of claimed, allowable, and unallowable costs by fiscal year)

I will attach the IWM Claims for on a separate email because the file size is too large (3 MB).

Meeting to discuss?

At this point, we would like for the district to review this documentation and let us know if you have any questions or concerns. Also, if you are interested, we are willing to have a meeting to discuss this adjustment in more detail?

If we don't hear back from the district by **Friday, August 23, 2013**, we will assume that the district has no questions regarding this adjustment and we will proceed with processing a letter report explaining the reason for the adjustment.

Thank you,

Lisa Kurokawa

Audit Manager

State Controller's Office

Division of Audits | Mandated Cost Bureau

(916) 327-3138 - Office | (916) 549-2753 - Work Cell

lkurokawa@sco.ca.gov

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Tab 12

Understanding SB 1016 Solid Waste Per Capita Disposal Measurement Act



1

Intro

Hello, and thank you for your interest in this quick overview of The Solid Waste Per Capita Disposal Measurement Act – also known as SB1016. I am _____ of the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) was revolutionary legislation that changed the way California managed its trash, its landfills, and most importantly – its resources.

Not only did 939 get California to divert a mandated 50 percent of its waste, it surpassed that goal as California achieved 58 percent diversion in 2007.

But we are far from finished. While the 50 percent target remains unchanged, the passage of SB 1016 will simplify the way jurisdictions measure their waste stream and put more emphasis on successful recycling and diversion program implementation.

[Slide 1]

So how does SB 1016 affect your waste management practices? This presentation will provide a very brief overview that will answer some frequently asked questions about the legislation and will provide resources for additional information.

Source:
www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Igcentral/goalmeasure/Tools/SimplePresen.pdf

From Diversion...

- ***Diversion Rate:***
 - Complex mathematical calculations and estimates
 - 18-24 months to determine final calculations
 - Focus on 50 percent rather than implementing effective programs

2

The calculation of a jurisdiction's diversion numbers has always played a major role in AB 939.

However, [click] it has long been described as an inefficient, overly complex process – one that takes [click] between 18 and 24 months to complete.

[click] It also improperly places focus on achieving satisfactory numbers rather than implementing successful waste reduction and recycling programs.

[next slide]

...to Disposal

- **Per Capita Disposal Rate:**
 - Simplifies: calculates disposal per person within a jurisdiction
 - Six months to determine final calculations
 - Less “bean counting” and more resources towards program implementation

3

SB 1016 **[click]** simplifies the measurement process – moving away from the complexities of diversion estimates and instead measuring per capita *disposal* - that is, disposal per person within a particular Jurisdiction.

This shift from diversion to disposal provides much more accurate measurements, **[click]** takes less time to calculate – 6 months vs. 18-24 – and allows jurisdictions **[click]** to apply resources toward building successful programs rather than crunching numbers.

[next slide]

How does this Change 50%?

- Old system: 50% or MORE *Diversion* plus program implementation equals success
- New system: 50% or LESS *Disposal* plus program implementation equals success
- Under SB 1016, lower per capita disposal equal less waste

4

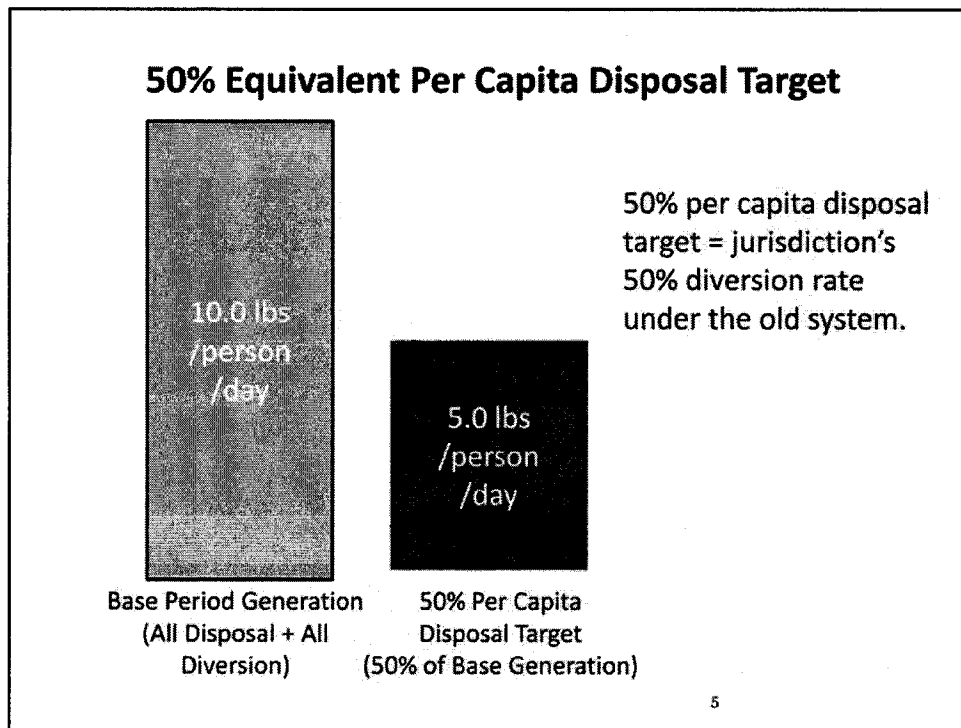
This change in measurement does change how we look at the numbers, however the intent remains the same – reducing our waste disposal.

Under the old system, **[click]** if a jurisdiction *diverted* 50 percent of its waste or MORE, and it was fully implementing its recycling and related programs, then it had met its mandate and was moving in the right direction.

Now, under SB 1016, each jurisdiction will have a disposal target that is the equivalent of 50 percent diversion, and that target will be expressed on a *per capita basis*. **[click]** If a jurisdiction *disposes* less than its 50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target AND is implementing its recycling and related programs, it has met the mandate.

You are used to thinking about a diversion rate of *over* 50 percent as being great news! **[click]** But now, you should be thinking that if your per-capita disposal rate is *less than* your target, then that means you're doing a great job with your programs and now that is great news!





Confused? Perhaps this slide will help.

[click] A jurisdiction with a base waste generation rate of 10 pounds per person per day will have a **TARGET [click]** of getting that rate to 5 pounds per person per day, or 50 percent. As you can see, under this new system, a low per capita disposal is a good thing.

In short, the lower the percentage, the less waste a jurisdiction is generating - thus the better it is doing.

Also, an important point to remember **[click]** - if your jurisdiction was at 50 percent diversion under the old system, in most cases, your jurisdiction will remain at 50 percent under the new system—it is just measured in terms of per capita disposal now.

[next slide]

Each Jurisdiction is Unique

- Differing demographics and industrial bases within jurisdictions
- Impossible to compare targets and progress to other jurisdictions

6

Remember that each jurisdiction is unique! **[click]** Each one has its own 50 percent equivalent disposal target, different demographics and industrial bases.

You may be used to comparing your diversion rate with other jurisdictions in the region, but because the per-capita disposal calculation is unique to each jurisdiction, **[click]** it is impossible to compare targets and disposal rates.

Compliance Impacts of SB 1016

- Compliance remains unchanged
- Disposal number is a factor to consider, but does NOT determine compliance
- Evaluation focused on how jurisdictions are implementing their programs
- Technical assistance for struggling programs

7

SB 1016 does not change AB 939's 50 percent requirement—it just measures it differently.

[click] A jurisdiction's compliance is also the same under the new system as it was under the old system. Under both systems, the most important aspect of compliance is program implementation. However, the new system further emphasizes the importance of program implementation.

To evaluate compliance, the Board will look at a jurisdiction's per-capita disposal rates as an indicator of how well its programs are doing to keep or reduce disposal at or below a jurisdiction's unique 50% equivalent disposal target.

[click] But the numbers are simply one of several factors – as opposed to being the primary factor – that the Board uses to determine compliance.

[click] The priority of the Board is to evaluate that a jurisdiction is continuing to implement the programs it chose and is making progress in meeting its target.

If a jurisdiction is struggling to meet its 50 percent target, **[click]** the Board will provide increased technical assistance to help determine why that may be and work with them to make any necessary program modifications.

[next slide]

SB 1016 Recap What Stakeholders Asked For!

- Simplified, accurate and timely
- Maintains 50% requirement
- Emphasis on program implementation instead of number crunching
- Increase CIWMB staff field presence to provide technical assistance

8

SB 1016 was developed - in response to recommendations from you and the CIWMB – **[click]** to create a measurement system that is less complex, more accurate, and more timely than it has been in the past.

[click]

The shift to a per capita disposal system with **[click]** continuing emphasis on successful program implementation, **[click]** as well as an increase in technical assistance to jurisdictions, is the next step to improving waste management practices in California.

It creates a clearer picture of where we stand in our waste reduction efforts - but most importantly, SB 1016 allows us to better see where improvements are needed and to address those areas.

Contacts:

Kaoru Cruz, CIWMB
(916) 341-6249
kcruz@ciwmb.ca.gov

Keir Furey, CIWMB
(916) 341-6622
kfurey@ciwmb.ca.gov

Debra Kustic, CIWMB
(916) 341-6207
dkustic@ciwmb.ca.gov

9

I'm sure you have plenty of questions regarding the finer points of SB 1016 and the Board has a number of staff available to provide any additional information and expertise you might need regarding this important piece of legislation. **[click]** Please do not hesitate to contact them if you have any questions.

[Closing]

It is my hope that you have found this brief introduction to SB 1016 useful and informative. California is a global leader in environmental protection, and it is our work here at the State and Local levels that is so vital to that success.

We at the Board thank you for your efforts thus far, and we look forward to continued success working with you

Thank you very much for your time.

Tab 13



State Agency Waste Management: Annual Report Diversion Programs to Report

In each reporting year, state agencies must select which diversion programs to report, and describe how programs are implemented. This list of materials and program activities is offered to help state agencies prepare for the annual report.

Recycling

Recycling is the practice of collecting and diverting materials from the waste stream for remanufacturing into new products, such as recycled-content paper. The programs listed reflect this practice.

The annual report will ask you to identify the materials that are collected for recycling at your facility/facilities and provide details describing your recycling activities.

- ➔ Beverage containers
- ➔ Glass Plastics (#3-7)
- ➔ Carpet
- ➔ Cardboard
- ➔ Newspaper
- ➔ Office paper (white)
- ➔ Office paper (mixed)
- ➔ Confidential shredded paper
- ➔ Copier/toner cartridges
- ➔ Scrap metal
- ➔ Wood waste
- ➔ Textiles
- ➔ Ash Sludge (sewage/industrial)
- ➔ Tires
- ➔ White goods
- ➔ Construction materials/debris
- ➔ Rendering
- ➔ Other
- ➔ None

Information About Hazardous Waste Materials:

These following materials are deemed as hazardous, and cannot be disposed in a landfill. Proper handling is required and does not count as diversion. These hazardous materials are regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Please see the Department's website for their disposal guidelines.



(1)

- ➔ Universal Waste - radios, stereo equipment, printers, VCR/DVD players, calculators, cell phones, telephones, answering machines, microwave ovens, cathode ray tubes, cathode ray glass, all types of batteries, lamps (compact fluorescent lightbulbs, commercial fluorescent lights), mercury containing equipment, non-empty aerosol cans (containing propane, butane pesticides), and other common electronic devices.
- ➔ Electronic Waste - common electronic devices that are identified as hazardous waste, such as computers and Central Processing Units (CPUs), laptops, monitors and televisions, etc.
- ➔ Additional hazardous wastes should be properly managed: antifreeze, asbestos, paint, treated wood, used oil, etc.

Organics Recycling

Programs that increase diversion of organic materials from landfill disposal for beneficial uses such as compost, mulch, and energy production.

The annual report will ask you to identify the organic materials, how they are diverted by your facility/facilities, and provide details describing your organics recycling programs.

- ➔ Xeriscaping (climate appropriate landscaping)
- ➔ Grasscycling
- ➔ Green Waste - On-site composting and mulching
- ➔ Green Waste - Self-haul
- ➔ Green Waste - Commercial pickup
- ➔ Food scraps - On-site composting and mulching
- ➔ Food scraps - Self-haul
- ➔ Food scraps - Commercial pickup
- ➔ Other

Material Exchange

Programs that promote the exchange and reuse of unwanted or surplus materials. The reuse of materials/products results in the conservation of energy, raw resources, landfill space, and the reduction of green house gas emissions, purchasing costs, and disposal costs.

The annual report will ask you to identify your agency/facility's efforts to donate or exchanges materials, supplies, equipment, etc., and provide details describing your material exchange activities.

- ➔ Nonprofit/school donations
- ➔ Internal property reutilizations
- ➔ State surplus (accepted by DGS)
- ➔ Used book exchange/buy backs
- ➔ Employee supplies exchange
- ➔ Other

Waste Prevention/Re-use

Programs in this section support (a) Waste Prevention: actions or choices that reduce waste, and prevent the generation of waste in the first place; and (b) Re-use: 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.

The annual report will ask you to select the common waste prevention and reuse activities implemented at your facility/facilities, and provide details describing your waste prevention and re-use programs.

②

- ➔ Paper forms reduction - online forms
- ➔ Bulletin boards
- ➔ Remanufactured toner cartridges
- ➔ Retreaded/Recapped tires
- ➔ Washable/Reusable cups, service ware
- ➔ Reusable boxes
- ➔ Reusable pallets
- ➔ Reusable slip sheets
- ➔ Electronic document storage
- ➔ Intranet
- ➔ Reuse of office furniture, equipment & supplies
- ➔ Reuse of packing materials
- ➔ Reuse of construction/remodeling materials
- ➔ Double-sided copies
- ➔ Email vs. paper memos
- ➔ Food Donation
- ➔ Electric air hand-dryers
- ➔ Remanufactured equipment
- ➔ Rags made from waste cloth or reusable rags
- ➔ Preventative maintenance
- ➔ Used vehicle parts
- ➔ Used Tires
- ➔ Other
- ➔ None

Green Procurement

Programs that promote green purchasing practices, including the purchase of goods and materials that are made from recycled or less harmful ingredients such as, post-consumer recycled content copy paper or less toxic cleaning products. [View sample policies](#) and the [Department of General Services Buying Green website](#).

The annual report will ask you to identify how your agency is closing the recycling loop (such as buying post-consumer recycled content products), and provide details describing your procurement programs/policies and the types of green products your agency is procuring. [View SABRC Report](#)

- ➔ Recycled Content Product (RCP) procurement policy
- ➔ Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) procurement policy
- ➔ Staff procurement training regarding RCP/EPP practices
- ➔ RCP/EPP language included in procurement contracts for products and materials
- ➔ Other green procurement activities

Training and Education

Programs to reduce trash, re-use, recycle, compost, and to buy green products are more effective when employees are aware, involved and motivated. How does your agency train and educate employees, and non-employees (if applicable) regarding existing waste management and recycling programs?

The annual report will ask you to identify how your agency trains and educates employees, and non-employees (if applicable) regarding efforts to reduce waste, reuse, recycle, compost, and buy green products, and explain how you also educate your suppliers, customers, and/or your community about your efforts to reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, and buy recycled products.

- ➔ Web page (intranet or internet)
- ➔ Signage (signs, posters, including labels for recycling bins)
- ➔ Brochures, flyers, newsletters, publications, newspaper articles/ads
- ➔ Office recycling guide, fact sheets
- ➔ New employee package
- ➔ Outreach (internal/external) e.g. environmental fairs
- ➔ Seminars, workshops, special speakers
- ➔ Employee incentives, competitions/prizes
- ➔ Awards program
- ➔ Press releases
- ➔ Employee training
- ➔ Waste audits, waste evaluations/surveys
- ➔ Special recycling/reuse events
- ➔ Other

Please contact your CalRecycle local assistance representative for individual assistance.

Last updated: August 31, 2012

State Agency Waste Management Programs, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/StateAgency/>

Recycling Coordinator: SARC@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

Buy Recycled Campaign: BuyRecycled@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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Tab 14



LINDA S. ADAMS
SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

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September 21, 2009

Paula Higashi
Executive Director
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95864

Re: **Development Of Revised Statewide Cost Estimate**
Request to Amend Parameters and Guidelines
Integrated Waste Management Board 05-PGA-16
Public Resources Code Sections 40148, 40196.3, 42920-42928
Public Contract Code Sections 12167 and 12167.1
Statutes 1999, Chapter 764; Statutes 1992, Chapter 1116
State Agency Model Integrated Waste Management Plan (February 2000)

Dear Ms. Higashi:

You have requested a "revised estimate of avoided disposal costs and sales of recyclable materials, based on the information reported to the CIWMB by the 45 claimant districts" for use in developing an accurate revised statewide cost estimate. Compiling this information required a significant effort on the part of a number of our staff and I wanted to express our appreciation for the additional time you have allowed us to respond.

Enclosed you will find summary spreadsheets containing information on each district to the extent it was available for the years involved with this claim. These summary sheets were built from a number of other spreadsheets detailing disposal reduction amounts for waste, and recovered materials by types, such as glass, paper, etc. I have only enclosed the summary sheets in hard copy due to the large amount of paper involved and the inability to fit much of the information on one page at a time. I will be separately e-mailing those documents to you so that your staff may review them in a more readily useable format. For those parties that are also receiving a copy of this letter, if you would like me to e-mail these additional documents to you, please send your e-mail address with a request to me at eblock@ciwmb.ca.gov.

There are several things I must note about the enclosed information. We could not provide information about the years 1999 and 2000 because plans were first coming in during that period and community colleges were not yet reporting their results. Starting in 2001, the data is based on a calendar year, not a fiscal year, as that is the way in which the information was reported to us. We have not provided 2008 data as we have not received and reviewed all of that information yet. Districts do not report their reduced disposal costs or sales of recyclable materials per se, they report their reduction in disposal and the amounts of recyclable materials they have recovered. We then took that data and used average estimated rates for disposal costs and sale of recyclable commodities for the years involved to develop monetary estimates.

Finally, you will notice that despite some significant offsets and available revenue, some community college districts still show a cost for implementation. I want to make clear that it is the CIWMB's position that these claim amounts are still inaccurate – the amounts claimed far exceed

September 21, 2009
Paula Higashi
Page 2

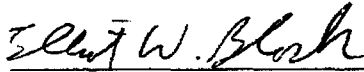
reasonable costs for the programs implemented, particularly when compared to other similar costs from other claimants. While the CIWMB understands that a more detailed level of claim review will occur at a later date, we still believe that the Commission should not include claims that are inaccurate on their face in the calculations of estimated statewide costs.

Once you have had a chance to review this information, you will see that most of the claimants have neglected to provide information to you on offsets and revenues that they reported to us as part of their annual reports. As we have previously indicated, we believe once these numbers are factored in, and other inaccuracies are corrected – the claimants will in fact be owed nothing from the state because the programs that they were required to institute saved them money, rather than costing money.

I realize there is a lot of detail in the information provided and e-mailed separately. Please feel free to let me know if you would like to meet with our staff to obtain any additional information or explanations on how this data was derived. I can be reached at 916-341-6080 if you would like to make arrangements to discuss this further. Thank you for your consideration.

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I am an authorized representative of the California Integrated Waste Management Board and that the statements made in this document are true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge and belief.

Executed this 21st day of September, 2009 in Sacramento, California, by:



Elliot Block
Chief Counsel
California Integrated Waste Management Board

PROOF OF SERVICE

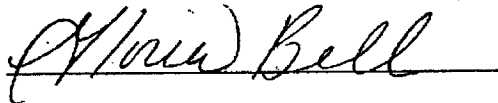
Development Of Revised Statewide Cost Estimate
Integrated Waste Management Board 05-PGA-16

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am employed in the County of Sacramento, State of California, I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to the within-entitled cause; my business address is 1001 I Street, 23rd floor, Sacramento, California, 95814.

On September 21, 2009, I served the attached Letter With Enclosures Regarding The Development Of Revised Statewide Cost Estimate to the Commission on State Mandates and by placing a true copy thereof to the Commission and to all of those listed on the attached mailing list enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid in the U. S. Mail at Sacramento, California, in the normal pickup location at 1001 I Street, 23rd floor, for Interagency Mail Service, addressed as follows:

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on September 21, 2009 at Sacramento, California.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maria Bell". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

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State Center Community College District
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Fresno, CA 93704-6398

Jolene Tollenaar
MGT of America
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95814

Michael Johnston
Clovis Unified School District
1450 Herndon Ave.
Clovis, CA 93611-0599

District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Allan Hancock CCD								
Allan Hancock College								
	\$ (13,459.07)	\$ (48,899.21)	\$ (1,185.78)	\$ (8,674.97)	\$ (24,695.78)	\$ (38.54)	\$ (37,252.08)	\$ (134,205.44)
Butte CCD								
Butte College								
	\$ (143,534.70)	\$ (43,154.69)	\$ (46,261.79)	\$ (49,695.92)	\$ (55,239.65)	\$ (62,209.06)	\$ (50,768.13)	\$ (450,863.94)
Cabrillo CCD								
Cabrillo College								
	\$ (14,118.44)	\$ (17,179.18)	\$ (22,818.54)	\$ (18,143.93)	\$ (15,381.47)	\$ (5,411.70)	\$ (25,913.23)	\$ (118,966.49)
Chabot-Las Positas CCD								
Chabot College								
Las Positas College								
	\$ 80,384.42	\$ 81,333.13	\$ 96,103.70	\$ 116,858.89	\$ 159,153.07	\$ 37,557.42	\$ 27,527.32	\$ 598,917.94
Citrus CCD								
Citrus College								
	\$ (60,776.76)	\$ (26,665.64)	\$ (24,284.47)	\$ (2,624.48)	\$ (11,795.19)	\$ (132,644.25)	\$ (83,666.70)	\$ (342,457.49)
Coast CCD								
Coastline Community College								
Golden West College								
Orange Coast College								
	\$ (86,379.58)	\$ (30,046.73)	\$ 149.92	\$ (29,469.60)	\$ 21,164.81	\$ (49,415.73)	\$ (148,200.90)	\$ (322,197.80)
Sequoias CCD								
College of the Sequoias								
	\$ (10,834.92)	\$ (10,310.03)	\$ (20,686.69)	\$ (22,958.41)	\$ (28,017.19)	\$ (33,123.41)	\$ (42,730.48)	\$ (168,661.12)
Contra Costa CCD								

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District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Contra Costa College								
Diablo Valley College								
Los Medanos College								
	\$ (9,721.43)	\$ (17,093.76)	\$ (21,268.27)	\$ (34,617.79)	\$ (38,088.70)	\$ (44,388.20)	\$ (93,161.02)	\$ (258,339.18)
El Camino CCD								
El Camino College								
Compton Community Educational Center								
	\$ 31,005.91	\$ 14,677.70	\$ 3,983.50	\$ 13,877.75	\$ (46,510.53)	\$ 8,980.07	\$ (8,815.19)	\$ 17,199.21
Foothill-DeAnza CCD								
DeAnza College								
Foothill College								
	\$ (76,543.42)	\$ (314,355.47)	\$ (108,315.26)	\$ (110,536.86)	\$ (236,092.97)	\$ (181,090.89)	\$ (153,776.91)	\$ (1,180,711.77)
Gavilan Joint CCD								
Gavilan College								
	\$ 63,323.67	\$ 62,091.56	\$ 36,358.77	\$ 45,610.46	\$ 43,765.48	\$ (408,713.79)	\$ 38,836.07	\$ (118,727.79)
Glendale CCD								
Glendale Community College								
	\$ (34,513.22)	\$ 18,688.38	\$ 72,574.80	\$ 46,948.46	\$ 56,408.12	\$ 54,814.00	\$ 80,453.34	\$ 295,373.88
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD								
Cuyamaca College								
Grossmont College								
	\$ (137,664.73)	\$ 39,437.16	\$ 39,263.89	\$ (115,710.42)	\$ (721,030.27)	\$ 116,609.81	\$ (597.11)	\$ (779,691.67)
Hartnell CCD								
Hartnell Community College								
	\$ 30,209.01	\$ 43,437.20	\$ 18,598.88	\$ (12,568.36)	\$ 5,597.45	\$ (20,014.70)	\$ (84,752.35)	\$ (19,492.87)

District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Lassen CCD								
Lassen College								
	\$ (10,880.06)	\$ (15,900.70)	\$ (9,691.47)	\$ (15,708.67)	\$ (13,755.67)	\$ (18,911.66)	\$ (23,146.91)	\$ (107,995.14)
Long Beach CCD								
Long Beach City College								
	\$ 11,682.69	\$ 16,676.15	\$ 12,275.70	\$ (101,090.71)	\$ 10,735.82	\$ (16,139.13)	\$ (10,663.06)	\$ (76,522.54)
Los Rios CCD								
American River College								
Cosumnes River College								
Folsom Lake College								
Sacramento City College								
	\$ (32,892.88)	\$ (93,854.42)	\$ (66,912.90)	\$ (96,455.32)	\$ (1,231,937.81)	\$ (19,344.10)	\$ (37,187.40)	\$ (1,578,584.82)
Marin CCD								
College of Marin								
	\$ (13,631.22)	\$ (10,468.62)	\$ (1,086.09)	\$ 8,419.85	\$ 9,879.65	\$ 4,744.82	\$ (19,837.14)	\$ (21,978.75)
Merced CCD								
Merced College								
	\$ (208,871.37)	\$ 12,812.47	\$ 15,089.74	\$ 6,851.73	\$ 4,494.98	\$ 35,310.27	\$ 34,030.21	\$ (100,281.96)
MiraCosta CCD								
MiraCosta College								
	\$ (7,547.86)	\$ (10,795.92)	\$ (38,401.45)	\$ (16,505.89)	\$ (55,895.14)	\$ (77,153.72)	\$ (41,286.71)	\$ (247,586.68)
Monterey CCD								
Monterey Peninsula College								
	\$ (12,928.87)	\$ (18,782.43)	\$ (20,194.80)	\$ (28,059.36)	\$ (25,043.13)	\$ (29,633.94)	\$ (18,153.85)	\$ (152,796.37)

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District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Mt. San Antonio CCD								
Mt. San Antonio College	\$ 3,452.14	\$ (22,145.81)	\$ 5,517.39	\$ (8,624.39)	\$ 23,867.20	\$ 38,421.14	\$ 34,257.98	\$ 74,745.65
North Orange Cty CCD								
Cypress College								
Fullerton College	\$ (3,105.41)	\$ (80,224.30)	\$ (129,370.31)	\$ (134,735.18)	\$ (193,425.60)	\$ (249,952.05)	\$ (34,409.44)	\$ (825,222.29)
Palo Verde CCD								
Palo Verde College	\$ 71,930.00	\$ 58,605.46	\$ 56,129.09	\$ 59,374.79	\$ 65,689.95	\$ 63,553.71	\$ 26,730.81	\$ 402,013.80
Palomar CCD								
Palomar College	\$ 65,958.21	\$ 72,504.57	\$ 101,216.85	\$ 58,994.82	\$ 40,096.59	\$ 40,897.25	\$ 65,760.78	\$ 445,429.07
Pasadena CCD								
Pasadena City College	\$ 164,564.73	\$ 238,657.67	\$ 256,456.32	\$ 235,830.32	\$ 245,767.58	\$ 14,930.51	\$ 270,023.24	\$ 1,426,230.37
Rancho Santiago CCD								
Santa Ana College	\$ 58,373.70	\$ 49,973.24	\$ 54,125.17	\$ 115,919.38	\$ 67,374.86	\$ 141,308.96	\$ 60,312.53	\$ 547,387.84
Santiago Canyon College								
Redwoods CCD								
College of the Redwoods	\$ (2,801.78)	\$ 31,802.33	\$ 33,184.43	\$ 33,788.47	\$ 31,796.19	\$ 6,146.67	\$ (79,700.05)	\$ 54,216.27
San Bernardino CCD								
Crafton Hills College								

(5)

District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
San Bernardino Valley College	\$ (3,452.57)	\$ (10,621.38)	\$ (28,228.29)	\$ (19,861.75)	\$ (239,409.28)	\$ (322,864.10)	\$ (995,388.02)	\$ (1,619,825.40)
San Joaquin Delta CCD								
San Joaquin Delta College	\$ (22,828.64)	\$ (16,462.40)	\$ (28,689.47)	\$ (38,053.60)	\$ (42,871.30)	\$ (38,021.93)	\$ 19,183.93	\$ (167,743.42)
San Jose CCD								
Evergreen Valley College								
San Jose City College	\$ (10,767.02)	\$ 191,233.96	\$ 238,555.16	\$ 256,890.84	\$ 286,824.48	\$ 192,184.29	\$ 374,162.79	\$ 1,529,084.50
San Luis Obispo CCD								
Cuesta College	\$ (23,187.77)	\$ (17,819.63)	\$ (19,530.76)	\$ (18,509.76)	\$ (20,925.33)	\$ 37,492.56	\$ 38,224.33	\$ (24,256.35)
San Mateo Co CCD								
College of San Mateo								
Skyline College	\$ (29,194.91)	\$ (9,486.68)	\$ (11,855.60)	\$ (128,527.81)	\$ (4,882.60)	\$ (97,026.52)	\$ (89,080.30)	\$ (370,054.41)
Santa Clarita CCD								
College of the Canyons	\$ (10,541.53)	\$ (14,971.73)	\$ (23,555.53)	\$ (27,139.81)	\$ (31,272.84)	\$ (40,175.65)	\$ (52,109.34)	\$ (199,766.43)
Santa Monica CCD								
Santa Monica College	\$ (970,517.06)	\$ (24,520.06)	\$ (128,695.11)	\$ (270,723.06)	\$ (205,658.62)	\$ (400,814.98)	\$ (185,388.10)	\$ (2,186,316.99)
Shasta Tehama CCD								
Shasta College	\$ (8,132.25)	\$ (21,651.17)	\$ (15,267.68)	\$ (66,984.34)	\$ (25,203.34)	\$ (8,982.40)	\$ (17,649.48)	\$ (163,870.65)

10

District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Sierra Joint CCD								
Sierra College								
	\$ 15,932.10	\$ 19,408.44	\$ 3,580.84	\$ (8,663.27)	\$ (11,695.66)	\$ (10,453.94)	\$ (11,149.13)	\$ (3,040.62)
Siskiyou CCD								
College of the Siskiyous								
	\$ 7,292.15	\$ (4,206.06)	\$ 20,877.40	\$ 4,816.74	\$ 12,846.77	\$ (17,859.70)	\$ (18,158.82)	\$ 5,608.47
Solano Co CCD								
Solano Community College								
	\$ (5,346.21)	\$ (122,573.58)	\$ (13,171.70)	\$ (18,882.42)	\$ (15,244.51)	\$ (40,396.03)	\$ (28,572.29)	\$ (244,186.73)
State Center CCD								
Fresno City College								
Reedley College								
	\$ (3,269.73)	\$ (1,709.91)	\$ (2,020.77)	\$ (14,798.60)	\$ (14,351.89)	\$ (8,247.29)	\$ (21,339.27)	\$ (65,737.47)
Victor Valley CCD								
Victor Valley College								
	\$ 36,238.51	\$ 53,336.44	\$ 56,722.89	\$ 53,200.88	\$ 55,662.05	\$ 17,841.05	\$ 10,432.65	\$ 283,434.46
West Kern CCD								
Taft College								
	\$ 3,941.58	\$ 8,389.09	\$ 7,629.30	\$ 5,452.23	\$ 8,117.72	\$ 10,136.37	\$ (10,150.87)	\$ 33,515.41
West Valley-Mission CCD								
Mission College								
	\$ (12,760.67)	\$ (5,787.41)	\$ (12,321.50)	\$ (15,665.07)	\$ (16,507.43)	\$ (7,764.51)	\$ (27,755.78)	\$ (98,562.37)
Yosemite CCD								
West Valley College								

(11)

District / College	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2001	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2002	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2003	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2004	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2005	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2006	Total claimed - (offsets + avoided disposal) for 2007	Grand Total For All Years
	\$ (105,973.59)	\$ (91,365.78)	\$ (106,050.59)	\$ (96,710.98)	\$ (39,130.58)	\$ (123,975.15)	\$ (117,158.48)	\$ (680,365.15)
Yuba CCD								
Yuba College	\$ (12,880.59)	\$ (21,586.25)	\$ (21,248.02)	\$ (41,669.46)	\$ (182,486.12)	\$ (56,694.98)	\$ (26,149.84)	\$ (362,715.27)
GRAND TOTAL	\$ (1,454,769.47)	\$ (109,573.99)	\$ 207,280.89	\$ (509,534.59)	\$ (2,397,305.81)	\$ (1,700,533.15)	\$ (1,514,132.40)	\$ (7,478,568.53)

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District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Allan Hancock CCD	\$ 12,898.44	\$ 58,686.19	\$ 15,678.90	\$ 19,224.60	\$ 34,251.75	\$ 23,809.60	\$ 46,574.99	
Allan Hancock College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 12,898.44	\$ 58,686.19	\$ 15,678.90	\$ 19,224.60	\$ 34,251.75	\$ 23,809.60	\$ 46,574.99	\$ 211,124.46
Butte CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Butte College	\$ 140,510.89	\$ 39,841.26	\$ 40,434.55	\$ 42,795.27	\$ 43,669.47	\$ 50,620.70	\$ 53,343.85	
	\$ 140,510.89	\$ 39,841.26	\$ 40,434.55	\$ 42,795.27	\$ 43,669.47	\$ 50,620.70	\$ 53,343.85	\$ 411,215.98
Cabrillo CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Cabrillo College	\$ 7,433.75	\$ 8,477.52	\$ 15,803.75	\$ 9,953.09	\$ 9,086.22	\$ 11,676.64	\$ 12,300.96	
	\$ 7,433.75	\$ 8,477.52	\$ 15,803.75	\$ 9,953.09	\$ 9,086.22	\$ 11,676.64	\$ 12,300.96	\$ 74,731.93
Chabot-Las Positas CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Chabot College	\$ 15,935.18	\$ 15,412.04	\$ 16,278.86	\$ 16,336.18	\$ 14,594.19	\$ 24,228.20	\$ 56,415.17	
Las Positas College	\$ 4,570.58	\$ 4,864.87	\$ 6,062.22	\$ 7,380.48	\$ 5,100.42	\$ 18,082.60	\$ 7,608.97	
	\$ 20,505.77	\$ 20,276.90	\$ 22,341.08	\$ 23,716.67	\$ 19,694.61	\$ 42,310.80	\$ 64,024.14	\$ 212,869.96
Citrus CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Citrus College	\$ 77,880.02	\$ 43,047.73	\$ 38,148.88	\$ 17,523.78	\$ 23,800.18	\$ 175,911.77	\$ 150,622.33	
	\$ 77,880.02	\$ 43,047.73	\$ 38,148.88	\$ 17,523.78	\$ 23,800.18	\$ 175,911.77	\$ 150,622.33	\$ 526,934.69
Coast CCD	\$ 3,042.20	\$ 3,616.64	\$ 3,347.11	\$ 5,758.77	\$ 7,845.36	\$ 5,196.71	\$ 6,346.58	
Coastline Community College	\$ 3,640.46	\$ 3,657.04	\$ 5,851.55	\$ 5,185.05	\$ 8,134.50	\$ 13,262.49	\$ 6,673.21	
Golden West College	\$ 16,646.02	\$ 17,077.38	\$ 21,101.90	\$ 40,968.67	\$ 28,081.95	\$ 84,803.21	\$ 34,882.86	
Orange Coast College	\$ 54,714.91	\$ 27,944.44	\$ 41,899.10	\$ 54,368.14	\$ 46,801.17	\$ 77,922.16	\$ 187,207.44	
	\$ 78,043.60	\$ 52,295.49	\$ 72,199.65	\$ 106,280.63	\$ 90,862.98	\$ 181,184.57	\$ 235,110.09	\$ 815,977.01
Sequoias CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
College of the Sequoias	\$ 11,390.07	\$ 12,326.74	\$ 12,503.79	\$ 12,774.65	\$ 16,048.50	\$ 18,763.40	\$ 19,835.20	
	\$ 11,390.07	\$ 12,326.74	\$ 12,503.79	\$ 12,774.65	\$ 16,048.50	\$ 18,763.40	\$ 19,835.20	\$ 103,642.34
Contra Costa CCD	\$ 462.15	\$ 453.93	\$ 750.96	\$ 593.59	\$ 649.35	\$ 616.40	\$ 618.63	
Contra Costa College	\$ 2,216.15	\$ 3,121.47	\$ 3,319.86	\$ 5,755.32	\$ 5,495.10	\$ 6,517.74	\$ 21,320.39	
Diablo Valley College	\$ 4,779.10	\$ 6,584.75	\$ 7,775.55	\$ 9,545.45	\$ 8,788.65	\$ 8,864.20	\$ 34,707.68	

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District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Los Medanos College	\$ 2,241.62	\$ 3,023.81	\$ 3,577.11	\$ 6,045.39	\$ 5,967.00	\$ 5,416.50	\$ 23,793.91	
	\$ 9,699.03	\$ 13,183.97	\$ 15,423.48	\$ 21,939.74	\$ 20,900.10	\$ 21,414.84	\$ 80,440.61	\$ 183,001.76
El Camino CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
El Camino College	\$ 9,026.18	\$ 14,298.00	\$ 68,860.68	\$ 30,109.75	\$ 81,400.41	\$ 45,523.90	\$ 58,023.60	
Compton Community Educational Center	\$ -	\$ 12,205.93	\$ 18,442.99	\$ -	\$ 5,296.20	\$ 6,459.92	\$ 4,975.95	
	\$ 9,026.18	\$ 26,503.93	\$ 87,303.67	\$ 30,109.75	\$ 86,696.61	\$ 51,983.82	\$ 62,999.55	\$ 354,623.51
Foothill-DeAnza CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
DeAnza College	\$ 32,354.35	\$ 53,028.84	\$ 60,438.03	\$ 54,560.24	\$ 29,246.10	\$ 46,469.20	\$ 34,848.80	
Foothill College	\$ 29,888.93	\$ 239,980.72	\$ 21,240.23	\$ 25,622.30	\$ 177,391.50	\$ 96,991.00	\$ 48,637.40	
	\$ 62,243.28	\$ 293,009.55	\$ 81,678.26	\$ 80,182.54	\$ 206,637.60	\$ 143,460.20	\$ 83,486.20	\$ 950,697.63
Gavilan Joint CCD	\$ 4,395.91	\$ 962.12	\$ 22,934.04	\$ 9,977.67	\$ 13,724.10	\$ 462,088.40	\$ 12,725.30	
Gavilan College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 4,395.91	\$ 962.12	\$ 22,934.04	\$ 9,977.67	\$ 13,724.10	\$ 462,088.40	\$ 12,725.30	\$ 526,807.55
Glendale CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Glendale Community College	\$ 67,633.54	\$ 24,092.11	\$ 20,052.83	\$ 18,820.04	\$ 19,254.69	\$ 20,434.58	\$ 24,842.51	
	\$ 67,633.54	\$ 24,092.11	\$ 20,052.83	\$ 18,820.04	\$ 19,254.69	\$ 20,434.58	\$ 24,842.51	\$ 195,130.30
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Cuyamaca College	\$ 8,082.58	\$ 9,992.69	\$ 9,189.82	\$ 44,981.75	\$ 51,054.08	\$ 14,811.08	\$ 15,052.31	
Grossmont College	\$ 179,799.35	\$ 14,593.87	\$ 16,097.29	\$ 138,480.66	\$ 770,299.14	\$ 18,147.46	\$ 69,446.72	
	\$ 187,881.93	\$ 24,586.56	\$ 25,287.11	\$ 183,462.42	\$ 821,353.22	\$ 32,958.54	\$ 84,499.03	\$ 1,360,028.81
Hartnell CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Hartnell Community College	\$ 9,850.77	\$ 11,350.51	\$ 11,983.01	\$ 30,470.90	\$ 13,861.77	\$ 15,832.28	\$ 81,052.86	
	\$ 9,850.77	\$ 11,350.51	\$ 11,983.01	\$ 30,470.90	\$ 13,861.77	\$ 15,832.28	\$ 81,052.86	\$ 174,402.10
Lassen CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Lassen College	\$ 12,649.89	\$ 13,968.85	\$ 9,951.47	\$ 13,079.32	\$ 11,591.97	\$ 14,887.90	\$ 14,577.99	
	\$ 12,649.89	\$ 13,968.85	\$ 9,951.47	\$ 13,079.32	\$ 11,591.97	\$ 14,887.90	\$ 14,577.99	\$ 90,707.39



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District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Long Beach CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Long Beach City College	\$ 8,442.48	\$ 11,914.40	\$ 12,142.85	\$ 190,270.06	\$ 15,359.76	\$ 28,050.80	\$ 17,461.64	
	\$ 8,442.48	\$ 11,914.40	\$ 12,142.85	\$ 190,270.06	\$ 15,359.76	\$ 28,050.80	\$ 17,461.64	\$ 283,641.98
Los Rios CCD	\$ 1,676.12	\$ 2,536.78	\$ 2,386.47	\$ 2,548.01	\$ 3,563.43	\$ 3,013.55	\$ 3,358.80	
American River College	\$ 10,192.11	\$ 16,360.41	\$ 20,682.99	\$ 24,871.96	\$ 24,963.51	\$ 29,823.64	\$ 32,529.14	
Cosumnes River College	\$ 4,919.93	\$ 39,787.40	\$ 7,275.55	\$ 7,805.60	\$ 79,703.52	\$ 31,698.60	\$ 21,073.43	
Folsom Lake College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,107,929.20	\$ 3,039.68	\$ 3,390.95	
Sacramento City College	\$ 2,867.17	\$ 11,460.46	\$ 10,382.75	\$ 12,514.55	\$ 13,676.52	\$ 15,381.94	\$ 16,503.20	
	\$ 19,655.33	\$ 70,145.06	\$ 40,727.76	\$ 47,740.12	\$ 1,229,836.18	\$ 82,957.41	\$ 76,855.52	\$ 1,567,917.37
Marin CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
College of Marin	\$ 6,328.95	\$ 8,319.10	\$ 6,279.15	\$ 6,689.31	\$ 6,134.31	\$ 8,623.62	\$ 7,396.06	
	\$ 6,328.95	\$ 8,319.10	\$ 6,279.15	\$ 6,689.31	\$ 6,134.31	\$ 8,623.62	\$ 7,396.06	\$ 49,770.49
Merced CCD	\$ 96,369.45	\$ 479.61	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Merced College	\$ 93,531.03	\$ 20,609.67	\$ 23,141.03	\$ 36,825.19	\$ 45,099.21	\$ 43,589.60	\$ 46,244.24	
	\$ 189,900.49	\$ 21,089.28	\$ 23,141.03	\$ 36,825.19	\$ 45,099.21	\$ 43,589.60	\$ 46,244.24	\$ 405,889.03
MiraCosta CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
MiraCosta College	\$ 4,475.97	\$ 7,197.83	\$ 30,858.02	\$ 15,185.89	\$ 53,120.26	\$ 71,094.70	\$ 53,322.63	
	\$ 4,475.97	\$ 7,197.83	\$ 30,858.02	\$ 15,185.89	\$ 53,120.26	\$ 71,094.70	\$ 53,322.63	\$ 235,255.30
Monterey CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Monterey Peninsula College	\$ 4,995.62	\$ 7,797.53	\$ 7,418.67	\$ 13,562.26	\$ 10,310.43	\$ 11,389.60	\$ 12,558.70	
	\$ 4,995.62	\$ 7,797.53	\$ 7,418.67	\$ 13,562.26	\$ 10,310.43	\$ 11,389.60	\$ 12,558.70	\$ 68,032.80
Mt. San Antonio CCD	\$ 14,546.17	\$ 18,580.17	\$ 19,429.67	\$ 29,518.85	\$ 27,925.56	\$ 37,847.42	\$ 38,030.37	
Mt. San Antonio College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 14,546.17	\$ 18,580.17	\$ 19,429.67	\$ 29,518.85	\$ 27,925.56	\$ 37,847.42	\$ 38,030.37	\$ 185,878.21
North Orange Cty CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Cypress College	\$ 1,146.29	\$ 13,146.71	\$ 15,485.91	\$ 25,016.80	\$ 43,624.62	\$ 28,653.40	\$ 33,754.63	

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District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Fullerton College	\$ 280.57	\$ 17,914.75	\$ 55,345.66	\$ 56,346.89	\$ 58,599.18	\$ 191,717.10	\$ 2,914.32	
	\$ 1,426.85	\$ 31,061.46	\$ 70,831.57	\$ 81,363.69	\$ 102,223.80	\$ 220,370.50	\$ 36,668.95	\$ 543,946.81
Palo Verde CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Palo Verde College	\$ -	\$ 2,188.29	\$ 2,265.05	\$ 1,085.37	\$ 6,405.75	\$ 5,014.00	\$ 6,529.25	
	\$ -	\$ 2,188.29	\$ 2,265.05	\$ 1,085.37	\$ 6,405.75	\$ 5,014.00	\$ 6,529.25	\$ 23,487.70
Palomar CCD	\$ 10,892.07	\$ 19,027.73	\$ 12,101.97	\$ 27,658.37	\$ 60,461.47	\$ 26,242.26	\$ 30,766.86	
Palomar College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 10,892.07	\$ 19,027.73	\$ 12,101.97	\$ 27,658.37	\$ 60,461.47	\$ 26,242.26	\$ 30,766.86	\$ 187,150.73
Pasadena CCD	\$ 5,775.09	\$ 8,005.51	\$ 13,507.40	\$ 28,267.13	\$ 29,476.67	\$ 206,035.01	\$ 23,677.93	
Pasadena City College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 5,775.09	\$ 8,005.51	\$ 13,507.40	\$ 28,267.13	\$ 29,476.67	\$ 206,035.01	\$ 23,677.93	\$ 314,744.74
Rancho Santiago CCD	\$ 1,893.19	\$ 2,300.05	\$ 2,145.35	\$ 3,369.82	\$ 1,857.57	\$ 1,426.00	\$ 1,567.36	
Santa Ana College	\$ 1,183.04	\$ 14,755.19	\$ 12,746.86	\$ 22,414.19	\$ 28,720.81	\$ 28,541.62	\$ 31,082.66	
	\$ 3,076.23	\$ 17,055.24	\$ 14,892.21	\$ 25,784.01	\$ 30,578.38	\$ 29,967.62	\$ 32,650.02	\$ 154,003.71
Santiago Canyon College								
Redwoods CCD	\$ 786.02	\$ 1,150.21	\$ 2,781.25	\$ 4,308.80	\$ 4,621.11	\$ 7,326.42	\$ 14,085.05	
College of the Redwoods	\$ 42,561.02	\$ 13,087.03	\$ 10,123.50	\$ 10,595.20	\$ 8,517.17	\$ 9,900.12	\$ 20,711.81	
	\$ 43,347.04	\$ 14,237.24	\$ 12,904.75	\$ 14,904.00	\$ 13,138.28	\$ 17,226.54	\$ 34,796.86	\$ 150,554.71
San Bernardino CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Crafton Hills College	\$ 22,434.44	\$ 23,394.76	\$ 24,270.97	\$ 25,464.78	\$ 25,454.91	\$ 18,739.02	\$ 29,902.25	
San Bernardino Valley College	\$ 13,908.26	\$ 19,076.06	\$ 35,538.74	\$ 18,776.62	\$ 241,390.11	\$ 344,128.30	\$ 990,051.37	
	\$ 36,342.69	\$ 42,470.81	\$ 59,809.71	\$ 44,241.40	\$ 266,845.02	\$ 362,867.32	\$ 1,019,953.62	\$ 1,832,530.58
San Joaquin Delta CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
San Joaquin Delta College	\$ 16,534.09	\$ 11,376.15	\$ 21,616.78	\$ 24,257.00	\$ 32,345.00	\$ 28,926.36	\$ 33,623.31	
	\$ 16,534.09	\$ 11,376.15	\$ 21,616.78	\$ 24,257.00	\$ 32,345.00	\$ 28,926.36	\$ 33,623.31	\$ 168,678.70
San Jose CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

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District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Evergreen Valley College	\$ 9,446.84	\$ 31,721.81	\$ 28,128.99	\$ 29,191.29	\$ 34,148.36	\$ 34,656.08	\$ 30,805.86	
San Jose City College	\$ 10,041.82	\$ 16,153.16	\$ 8,399.93	\$ 19,877.85	\$ 10,347.64	\$ 166,758.97	\$ 16,725.42	
	\$ 19,488.66	\$ 47,874.97	\$ 36,528.91	\$ 49,069.14	\$ 44,496.00	\$ 201,415.05	\$ 47,531.27	\$ 446,404.01
San Luis Obispo CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Cuesta College	\$ 14,154.84	\$ 13,404.96	\$ 16,676.26	\$ 13,242.22	\$ 14,828.00	\$ 17,394.90	\$ 23,889.46	
	\$ 14,154.84	\$ 13,404.96	\$ 16,676.26	\$ 13,242.22	\$ 14,828.00	\$ 17,394.90	\$ 23,889.46	\$ 113,590.63
San Mateo Co CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
College of San Mateo	\$ 6,096.78	\$ 17,866.89	\$ 21,602.38	\$ 139,365.09	\$ 19,560.84	\$ 29,220.67	\$ 22,601.25	
Skyline College	\$ 13,068.09	\$ 10,780.47	\$ 10,726.37	\$ 12,508.13	\$ 12,074.40	\$ 57,144.47	\$ 49,543.02	
	\$ 19,164.87	\$ 28,647.36	\$ 32,328.75	\$ 151,873.22	\$ 31,635.24	\$ 86,365.14	\$ 72,144.27	\$ 422,158.85
Santa Clarita CCD	\$ 10,471.22	\$ 11,556.32	\$ 16,774.22	\$ 17,932.54	\$ 19,513.65	\$ 25,042.40	\$ 29,694.00	
College of the Canyons	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 10,471.22	\$ 11,556.32	\$ 16,774.22	\$ 17,932.54	\$ 19,513.65	\$ 25,042.40	\$ 29,694.00	\$ 130,984.35
Santa Monica CCD	\$ 994,431.35	\$ 97,145.39	\$ 217,496.99	\$ 346,715.14	\$ 290,473.17	\$ 488,949.64	\$ 327,850.18	
Santa Monica College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 994,431.35	\$ 97,145.39	\$ 217,496.99	\$ 346,715.14	\$ 290,473.17	\$ 488,949.64	\$ 327,850.18	\$ 2,763,061.86
Shasta Tehama CCD	\$ 5,074.95	\$ 17,259.96	\$ 7,966.70	\$ 57,606.60	\$ 15,253.68	\$ 19,997.86	\$ 18,083.25	
Shasta College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 5,074.95	\$ 17,259.96	\$ 7,966.70	\$ 57,606.60	\$ 15,253.68	\$ 19,997.86	\$ 18,083.25	\$ 141,243.00
Sierra Joint CCD	\$ 7,441.76	\$ 10,422.39	\$ 14,958.87	\$ 20,504.75	\$ 21,989.37	\$ 26,471.16	\$ 28,738.50	
Sierra College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 7,441.76	\$ 10,422.39	\$ 14,958.87	\$ 20,504.75	\$ 21,989.37	\$ 26,471.16	\$ 28,738.50	\$ 130,526.80
Siskiyou CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
College of the Siskiyou	\$ 7,202.67	\$ 17,743.56	\$ 5,516.40	\$ 17,513.37	\$ 15,415.53	\$ 16,526.42	\$ 16,452.24	
	\$ 7,202.67	\$ 17,743.56	\$ 5,516.40	\$ 17,513.37	\$ 15,415.53	\$ 16,526.42	\$ 16,452.24	\$ 96,370.19
Solano Co CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

District / College	Avoided Cost 2001	Avoided Cost 2002	Avoided Cost 2003	Avoided Cost 2004	Avoided Cost 2005	Avoided Cost 2006	Avoided Cost 2007	Grand Total For All Years
Landfill cost per ton	\$ 36.39	\$ 36.17	\$ 36.83	\$ 38.42	\$ 39.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 49.00	
Solano Community College	\$ 27,769.21	\$ 149,566.57	\$ 30,519.92	\$ 35,637.85	\$ 32,687.30	\$ 35,202.42	\$ 38,327.75	
	\$ 27,769.21	\$ 149,566.57	\$ 30,519.92	\$ 35,637.85	\$ 32,687.30	\$ 35,202.42	\$ 38,327.75	\$ 349,711.02
State Center CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fresno City College	\$ 14,495.59	\$ 11,320.12	\$ 12,458.48	\$ 14,579.24	\$ 14,660.49	\$ 17,456.54	\$ 16,964.78	
Reedley College	\$ 13,227.77	\$ 14,757.36	\$ 14,818.92	\$ 24,158.88	\$ 25,174.50	\$ 29,237.60	\$ 28,748.30	
	\$ 27,723.36	\$ 26,077.48	\$ 27,277.40	\$ 38,738.12	\$ 39,834.99	\$ 46,694.14	\$ 45,713.08	\$ 252,058.57
Victor Valley CCD	\$ 13,133.51	\$ 12,673.06	\$ 13,159.36	\$ 23,109.63	\$ 19,132.62	\$ 80,315.54	\$ 21,930.15	
Victor Valley College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 13,133.51	\$ 12,673.06	\$ 13,159.36	\$ 23,109.63	\$ 19,132.62	\$ 80,315.54	\$ 21,930.15	\$ 183,453.87
West Kern CCD	\$ 2,893.01	\$ 3,012.96	\$ 3,237.36	\$ 3,638.37	\$ 3,613.35	\$ 14,408.58	\$ 9,604.00	
Taft College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 2,893.01	\$ 3,012.96	\$ 3,237.36	\$ 3,638.37	\$ 3,613.35	\$ 14,408.58	\$ 9,604.00	\$ 40,407.63
West Valley-Mission CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mission College	\$ 10,653.17	\$ 7,476.34	\$ 15,092.57	\$ 16,286.24	\$ 15,892.50	\$ 17,504.38	\$ 19,429.48	
	\$ 10,653.17	\$ 7,476.34	\$ 15,092.57	\$ 16,286.24	\$ 15,892.50	\$ 17,504.38	\$ 19,429.48	\$ 102,334.68
Yosemite CCD	\$ 68,733.80	\$ 71,285.64	\$ 76,429.62	\$ 57,126.31	\$ 37,918.14	\$ 137,038.60	\$ 43,932.42	
West Valley College	\$ 10,931.92	\$ 14,945.44	\$ 23,601.77	\$ 24,700.22	\$ 20,920.38	\$ 19,562.88	\$ 193,402.02	
	\$ 79,665.72	\$ 86,231.09	\$ 100,031.38	\$ 81,826.53	\$ 58,838.52	\$ 156,601.48	\$ 237,334.44	\$ 800,529.16
Columbia College CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Modesto Junior College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Yuba CCD	\$ 18,242.31	\$ 18,373.49	\$ 15,238.08	\$ 21,656.36	\$ 162,123.39	\$ 42,854.89	\$ 37,483.58	
Yuba College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 18,242.31	\$ 18,373.49	\$ 15,238.08	\$ 21,656.36	\$ 162,123.39	\$ 42,854.89	\$ 37,483.58	\$ 315,972.09
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 2,335,292.73	\$ 1,480,541.11	\$ 1,392,454.20	\$ 2,103,013.79	\$ 4,146,421.15	\$ 3,723,284.80	\$ 3,471,177.20	\$ 18,652,184.99



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District / College	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2001	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2002	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2003	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2004	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2005	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2006	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2007	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College for all
Allan Hancock CCD	\$ 7,062.63	\$ 11,412.03	\$ 5,880.88	\$ 10,759.37	\$ 12,127.03	\$ 10,984.94	\$ 17,070.09	\$ 75,296.98
Allan Hancock College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 7,062.63	\$ 11,412.03	\$ 5,880.88	\$ 10,759.37	\$ 12,127.03	\$ 10,984.94	\$ 17,070.09	\$ 75,296.98
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Butte CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Butte College	\$ 3,023.82	\$ 3,313.43	\$ 5,827.23	\$ 6,900.65	\$ 11,570.18	\$ 11,588.36	\$ 17,540.28	\$ 59,763.96
	\$ 3,023.82	\$ 3,313.43	\$ 5,827.23	\$ 6,900.65	\$ 11,570.18	\$ 11,588.36	\$ 17,540.28	\$ 59,763.96
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cabrillo CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cabrillo College	\$ 6,684.69	\$ 8,701.65	\$ 7,014.79	\$ 8,190.85	\$ 6,295.25	\$ 8,137.06	\$ 13,612.27	\$ 58,636.56
	\$ 6,684.69	\$ 8,701.65	\$ 7,014.79	\$ 8,190.85	\$ 6,295.25	\$ 8,137.06	\$ 13,612.27	\$ 58,636.56
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chabot-Las Positas CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chabot College	\$ 5,087.37	\$ 7,479.29	\$ 8,299.46	\$ 4,440.79	\$ 4,343.06	\$ 5,439.09	\$ 20,058.18	\$ 55,147.23
Las Positas College	\$ 1,953.45	\$ 2,046.69	\$ 2,171.76	\$ 646.65	\$ 1,748.27	\$ 2,294.69	\$ 3,320.36	\$ 14,181.87
	\$ 7,040.82	\$ 9,525.97	\$ 10,471.23	\$ 5,087.44	\$ 6,091.32	\$ 7,733.78	\$ 23,378.54	\$ -
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Citrus CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Citrus College	\$ 1,910.73	\$ 3,004.91	\$ 2,776.59	\$ 4,304.69	\$ 3,357.02	\$ 13,546.48	\$ 17,281.37	\$ 46,181.79
	\$ 1,910.73	\$ 3,004.91	\$ 2,776.59	\$ 4,304.69	\$ 3,357.02	\$ 13,546.48	\$ 17,281.37	\$ 46,181.79
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Coast CCD	\$ 742.87	\$ 1,263.62	\$ 1,318.97	\$ 1,941.99	\$ 2,657.46	\$ 855.47	\$ 1,473.86	\$ 10,254.25
Coastline Community College	\$ 294.98	\$ 506.02	\$ 718.91	\$ 660.08	\$ 2,267.19	\$ 1,643.03	\$ 3,595.39	\$ 9,685.60
Golden West College	\$ 2,590.86	\$ 3,004.83	\$ 4,895.22	\$ 8,704.43	\$ 10,181.55	\$ 8,083.98	\$ 13,065.76	\$ 50,526.62
Orange Coast College	\$ 16,992.27	\$ 12,549.77	\$ 16,713.32	\$ 21,188.47	\$ 19,785.02	\$ 25,603.69	\$ 54,369.79	\$ 167,202.32
	\$ 20,620.99	\$ 17,324.24	\$ 23,646.42	\$ 32,494.97	\$ 34,891.21	\$ 36,186.16	\$ 72,504.81	\$ 237,668.80
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sequoias CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
College of the Sequoias	\$ 5,128.85	\$ 6,711.29	\$ 8,182.90	\$ 10,183.76	\$ 11,968.69	\$ 14,360.01	\$ 22,895.28	\$ 79,430.78
	\$ 5,128.85	\$ 6,711.29	\$ 8,182.90	\$ 10,183.76	\$ 11,968.69	\$ 14,360.01	\$ 22,895.28	\$ 79,430.78
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contra Costa CCD	\$ 1,026.27	\$ 1,088.23	\$ 1,337.46	\$ 1,734.27	\$ 2,304.04	\$ 1,770.52	\$ 1,491.41	\$ 10,752.20
Contra Costa College	\$ 4,344.51	\$ 5,930.25	\$ 6,831.49	\$ 9,271.61	\$ 9,816.57	\$ 6,401.14	\$ 22,010.10	\$ 64,605.67
Diablo Valley College	\$ 2,282.02	\$ 4,169.38	\$ 4,726.35	\$ 6,732.82	\$ 9,046.73	\$ 8,209.67	\$ 10,826.50	\$ 45,993.47
Los Medanos College	\$ 5,217.60	\$ 5,692.94	\$ 6,460.48	\$ 8,784.35	\$ 10,346.26	\$ 6,592.04	\$ 6,639.41	\$ 49,733.08
	\$ 12,870.41	\$ 16,880.79	\$ 19,355.78	\$ 26,523.05	\$ 31,513.60	\$ 22,973.36	\$ 40,967.42	\$ 171,084.41
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
El Camino CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
El Camino College	\$ 2,170.92	\$ 3,383.13	\$ 2,392.30	\$ 3,983.50	\$ 9,858.40	\$ 8,393.22	\$ 15,127.21	\$ 45,308.68
Compton Community Educational Center	\$ -	\$ 3,115.24	\$ 1,010.00	\$ -	\$ 3,787.51	\$ 1,737.89	\$ 753.44	\$ 10,404.08

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District / College	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2001	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2002	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2003	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2004	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2005	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2006	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2007	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College for all
	\$ 2,170.92	\$ 6,498.37	\$ 3,402.30	\$ 3,983.50	\$ 13,645.92	\$ 10,131.11	\$ 15,880.65	\$ 55,712.76
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Foothill-DeAnza CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DeAnza College	\$ 7,843.06	\$ 7,694.99	\$ 11,661.38	\$ 17,909.13	\$ 13,802.10	\$ 15,483.93	\$ 25,990.52	\$ 100,385.11
Foothill College	\$ 6,457.09	\$ 13,650.92	\$ 14,975.62	\$ 17,588.19	\$ 27,349.27	\$ 26,172.76	\$ 44,300.19	\$ 150,494.04
	\$ 14,300.15	\$ 21,345.91	\$ 26,637.00	\$ 35,497.32	\$ 41,151.37	\$ 41,656.69	\$ 70,290.71	\$ 250,879.14
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gavilan Joint CCD	\$ 1,487.42	\$ 4,286.32	\$ 9,508.19	\$ 11,167.87	\$ 11,004.42	\$ 14,730.39	\$ 19,228.63	\$ 71,413.24
Gavilan College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 1,487.42	\$ 4,286.32	\$ 9,508.19	\$ 11,167.87	\$ 11,004.42	\$ 14,730.39	\$ 19,228.63	\$ 71,413.24
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Glendale CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Glendale Community College	\$ 4,251.68	\$ 2,615.50	\$ 1,714.37	\$ 3,573.50	\$ 3,397.19	\$ 1,992.43	\$ 4,081.15	\$ 21,625.82
	\$ 4,251.68	\$ 2,615.50	\$ 1,714.37	\$ 3,573.50	\$ 3,397.19	\$ 1,992.43	\$ 4,081.15	\$ 21,625.82
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cuyamaca College	\$ 550.53	\$ 1,455.20	\$ 1,012.79	\$ 1,587.54	\$ 730.52	\$ 652.18	\$ 4,913.85	\$ 10,902.61
Grossmont College	\$ 4,976.27	\$ 5,353.08	\$ 5,150.20	\$ 5,994.47	\$ 6,197.52	\$ 8,755.47	\$ 13,496.23	\$ 49,923.25
	\$ 5,526.80	\$ 6,808.29	\$ 6,163.00	\$ 7,582.01	\$ 6,928.05	\$ 9,407.65	\$ 18,410.08	\$ 60,825.86
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hartnell CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hartnell Community College	\$ 4,024.22	\$ 4,629.29	\$ 5,648.11	\$ 6,381.46	\$ 9,233.78	\$ 10,510.42	\$ 13,728.49	\$ 54,155.77
	\$ 4,024.22	\$ 4,629.29	\$ 5,648.11	\$ 6,381.46	\$ 9,233.78	\$ 10,510.42	\$ 13,728.49	\$ 54,155.77
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lassen CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lassen College	\$ 2,726.17	\$ 1,931.85	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,629.35	\$ 2,163.70	\$ 4,023.76	\$ 8,568.92	\$ 23,543.75
	\$ 2,726.17	\$ 1,931.85	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,629.35	\$ 2,163.70	\$ 4,023.76	\$ 8,568.92	\$ 23,543.75
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long Beach CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long Beach City College	\$ 2,369.83	\$ 1,540.45	\$ 5,271.45	\$ 6,517.66	\$ 1,807.42	\$ 3,510.33	\$ 3,745.42	\$ 24,762.56
	\$ 2,369.83	\$ 1,540.45	\$ 5,271.45	\$ 6,517.66	\$ 1,807.42	\$ 3,510.33	\$ 3,745.42	\$ 24,762.56
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Los Rios CCD	\$ 570.11	\$ 1,140.59	\$ 1,951.34	\$ 2,932.98	\$ 3,055.31	\$ 309.62	\$ 850.07	\$ 10,810.02
American River College	\$ 17,955.75	\$ 36,523.96	\$ 40,950.75	\$ 55,630.70	\$ 64,384.00	\$ 64,943.62	\$ 69,002.43	\$ 349,391.21
Cosumnes River College	\$ 3,020.27	\$ 4,165.53	\$ 2,273.05	\$ 8,415.41	\$ 5,251.28	\$ 5,296.95	\$ 11,033.52	\$ 39,456.02
Folsom Lake College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,144.04	\$ 856.50	\$ 1,174.86	\$ 3,175.40
Sacramento City College	\$ 2,119.41	\$ 2,553.28	\$ -	\$ 1,197.11	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,869.80
	\$ 23,685.54	\$ 44,383.36	\$ 45,175.14	\$ 68,176.20	\$ 73,834.63	\$ 71,406.69	\$ 82,060.88	\$ 408,702.45
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marin CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
College of Marin	\$ 7,302.27	\$ 2,149.52	\$ 3,770.94	\$ 4,866.84	\$ 4,805.04	\$ 8,083.56	\$ 12,441.08	\$ 43,419.26

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District / College	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2001	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2002	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2003	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2004	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2005	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2006	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2007	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College for all
	\$ 7,302.27	\$ 2,149.52	\$ 3,770.94	\$ 4,866.84	\$ 4,805.04	\$ 8,083.56	\$ 12,441.08	\$ 43,419.26
Merced CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Merced College	\$ 10,288.44	\$ 77.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,365.73
	\$ 20,576.88	\$ 5,538.25	\$ 5,273.23	\$ 5,497.08	\$ 5,467.81	\$ 7,001.13	\$ 17,698.55	\$ 56,687.20
MiraCosta CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MiraCosta College	\$ 3,071.89	\$ 3,598.09	\$ 7,543.43	\$ 1,320.00	\$ 2,774.87	\$ 6,059.02	\$ 9,240.07	\$ 33,607.38
	\$ 3,071.89	\$ 3,598.09	\$ 7,543.43	\$ 1,320.00	\$ 2,774.87	\$ 6,059.02	\$ 9,240.07	\$ 33,607.38
Monterey CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Monterey Peninsula College	\$ 7,933.25	\$ 10,984.90	\$ 12,776.14	\$ 14,497.10	\$ 14,732.70	\$ 18,244.34	\$ 27,144.15	\$ 106,312.56
	\$ 7,933.25	\$ 10,984.90	\$ 12,776.14	\$ 14,497.10	\$ 14,732.70	\$ 18,244.34	\$ 27,144.15	\$ 106,312.56
Mt. San Antonio CCD	\$ 2,863.69	\$ 5,368.64	\$ 4,131.94	\$ 4,732.54	\$ 4,457.24	\$ 2,876.44	\$ 4,483.65	\$ 28,914.14
Mt. San Antonio College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 2,863.69	\$ 5,368.64	\$ 4,131.94	\$ 4,732.54	\$ 4,457.24	\$ 2,876.44	\$ 4,483.65	\$ 28,914.14
North Orange Cty CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cypress College	\$ 1,332.07	\$ 18,697.34	\$ 19,300.38	\$ 6,322.71	\$ 39,092.99	\$ 5,695.06	\$ 13,654.72	\$ 104,095.27
Fullerton College	\$ 346.49	\$ 30,465.51	\$ 39,238.36	\$ 47,048.79	\$ 52,108.81	\$ 43,207.50	\$ 72,248.76	\$ 284,664.22
	\$ 1,678.56	\$ 49,162.85	\$ 58,538.74	\$ 53,371.49	\$ 91,201.80	\$ 48,902.55	\$ 85,903.48	\$ 388,759.48
Palo Verde CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Palo Verde College	\$ -	\$ 1,299.26	\$ 1,698.86	\$ 1,536.85	\$ 2,499.30	\$ 3,014.29	\$ 5,551.95	\$ 15,600.50
	\$ -	\$ 1,299.26	\$ 1,698.86	\$ 1,536.85	\$ 2,499.30	\$ 3,014.29	\$ 5,551.95	\$ 15,600.50
Palomar CCD	\$ 7,897.72	\$ 10,315.69	\$ 8,601.18	\$ 11,312.81	\$ 10,151.94	\$ 11,518.48	\$ 17,183.37	\$ 76,981.20
Palomar College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 7,897.72	\$ 10,315.69	\$ 8,601.18	\$ 11,312.81	\$ 10,151.94	\$ 11,518.48	\$ 17,183.37	\$ 76,981.20
Pasadena CCD	\$ 1,157.17	\$ 3,969.83	\$ 6,853.28	\$ 3,561.55	\$ 12,146.75	\$ 6,933.48	\$ 11,056.83	\$ 45,678.89
Pasadena City College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 1,157.17	\$ 3,969.83	\$ 6,853.28	\$ 3,561.55	\$ 12,146.75	\$ 6,933.48	\$ 11,056.83	\$ 45,678.89
Rancho Santiago CCD	\$ 186.25	\$ 222.65	\$ 697.88	\$ 526.34	\$ 533.72	\$ 836.64	\$ 1,317.22	\$ 4,320.70
Santa Ana College	\$ 891.83	\$ 1,992.87	\$ 934.74	\$ 2,523.27	\$ 4,386.03	\$ 4,216.78	\$ 4,880.22	\$ 19,825.75
	\$ 1,078.08	\$ 2,215.52	\$ 1,632.62	\$ 3,049.61	\$ 4,919.76	\$ 5,053.42	\$ 6,197.45	\$ 24,146.45
Santiago Canyon College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Redwoods CCD	\$ 1,633.34	\$ 2,586.21	\$ 5,729.97	\$ 8,261.74	\$ 7,339.16	\$ 15,448.46	\$ 33,467.86	\$ 74,466.74

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District / College	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2001	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2002	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2003	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2004	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2005	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2006	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2007	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College for all
College of the Redwoods	\$ 4,972.39	\$ 5,186.22	\$ 5,809.84	\$ 4,859.79	\$ 4,588.37	\$ 3,234.32	\$ 11,435.33	\$ 40,086.27
	\$ 6,605.74	\$ 7,772.43	\$ 11,539.81	\$ 13,121.53	\$ 11,927.53	\$ 18,682.79	\$ 44,903.19	\$ 114,553.02
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Bernardino CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Crafton Hills College	\$ 1,923.05	\$ 1,539.12	\$ 1,904.95	\$ 2,371.13	\$ 2,219.52	\$ 3,258.08	\$ 7,226.46	\$ 20,442.31
San Bernardino Valley College	\$ 1,155.83	\$ 1,412.45	\$ 1,842.64	\$ 7,452.23	\$ 6,816.74	\$ 6,450.70	\$ 12,932.94	\$ 38,063.52
	\$ 3,078.88	\$ 2,951.57	\$ 3,747.58	\$ 9,823.36	\$ 9,036.26	\$ 9,708.78	\$ 20,159.40	\$ 58,505.83
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Joaquin Delta CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Joaquin Delta College	\$ 6,294.55	\$ 5,086.25	\$ 7,072.69	\$ 13,796.60	\$ 10,526.30	\$ 9,095.57	\$ 12,355.76	\$ 64,227.73
	\$ 6,294.55	\$ 5,086.25	\$ 7,072.69	\$ 13,796.60	\$ 10,526.30	\$ 9,095.57	\$ 12,355.76	\$ 64,227.73
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Jose CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Evergreen Valley College	\$ 3,963.82	\$ 1,615.75	\$ 1,787.70	\$ 2,189.17	\$ 900.68	\$ 5,268.50	\$ 4,226.84	\$ 19,952.46
San Jose City College	\$ 3,777.54	\$ 6,056.32	\$ 4,735.22	\$ 5,141.86	\$ 5,647.84	\$ 6,861.17	\$ 9,358.09	\$ 41,578.03
	\$ 7,741.36	\$ 7,672.07	\$ 6,522.92	\$ 7,331.02	\$ 6,548.52	\$ 12,129.66	\$ 13,584.93	\$ 61,530.49
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Luis Obispo CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cuesta College	\$ 9,032.93	\$ 4,414.67	\$ 2,854.50	\$ 5,267.54	\$ 6,097.33	\$ 5,142.54	\$ 11,093.21	\$ 43,902.72
	\$ 9,032.93	\$ 4,414.67	\$ 2,854.50	\$ 5,267.54	\$ 6,097.33	\$ 5,142.54	\$ 11,093.21	\$ 43,902.72
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Mateo Co CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
College of San Mateo	\$ 4,465.86	\$ 19,230.20	\$ 15,890.63	\$ 13,691.14	\$ 11,581.45	\$ 6,933.74	\$ 7,911.47	\$ 79,704.48
Skyline College	\$ 6,964.18	\$ 5,595.11	\$ 6,047.22	\$ 8,523.45	\$ 8,397.91	\$ 10,185.64	\$ 13,880.56	\$ 59,594.09
	\$ 11,430.04	\$ 24,825.31	\$ 21,937.85	\$ 22,214.59	\$ 19,979.36	\$ 17,119.38	\$ 21,792.03	\$ 139,298.57
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Santa Clarita CCD	\$ 2,030.31	\$ 3,415.41	\$ 8,204.31	\$ 10,816.27	\$ 11,759.19	\$ 15,133.25	\$ 22,415.34	\$ 73,774.09
College of the Canyons	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 2,030.31	\$ 3,415.41	\$ 8,204.31	\$ 10,816.27	\$ 11,759.19	\$ 15,133.25	\$ 22,415.34	\$ 73,774.09
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Santa Monica CCD	\$ 8,804.71	\$ 12,628.67	\$ 12,866.13	\$ 11,045.91	\$ 22,883.45	\$ 13,431.34	\$ 22,553.92	\$ 104,214.14
Santa Monica College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 8,804.71	\$ 12,628.67	\$ 12,866.13	\$ 11,045.91	\$ 22,883.45	\$ 13,431.34	\$ 22,553.92	\$ 104,214.14
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Shasta Tehama CCD	\$ 3,057.30	\$ 4,391.20	\$ 7,300.98	\$ 9,377.74	\$ 9,949.66	\$ 9,237.54	\$ 15,158.23	\$ 58,472.65
Shasta College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 3,057.30	\$ 4,391.20	\$ 7,300.98	\$ 9,377.74	\$ 9,949.66	\$ 9,237.54	\$ 15,158.23	\$ 58,472.65
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sierra Joint CCD	\$ 2,864.14	\$ 5,779.17	\$ 6,730.28	\$ 13,015.52	\$ 17,831.29	\$ 20,930.78	\$ 35,535.63	\$ 102,686.82
Sierra College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 2,864.14	\$ 5,779.17	\$ 6,730.28	\$ 13,015.52	\$ 17,831.29	\$ 20,930.78	\$ 35,535.63	\$ 102,686.82

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District / College	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2001	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2002	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2003	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2004	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2005	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2006	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College 2007	Total Estimated Available Revenue for Total Materials / College for all
Siskiyou CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
College of the Siskiyou	\$ 1,089.18	\$ 1,131.51	\$ 805.21	\$ 2,004.89	\$ 1,790.70	\$ 1,333.28	\$ 1,706.58	\$ 9,861.34
	\$ 1,089.18	\$ 1,131.51	\$ 805.21	\$ 2,004.89	\$ 1,790.70	\$ 1,333.28	\$ 1,706.58	\$ 9,861.34
Solano Co CCD	\$ 550.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 210.73	\$ 363.56	\$ 1,564.29
Solano Community College	\$ -	\$ 4,658.01	\$ 3,287.78	\$ 3,861.56	\$ 3,992.20	\$ 4,982.88	\$ 9,433.98	\$ 30,216.42
	\$ 550.00	\$ 4,858.01	\$ 3,337.78	\$ 3,951.56	\$ 4,092.20	\$ 5,193.61	\$ 9,797.54	\$ 31,780.71
State Center CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fresno City College	\$ 3,417.69	\$ 5,614.45	\$ 7,129.42	\$ 10,995.57	\$ 10,359.16	\$ 13,848.57	\$ 11,908.84	\$ 63,273.70
Reedley College	\$ 4,577.68	\$ 6,352.98	\$ 5,564.95	\$ 8,186.92	\$ 7,681.74	\$ 8,581.58	\$ 14,168.35	\$ 55,114.20
	\$ 7,995.37	\$ 11,967.43	\$ 12,694.37	\$ 19,182.49	\$ 18,040.90	\$ 22,430.15	\$ 26,077.19	\$ 118,387.90
Victor Valley CCD	\$ 10,233.98	\$ 8,637.50	\$ 7,274.75	\$ 7,815.49	\$ 6,164.33	\$ 5,743.41	\$ 6,365.21	\$ 52,234.66
Victor Valley College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 10,233.98	\$ 8,637.50	\$ 7,274.75	\$ 7,815.49	\$ 6,164.33	\$ 5,743.41	\$ 6,365.21	\$ 52,234.66
West Kern CCD	\$ 711.42	\$ 785.95	\$ 788.35	\$ 2,095.40	\$ 792.93	\$ 833.05	\$ 2,396.87	\$ 8,403.97
Taft College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 711.42	\$ 785.95	\$ 788.35	\$ 2,095.40	\$ 792.93	\$ 833.05	\$ 2,396.87	\$ 8,403.97
West Valley-Mission CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mission College	\$ 2,107.50	\$ 1,114.07	\$ 2,628.94	\$ 3,878.83	\$ 5,294.93	\$ 5,299.13	\$ 8,326.30	\$ 28,649.69
	\$ 2,107.50	\$ 1,114.07	\$ 2,628.94	\$ 3,878.83	\$ 5,294.93	\$ 5,299.13	\$ 8,326.30	\$ 28,649.69
Yosemite CCD	\$ 23,754.95	\$ 3,416.93	\$ 4,926.50	\$ 6,904.32	\$ 5,201.11	\$ 5,377.18	\$ 9,039.78	\$ 58,620.77
West Valley College	\$ 5,219.92	\$ 5,249.76	\$ 8,689.71	\$ 11,014.13	\$ 8,353.95	\$ 8,279.49	\$ 15,489.26	\$ 62,296.22
	\$ 28,974.87	\$ 8,666.70	\$ 13,616.21	\$ 17,918.45	\$ 13,555.06	\$ 13,656.67	\$ 24,529.04	\$ 120,916.99
Columbia College CCD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Modesto Junior College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Yuba CCD	\$ 4,106.28	\$ 5,901.76	\$ 9,730.94	\$ 22,926.11	\$ 31,641.73	\$ 27,261.09	\$ 4,414.26	\$ 105,982.18
Yuba College	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 4,106.28	\$ 5,901.76	\$ 9,730.94	\$ 22,926.11	\$ 31,641.73	\$ 27,261.09	\$ 4,414.26	\$ 105,982.18
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 295,133.74	\$ 387,515.88	\$ 488,649.37	\$ 549,282.80	\$ 642,049.66	\$ 622,928.35	\$ 961,310.21	\$ 3,827,540.90

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Tab 15

RE: Rancho Santiago CCD IWM Audit Questions

Tuesday, March 12, 2013
3:14 PM

Subject	RE: Rancho Santiago CCD IWM Audit Questions
From	Kustic, Debra
To	Kurokawa, Lisa
Sent	Wednesday, April 04, 2012 9:21 AM

Hi Lisa,

See the highlighted part of the e-mail below for the 2008 and 2009. We are not able to get the 2011 data at this time – it has not yet been compiled. We can check later with the external organization that does track that info, but they are a private entity, so we never know for sure if they will continue to be willing to provide it to us.

I am out of the office next week, so let's try to connect the week of April 16th.

Debra

From: Kustic, Debra
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2012 2:26 PM
To: 'Martin, Alexandra L.'
Cc: Kurokawa, Lisa
Subject: RE: Rancho Santiago CCD IWM Audit Questions



Hi,

I was able to get answers for your questions related to Rancho Santiago CCD.

There are 3 landfills on Orange County – Bowerman, Prims Desecha, and Olinda Alpha. All three have the same rates, and it was \$22/ton for haulers that hold franchise agreements from 1997-2010. The County entered in a long term contract with cities, franchised waste haulers, and sanitary districts in 1997 in order to maintain a stable customer base.

Since 2010, we believe the franchised hauler rate remained about the same, but the County added a large surcharge to waste hauled by independent haulers – their rate is around \$55/ton. The difference between the true landfill rate and this added surcharge is given to cities and public entities as grants. The surcharge is supposed to make MRF processing a more appealing option versus bringing the material directly to the landfill.

Here are the disposal numbers for the two colleges in the district (in total tons and pounds/person/day). This is useful in seeing the disposal trend over time. The data only goes through 2010 as they have not yet submitted their annual report with 2011 – that reporting period is now open and reports are due by May 1st.

Santa Ana College

Year	Disposal in Tons	Lbs/person/day Disposed
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2001	32.5	0.2
2002	512.7	2.8
2003	469	2.4
2004	579	3.0
2005	727.4	4.0
2006	378.9	2.0
2007	284.2	1.5
2008	311	2.1
2009	312.2	2.2
2010	331	3.2

Santiago Canyon College

Year	Disposal in Tons	Lbs/person/day Disposed
2001	105.3	3.0
2002	98.9	2.6
2003	87.8	1.7
2004	100.3	1.8
2005	97.8	1.7
2006	114.5	1.9
2007	227.4	3.1
2008	114.6	1.6
2009	109.3	1.6
2010	114.1	1.5

2007 - \$48 per ton
 2008 - \$51 per ton



Let me know if you have questions on that info.

Regarding the statewide average landfill disposal fee:

The numbers we provided to you for 2001-2004 were before my tenure – but as far as I am aware, they were the most accurate information available to us for those years.

We do not track landfill fees. The numbers we gave you for 2005-2007 we got in Sept 2009 from a third party that tracks this information. They provided us with information again in Feb 2011 and the 2007 figure was revised to \$48/ton, [REDACTED] We are appealing to them to provide us with costs for 2010 (and 2011, but it is likely that that data has yet to be compiled). However, they are not compelled to give us this data and there may be a limit to how many times they are willing to share. I will let you know if we are successful.

Also, as was the case with a few of the audits already, we can also try to provide you with the actual landfill costs for a particular area. I know that is what is preferable since fees can vary greatly from the average depending upon location. We don't always have that data, but sometimes we can get it such as the info. above for Rancho Santiago. Let us know if you have any in particular that that you want us to look into.

Regards,

Debra Kustic



California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

debra.kustic@calrecycle.ca.gov

Phone: 916-341-6207

Fax: 916-319-8112

Tab 16

Lanfill Disposal Fees

Tuesday, March 12, 2013
3:12 PM

Subject	Lanfill Disposal Fees
From	<u>Kustic, Debra</u>
To	Kurokawa, Lisa
Sent	Thursday, May 31, 2012 1:19 PM

Hi Lisa,

I finally got updated landfill disposal fee information! When the organization from which we get this data provided us with the 2010 and 2011 fees, they also provided us with an updated 2009 fee. I think this happens because they have had additional time to gather a more complete data set. We saw this with another year for which I had provided you with a landfill cost and when they provided us with updated figures, it had decreased.

2009: \$55/ton (previously was noted at \$54/ton)
2010: \$56/ton
2011: \$56/ton



If you have any questions, please let me know.

Regards,

Debra Kustic



California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
debra.kustic@calrecycle.ca.gov
Phone: 916-341-6207
Fax: 916-319-8112

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On January 16, 2015, I served the:

State Controller's Office (SCO) Comments on IRC

Integrated Waste Management, 14-0007-I-03

Public Resources Code Section 40418, 40196.3, 42920-42928;

Public Contract Code Section 12167 and 12167.1

Statutes 1992, Chapter 1116 (AB 3521); Statutes 1999, Chapter 764 (AB 75)

Fiscal Years: 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011

Citrus Community College District, Claimant

By making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on January 16, 2015 at Sacramento, California.



Lorenzo Duran
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 11/19/14

Claim Number: 14-0007-I-03

Matter: Integrated Waste Management

Claimant: Citrus Community College District

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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