



SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL WAS ADDED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

October 24, 2019
AGENDA PACKET

Pertaining to the following Scheduled Items:

10/23/2019

- ITEM NO. 9** **COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**
Power Point Presentation Added
- ITEM NO. 10:** **RESULTS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY 2019**
Power Point Presentation Added
- ITEM NO. 12:** **UPDATE ON THE CITY OF GONZALES MICROGRID PROJECT**
Power Point Presentation Added
- ITEM NO. 13:** **A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE REVISED PERSONNEL ALLOCATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2019, ADDING ONE HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR POSITION, ONE SOLID WASTE TECH POSITION, ONE SCALE HOUSE CASHIER POSITION, AND ONE DIVERSION WORKER I/II POSITION**
Power Point Presentation Added

The "Supplemental Materials" have been added to the end of its corresponding agenda item in the agenda packet.



AGENDA
Regular Meeting

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

October 24, 2019, 6:00 p.m.
Gonzales City Council Chambers
117 Fourth Street, Gonzales, California

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

Board Directors

County: John M. Phillips
County: Chris Lopez, *Alt. Vice President*
Salinas: Gloria De La Rosa, *Vice President*
Salinas: John Villegas
Salinas: Christie Cromeenes
Gonzales: Elizabeth Silva
Soledad: Marisela Lara
Greenfield: Andrew Tipton
King City: Robert S. Cullen, *President*

Alternate Directors

County: Luis Alejo
Salinas: Joseph D. Gunter
Gonzales: Scott Funk
Soledad: Carla Strobbridge Stewart
Greenfield: Robert White
King City: Darlene Acosta

TRANSLATION SERVICES AND OTHER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL MANAGER/CAO COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT MANAGER COMMENTS

BOARD DIRECTOR COMMENTS

PUBLIC COMMENT

Receive public comment from audience on items which are not on the agenda. The public may comment on scheduled agenda items as the Board considers them. Speakers are limited to three minutes at the discretion of the Chair.

CONSENT AGENDA:

All matters listed under the Consent Agenda may be enacted by one motion unless a member of the Board, a citizen, or a staff member requests discussion or a separate vote.

1. [Minutes of the September 19, 2019 Meeting](#)
2. [August 2019 Claims and Financial Reports](#)
3. [Member and Interagency Activities Report for September 2019 and Upcoming Events](#)
4. [September 2019 Quarterly Investment Report](#)
5. [A Resolution Approving the Regular Board of Directors and Executive Committee Meetings Calendar for 2020](#)
6. [A Resolution Awarding the Purchase of a New Portable 6-Person Sort Line to Green Rock Equipment for an Amount of \\$231,123.75](#)
7. [A Resolution Awarding the Purchase of a Fabric Cover Structure for the Organics De-Packaging Facility to Clear Span for an Amount of \\$238,439.13](#)
8. [Approval of the Release of a Request for Proposals for Senate Bill 1383 Planning and Organics Technical Assistance](#)

CONSIDERATION

9. [COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration Manager
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – Accept Report

PRESENTATIONS

10. [RESULTS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY 2019](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – None; Informational Only
11. [2018-19 SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – None; Informational Only
12. [UPDATE ON THE CITY OF GONZALES MICROGRID PROJECT](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – None; Informational Only

CONSIDERATION

13. [A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE REVISED PERSONNEL ALLOCATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2019, ADDING ONE HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR POSITION, ONE SOLID WASTE TECH POSITION, ONE SCALE HOUSE CASHIER POSITION, AND ONE DIVERSION WORKER I/II POSITION](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Cesar Zuniga, Assistant General Manager/Operations Manager
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – Adopt the Resolution
14. [UPDATE ON THE CITY OF SALINAS' ONE YEAR NOTICE OF INTENT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM THE JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT WITH THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY](#)
 - A. Receive Report from Rob Cullen, President and Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO
 - B. Board Discussion
 - C. Public Comment
 - D. Recommended Action – Provide Input

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

15. [AGENDA ITEMS – VIEW AHEAD SCHEDULE](#)

CLOSED SESSION

Receive public comment from audience before entering into closed session:

16. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8 to confer with legal counsel and real property negotiators General Manager/CAO Patrick Mathews, Asst. GM/Ops Manager Cesar Zuñiga, Finance and Administration Manager Ray Hendricks, and General Counsel Roy C. Santos, concerning the possible terms and conditions of acquisition, lease, exchange or sale of 1) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Property, APNs 003-051-086 and 003-051-087, located at

135-139 Sun Street, Salinas, CA: 2) APN 002-021-005, located at 356 W. Market St., Salinas, CA: 3) APN 002-021-006, located at 346 W. Market St., Salinas, CA: 4) APN 002-021-007, located at 330 W. Market St., Salinas, CA: and 5) APN 002-021-008, located at 320 W. Market St., Salinas, CA

17. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957 (b) to consider the Performance Evaluation of the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer Patrick Mathews for 2019

RECONVENE

ADJOURNMENT

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This agenda was posted at the Administration Office of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority, 128 Sun St., Ste 101, Salinas, on the Gonzales Council Chambers Bulletin Board, 117 Fourth Street, Gonzales, and the Authority's Website on Thursday, October 17, 2019. The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Board will next meet in regular session on, Thursday, November 21, 2019. Staff reports for the Authority Board meetings are available for review at: ▶ Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority: 128 Sun Street, Ste. 101, Salinas, CA 93901, Phone 831-775-3000 ▶ Web Site: www.salinasvalleyrecycles.org ▶ Public Library Branches in Gonzales, Prunedale and Soledad. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in the meeting, please contact Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board at 831-775-3000. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the Authority to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title II). Spanish interpretation will be provided at the meeting. *Se proporcionará interpretación a Español.*

MINUTES OF
THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
BOARD MEETING
SEPTEMBER 19, 2019

CALL TO ORDER

President Cullen called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

ROLL CALL

The following Board Directors were present:

County of Monterey	John M. Phillips (<i>arrived 6:05 pm</i>)
County of Monterey	Chris Lopez
City of Salinas	John Tony Villegas
City of Salinas	Gloria De La Rosa, Vice President
City of Salinas	Joseph Gunter (Alternate)
City of Gonzales	Scott Funk (Alternate)
City of Soledad	Marisela Lara
City of Greenfield	Andrew Tipton
City of King	Robert Cullen, President

The following Board Directors were absent:

City of Salinas	Christie Cromeenes
City of Gonzales	Elizabeth Silva

Staff Members Present:

Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO
Cesar Zuñiga, Asst. GM/Operation Manager
Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager
Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration Manager

Brian Kennedy, Engineering and Environmental Compliance Manager
Elia Zavala, Contracts and Grants Analyst
Rosie Ramirez, Administrative Assistant
Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board
Roy Santos, General Counsel

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

(6:01) President Cullen announced the availability of translation services. No member from the public requested the service.

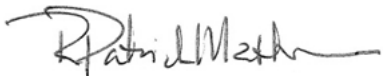
GENERAL MANAGER COMMENTS

(6:02) General Manager/CAO Mathews commented on the following:

- The three articles handed to the Board;
 - *Waste Dive*, "Utah Valley building new transfer station to handle population boom"
 - *Recycling Today*, "Growing Pains"
 - *Civil Eats*, "Is Compost the Secret to Making Ag Climate Friendly?"
- The state grant application for the carbon sequestration project at the Jolon Road Transfer Station.
- The meeting attended by Mr. Mathews and Asst. General Manager Zuñiga with the Gloria/Iverson Road improvement project team.

DEPARTMENT MANAGER COMMENTS

(6:06) Asst. General Manager/Operations Manager Zuñiga informed the Committee that the request for bids has been distributed for the mobile pick-station to proceed with the further expansion of the organics program. He is projecting to present the bid results to the Board at the October meeting for consideration. Resource Recovery Manager Brooks highlighted the

ITEM NO. 1
Agenda Item

General Manager/CAO
<i>R. Santos by E.T.</i>
General Counsel Approval

upcoming cleanup events and the customer appreciation day at the Sun Street Transfer Station that will be hosted on September 21.

BOARD DIRECTORS COMMENTS

(6:08) None

PUBLIC COMMENT

(6:08) None

CONSENT AGENDA (6:09)

1. Minutes of the August 15, 2019 Meeting
2. July 2019 Claims and Financial Reports
3. Member and Interagency Activities Report for August 2019 and Upcoming Events
4. Resolution No. 2019-33 Approving the Grants and Capital Improvement Projects Budget for Fiscal Year 2019-20
5. Resolution No. 2019-34 Approving the Amended Service Agreement with Stericycle Environmental Services for Household Hazardous Waste Transportation and Disposal/Recycling, Rescinding Resolution No. 2019-16
6. Resolution No. 2019-35 Approving Supplemental Appropriation of \$90,000 for **CalRecycle's 2019-20 Local Government Waste Tire Amnesty Grant**
7. Resolution No. 2019-36 Awarding the Purchase of One Used Case 521F Loader to United Rentals for an Amount of \$91,587.50

Public Comment: None

Motion: Director Philips made a motion to approve the consent agenda as presented. Director Lopez seconded the motion.

Votes: Motion carried 9,0

Ayes: Cullen, De La Rosa, Funk (ALT), Gunter (ALT), Lara, Lopez, Phillips, Tipton, Villegas

Noes: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Cromeenes, Silva

PRESENTATION

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT'S SMART TRUCK TECHNOLOGY

(6:10) Kristin Skromme from Waste Management Inc. provided a presentation of the new patented technology installed in their waste collection trucks. The pilot program is currently implemented in Unincorporated Monterey County and the City of King. The technology includes GPS mapping, cameras to photograph or video every bin or cart being serviced along with the ability to validate the service in real time. The data collected will help improve customer service, educate customer on contamination, and capture potential service hazards.

Board Comment: The Board discussed the presentation.

Public Comment: None

Motion: None; Informational Only

9. ANNUAL FRANCHISE HAULERS PERFORMANCE REPORT

(6:27) Contracts and Grants Analyst Zavala provided a report on the 2018 waste haulers performance. The Authority administers the franchise haulers contracts for some of the member agencies; contract between Tri-City Disposal & Recycling and the Cities of Gonzales, Soledad, and Greenfield; and the Waste Management, Inc. and City of King contract. The report demonstrated an increase in solid waste collected for both of the waste haulers, with recycling and green waste decreasing. The annual calculated disposal rate for the Regional Agency was well under the diversion target and in compliance with the 50% minimum diversion state mandate despite the increase in waste. Both waste haulers continue to meet their contract obligations.

Board Comment: The Board discussed the committee.

Public Comment: None

Motion: None; Informational Only

10. SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY LONG RANGE FINANCIAL MODEL

(6:41) General Manager/CAO Mathews presented an overview of the long-range financial model. He indicated the model can provide estimated customer rate impacts of different solid waste system scenarios by inputting required data. The model is a tool that can provide information of projects being considered allowing for informed decisions to be taken by the Board. Mr. Mathews introduced Dan Pitzler with Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Mr. Pitzler demonstrated the ability of the model by providing estimated costs of the operations of the Authority status quo rates and the estimated rate increase if the City of Salinas would withdraw from the Authority.

Board Comment: The Board discussed the presentation inquiring about potential projects to model and ability to share the information with the interested member agencies and waste haulers.

Public Comment: None

Motion: Alternate Vice President made the motion to accept the report. Director Tipton seconded the motion.

Votes: Motion carried 9,0

Ayes: Cullen, De La Rosa, Funk (ALT), Gunter (ALT), Lara, Lopez, Phillips, Tipton, Villegas

Noes: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Cromeenes, Silva

CONSIDERATION

11. SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

(7:01) General Manager/CAO Mathews provided a verbal report on the objective to establish the Advisory Committee, the makeup of the committee, and the list of nominees and appointees. He provided the recommendation of the Executive Committee and indicated that there was a nomination submitted after the Executive Committee meeting to be considered.

Board Comments: The Board discussed the report.

Public Comments: None

Motions: Alternate Vice Preside Lopez made a motion to appoint the Advisory Committee members as presented with the acceptance and approval of the nominations submitted post the Executive Committee review. Vice President De La Rosa seconded the motion.

Votes: Motion carried 9,0
Ayes: Cullen, De La Rosa, Funk (ALT), Gunter (ALT), Lara, Lopez, Phillips, Tipton, Villegas
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Cromeenes, Silva

12. DRAFT WASTE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY AND THE MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

(7:05) General Manager/CAO Mathews provided verbal report on the draft waste exchange agreement between the Authority and the Monterey Regional Waste Management District (District). He reviewed the structure of the agreement indicated it is a master agreement. The agreement is a flexible version that will allow the Authority and the District to negotiate and execute side letters with terms and conditions specific to individual services being exchanged or provided. The Authority and District will be meeting to review and modify the agreement before the final draft is presented to both the Authority and the Districts Boards for approval.

Board Comments: The Board discussed the report.

Public Comments: None

Motions: None; Informational only

13. UPDATE ON THE CITY OF SALINAS' ONE YEAR NOTICE OF INTENT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM THE JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT WITH THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

(7:11) President Cullen handed out copies of the email summary of the meeting held on September 18th between the senior staff from the Authority and the City of Salinas that was requested by the City Manager, Ray Corpuz. Mr. Cullen highlighted one of the comments made by Mr. Corpuz of the intent to change the date for the City of Salinas intent to withdrawal from the Authority. General Manager/CAO Mathews provided a brief verbal report on two meetings held with the City of Salinas staff in the past three weeks. The first meeting was with the City of Salinas Public Works Director and one of the Engineering staff in charge of overseeing the solid waste for the City of Salinas and the R3 Consulting study currently under way. The proposed site on West Market Street and option for a small-scale transfer station was discussed at this meeting. The second meeting took place on September 18th and was requested by the City Manager Ray Corpuz to obtain information related to the need and options of the Authority and to obtain a better understanding of the options for the proposed public service facility. Mr. Mathews cited the meeting discussions included options for creating a hybrid multi-function facility, and the **Authority's** cost-effective measures to reduce customer rate impacts. Mr. Mathews stated the meeting felt positive and collaborative in nature.

Board Comments: The Board discussed the report inquiring about the upcoming actions needed. Director Gunter indicated that as soon as the R3 study results are available it will be shared with the Authority. He indicated it is currently scheduled to be presented at last October meeting to the City of Salinas Council, but it is likely going to be moved to the first meeting of November. Director Gunter stated the City of Salinas does not intent to withdrawal for the Authority in December and the intent is to work with the Authority for a smooth transition, if the withdrawal occurs. Director Phillips expressed his support to maintain a self-haul facility within the City of Salinas.

Public Comments: None

Motions:

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

14. AGENDA ITEMS – VIEW AHEAD SCHEDULE

(7:23) The Board reviewed the future agenda items.

CLOSED SESSION

(7:26) President Cullen indicated there was no business to discuss relative to the Item No. 15, therefore, there was no need to go into closed session.



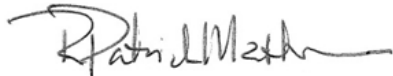
~~15. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8 to confer with legal counsel and real property negotiators General Manager/CAO Patrick Mathews, Asst. GM/Ops Manager Cesar Zuñiga, Finance and Administration Manager Ray Hendricks, and General Counsel Roy C. Santos, concerning the possible terms and conditions of acquisition, lease, exchange or sale of 1) Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Property, APNs 003-051-086 and 003-051-087, located at 135-139 Sun Street, Salinas, CA; 2) APN 002-021-005, located at 356 W. Market St., Salinas, CA; 3) APN 002-021-006, located at 346 W. Market St., Salinas, CA; 4) APN 002-021-007, located at 330 W. Market St., Salinas, CA; and 5) APN 002-021-008, located at 320 W. Market St., Salinas, CA~~

ADJOURNED

(7:26) President Cullen adjourned the meeting.

APPROVED: _____
Robert Cullen, President

Attest: _____
Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

 <p>Report to the Board of Directors</p>	<p>ITEM NO. 2</p>
<p>Date: October 24, 2019</p> <p>From: C. Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration Manager</p> <p>Title: August 2019 Claims and Financial Reports</p>	<p></p> <p>Finance and Administration Manager/Controller/Treasurer</p> <p></p> <p>General Manager/CAO</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>General Counsel</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive Committee recommends acceptance of the August 2019 Claims and Financial Reports.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Please refer to the attached financial reports and checks issued report for the month of August for a summary of the Authority's financial position as of August 31, 2019. The following are highlights of the Authority's financial activity for the month of August.

Results of Operations (Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditures)

For the month of August 2019, operating expenditures exceeded revenues by \$1,868,902. This is due to the debt service payments made twice a year in August and February. Fiscal year 2019-20 to date operating expenditures exceeded revenues by \$582,574.

Revenues (Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditures)

After two months of the fiscal year, (16.667% of the fiscal year), revenues total \$4,076,963 or 20.0% of the total annual revenues forecast of \$20,369,805. August Tipping Fees totaled \$1,431,053 or 21.9% of the forecasted total of \$13,015,000.

Operating Expenditures (Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditures)

As of August 31, 2019 (16.667% of the fiscal year), year-to-date operating expenditures totaled \$4,659,537. This is 25.6% of the operating budget of \$18,234,000.

Capital Project Expenditures (Consolidated Grant and CIP Expenditures Report)

For the month of August 2019, capital project expenditures totaled \$941,942, \$858,625 was for the JC Module 7 Engineering and Construction. \$48,840 was for the Organics Program. \$26,425 was for Crazy Horse Post-Closure Maintenance.

Claims Checks Issued Report

The Authority's Checks Issued Report for the month of August 2019 is attached for review and acceptance. August disbursements total \$ 2,031,844.25 of which \$622,689.83 was paid from the payroll checking account for payroll and payroll related benefits.

Following is a list of vendors paid more than \$50,000 during the month of August 2019.

Vendor	Services	Amount
Wood Brothers, Inc.	Module 7 Construction	\$858,625.27
Quinn Company	All Sites Equipment & Vehicle Maintenance	\$61,524.18

Cash Balances

The Authority's cash position decreased \$2,531,773.71 during August to \$27,480,044.35. Most of the cash balance is restricted, held in trust, committed, or assigned as shown below. The debt principal and interest payments totaling \$2,645,332.36 on August 1, 2019 substantially reduced cash available for operations. This will be recovered over the next few months from profitable operations.

Restricted by Legal Agreements:

Johnson Canyon Closure Fund	4,562,870.66
State & Federal Grants	(56,190.17)
BNY - Bond 2014A Payment	-
BNY - Bond 2014B Payment	-

Funds Held in Trust:

Central Coast Media Recycling Coalition	59,409.87
Employee Unreimbursed Medical Claims	3,486.93

Committed by Board Policy:

AB939 Services	20,266.97
Undesignated Reserves	2,939,153.40
Designated for Capital Projects Reserve	3,089,712.87
Designated for Environmental Impairment Reserve	1,148,432.29
Designated for Operating Reserve	1,148,432.29
Expansion Fund (South Valley Revenues)	8,464,790.89

Assigned for Post Closure and Capital Improvements

Crazy Horse Post Closure	850,230.64
Lewis Road Post Closure	222,690.43
Jolon Road Post Closure	109,167.63
Capital Improvement Projects	7,024,676.09

Available for Operations: (2,107,086.44)

Total	<u>27,480,044.35</u>
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ATTACHMENTS

1. August 2019 Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
2. August 2019 Consolidated Grant and CIP Expenditures Report
3. August 2019 Checks Issued Report

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditure

For Period Ending August 31, 2019

	CURRENT BUDGET	M-T-D REV/EXP	Y-T-D REV/EXP	% OF BUDGET	REMAINING BALANCE	Y-T-D ENCUMBRANCES	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>Revenue Summary</u>							
Tipping Fees - Solid Waste	13,015,000	1,431,053	2,852,994	21.9 %	10,162,006	0	10,162,006
Tipping Fees - Surcharge	1,421,775	119,962	237,816	16.7 %	1,183,959	0	1,183,959
Tipping Fees - Diverted Materials	2,236,430	241,513	496,671	22.2 %	1,739,759	0	1,739,759
AB939 Service Fee	2,733,000	227,750	455,500	16.7 %	2,277,500	0	2,277,500
Charges for Services	130,800	6,130	12,903	9.9 %	117,897	0	117,897
Sales of Materials	267,800	20,137	21,079	7.9 %	246,721	0	246,721
Gas Royalties	265,000	0	0	0.0 %	265,000	0	265,000
Investment Earnings	300,000	0	0	0.0 %	300,000	0	300,000
Grants/Contributions	0	0	0	0.0 %	0	0	0
Other Non-Operating Revenue	0	0	0	0.0 %	0	0	0
Total Revenue	20,369,805	2,046,545	4,076,963	20.0 %	16,292,842	0	16,292,842
<u>Expense Summary</u>							
Executive Administration	476,600	41,739	57,927	12.2 %	418,673	99,092	319,581
Administrative Support	415,100	43,739	81,354	19.6 %	333,746	136,707	197,039
Human Resources Administration	208,400	17,842	30,085	14.4 %	178,315	1,774	176,542
Clerk of the Board	177,600	23,445	28,540	16.1 %	149,060	3,699	145,361
Finance Administration	754,900	62,740	112,418	14.9 %	642,482	39,308	603,173
Operations Administration	486,200	40,607	58,317	12.0 %	427,883	8,167	419,716
Resource Recovery	949,900	97,497	128,870	13.6 %	821,030	8,438	812,593
Marketing	75,000	295	5,725	7.6 %	69,275	65,570	3,705
Public Education	227,000	11,028	12,536	5.5 %	214,464	123,396	91,069
Household Hazardous Waste	855,800	65,991	90,123	10.5 %	765,677	245,595	520,083
C & D Diversion	136,000	0	0	0.0 %	136,000	0	136,000
Organics Diversion	1,307,200	10,276	16,552	1.3 %	1,290,648	992,244	298,404
Diversion Services	24,000	3,750	3,750	15.6 %	20,250	20,000	250

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditure
For Period Ending August 31, 2019

	CURRENT BUDGET	M-T-D REV/EXP	Y-T-D REV/EXP	% OF BUDGET	REMAINING BALANCE	Y-T-D ENCUMBRANCES	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
JR Transfer Station	512,800	51,840	87,322	17.0 %	425,478	179,031	246,447
JR Recycling Operations	160,700	12,813	18,736	11.7 %	141,964	4,350	137,615
SS Disposal Operations	1,163,600	103,122	201,388	17.3 %	962,212	258,941	703,271
SS Transfer Operations	1,158,500	139,187	196,769	17.0 %	961,731	566,077	395,655
SS Recycling Operations	700,100	66,420	90,789	13.0 %	609,311	132,914	476,397
JC Landfill Operations	2,914,800	259,106	414,255	14.2 %	2,500,545	1,366,471	1,134,074
JC Recycling Operations	428,000	42,382	55,246	12.9 %	372,754	66,613	306,141
Johnson Canyon ECS	355,600	24,022	27,971	7.9 %	327,629	194,000	133,630
Sun Street ECS	161,100	9,808	14,226	8.8 %	146,874	61,910	84,964
Debt Service - Interest	1,452,400	747,670	747,670	51.5 %	704,730	0	704,730
Debt Service - Principal	1,897,700	1,897,663	1,897,663	100.0 %	37	0	37
Closure Set-Aside	285,000	33,003	65,859	23.1 %	219,141	0	219,141
Cell Construction Set-Aside	950,000	109,463	215,449	22.7 %	734,551	0	734,551
Total Expense	18,234,000	3,915,447	4,659,537	25.6 %	13,574,463	4,574,297	9,000,166
Revenue Over/(Under) Expenses	2,135,805	(1,868,902)	(582,574)	-27.3 %	2,718,379	(4,574,297)	7,292,676

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Consolidated CIP Expenditure Report

For Period Ending August 31, 2019

	CURRENT BUDGET	M-T-D REV/EXP	Y-T-D REV/EXP	% OF BUDGET	REMAINING BALANCE	Y-T-D ENCUMBRANCES	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>Fund 131 - Crazy Horse Closure Fund</u>							
131 9316 CH Corrective Action Program	253,000	0	0	0.0 %	253,000	0	253,000
131 9319 CH LFG System Improvements	146,500	0	0	0.0 %	146,500	0	146,500
131 9321 CH Postclosure Maintenance	560,000	26,425	109,407	19.5 %	450,593	207,882	242,711
Total Fund 131 - Crazy Horse Closure Fund	959,500	26,425	109,407	11.4 %	850,093	207,882	642,211
<u>Fund 141 - Lewis Road Closure Fund</u>							
141 9402 LR LFG Well Replacement	35,000	0	0	0.0 %	35,000	0	35,000
141 9403 LR Postclosure Maintenance	235,000	6,064	47,769	20.3 %	187,231	77,659	109,573
Total Fund 141 - Lewis Road Closure Fund	270,000	6,064	47,769	17.7 %	222,231	77,659	144,573
<u>Fund 161 - Jolon Road Closure Fund</u>							
161 9604 JR Postclosure Maintenance	260,000	199	150,832	58.0 %	109,168	23,066	86,102
Total Fund 161 - Jolon Road Closure Fund	260,000	199	150,832	58.0 %	109,168	23,066	86,102
<u>Fund 180 - Expansion Fund</u>							
180 9804 Long Range Facility Needs EIR	335,395	0	0	0.0 %	335,395	335,395	0
180 9806 Long Range Financial Model	28,388	0	0	0.0 %	28,388	0	28,388
180 9807 GOE Autoclave Final Project	100,000	0	0	0.0 %	100,000	0	100,000
Total Fund 180 - Expansion Fund	463,783	0	0	0.0 %	463,783	335,395	128,388
<u>Fund 211 - Grants</u>							
211 9214 Organics Program 2016-17	243,264	37,866	37,866	15.6 %	205,398	314,466	(109,068)
211 9220 Tire Amnesty 2019-20	90,000	0	0	0.0 %	90,000	0	90,000
211 9247 Cal Recycle - CCPP	60,456	0	0	0.0 %	60,456	0	60,456
211 9253 Cal Recycle - 2017-18 CCPP	13,575	688	1,363	10.0 %	12,212	0	12,212
211 9256 Cal Recycle - 2018-19 CCPP	21,848	1,100	1,100	5.0 %	20,748	0	20,748
Total Fund 211 - Grants	429,143	39,654	40,329	9.4 %	388,814	314,466	74,348

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Consolidated CIP Expenditure Report

For Period Ending August 31, 2019

	CURRENT BUDGET	M-T-D REV/EXP	Y-T-D REV/EXP	% OF BUDGET	REMAINING BALANCE	Y-T-D ENCUMBRANCES	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
216 9802 Autoclave Demonstration Unit	141,499	0	0	0.0 %	141,499	0	141,499
216 9804 Long Range Facility Needs EIR	180,062	0	0	0.0 %	180,062	0	180,062
Total Fund 216 - Reimbursement Fund	321,560	0	0	0.0 %	321,560	0	321,560
<u>Fund 800 - Capital Improvement Projects Fund</u>							
800 9104 Organics System Expansion Study	143,841	0	0	0.0 %	143,841	0	143,841
800 9105 Concrete Grinding	20,000	0	0	0.0 %	20,000	0	20,000
800 9106 Waste Composition Study	29,543	0	0	0.0 %	29,543	29,543	0
800 9107 Scale House Software Upgrade	100,000	0	0	0.0 %	100,000	0	100,000
800 9214 Organics Program 2016-17	850,000	10,974	10,974	1.3 %	839,026	0	839,026
800 9501 JC LFG System Improvements	79,177	0	0	0.0 %	79,177	0	79,177
800 9506 JC Litter Control Barrier	61,343	0	0	0.0 %	61,343	0	61,343
800 9507 JC Corrective Action	225,000	0	0	0.0 %	225,000	0	225,000
800 9526 JC Equipment Replacement	643,708	0	0	0.0 %	643,708	82,862	560,846
800 9527 JC Module 7 Engineering and Construction	2,674,088	858,625	858,625	32.1 %	1,815,463	1,478,721	336,742
800 9528 JC Roadway Improvements	2,218,937	0	0	0.0 %	2,218,937	0	2,218,937
800 9601 JR Transfer Station Improvements	108,399	0	0	0.0 %	108,399	0	108,399
800 9603 JR Well Replacement	100,000	0	0	0.0 %	100,000	0	100,000
800 9701 SSTS Equipment Replacement	413,858	0	0	0.0 %	413,858	0	413,858
800 9703 SSTS Improvements	10,934	0	0	0.0 %	10,934	0	10,934
Total Fund 800 - Capital Improvement Projects Fund	7,678,826	869,599	869,599	11.3 %	6,809,227	1,591,125	5,218,102
Total CIP Expenditures	10,382,814	941,942	1,217,936	11.7 %	9,164,877	2,549,593	6,615,284

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Checks Issued Report for 8/1/2019 to 8/31/2019

Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23156	AON RISK INSURANCE SERVICES WEST, INC . WORKER'S COMP PREMIUMS	8/8/2019	16,201.90	16,201.90
23157	ASBURY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES HHW ABOP DISPOSAL	8/8/2019	80.00	80.00
23158	ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP	8/8/2019	145.00	145.00
23159	BC LABORATORIES, INC LABORATORY ANALYTICAL TESTING	8/8/2019	7,879.50	7,879.50
23160	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY ADOPTION CO. RR LITTER ABATEMENT	8/8/2019	550.00	550.00
23161	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL CO., A CA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE FUEL	8/8/2019	16,818.13	16,818.13
23162	COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIPMENT CO. SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES SS VEHICLE PARTS RETURN	8/8/2019	439.22 (273.96)	165.26
23163	CSC OF SALINAS/YUMA ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	370.61	370.61
23164	DOUGLAS NOLAN SCHOOL ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	8/8/2019	2,750.00	2,750.00
23165	EAST BAY TIRE CO. OPS ADMIN VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	142.36	142.36
23166	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC #795 JC MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	363.30	363.30
23167	FLEETMATICS, USA HOLDINGS, INC. SS VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	4,248.30	4,248.30
23168	FULL STEAM STAFFING LLC ALL SITES DIVERSION WORKERS & CONTRACT LABOR	8/8/2019	10,496.14	10,496.14
23169	GOLDEN STATE TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	13,596.37	13,596.37
23171	GONZALES ACE HARDWARE JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	373.65	373.65
23173	GREEN RUBBER - KENNEDY AG, LP JC SPECIAL DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	1,063.54	1,063.54
23174	GREEN VALLEY INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	14.38	14.38
23175	GUARDIAN SAFETY AND SUPPLY, LLC JC & SS SAFETY SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	561.07	561.07
23176	HD SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY, LTD BRANCH #6186 JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	114.60	114.60
23177	HYDROTURF, INC SSTS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	37.67	37.67

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Checks Issued Report for 8/1/2019 to 8/31/2019

Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23178	INFINITY STAFFING SERVICES, INC. JC CONTRACT LABOR	8/8/2019	921.28	921.28
23179	JULIO GIL JC EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	473.96	473.96
23180	KELLY-MOORE PAINT COMPANY INC. SSTS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	216.02	216.02
23181	MANUEL PEREA TRUCKING, INC. ALL SITES HAULING SERVICES	8/8/2019	1,150.00	1,150.00
23182	MISSION LINEN SUPPLY ALL SITES UNIFORMS	8/8/2019	151.21	151.21
23183	OFFICE DEPOT ADOBE ACROBAT SOFTWARE COPIER SUPPLIES OFFICE SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	491.61 72.42 12.99	577.02
23184	ONE STOP AUTO CARE/V & S AUTO CARE, INC RR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	637.68	637.68
23185	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY ALL SITES ELECTRICAL SERVICES	8/8/2019	9,804.16	9,804.16
23186	PINNACLE MEDICAL GROUP DOT PHYSICAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT PHYSICAL	8/8/2019	130.00 75.00	205.00
23187	QUINN COMPANY ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	33,491.76	33,491.76
23189	RODOLFO RAMIREZ AYALA ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	1,680.00	1,680.00
23190	SHARPS SOLUTIONS, LLC HHW HAULING AND DISPOSAL	8/8/2019	240.00	240.00
23191	SKINNER EQUIPMENT REPAIR, INC. ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	1,408.00	1,408.00
23192	TOYOTA MATERIAL HANDLING HHW EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	449.13	449.13
23193	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION, INC. SS SAFETY SUPPLIES	8/8/2019	44.64	44.64
23194	UNITED RENTALS (NORTHWEST), INC SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	133.86	133.86
23195	VALERIO VARELA JR SS & JC VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	2,000.00	2,000.00
23196	VALLEY FABRICATION, INC. JR FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	76.55	76.55
23197	WEST COAST RUBBER RECYCLING, INC SS TIRE DIVERSION	8/8/2019	3,750.00	3,750.00
23198	WESTERN TRAILER COMPANY SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/8/2019	437.34	437.34

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
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Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23199	ASSOCIATED REBAR, INC. REINFORCED STEEL REBAR	8/13/2019	10,065.00	10,065.00
23200	ENRIQUE CARRILLO JR. ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/13/2019	4,579.49	4,579.49
23201	GEOLOGIC ASSOCIATES, INC. JUNE GROUNDWATER MONITORING SERVICES	8/13/2019	2,942.50	2,942.50
23202	GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS, INC. CQA JC MODULE 7	8/13/2019	40,931.67	40,931.67
23203	GOLDEN STATE TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/13/2019	3,990.79	3,990.79
23204	ISCO MACHINERY, INC. JC EQUIPMENT RENTAL	8/13/2019	7,669.35	7,669.35
23205	MONTEREY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT MO.CO. QUARTERLY REGIONAL FEE APRIL-JUNE	8/13/2019	26,799.37	26,799.37
23206	SCS FIELD SERVICES CH NON ROUTINE ENGINEERING SERVICES	8/13/2019	1,814.50	1,814.50
23207	SOUTH COUNTY NEWSPAPER RR RECRUITMENT POSTING	8/13/2019	152.00	152.00
23208	STURDY OIL COMPANY SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/13/2019	2,238.59	2,238.59
23209	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM AMAZON : ALL SITES SECURITY EQUIPMENT AMAZON : COMPOSTING SUPPLIES 4IMPRINT.COM : EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION SUPPLIES AMAZON : OUTREACH SUPPLIES USPS : POSTAGE INDEED : RECRUITMENT JUNE 2019	8/13/2019	559.55 21.33 2,199.48 228.14 0.70 36.02	3,045.22
23210	WOLSELEY INVESTMENTS, INC. MATTRESS RECYCLING STAIR/HANDRAIL	8/13/2019	4,128.66	4,128.66
23211	A & G PUMPING, INC JR & JC PORTABLE TOILETS	8/15/2019	428.13	428.13
23212	ACME CAR WASH OPS ADMIN VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	174.99	174.99
23213	ALESHIRE & WYNDER, LLP MONTHLY LEGAL SERVICES	8/15/2019	451.00	451.00
23214	AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. ALL SITES JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	8/15/2019	327.24	327.24
23215	ASBURY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES HHW DISPOSAL	8/15/2019	80.00	80.00
23216	BC LABORATORIES, INC LABORATORY ANALYTICAL TESTING	8/15/2019	1,794.26	1,794.26
23217	BLUE STRIKE ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIAL EVENT RECYCLING SERVICES	8/15/2019	1,932.00	1,932.00

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Checks Issued Report for 8/1/2019 to 8/31/2019

Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23218	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY ADOPTION CO. RR LITTER ABATEMENT	8/15/2019	550.00	550.00
23219	CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL TREASURERS ASSOCIATION CMTA - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP	8/15/2019	95.00	95.00
23220	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL CO., A CA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE FUEL	8/15/2019	6,383.07	6,383.07
23221	CITY OF GONZALES JC WATER SERVICES	8/15/2019	548.70	548.70
23222	CLARK PEST CONTROL, INC ADMIN PEST CONTROL	8/15/2019	93.00	93.00
23223	COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIPMENT CO. SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES SS VEHICLE PARTS RETURN	8/15/2019	2,076.80 (245.55)	1,831.25
23224	CSC OF SALINAS/YUMA ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	683.10	683.10
23225	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC #795 SS & JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	284.31	284.31
23226	FULL STEAM STAFFING LLC ALL SITES DIVERSION WORKERS & CONTRACT LABOR	8/15/2019	5,176.19	5,176.19
23227	GOLDEN STATE TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	4,323.04	4,323.04
23229	GONZALES ACE HARDWARE JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES JC FACILITY SUPPLIES RETURN JC VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	359.49 (6.50) 8.62	361.61
23230	GONZALES TIRE & AUTO SUPPLY JC VEHICLE SUPPLIES	8/15/2019	14.90	14.90
23231	GRANITE ROCK CO/PAVEX SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	165.21	165.21
23232	GREEN RUBBER - KENNEDY AG, LP JC & SS MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES JC ORGANICS CONSTRUCTION	8/15/2019	412.53 6,563.96	6,976.49
23233	GROWER-SHIPPER ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA RR- SPONSORSHIP FOOD SAFETY EDUCATION CONFERENCE	8/15/2019	150.00	150.00
23234	GUERITO JC & SSTs PORTABLE TOILETS	8/15/2019	1,028.00	1,028.00
23235	HD SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY, LTD BRANCH #6186 JC ORGANICS IMPROVEMENTS	8/15/2019	726.54	726.54
23236	ICONIX WATERWORK (US) INC. JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE JC IMPROVEMENTS	8/15/2019	7,116.90 5,208.43	12,325.33
23237	ISCO MACHINERY, INC. JC EQUIPMENT RENTAL	8/15/2019	350.00	350.00

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
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Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23238	JASON GUILLEN WEEK 4 - BUDDY LUNCH	8/15/2019	38.00	38.00
23239	JASON GUILLEN WEEK 3 - BUDDY LUNCH	8/15/2019	38.00	38.00
23240	JASON GUILLEN WEEK 1 - BUDDY LUNCH	8/15/2019	38.00	38.00
23241	JASON GUILLEN WEEK 2 - BUDDY LUNCH	8/15/2019	38.00	38.00
23242	LEO TIDWELL EXCAVATING CORPORATION JC FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	8/15/2019	18,250.00	18,250.00
23243	MISSION LINEN SUPPLY ALL SITES UNIFORMS	8/15/2019	112.56	112.56
23244	OFFICE DEPOT ALL SITES OFFICE SUPPLIES	8/15/2019	186.32	186.32
23245	PENINSULA MESSENGER LLC ALL SITES COURIER SERVICES	8/15/2019	638.00	638.00
23246	PRICILLIA RODRIGUEZ SS HAULING SERVICES	8/15/2019	8,781.41	8,781.41
23247	QUINN COMPANY ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE VEHICLE PARTS RETURN	8/15/2019	221.92 (97.47)	124.45
23248	RAMON N VALLEJO DOJ - LIVE SCAN	8/15/2019	57.00	57.00
23249	SKINNER EQUIPMENT REPAIR, INC. ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	4,456.24	4,456.24
23250	SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA SWANA - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP	8/15/2019	253.00	253.00
23251	SPRINT NEXTEL SS & JR CELL PHONE SERVICES	8/15/2019	266.72	266.72
23252	STEVEN M. POUDRIER SS VEHICLE SUPPLIES	8/15/2019	215.77	215.77
23253	TELCO BUSINESS SOLUTIONS MONTHLY NETWORK SUPPORT	8/15/2019	242.00	242.00
23254	TOYOTA MATERIAL HANDLING HHW EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	8,562.86	8,562.86
23255	UNITED RENTALS (NORTHWEST), INC JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	346.52	346.52
23256	WESTERN TRAILER COMPANY SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/15/2019	455.92	455.92
23257	WOOD BROTHERS, INC. JC MODULE 7 CONSTRUCTION	8/15/2019	858,625.27	858,625.27

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
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Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23258	A & B FIRE PROTECTION & SAFETY, INC JC & JR SAFETY SUPPLIES JC SAFETY SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	265.11 98.08	363.19
23259	AGRI-FRAME, INC SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	402.08	402.08
23260	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL CO., A CA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE FUEL	8/22/2019	4,220.69	4,220.69
23261	CH2M HILL, INC ENGINEERING SERVICES	8/22/2019	215.00	215.00
23262	CITY OF GONZALES MONTHLY HOSTING FEE	8/22/2019	20,833.33	20,833.33
23263	COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIPMENT CO. SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	246.72	246.72
23264	COMPLETE PAPERLESS SOLUTIONS, LLC LASERFICHE ANNUAL SUPPORT	8/22/2019	6,960.00	6,960.00
23265	FLEETMATICS, USA HOLDINGS, INC. SS VEHICLE SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	1,346.36	1,346.36
23266	FULL STEAM STAFFING LLC ALL SITES DIVERSION WORKERS & CONTRACT LABOR	8/22/2019	3,961.23	3,961.23
23267	GFOA - GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GOVERNMENTAL GAAP UPDATE	8/22/2019	135.00	135.00
23268	GOLDEN STATE TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	1,223.93	1,223.93
23269	GONZALES ACE HARDWARE JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	17.30	17.30
23270	GREEN RUBBER - KENNEDY AG, LP JC MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	276.41	276.41
23271	HD SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY, LTD BRANCH #6186 JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	1,954.75	1,954.75
23272	HOPE SERVICES SSTS LITTER ABATEMENT	8/22/2019	13,376.16	13,376.16
23273	INFINITY STAFFING SERVICES, INC. JC CONTRACT LABOR	8/22/2019	940.88	940.88
23274	JASON GUILLEN HHW HAZWOPER TRAINING	8/22/2019	33.00	33.00
23275	KING CITY HARDWARE INC. JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	46.74	46.74
23276	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE LEGAL SERVICES FOR HR	8/22/2019	228.00	228.00
23277	MAESTRO HEALTH FSA ADMINISTRATION FEE	8/22/2019	150.00	150.00

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
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Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23278	MANUEL PEREA TRUCKING, INC. ALL SITES HAULING SERVICES	8/22/2019	200.00	200.00
23279	MISSION LINEN SUPPLY ALL SITES UNIFORMS	8/22/2019	112.56	112.56
23280	MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT CH & LR AIR BOARD FEES	8/22/2019	18,473.00	18,473.00
23281	NEXIS PARTNERS, LLC MONTHLY ADMIN BUILDING RENT	8/22/2019	9,212.00	9,212.00
23282	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY ALL SITES VEHICLE NATURAL GAS FUEL	8/22/2019	5,114.34	5,114.34
23283	POLICE & SHERIFFS YEARBOOK EVENT SPONSORSHIP	8/22/2019	145.00	145.00
23284	PRICILLIA RODRIGUEZ SS HAULING SERVICES	8/22/2019	4,590.52	4,590.52
23285	PROBUILD COMPANY LLC SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	97.52	97.52
23286	PURE WATER BOTTLING ALL SITES BOTTLED WATER	8/22/2019	574.25	574.25
23287	QUINN COMPANY ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	21,417.14	21,417.14
23288	RETURNS R US, INC. HHW HAULING & DISPOSAL	8/22/2019	900.00	900.00
23289	RONNIE G. REHN SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE HHW FACILITY SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	160.60 21.85	182.45
23290	SALINAS NEWSPAPERS, INC. RR TECH RECRUITMENT	8/22/2019	312.50	312.50
23291	SCS FIELD SERVICES JC, CH & LR ENGINEERING SERVICES	8/22/2019	925.00	925.00
23292	STERICYCLE, INC ADM SHREDDING SERVICES	8/22/2019	81.05	81.05
23293	SKINNER EQUIPMENT REPAIR, INC. ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE JC VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	449.08 6,366.70	6,815.78
23294	SOCIAL VOCATIONAL SERVICES, INC. JC LITTER ABATEMENT	8/22/2019	6,298.88	6,298.88
23295	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION, INC. SS SAFETY SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	152.58	152.58
23296	VALERIO VARELA JR JC & JR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE JR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	2,000.00 350.00	2,350.00
23297	VALLEY FABRICATION, INC. SS & JC VEHICLE/FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/22/2019	1,532.95	1,532.95

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Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23298	VEGETABLE GROWERS SUPPLY, INC. JC SAFETY SUPPLIES	8/22/2019	69.94	69.94
23299	WRIGHT EXPRESS FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION MONTHLY VEHICLE FUEL	8/22/2019	2,859.76	2,859.76
23300	Y & K MARKETING LLC. COMPOST BINS	8/22/2019	975.00	975.00
23301	AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. ALL SITES JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	56.54	56.54
23302	BAGLEY ENTERPRISES, INC SS & JR FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	1,020.00	1,020.00
23303	BECKS SHOES AND REPAIR JC UNIFORMS	8/28/2019	204.30	204.30
23304	BLUE STRIKE ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIAL EVENT RECYCLING SERVICES	8/28/2019	3,104.50	3,104.50
23305	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE SS & JR WATER SERVICE	8/28/2019	1,564.53	1,564.53
23306	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL CO., A CA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE FUEL	8/28/2019	17,753.61	17,753.61
23307	CDW GOVERNMENT REPLACEMENT RECEIPT PRINTER FOR SS	8/28/2019	298.43	298.43
23308	CITY CLERKS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP 9/20/19: ERIKA J. TRUJILLO EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP 9/20/19: ROSIE RAMIREZ	8/28/2019	50.00 50.00	100.00
23309	COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIPMENT CO. SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	1,022.90	1,022.90
23310	CSC OF SALINAS/YUMA CH FACILITY MAINTENANCE ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	21.40 196.11	217.51
23311	EAST BAY TIRE CO. ALL SITES VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	2,044.52	2,044.52
23312	ERNEST BELL D. JR ADM, SS & JC JANITORIAL SERVICES	8/28/2019	2,600.00	2,600.00
23313	FEDEX ADM OVERNIGHT SHIPMENTS	8/28/2019	27.35	27.35
23314	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC #795 JC MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	160.99	160.99
23315	FIRST ALARM ALL SITES SECURITY SERVICES	8/28/2019	30.90	30.90
23316	FULL STEAM STAFFING LLC ALL SITES DIVERSION WORKERS & CONTRACT LABOR	8/28/2019	875.60	875.60
23317	GOLDEN STATE TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	1,824.73	1,824.73

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Checks Issued Report for 8/1/2019 to 8/31/2019

Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23318	GONZALES ACE HARDWARE JR FACILITY MAINTENANCE JC FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	12.98 5.40	18.38
23319	GREEN RUBBER - KENNEDY AG, LP JC & CH FACILITY MAINTENANCE SS MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	301.88 106.12	408.00
23320	INFINITY STAFFING SERVICES, INC. JR CONTRACT LABOR	8/28/2019	3,541.40	3,541.40
23321	JANNA FAULK 2019 ANNUAL CRRA CONFERENCE	8/28/2019	192.00	192.00
23322	KEVIN CARDONA RECYCLING GUIDES	8/28/2019	2,122.73	2,122.73
23323	MANUEL PEREA TRUCKING, INC. ALL SITES HAULING SERVICES	8/28/2019	400.00	400.00
23324	F.A.S.T. SERVICES 2019-20 INTERPRETING SERVICES: PUBLIC MEETINGS	8/28/2019	180.00	180.00
23325	METECH RECYCLING, INC. HHW E-WASTE HAULING	8/28/2019	3,011.00	3,011.00
23326	MISSION LINEN SUPPLY ALL SITES UNIFORMS	8/28/2019	189.86	189.86
23327	MONTEREY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE JRTS PERMIT FEES	8/28/2019	30.00	30.00
23328	OFFICE DEPOT ALL SITES OFFICE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	419.77	419.77
23329	ONE STOP AUTO CARE/V & S AUTO CARE, INC SS VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	1,496.04	1,496.04
23330	PHILIP SERVICES CORP MONTHLY HHW DISPOSAL & DISPOSAL SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	19.50	19.50
23331	PINNACLE MEDICAL GROUP DOT PHYSICAL	8/28/2019	130.00	130.00
23332	QUINN COMPANY ALL SITES EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	6,490.83	6,490.83
23333	RODOLFO RAMIREZ AYALA ALL SITES EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	1,440.00	1,440.00
23334	RONNIE G. REHN SS FACILITY SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	242.54	242.54
23335	SCS FIELD SERVICES ALL SITES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES NON ROUTINE ALL SITES ROUTINE ENGINEERING SERVICES	8/28/2019	736.04 17,440.00	18,176.04
23336	SHARPS SOLUTIONS, LLC HHW HAULING AND DISPOSAL	8/28/2019	80.00	80.00
23337	TOYOTA MATERIAL HANDLING HHW EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	1,000.71	1,000.71

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Checks Issued Report for 8/1/2019 to 8/31/2019

Check #	Name	Check Date	Amount	Check Total
23338	ULINE, INC. SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	1,370.36	1,370.36
23339	UNITED RENTALS (NORTHWEST), INC CH EQUIPMENT RENTAL	8/28/2019	135.42	135.42
23340	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM AMAZON.COM : ADM SAFETY SHOES AMERICAN AIRLLINES : SWANA WASTECON CONFERENCE 19 BK FILTERWATER.COM : CH WATER FILTERS AMERICAN AIRLINES : SWANA CONFERENCE TRANSPORTATION EXPERIAN : CREDIT CHECKS PRICELINE : CRRA CONFERENCE TRAVEL CSDA : CSDA SEMINAR ATT.COM : JC INTERNET SERVICE INTERMEDIA : MONTHLY EXCHANGE SERVER HOSTING HARBOR FREIGHT : RR FLOAT SUPPLIES HOME DEPOT : RR SPECIAL DEPT. SUPPLIES - FLOAT LIGHTS AMAZON : SUPPLIES FOR RR FLOAT DOLLAR TREE : SUPPLIES FOR RR FLOAT SURVEYMONKEY.COM : SURVEY SUBSCRIPTION SMART&FINAL : WATER FOR EMPLOYEES	8/28/2019	152.90 310.60 285.00 931.80 49.95 748.53 25.00 70.00 369.70 23.34 27.28 21.98 32.78 87.00 21.00	3,156.86
23342	VALERIO VARELA JR SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE	8/28/2019	300.00	300.00
23343	VALLEY FABRICATION, INC. SS FACILITY MAINTENANCE SS STEEL MATERIAL SUPPLIES	8/28/2019	18.77 122.86	141.63
23344	VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES JC & RR INTERNET SERVICES	8/28/2019	76.02	76.02
	Subtotal			<u>1,409,154.42</u>
	Payroll Disbursements			622,689.83
	Grand Total			2,031,844.25



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 3

N/A

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

General Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager

Title: Member and Interagency Activities Report for
September 2019 and Upcoming Events

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board accept the report.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This report relates to the Strategic Plan Goal to promote the value of Salinas Valley Recycles' services and programs to the community. It is intended to keep the Board apprised of activities and communication with our member agencies and regulators.

Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau (Local Enforcement Agency - LEA)

The monthly inspection for the Sun Street Transfer Station (SSTS) was conducted on September 24 with no areas of concern observed or noted during the inspection. A tonnage exceedance of 24.34 tons was reported to the LEA on September 10 due to large volumes of C&D and green waste materials from commercial self-haul customers. No customers were turned away to prevent illegal dumping and continue providing service.

The monthly inspections for the Johnson Canyon Landfill (JCLF) and the Composting Facility were conducted on September 10 with no areas of concern or violations noted for the inspections. On September 22 a small fire was reported at the Composting Facility at 6:50am. The Gonzales Fire Department, Authority staff and Vision Recycling staff responded to the fire and were able to extinguish it without any major damage. It is believed that the unprocessed green waste self-combusted and caused the fire. Staff is actively working with Vision Recycling to ensure procedures and protocols continue to be followed to avoid any future incidents.

The quarterly inspections of the Crazy Horse Landfill (*closed*) and Lewis Road Landfill (*closed*) were conducted on September 5 with no violations or areas of concern observed during the inspections.

The monthly inspection of the Jolon Road Transfer Station and the quarterly inspection of the Jolon Road Landfill (*closed*) were completed on September 10. No areas of concern or violations were observed during either inspection.

CalRecycle

CalRecycle, in conjunction with the LEA conducted the 3-year closed landfill inspections on September 10 at Crazy Horse Landfill, Lewis Road Landfill and Jolon Road Landfill. No areas of concern nor violations were noted during any of the inspections.

Monterey Bay Air Resources Board

On September 27, the Monterey Bay Air Resources Board (MBARD) conducted the annual landfill gas flare inspections at the Johnson Canyon Landfill. No areas of concern or violations were issued during the inspections.

Gonzales Clothing Closet Stats

The Clothing Closet is a partnership between the Authority, The Salvation Army Service Extension, and the Gonzales Community Church to provide free clothing to families in need throughout the Salinas Valley. The table below summarizes 1Q FY 19-20 for the Clothing Closet's distributions.

FY19-20 1Q	# of Volunteers	Hours	Clothing Items Distributed	# of Families Served	# of Family Members Served
July 2019	3	20	370	27	124
Aug 2019	4	33	514	41	193
Sept 2019	3	24	379	33	156
TOTALS	3 (avg.)	77	1,263	101	473

Clean Up Events

Four community cleanup events were conducted in September with the results from one of the events listed below. The results from the other three cleanups were not available at the time of this report and will be included in November's report. The results from the Salinas District 2 Cleanup in Aug are also included below.

- Bradley: Waste Management conducted a one-day cleanup on Sept 14 on Bradley Rd and collected approximately 3 tons of trash and 11.5 tons of recyclable materials resulting in a 79 % diversion rate for the event. Approximately 1,089 lbs. of ABOP (Antifreeze, Batteries, Motor Oil and Paint) waste materials were also collected during the event by SVR staff.
- Salinas, District 2: Republic Services conducted a one-day cleanup on Aug 24 at Closter Park and collected approximately 11.2 tons of trash and 15.5 tons of recyclable materials resulting in a 58% diversion rate for the event.

Current and Future Events with SVR Staff Participation (Opportunities for Board Member Participation)

Gonzales:	10/12 & 10/13	Reuse, Recycle Clean Up Event, Fairview Middle School
	10/12	ABOP Collection Event, Fairview Middle School
	10/14	De-packager Tour, Johnson Canyon Landfill
	10/21	Worm Bin Implementation, La Gloria Elementary School
	10/23	Composting Presentation, CAPSLO
	10/26	Fall Litter Abatement Event, Central Park
	10/28	Recycling & Composting Presentations, MAOF Center
	11/6	School Tour, Johnson Canyon Landfill
	11/13	Composting Presentation, St Theodore Church
Greenfield:	10/19	Reuse, Recycle & Clean Up Day & ABOP Collection, Memorial Hall
King City:	10/10	MF Door-to-Door Outreach, Jayne St
	10/30	Waste Assessment, Santa Lucia School
	11/2	Fall Clean Up & ABOP Event, High School, Mildred Ave
	12/6	Float - Holiday Parade – tentative

Salinas:	10/10	HHW Presentation, Sun St Centers
	10/13	Outreach Event for Binational Health Week, Closter Park
	10/17	School Tour, Sun St Transfer Station
	10/19	Composting Workshop, Rescata Verde, E. Market St
	10/24	Farm Day Event, Rodeo Grounds
	10/25	Composting Outreach - Food Bank Family Market, Vineyard Church
	10/26	City-wide Community Cleanup, Madison Ln Transfer Station
	10/28	Organics Recycling Meeting, City of Salinas Staff
	11/9	Mayor Neighborhood Cleanup, location TBD
	12/1	Float - Holiday Parade of Lights, South Main St
Soledad:	10/21	Recycling Presentation, Main St Middle School
	10/22	Recycling Presentation, Jack Francioni School
	10/23	Recycling Presentation, Rose Ferrero Elementary School
	10/30	Recycling Presentation, Frank Ledesma Elementary School
	11/2	Fall Litter Abatement Event, City Hall
	12/7	<i>Float – Holiday Parade- tentative</i>
Monterey County:	10/11	Recycling Presentation, Monterey Mushrooms
	10/16	Recycling & Composting Presentation, Rancho Cielo
	10/16	Composting Outreach - Food Bank Family Market, Pajaro Library
	10/26	Booth at Farm Event, ALBA Farms
	10/29	Booth at Student Resource Fair, Rancho Cielo
	10/29	Composting Presentations, ALBA Farms
	10/31	Composting Presentations, ALBA Farms
	11/4 & 11/5	Composting Presentations, ALBA Farms
	11/7	Recycling & Composting Presentations, Chualar Elementary
	11/12	Composting Presentations, ALBA Farms
	11/16	<i>CANCELED: Pajaro Community Clean Up & ABOP Collection Event</i>



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 4

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: C. Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration
Manager

Title: September 2019 Quarterly Investments Report

RECOMMENDATION

Staff requests that the Board accepts the September 2019 Quarterly Investments Report.

The investment policy requires that the treasurer render an investment report to the Board of Directors at the first regular Board Meeting occurring after the end of each calendar quarter.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This agenda item is a routine operational item and does not relate to the Authority's strategic plan.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The vast majority, \$26,500,205.57 (95.02%), of the Authority's investment portfolio is invested in the State's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). For the month ended September 30, 2019, the LAIF effective yield was 2.280%. LAIF is invested as part of the State's Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) with a total of \$94.8 Billion as of September 30, 2019. The Authority's LAIF investment of \$26,500,205.57 represents .028% of the PMIA. Attached is a summary of the PMIA portfolio as of September 30, 2019.

ATTACHMENT(S)


1. September 30, 2019 Cash and Investments Report
2. September 30, 2019 PMIA Portfolio Composition and Average Monthly Yields

Exhibit A

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
Cash and Investments Report
June 30, 2019

Issuer/Investment	Rate	Balance	Maturity	Moody's Rating
Investments Managed by Authority Treasurer:				
Petty Cash	-	\$ 1,600.00	N/A	N/A
General Checking Account	-	1,045,182.59	Same day	Aa2
Payroll Checking account	-	10,000.00	Same day	Aa2
General Deposit Account	-	210,514.65	Same day	Aa2
Scalehouse Deposit Account	-	66,391.02	Same day	Aa2
FSA Checking Account	-	4,942.55	Same day	Aa2
LAIF	2.280%	26,500,205.57	Same day	N/A
LAIF - FMV Adjustment		49,144.13		
		<u>\$ 27,887,980.51</u>		

The Authority has sufficient liquidity to meet expenditure requirements for the next 6 months.





CALIFORNIA STATE TREASURER FIONA MA, CPA



PMIA Performance Report

Date	Daily Yield*	Quarter to Date Yield	Average Maturity (in days)
09/09/19	2.31	2.35	177
09/10/19	2.30	2.35	176
09/11/19	2.30	2.35	176
09/12/19	2.29	2.35	179
09/13/19	2.29	2.35	179
09/14/19	2.29	2.35	179
09/15/19	2.29	2.35	179
09/16/19	2.28	2.35	182
09/17/19	2.27	2.35	188
09/18/19	2.27	2.35	187
09/19/19	2.27	2.35	186
09/20/19	2.26	2.35	185
09/21/19	2.26	2.34	185
09/22/19	2.26	2.34	185
09/23/19	2.26	2.34	186
09/24/19	2.26	2.34	185
09/25/19	2.25	2.34	184
09/26/19	2.25	2.34	186
09/27/19	2.25	2.34	187
09/28/19	2.25	2.34	187
09/29/19	2.25	2.34	187
09/30/19	2.25	2.34	185
10/01/19	2.22	2.22	200
10/02/19	2.22	2.22	200
10/03/19	2.21	2.22	198
10/04/19	2.21	2.22	198
10/05/19	2.21	2.21	198
10/06/19	2.21	2.21	198
10/07/19	2.21	2.21	197
10/08/19	2.21	2.21	197
10/09/19	2.21	2.21	196

*Daily yield does not reflect capital gains or losses

[View Prior Month Daily Rates](#)

LAIF Performance Report

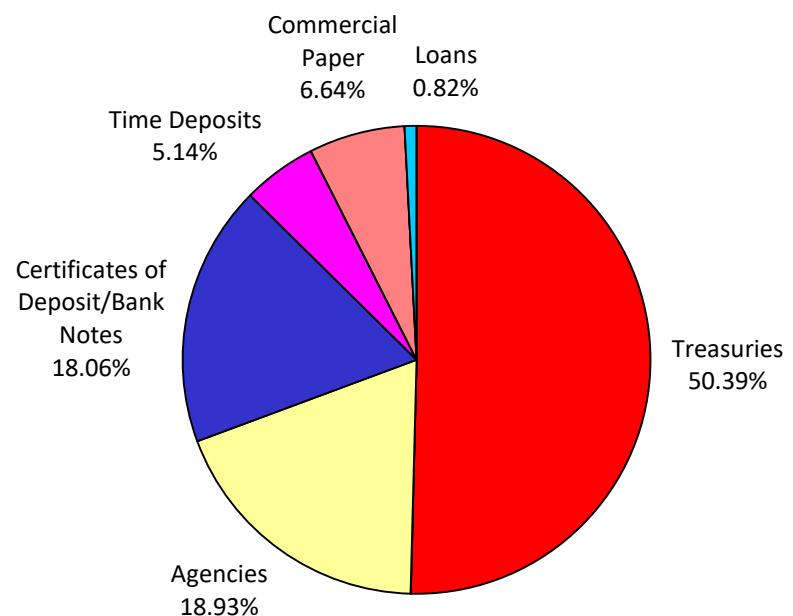
Quarter Ending 06/30/19

Apportionment Rate: 2.57
 Earnings Ratio: .00007028813234525
 Fair Value Factor: 1.001711790
 Daily: 2.39%
 Quarter to Date: 2.44%
 Average Life: 173

PMIA Average Monthly Effective Yields

Sep 2019 2.280
 Aug 2019 2.341
 July 2019 2.379

Pooled Money Investment Account Portfolio Composition 08/31/19 \$94.8 billion



Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Notes: The apportionment rate includes interest earned on the CalPERS Supplemental Pension Payment pursuant to Government Code 20825 (c)(1)

Based on data available as of 10/09/2019



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 5

N/A

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

General Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Erika Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

Title: A Resolution Approving the Regular Board of Directors and Executive Committee Meetings Calendar for 2020

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the resolution.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This is an administrative item.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

January Meeting (holidays) – Impacts Schedule

The Executive Committee and Board of Directors meetings in January are proposed to be held one week later than regularly scheduled, due to the holidays, as has been done in the past. If kept on the regular schedule, the Executive Committee meeting would be held on January 2. By moving it one week later, it will be held on January 9.

The Board of Directors meeting is also proposed to be held one week later than regularly scheduled to provide two weeks in between meetings, allowing staff enough time to prepare reports. By moving the meetings one week later, it will be held on January 23, which does coincide with the League of California Cities New Mayors & Council Members Academy scheduled for January 22-24. However, given that it is an election off-year staff does not anticipate this causing a lack of quorum.

June Meeting (League of California Cities Mayors & Council Members Executive Forum)

The League of California Cities Annual Mayors and Council members Executive Forum has **not caused a quorum issue in past years.** The League's 2020 Forum is scheduled for June 17-18, which coincided with the Board of Directors regular meeting date. However, staff proposes to keep the regular meetings schedule and determine if a change is needed as the date approaches.

October Meeting (League of California Cities Annual Conference) – No Impact on Schedule

The League of California Cities Annual Conference has caused a quorum issue in past years. The League's 2020 Annual Conference is scheduled for October 7-9, which does not affect Board of Directors regular meeting date. No change is needed.

December Meeting Optional Cancellation

Due to past Board comments and concerns raised over the proximity of the December Board meetings with holiday activities and events, staff is proposing to establish the December meeting as optional, pending any critical issues that would need to be addressed in a timely manner in December. The decision to cancel the December meeting would be made at the October or November meeting, in consideration of agenda needs.

BACKGROUND

On December 15, 2005, the Board established that the regular Board meeting date as the 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers of the City of Gonzales. The Executive Committee meetings, while convened on an "as needed" basis, have an established meeting schedule, which is currently the Thursday two weeks prior to each Board meeting at 4:00 p.m. This schedule enables staff to ensure that issues which need Executive Committee review are considered on a timely basis and allows enough time to prepare reports for the upcoming Board meeting.

The proposed calendar takes into account holidays and the League of California Cities January Academy and October Annual Conference. **Conflict with Board Members'** schedules have previously caused an issue due to lack of quorum.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. League of California Cities & California State Association of Counties – short list of conferences
2. Resolution
3. Exhibit A – Revised 2020 Meetings Calendar

League of California Cities – 2020

Date	Event	Location
January 22 - January 24, 2020	New Mayors & Council Members Academy	Sacramento
June 17 - June 18, 2020	Mayors & Council Members Executive Forum	Monterey
October 7 – October 9, 2020	2020 Annual Conference & Expo	Long Beach

California State Association of Counties - 2020

Date	Event	Location
May 27- May 28, 2020	Legislative Conference	Sacramento County
December 1 – December 4, 2020	Annual Meeting	Los Angeles County

RESOLUTION NO. 2019 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY DESIGNATING THE DATE, TIME
AND PLACE FOR REGULAR BOARD AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR CALENDAR
YEAR 2020

WHEREAS, Section 2.02.010 (a) of the adopted Authority Code provides for the establishment by resolution of the date, time and place for regular Board meetings, and Section 2.06.010 establishes the Executive Committee meeting schedule; and,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY that Board of Director meetings shall be held, unless otherwise noticed, at 6:00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the Gonzales City Council Chamber located at 117 Fourth Street Gonzales, California, in accordance with "Exhibit A" attached hereto; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Executive Committee meetings shall be held, unless otherwise noticed, at 4:00 p.m. on the Thursday two weeks prior to a scheduled Board of Directors meeting at 128 Sun Street, Suite 101, Salinas, California, in accordance with "Exhibit A" attached hereto.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority at a regular meeting duly held on the 24th day of October 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:

NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Robert Cullen, President

ATTEST:

Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

2020 Meetings Calendar

* January						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

March						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

April						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

June						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

** July						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

August						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

September						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

October						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

November						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

December						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

January

9 – Exec Committee
23 – Board of Directors

February

6 – Exec Committee
20 – Board of Directors

March

5 – Exec Committee
19 – Board of Directors

April

2 – Exec Committee
16 – Board of Directors

May

7 – Exec Committee
21 – Board of Directors

June

4 – Exec Committee
18 – Board of Directors

July

Meetings Recess

August

6 – Exec Committee
20 – Board of Directors

September

3 – Exec Committee
17 – Board of Directors

October

1 – Exec Committee
15 – Board of Directors

November

5 – Exec Committee
19 – Board of Directors

December

3 – Exec Committee
17 – Board of Directors



Executive Committee Meeting | Regularly meets the **Thursday** 2 weeks before the Board meeting at 4:00 p.m.
128 Sun Street, Suite 101, Salinas, CA 93901 (unless otherwise noticed)



Board of Directors Meeting | Regularly meets the 3rd Thursday of month at 6:00 p.m.
117 Fourth Street, Gonzales, CA 93926 (unless otherwise noticed)



League of California Cities New Mayors & Council Members Academy and



Mayors & Council Members Executive Forum (for reference only)



League of California Cities Annual Conference (for reference only)



December Meetings Tentative (pending critical Board action items)

* January Board of Directors and Executive Committee meetings scheduled one week later from regular schedule.

** July Meetings Recess

Agenda materials are normally posted to the website on Friday's before the next scheduled meeting.

<http://svswa.org/government/agendas-meeting-schedules/>



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 6

Finance and Administration Manager-
Controller/Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Cesar Zuñiga, Assistant General
Manager/Operations Manager

Title: A Resolution Awarding the Purchase of a New
Portable 6-Person Sort Line to Green Rock
Equipment for an Amount of \$231,123.75

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends adoption of the resolution for the purchase of a New Portable 6-Person Sort Line to Green Rock Equipment.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The purchase of the Portable 6-Person Sort Line Goal E: Reduce Costs and Improve Services at SVR Facilities. The Portable Sort Line will be used to process and divert organics from the landfill. The Portable Sort Line will assist our member agencies in diverting organics from the landfill and comply with SB1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants regulation which takes effect on January 1, 2020. The Sort Line will be used to recover clean wood, divert packaged food waste, and process rich loads to increase diversion of organic materials and comply with mandates.

FISCAL IMPACT

Funding for this purchase was authorized at the August 15, 2019 Board meeting. The board approved allocating \$725,000 for the immediate needs for the organic's infrastructure, which includes \$225,000 for the purchase of a Portable Sort Line. The overall budget has savings associated with last month's purchase of the organic's loader in excess of \$10,000.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Over the past three years, staff has been providing updates and information to the Board of Directors regarding regulations that will have impacts statewide and mandate the diversion of organic materials from being landfilled. The Authority Board has been presented options that explore the expansion of the current organics recycling operation to achieve the levels of diversion and greenhouse gas emission reductions required by various state mandates, including the Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Program (Assembly Bill (AB) 1826) and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants and Methane Emissions Reduction Strategy (Senate Bill 1383), which effectively eliminates the disposal of organic materials (including food scraps) in landfills by 2025. SB 1383 goes into law on January 1, 2020 with a state goal of 50% diversion of organics from landfilling. Enforcement begins on January 1, 2022 with fines and penalties implemented on January

1, 2024. By 2025, the State must reach a diversion rate of 75% of organics from landfills and 20% increase in recovery and distribution of edible food. Staff has taken many steps to implement programs to assist in meeting these mandates and presented them to the Board over the past few years. Additional steps and Board direction are required to stay on top of the upcoming milestones under these new and substantial regulations.

In 2017, the Authority was also awarded a grant from CalRecycle for the development of Organics infrastructure. The Grant allows for funding the essential capital improvements that are required to begin incorporating food waste into a composting operation and begin diverting packaged ag produce that is currently being landfilled. The construction of the expanded organics program is nearly complete and includes a debagger used to remove organics from bagged or packaged containers and the equipment required for Aerated Static Pile Composting System. The organics infrastructure is anticipated to have full capacity to produce up to 75,000 tons of compost and 25,000 tons of other landscape related products.

At the June 20, 2019 meeting staff presented a list of equipment and staff needs required to divert 75% of organics from landfills at full facility build out. The Items listed below were identified as recommended Authority investments for upcoming FY 2019/20, with other potential equipment or service contracts to be considered in future fiscal years based on program growth, service demand and partnership structures.

- *Covered Receiving Area for Packaged Ag Waste (litter control)*
- *Elevated Pick Station (wood recovery and organics feedstock clean-up)*
- *Medium Loader (dedicated to debagging operation)*
- *Compost Mixer (units to be demo first)*

By consensus, the Board directed staff to obtain cost information on the recommended immediate infrastructure and equipment needs.

At the August 15, 2019 meeting staff was directed to obtain bids for the infrastructure and equipment needed to further expand the Organics program and bring items back for board approval.

The Request for Bids was released and advertised on September 16, 2019. A total of three (3) companies expressed interest in the bid but only one submitted a bid. Green Rock Equipment submitted a base bid for \$213,883.75 for an all-electric unit.

Staff also requested an alternate bid that included an all-electric unit with a back up generator to ensure the unit was operational at all times. The alternative bid was \$231,123.75

Staff requests that the Board award the purchase contract of One (1) New Portable 6-Person Sort Line to Green Rock Equipment at a cost of \$231,123.75.

BACKGROUND

On August 15, 2019, staff presented the immediate infrastructure needs associated with SB 1383 and mandated organic diversion activities required by all member agencies. The presentation included cost estimates for the immediate equipment and infrastructure needs at the Johnson Canyon Landfill. As part of the immediate needs was an Elevated

Pick Station that could assist with clean wood recovery and diversion of other organic materials. After some discussion, the Board of Directors authorized staff to solicit bids for a Portable Sort Line that would assist in diverting clean wood and other organics as required by SB1383.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A – Green Rock Equipment Bid

RESOLUTION NO. 2019 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
AWARDING THE PURCHASE OF ONE NEW PORTABLE 6-PERSON SORT LINE TO GREEN ROCK
EQUIPMENT FOR AN AMOUNT OF \$231,123.75

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY that the General Manager/CAO is hereby authorized and directed for, and on behalf of, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority to purchase a New Portable 6-Person Sort Line from Green Rock Equipment, as attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A," and to carry out all responsibilities necessary.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority at a regular meeting duly held on the 24th day of October 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:

NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

Robert Cullen, President

Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board



128 Sun Street, Suite 101
Salinas, CA 93902-2159
831-775-3000

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

REQUEST FOR BIDS

For

NEW PORTABLE 6-PERSON SORT LINE

GREENROCK EQUIPMENT

September 16, 2019

SECTION 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Authority) seeks to purchase a New Portable 6-Person Sort Line.

Bids Submittal

Bids must be received by **2:00 P.M. on Tuesday, October 8, 2019** at the following address:

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Attn: Erika Trujillo, Clerk of the Board
By Mail or Delivery: 128 Sun Street, Suite 101, Salinas, CA 93901

Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened. Email Bids will NOT be considered. The Authority Clerk or his/her designee will determine if bid submittal has expired by accessing www.time.gov for the official time. **It is the bidder's responsibility to ensure that said bid is received by the Authority Clerk, at the Authority Clerk's Office, prior to the aforementioned designated date and time.**

The bids submitted and any accompanying documents shall be submitted in a sealed envelope with 1-inch size words **"PORTABLE SORT LINE"** clearly marked on the lower right hand corner of the envelope.

Schedule for Selection Process

Issue RFB	September 16, 2019
Written Comments Due	September 26, 2019
Bids Due	October 8, 2019
Notice to Proceed (tentative)	October 25, 2019

Pre-Award Conference

If requested, successful Respondent(s) shall meet with the Authority representatives prior to the Award of Purchase to review the specifications and finalize the initiation of the proposed Contract.

Questions Regarding This Project

Questions regarding this project must be submitted in writing by end of day on September 26, 2019. The Authority reserves the right to disregard questions raised after that time. Question should be sent to:

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Attn: Rosie Ramirez, Administrative Assistant
Email: bids@svswa.org

Copies of questions, and written responses, will be e-mailed to all those receiving RFBs around September 30, 2019.

Bids Evaluation Criteria

If and when an award is made, it will be made to the lowest responsive and responsible respondent(s) which is concluded at the time intent to purchase is determined by the Authority. In addition to the total proposal price, other factors including prior performance, maintenance costs, meeting specifications, warranty provisions, delivery cost and delivery time may be considered.

Reservations

The Authority reserves the right to do the following at any time, for its own convenience, and at its sole discretion:

- To reject any and all responses, without indicating any reasons for such rejection.
- Waive or correct any minor or inadvertent defect, irregularity or technical error in any bids or procedure, as part of the RFB or any subsequent negotiation process.
- Terminate this RFB and issue a new RFB anytime thereafter.
- Procure any materials or services specified in the RFB by other means.
- Extend any or all deadlines specified in the RFB, including deadlines for accepting bids by issuance of an Addendum at any time prior to the deadline for receipt of responses to the RFB.
- Disqualify any Respondent on the basis of any real or perceived conflict of interest or evidence of collusion that is disclosed by the response or other data available to the Authority. Such disqualification is at the sole discretion of the Authority.
- Reject any Respondent that is in breach of or in default under any other agreement with the Authority.
- Reject any Respondent deemed by the Authority to be non-responsive, unreliable, unqualified or non responsible.

Notification of Withdrawals of Responses to RFBs

Responses may be modified or withdrawn prior to the date and time specified for RFB submission by an authorized representative of the respondent or by formal written notice. All responses not withdrawn prior to the response due date will become the property of the Authority.

Interpretation

Should any discrepancies or omissions be found in the RFB specifications/ requirements, or doubt as to their meaning, the respondent shall notify the Buyer in writing at once (e-mail is acceptable). The Authority will send written instructions or addenda to all participants in this RFB process. The Authority shall not be held responsible for oral interpretations. All addenda issued shall be incorporated into the Contract.

Notice of Intent to Award

Notice of Intent to Award may be issued upon receipt of all required documents.

Requirements of Proposer

The Proposer shall be required to:

1. Bear all costs of bids preparation.
2. Accept the terms and conditions of this Request for Bids.
3. Be licensed with the State of California as required for this project.
4. Be knowledgeable of applicable California, federal laws, regulations and local ordinances.

Proprietary Information

All information appearing within the response is subject to public inspection. Any proprietary information must be clearly marked as such and submitted in a separate sealed envelope. Reference sealed envelope within the body of the response.

Brand Names, Model Designations and Descriptions

Technical equipment specifications contained in this RFB have been provided by using department(s)/agencies. Any brand names, model designations or descriptions that may appear in this RFB are solely for prospective vendor's reference, and are used only as an indication of the general type and quality of equipment considered acceptable. Equipment and features listed herein are known to meet the performance and quality needs of user and are intended as a guide to prospective offerers. Offers on equipment of comparable quality and performance capabilities will receive consideration, providing they meet the technical approval of the Authority requesting department(s) and conform to conditions of this RFB concerning exceptions, variances and/or deviations.

SALINA VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY BID FORM

The undersigned offers and agrees to furnish all work, materials, equipment or incidentals which are subject to this Request for Bids at the prices stated, and in conformance with all plans, specifications, requirements, conditions and instructions of the Authority's Request for Bids.

1. One (1) New Portable 6-Person Sort Line specification compliant ready for operation and delivered

Unit Price All Electric \$ 198,500.00

7.75% Sales Tax \$ 15,383.75

Total \$ 213,883.75

Alternative Bid – Diesel Generator & Electric Connection \$ 214,500.00

7.75% Sales Tax \$ 16,623.75

Total \$ 231,123.75

2. Brand and Model offered, delivered F.O.B. Johnson Canyon Landfill at 31400 Johnson Canyon Road,

Gonzales, CA 93926: EDGE MPS 48 (MOBILE PICKING STATION 48)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW PORTABLE 6-PERSON SORT LINE

Indicate compliance by checking YES (Y) or NO (N). A YES answer indicates 100% compliance with entire statement. Explain all NO answers in detail, clearly referencing the relevant non-conforming item(s) by section, and number. Items that request separate line item price bid should be listed together on your company stationary and accompany the total cost bids form.

A. Basic Specifications

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Portable 6-Person Sort Line is New
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Electric Power Operating System
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Electrical panel with speed adjustment with Plug to run off mains or generator
4. Y ☒ N ☐ Loading availability on three side of feed hopper
5. Y ☒ N ☐ Impact bars in tail section
6. Y ☒ N ☐ Adjustable Support Legs at Tail
7. Y ☒ N ☐ Fixed 18-degree incline
8. Y ☒ N ☐ Galvanized 6" x 6" I-beam supports
9. Y ☒ N ☐ Configurable modular design to allow bay expansion or reduction
10. Y ☒ N ☐ Can the unit be easy expanded to add components such as shredders / shaker screens?
11. Y ☒ N ☐ 2 – 41" x 14" drop bins per module

B. Control System

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Control Panel interface
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Main belt speed control on panel
3. Y ☒ N ☐ E-stop warning siren and beacon
4. Y ☒ N ☐ E-stop central pull cord
5. Y ☒ N ☐ All motors fitted with local isolators

C. Main Conveyor

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Twin 7.5KW Motors and Nord Boxes
2. Y ☒ N ☐ 11.5" Rubber lagged drive drum with 2.5" shaft
3. Y ☒ N ☐ 48" wide 3 play belt
4. Y ☒ N ☐ Flat Belt

5. Y ☒ N ☐ 2 cubic yard hopper extension to suit 42" bucket
6. Y ☒ N ☐ 2' extended sides along incline of hopper
7. Y ☒ N ☐ Plough scraper at tail drum (to prevent foreign objects from damaging conveyor belt)
8. Y ☒ N ☐ Belt scraper at head drum
9. Y ☒ N ☐ M25 Speed bar belt adjuster
10. Y ☒ N ☐ Fully skirted tail and incline
11. Y ☒ N ☐ Automated grease ports fitted to all bearings
12. Y ☒ N ☐ Heavy duty section with 15"6" x 42" Impact section

D. Access and Walkways

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Full galvanized thread plate stairs and walkways
2. Y ☒ N ☐ 38" Wide walkways on both sides
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Robust 1.5" handrails with folded 5mm post
4. Y ☒ N ☐ Reconfigurable stair case
5. Y ☒ N ☐ Galvanized escape ladders with safety gates
6. Y ☒ N ☐ High Visibility anti-slip tape on all steps
7. Y ☒ N ☐ Walkway to head section for easy maintenance and inspection

E. Over Band Magnet

1. Y ☒ N ☐ 1.5KW Electric Drive
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Stainless Steel Discharge Chute
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Height Adjustment to suit variable material

F. Cabin

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Heavy Duty steel frame construction
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Solid 56.5 mm insulated roof panels over pick stations
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Removable Canvas roll up side panels

G. Axle and Hitch

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Removable high capacity unbraked axle
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Wheels 385/65 R 22.5
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Standard 5th wheel king pin

H. Operational Dimensions

1. Y ☒ N ☐ Height 18'
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Length 62'
3. Y ☒ N ☐ Width 27'

I. Parts and Warranty Information

1. Please indicate nearest parts / maintenance location for the proposed equipment:
2. Y ☒ N ☐ Warranty included for equipment?
3. What is the warranty period? *12 MONTHS*

J. Alternative Power Source

1. Unit Provided with Diesel Generator & Electric Connect ☒

Standard Terms and Conditions

- A. Any exceptions to, or deviations from specifications, conditions, or requirements as noted in this request: CHECK ONE: (☒) None () Detailed Statement Attached (on company letterhead)
- B. Warranty offered, if any: Full explanation of standard parts and labor warranty, and duration (copy of warranty form must be attached).
- C. Delivery: All equipment will be delivered and fully operational within 120 calendar days after notice of award.
- D. Cash discount offered for prompt payment: 0-5%, 30 days
- E. Invoicing. The Authority will only pay by original invoice. No invoices for partial shipments shall be authorized for payment 'Without prior approval by the Authority. Invoices in triplicate must be made to the Authority and forwarded promptly to the requesting department. Invoices must show purchase order number, name of requesting department, description of items purchased, unit prices, and all applicable taxes and shipping charges.
- F. Controlling Law. The Contract shall only be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California and proper venue for legal action regarding the contract shall be the Authority.
- G. Taxes, Charges, and Extras
- Unless otherwise definitely specified, the prices bid herein do not include Sales, Use, or other taxes. Phrases on any offer reading "Full Contract Price" or "Lump Sum Price" shall require prospective vendor to include such taxes, as may be valid and applicable, in the offered price. No additional tax charges shall be allowable when these phrases are used.
 - No charge for delivery, drayage, express, parcel post, packing, cartage, insurance, license fees, permits, cost of bonds, or for any other purpose, except taxes legally payable by the Authority, will be paid by the Authority unless expressly included and itemized in the offer.
 - The Authority does not pay Federal excise taxes. Do not include these taxes in your price; but do indicate the amount of any such tax. The Authority will furnish an exemption certificate in lieu of such tax.
- H. Award.
- Unless the prospective vendor specifies otherwise in his offer or the RFB states otherwise, the Authority may accept any item or group of items of any offer.
 - The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all offers and to waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received.
 - A written Purchase Order mailed, or otherwise furnished, to the awarded vendor within the time for acceptance specified, results in a binding contract without further action by either party. The contract shall be interpreted, construed and given effect in all respects according to the laws of the State of California.
- I. Alteration or Variation of Terms. It is mutually understood and agreed that no alteration or variation of the terms of this request or purchase order shall be valid unless made or confirmed in writing and signed by the parties hereto, and that no oral understanding or agreements not incorporated herein, and no alterations or variations of the terms hereof unless made or confirmed in writing between the parties hereto shall be binding on any of the parties hereto.
- J. Assignability. A contract is not assignable by Vendor either in whole or in part.
- K. Compliance with Statute. Vendor hereby warrants that all applicable Federal and State statutes and regulations or local ordinances will be complied with in connection with the sale and delivery of the property furnished.
- L. Samples. Samples of items, when required, must be furnished free of charge to the Authority and, if not destroyed by tests, may upon request made at the time the sample is furnished, be returned at the prospective vendor's expense.
- M. Rights and Remedies the Authority for Default.
- In the event any item furnished by the Vendor in the performance of the contract or purchase order should fail to conform to specifications therefore, or to the sample submitted by the Vendor with his offer, the Authority may reject the same, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the Vendor to reclaim and remove the same, without expense to the Authority, and immediately to replace all such rejected items with others conforming to such specifications or samples; providing that should the Vendor fail, neglect or refuse so to do the Authority shall

have the right to purchase in the open market, in lieu thereof, a corresponding quantity of any such items and to deduct from any monies due or that may thereafter become due to the Vendor the difference between the prices named in the contract or purchase order and the actual cost thereof to the Authority. In the event the Vendor shall fail to make prompt delivery as specified of any item, the same conditions as to the rights of the Authority to purchase in the open market and to reimbursement set forth above shall apply, except when delivery is delayed by fire, strike, freight embargo, or Act of God or the government.

- Cost of delivery of an item which does not meet specifications, will be the responsibility of the Vendor.
- The rights and remedies of the Authority provided above shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by the law or under the contract.

N. Discounts


- Terms of less than 30 days for cash discount will be considered as net.
- In connection with any discount offered, time will be computed from date of complete delivery of the supplies or equipment as specified, or from date correct invoices are received in the office of the requesting department if the latter date is later than the date of delivery. Payment is deemed to be made, for the purpose of earning the discount, on the date of mailing the Authority warrant or check.

O. Force Majeure. Contractor shall not be liable for any delays with respect to the contract due to causes beyond its reasonable control, such as acts of God, epidemics, war, terrorism or riots.

P. Severability. Should any part of the contract be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the contract which shall continue in full force and effect; provided that the remainder of the contract can, absent the excised portion, be reasonably interpreted to give the effect to the intentions of the parties.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this bid is complete and true and that I have not been a party with any other respondent to offer a fixed cost in conjunction with this Request for Bids.

Executed in Orange County, California, on Oct 4th, 2019

SIGNATURE  TITLE MANAGER

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON WHO'S SIGNATURE APPEARS JOHN CONNOLLY

NAME OF FIRM GREENROCK EQUIPMENT

ADDRESS 21050 LOCHLEA LANE, #98 CITY ZIP HUNTINGTON BEACH, 92646

TELEPHONE (949) 315-8079 EMAIL ADDRESS JOHN@GREENROCKEQUIP.COM

DATE 10/04/19



Innovation at Work

EDGE INNOVATE STANDARD EQUIPMENT WARRANTY

1. Edge Innovate (as defined in the General Conditions of Sale) warrants new Equipment supplied by Edge Innovate to be free from defects in material and workmanship.
2. This warranty cover is in position to cover costs associated with defects in material and workmanship. This cover should in no way be seen as a route to profit enhancement etc, it is merely for covering costs.
3. The warranty period for all equipment is 12 months or 2000 hours, whichever comes first,
 - i) provided the Equipment has been maintained and operated within the limits of rated and normal usage, and that there have been no alterations to it; and
 - ii) the defect did not result in any manner from the intentional or negligent action or inaction by Buyer or the end-user or any of their respective agents or employees or any person using it)
4. The warranty period is calculated from the date of start-up inspection at the first end user. Under no circumstances will the warranty period exceed 18 months from delivery to the Dealer. The warranty is allocated to the first end user only. All warranties shall immediately terminate in the event that the Purchaser expressly or impliedly purports to transfer or assign or otherwise any of its rights under this warranty to a third party. Any attempt by the Purchaser to transfer or assign the warranties provided by Edge Innovate to any third party shall be void, unless Edge has provided its prior written consent to the Purchaser.
5. The unit start-up inspection form (SUI) / warranty registration card shall be filled in and signed by the end user and sent to the Edge Innovate after Sales representative by email within seven (7) days from start-up inspection. This SUI form is available to download from the Edge website (<http://edgeinnovate.com/dealerlogin>). The warranty period starts from the date the machine is dispatched unless a Start up inspection form (SUI) has been submitted or unless a non commissioned notification form (NCN) has been received. This NCN form can be filled in online (<http://edgeinnovate.com/dealerlogin>). This NCN form must be submitted online or downloaded and emailed by the 30th of each month to a MAXIMUM of 5 months to confirm that a particular machine is still in stock and has not been used or commissioned. In cases where the Start up inspection form (SUI) has not been submitted nor has confirmation that a machine is in stock and hasn't been commissioned (NCN) then it will be assumed that the machine has been commissioned and the warranty will run from date of dispatch. If it becomes evident that the Start Up / Inspection form is submitted more than 7 days after the actual Start Up date then the warranty cover for that particular machine will be invalid
6. If a problem occurs it must first be registered on the company website (Aftersales page, Enquiry Form) (<http://edgeinnovate.com/aftersales>). Failure to do this before any action is taken will invalidate the warranty.
7. Any repair work to any machine which may result in a warranty claim must be authorised by Edge Innovate in advance. In normal circumstances Edge Innovate personnel will be able to limit and minimize costs associated with any repair. Telephone and e-mail support (often direct to the end user) will help reduce down time and eliminate repair costs. Edge Technical must be given an opportunity to examine a particular issue before any costs are undertaken
8. Only work and Travel approved by Edge Innovate prior to that work being carried out is warrantable.
9. Any travel that has been approved as warrantable will only cover 250 miles of travel and must be previously authorized by an authorized member of Edge staff.
10. Any labour that has been approved as warrantable must be at a previously agreed rate. This rate must be reasonable and in line with normal industry standards.
11. Labour and travel claimed for work that could have been done on site by end user Maintenance personnel is not warrantable.
12. Labour claims will be checked and verified. Edge will calculate the amount of Labour required to complete a particular task. Only this amount of Labour will be covered under warranty. The rate at which labour is being charged will also be verified and this warranty will only cover a rate at which Edge deems appropriate, fair or reasonable. Furthermore, overtime Labour rates will not be covered under this warranty.
13. No warranty claim for a replacement spare part will be passed unless the original defective spare part has been returned for inspection either to Edge or to our supplier. Furthermore, no claim for Labour etc in relation to a defective part will be passed unless the original defective spare part has been returned for inspection either to Edge or to our supplier.
14. If a part is being issued under warranty it must be authorized by Edge Innovate in writing prior to that part being shipped, otherwise it will not qualify for warranty.
15. Parts books and manuals are being updated regularly. Also some parts may be available in smaller sub assemblies than identified in the parts books. In all circumstances dealers must seek prior approval before sending out any parts. If this is not done prior to shipping then these parts will not be covered by Edge's warranty.
16. Each machine must be commissioned and installed by a suitably qualified person. The unit start-up inspection form / warranty registration card (SUI) shall be signed by a suitably qualified person. In case of disputes, the Edge technical team will decide whether a person is suitably qualified or not. In most cases and unless the Sales person has previous technical experience, a Sales person will not be deemed to be suitably qualified.
17. This warranty does not apply to Engines sold for use in Edge products. Engines are covered by their own manufacturing warranties. Your engine (e.g CAT) must be registered for warranty with your local (e.g Cat dealer). Failure to do so will result in extensive delays and

frustration while cover is established. Any secondary costs due to engine failure such as engine removal costs or damage caused to other elements of the machine such as pumps etc are not covered by the EDGE standard Equipment warranty.

18. The completed 'Edge warranty claim form' must be sent by email to info@edgeinnovate.com before any claims for warranty will be processed. This claim must be forwarded within 7 days of any work or travel being undertaken, or parts dispatched.
19. This warranty does not cover:
 - natural wear and tear of the equipment, normal maintenance service such as but not limited to, engine tune-ups, adjustments and inspections or normal replacement items (such as service filters), and damage resulting there from;
 - consumables such as but not limited to, seals, filters, hoses, v-belts, tyres, fittings, screws, bolts, washers, conveyor chain, spray nozzles, idlers, trailing cable, rubber skirting, pick bushes, teeth and knives, manganese wear parts and other wear parts etc;
 - parts which can be repaired or corrected with minimum action such as but not limited to, changing of seals, tightening or adjustment;
 - damage caused by negligence or failure of the Purchaser to maintain the equipment in accordance with Edge Innovates maintenance recommendations. A documented service history is required.
 - damage caused by the Purchaser's failure to store, maintain or operate the equipment properly, or due to overloading or failure to pay proper attention to service and operating instructions or caused by accident or caused by working beyond rated capacities or exceeding or not meeting recommended power inputs;
 - damage due to the regular maintenance actions not being undertaken or indeed such actions being undertaken incorrectly, such as bearings being greased and bolts being tightened
 - damage which is caused by but not limited to, operating conditions such as deep and/or aggressive water, poor roadways, dust, poor ventilation, where components, which are designed and manufactured according to industrial standards, fail prematurely;
 - travel to site without first attempting to diagnose the problem and involving Edge Innovate personnel in the diagnosis of said problem
 - any defect or damage in materials or design provided by the PURCHASER, which are a consequence of the PURCHASER'S action or stipulation affecting quality or structure;
 - any parts or components manufactured or supplied by third parties or damage caused by such parts or components to the PRODUCTS;
 - any costs such as accommodation, meals etc;
 - any direct or indirect consequential damage including but not limited to loss of revenue or profit, loss of production or loss of use of any equipment;
 - Product improvements / updates made available by EDGE, unless otherwise specified.
20. This Equipment warranty contains the entire warranty terms and conditions between Edge Innovate and the Purchaser. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this warranty or otherwise, Edge warranty does not cover claims against its contractors, subcontractors, consultants, dealers, employees, agents and vendors for any consequential, incidental, indirect, special, exemplary or punitive damages, including, but not limited to, loss of actual or anticipated profits, revenues or product; loss by reason of shutdown or non-operation; increased expense of manufacturing, operation, borrowing or financing; loss of use, productivity or shop space; or increased cost of capital, and regardless of whether any such claim arises out of breach of contract or warranty, tort (including negligence), product liability, indemnity, contribution, strict liability or any other legal theory. All limitations in this warranty on Edge Innovate liability shall apply notwithstanding the fact Edge Innovates warranties against fail of their essential purpose or are held to be invalid or unenforceable.
21. Under no circumstances and in no conditions, shall EDGE INNOVATE's liability whether in respect of one claim or in the aggregate, arising out of any contract, exceed the purchase price payable under the contract for such part in which the liability shall arise.
22. On receipt of notification of a warranted defect, EDGE INNOVATE shall remedy the defect at its own discretion in accordance with these terms of warranty.
23. Warranty claims less than 200 Euros (EUR 200) or the equivalent, in another currency are not considered warrantable by EDGE INNOVATE
24. No claim will be considered, and this warranty will be considered null and void, if other than GENUINE EDGE INNOVATE SPARE PARTS are used in the equipment or if GENUINE EDGE INNOVATE SPARE PARTS are dismantled and used in another product than the PRODUCT originally supplied to the PURCHASER by EDGE INNOVATE.
25. Warranty claims need to have a proof of purchase which may include but not limited to 3rd Party invoices, visa receipts, time sheets etc
26. Warranty claims must be sent in writing using a 'Edge warranty claim form'. Claims should include digital photographs of the failure where appropriate. The forms shall be completely filled in and emailed to EDGE INNOVATE representative within seven (7) days from the time when the PURCHASER discovers or should have discovered the alleged defect. Claims lodged after this period will be declined. Only one failure should be reported for each claim. The warranty claim form should be sent to your local EDGE INNOVATE representative.



Innovation at Work

27. The obligation of EDGE INNOVATE under this warranty is limited to;
 - i) Refund the part at its stock replenishment order price; or
 - ii) Replace the part, free of charge, DDP at the place of business of the EDGE INNOVATE representative.
28. In all cases a replacement part must be purchased from our spare parts department. If a warranty claim has been approved for the cost of that spare part then a credit note will be issued against the invoice of that part. No warranty claim for a replacement spare part will be passed unless the original defective spare part has been returned for inspection either to Edge or to our supplier. Furthermore no claim for Labour etc in relation to a defective part will be passed unless the original defective spare part has been returned for inspection either to Edge or to our supplier.
29. The warranty of a replaced or repaired part expires at the same time as the original warranty of the supplied equipment
30. In the event that a spare part is needed urgently then it must be ordered from our spare parts department. It will be invoiced accordingly and must be paid for in line with the customer's payment terms, e.g Pro-forma, before dispatch. At all times, a customer's account must be up to date to allow shipping to take place
31. In the case of a component bought from a supplier, the warranty of that organization attributable to that particular component will dictate the warranty offered to the purchaser. If for example a warranty claim is refused by an Edge Hydraulic Pump supplier (for reasons explained) then said claim will in turn be refused by EDGE.
32. This warranty shall not be suspended on the grounds of non-use, intermittent use or for any other reason.
33. Warranty will only be payable when a warranty claim has been passed in writing from the appropriate Edge personnel.
34. We will not accept an Invoice for any warranty claim whether said claim has been passed or not.
35. Payment for a warranty claim will either be made by our Accounts office on 30 days on passing of the warranty claim or by credit to an account.
36. At no stage should a pending warranty claim have any impact on monies due to Edge either for products or services. Payment for products and services must be made in time and credit should not be taken against a warranty claim passed or not without the written authorization of an appropriate Edge employee.
37. The appeal period for each Edge Innovate decision with regard to warranty claims is seven (7) days after which the decision of offer by Edge will be final.
38. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties or conditions express, implied or statutory, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. No other warranties express or implied are given unless they are expressly given by EDGE INNOVATE in writing.
39. All other statutory, contractual, tortuous and common law obligations or liability on seller's part are hereby expressly excluded to the maximum extent permitted by law There are no warranties granted or offered by Edge that extend beyond the limited warranty contained herein.



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 7

Finance and Administration Manager-
Controller/Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO

Title: A Resolution Awarding the Purchase of a Fabric Cover Structure for the Organics De-Packaging Facility to Clear Span for an Amount of \$238,439.13

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends adoption of the resolution for the purchase of a Fabric Cover Structure for the Organics De-Packaging Facility with Clear Span.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The purchase of the Fabric Cover Structure reduces costs and improves services at SVR facilities. The Fabric Cover Structure will allow improved year-round processing of food waste and packaged agricultural produce, reduction of wind-blown litter, and provide shelter for employees during inclement weather.

FISCAL IMPACT

Funding for this purchase was authorized at the August 15, 2019 Board meeting. The Board approved allocating \$725,000 for the immediate needs for the organic's infrastructure and SB 1383 planning, which includes \$275,000 for the purchase of a Fabric Cover Structure. The proposal for this structure is attached and includes engineering, manufacturing and installation of a 7,500 square foot fabric covered structure. The bid is for \$238,439.13, excluding foundation construction (by others).

Construction of the foundation will be procured through local contractors once the initial engineering is completed by Clear Span and is estimated to be an additional \$35-\$50,000.

This proposal process was conducted under terms of our cooperative agreement (#18284) with Sourcewell (formerly known as NJPA). Sourcewell is a nation-wide Joint Powers Agency providing competitively solicited contracts for a wide variety of government needs from services to goods. Sourcewell has over 50,000 government agency members, including the County of Monterey.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The new de-packaging system is located at the Johnson Canyon Landfill, adjacent to the new aerated static pile (ASP) compost facility under construction. These new facilities are part of the extensive new infrastructure that will be necessary to meet the SB 1383 mandates for expanded diversion of organics from our landfill. The de-packaging equipment is

located in an existing building located on the landfill property, but the building is inadequate in size to also serve as a receiving area for incoming agricultural and food wastes. A concrete pad was constructed behind the building to serve as the truck receiving area for incoming materials

The Salinas Valley is subject to regular high winds conditions and winter storms. In order to improve the working conditions for our staff during inclement weather and eliminate windblown plastic litter from the front-end processing of organics prior to de-packaging, staff has recommended installation of a lower-cost fabric shelter structure over the receiving pad behind the de-packaging building to address these issues.

BACKGROUND

On August 15, 2019, staff presented the immediate infrastructure needs associated with SB 1383 and mandated organic diversion activities required by all member agencies. The presentation included cost estimates for the immediate equipment and infrastructure needs at the Johnson Canyon Landfill. As part of the immediate needs was Fabric Cover Structure that would improve employee working conditions in the organics receiving area and eliminate windblown plastic litter from this operation. After discussion, the Board of Directors authorized staff to solicit bids for a Fabric Cover Structure and other infrastructure needs for this critical program to divert packaged agricultural organics as required by SB 1383.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A – Clear Span Fabric Cover Structure Bid (through Sourcewell contract 030117-CSS)

RESOLUTION NO. 2019 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
AWARDING THE PURCHASE OF ONE FABRIC COVER STRUCTURE FOR THE ORGANICS
DE-PACKAGING FACILITY TO CLEAR SPAN FOR AN AMOUNT OF \$238,439.13

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY that the General Manager/CAO is hereby authorized and directed for, and on behalf of, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority to purchase a Fabric Cover Structure from Clear Span, as attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A," and to carry out all responsibilities necessary.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority at a regular meeting duly held on the 24th day of October 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:

NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

Robert Cullen, President

Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

Exhibit A



Corporate Offices

1395 John Fitch Blvd., South Windsor, CT 06074

 Phone: 1.866.643.1010 • International Phone: 860.760.0046
 Fax: 1.860.760.0210 • www.clearspan.com


Customer ID: 6364572

Quote Number: 885307

QUOTE

Sourcewell Contract #: 030117-CSS

Page: 1 of 2

Quote To:
 R. PATRICK MATHEWS
 SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUT
 128 SUN ST
 SALINAS CA 93901-3751
 UNITED STATES

Phone: 8317753009

PATRICKM@SVSWA.ORG

Sales Person: BRAD WILLIAMS

Fax: 860-760-0210

BWILLIAMS@CLEARSPAN.COM

Ship To:
 SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUT
 128 SUN ST

SALINAS, CA 93901-3751

Date: 10/10/2019

Expires: 10/31/2019

Quote Total 230,253.25

 QUOTE EXCLUDES
 SITE PREP
 HVAC
 ELECTRICAL
 PERMITTING
 INSPECTIONS
 CONCRETE WORK

USD

Line	Part	Description	Expected Qty	Unit Price	Ext. Price
1	100106	75'WIDE MA X 100'LONG CAT II 0/110 FR 9 TRUSSES 12.5' OC SPACING	1.00	96,156.25	96,156.25
2	100106	75'WIDE PARTIAL END WALL (TO ABUT EXISTING METAL BUILDING) FR	1.00	9,468.00	9,468.00
3	700001	CUSTOM DESIGN AND ENGINEERING BUILDING	1.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
4	700001	CUSTOM DESIGN AND ENGINEERING FOUNDATION	1.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	700007	PREVAILING WAGE RATE INSTALLATION	1.00	103,789.00	103,789.00
6	100007	SALE OF FREIGHT GONZALES, CA	2.00	7,420.00	14,840.00

Proposal reflects Sourcewell Pricing. Only available through the purchasing CoOp. PO must state Sourcewell contract # to qualify.



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Fax: 1.860.760.0210 • www.clearspan.com



Customer ID: 6364572

Quote Number: 885307

QUOTE

Sourcewell Contract #: 030117-CSS

Page: 2 of 2

Lines Total	230,253.25
7.75% Sales Tax on Materials only	8,185.88

Quote Total	238,439.13
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Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 8

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

General Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager

Title: Approval of the Release of a Request for
Proposal for SB 1383 Program Planning and
Organics Technical Assistance

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board approves the release of the Request for Proposals (RFP). Releasing an RFP for SB 1383 program planning and organics technical assistance will allow the Authority to plan and implement effective and sustainable resource recovery policies and programs to meet the new mandates and ensure production of high quality and marketable compost products.

FISCAL IMPACT

The current budget includes \$75,000 for this item in the Capital Improvement Project 9106.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Effective program implementation for any solid waste and resource recovery agency requires comprehensive planning and implementation. Since Senate Bill (SB) 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutants and Methane Emissions Reduction Strategy) effectively eliminates the disposal of organic materials (including food scraps) in landfills by 2025 and is driving changes in the way organic waste material is handled, new waste diversion activities and programs will need to be strategically developed and executed. Formalizing our current planning efforts for new programs that the Authority can implement with member agencies will be critical in order to achieve compliance with the new state mandates in an organized and timely manner.

In addition, with the expansion of the Authority's organics recycling operation and significant capital investments, technical assistance for the new composting operation is required to address and resolve any issues related to testing and quality assurance, product certifications, permits and regulations, feedstock specifications, and marketing that may occur.

Due to the unique nature of the RFP, consultants will be allowed to bid on one or both components of the proposal; planning or technical assistance or both. Pending Board approval, the RFP is scheduled for release in late October or early November with a contract award to the successful proposer anticipated in December or January. Staff will come back to the Board to request approval of the selected contractor(s) for contract award.



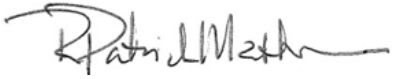
BACKGROUND

The Authority's mission is to manage Salinas Valley solid waste as a resource, promoting sustainable, environmentally sound and cost-effective practices through an integrated system of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, innovative technology, customer service and education. And for the past 22 years, the Authority has worked to fulfill its mission by effectively implementing and operating integrated waste management systems and programs for its member agencies. The new mandates though pose significant changes in how the organic waste is managed and how waste reduction programs are implemented.

Since 2011, Authority and its contracted operator, Vision Recycling, have successfully managed and operated the green waste and wood waste chip and grind operations. The composting operation is a new line of business that will require some technical assistance and guidance to ensure its success.

ATTACHMENT(S)

None

 <p>Report to the Board of Directors</p>	ITEM NO. 9
	
	<p>Finance and Administration Manager/Controller-Treasurer</p>
	
<p>Date: October 24, 2019</p>	<p>General Manager/CAO</p>
<p>From: C. Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration Manager</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Title: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019</p>	<p>Legal Counsel</p>

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors review and accept the report.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This agenda item is a routine annual operational item.

FISCAL IMPACT

This item has no fiscal impact but does reflect continuing year-over-year improvements in the Authority's Net Position. It reports the results of the 2018-19 fiscal year's operations.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The Authority's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report was audited by McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman. The audit of the financial statements is an annual requirement.

The auditors provided an "unmodified opinion," meaning that they took no exception to any of the numbers. The auditors also informed us that there is no management letter for this past fiscal year, meaning that the Authority's financial operations met all internal controls requirements. Typically, a management letter is issued when the auditors feel that internal controls should be improved.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority adopted the following pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 83, "Certain Assets Retirement Obligation"

Statement No. 88, "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements"

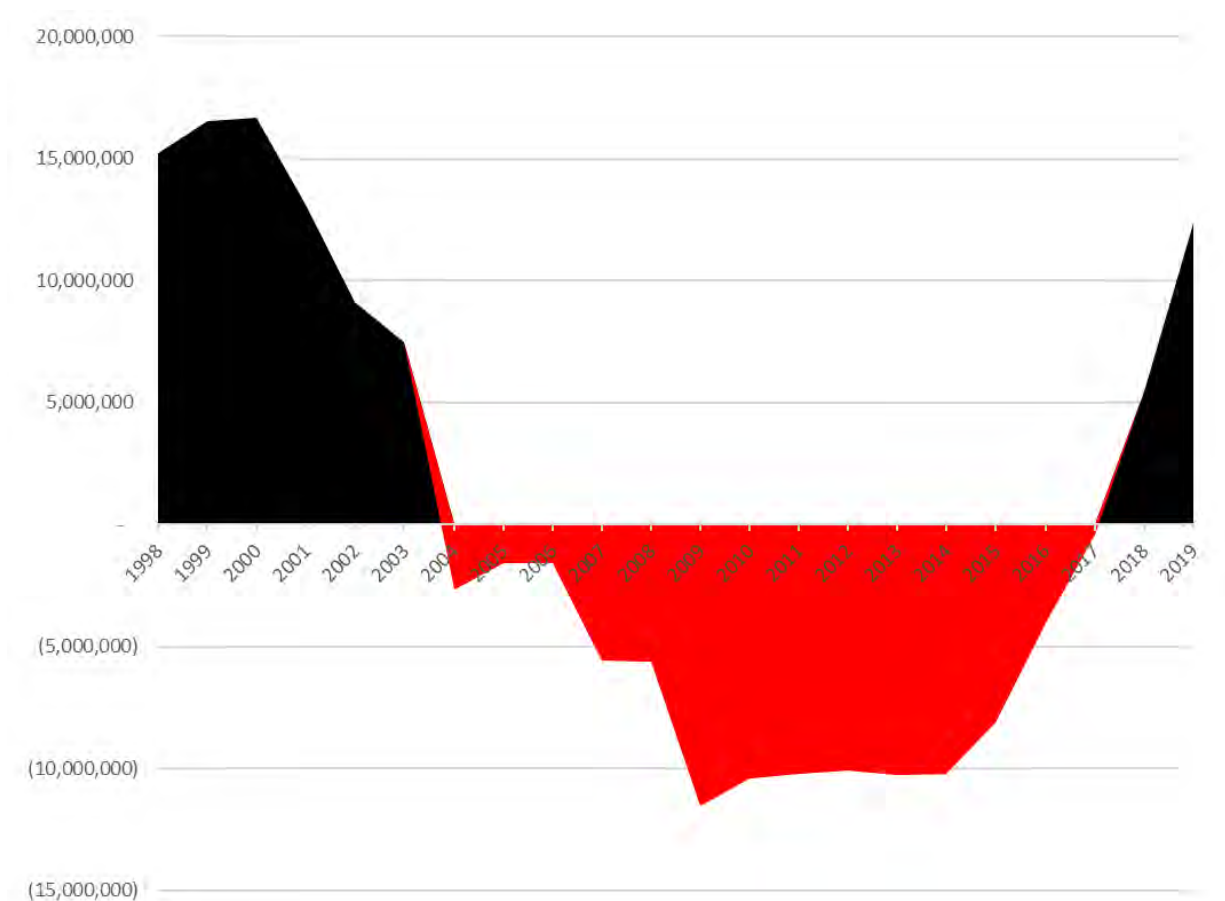
While these pronouncements are effective for our fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, they have a negligible effect on our financials.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report contains information about the Authority's finances in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards. We highly encourage the Board to read the Management Discussion and Analysis, which provides a summary of the Authority's finances. In this staff report, staff wishes to address the two most important numbers from the financial statements, the Net Position and the Change in Net Position.

Net Position of \$12,377,088

The Net Position improved to \$12,377,088. This is an improvement of \$6,928,280 from a net position of \$5,448,808 in FY 2017-18.

The chart below shows the Authority's year ending net position since 1998.



Following are the key items affecting the Authority's net position:

- 1997 – Authority was formed with a contribution of capital (landfills) from the County and the purchase of Crazy Horse from Salinas.
- 2001 – Began expedited depreciation of Crazy Horse Landfill to prepare for original 2004 closure date.
- 2002 - \$40M Bond Issue - (\$2.5 million closing cost). Money was used to fund Capital Improvements necessary over the next several years necessary to rectify legacy violations and underfunded facility improvements.
- 2003 – Lewis Road Closure - Write off remaining assets. Closure Post-Closure Expense Catch Up
- 2007 - Jolon Road Closure - Write off remaining assets. Closure Post-Closure Expense Catch Up
- 2009 - Crazy Horse Closure - Write off remaining assets. Closure Post-Closure Expense Catch Up
- 2015 – Bond Refunding, beginning of staff run operations at Johnson Canyon, and first Substantial Tonnage Increase in 10 years.
- 2017 – Beginning of staff run operations at Jolon Road Transfer Station.

Positive Change in Net Position of \$6,928,280

Key elements of this change are as follows:

The Authority's activities increased the net position to \$12,377,088. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Operating revenues increased \$252,113 (1.1%) as the result of increased economic activity. An increase in landfilled tons resulted in \$810,700 in additional tipping fee revenue from solid waste. The transportation surcharge decreased \$242,372 due to a reduction of tons transferred within the Authority system. Republic has purchased Madison Lane and are now responsible for the costs of moving the material from their curbside collections that are transferred by their transfer station. Other charges for services had a net decrease of \$6,364. Sales of Materials decreased by \$46,188. The Authority received \$1,014,415 in capital grants during FY 2018-19. The funds were used to purchase two new lower emission transfer trucks, and for construction of the new compost facility at Johnson Canyon Landfill.

Operating expenses increased by \$673,217 (4.3%) to \$16,364,085. The 526,686 increase in contractual services is due primarily to work being done on a waste composition study, a financial model, and other maintenance work at the open and closed landfills. Personnel Services, and supplies needed to run the landfill increased by \$257,198. This was necessary to maintain services due to increased materials being accepted by our sites. Depreciation increased \$146,373. Closure/Post-Closure Maintenance Expenses increased \$160,855.

Postclosure maintenance expenses for Crazy Horse Canyon Landfill were \$653,083. Postclosure maintenance expenses for Lewis Road Landfill were \$119,787. Postclosure maintenance expenses for Jolon Road Landfill were \$125,557. For the active Johnson Canyon Landfill, Closure and Postclosure Liabilities are expensed as a percentage of capacity used at the landfill. FY 2018-19 expenses for postclosure were \$66,865. Closure expenses were \$429,764.

BACKGROUND

The Authority's financial statements are presented on a full accrual basis similar to a business. The Authority's financial statements are audited by McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman. The audit of the financial statements is an annual requirement.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Governance letter from McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman
2. Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019



2511 Garden Road
Suite A180
Monterey, CA 93940
831-373-3337
Fax 831-373-3437

379 West Market Street
Salinas, CA 93901
831-424-2737
Fax 831-424-7936

3478 Buskirk Avenue
Suite A1000
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
831-373-3337
Fax 831-373-3437

To the Board of Directors
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Salinas, California

We have audited the financial statements of Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (the Authority) for the year ended June 30, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated October 21, 2015. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Authority are described in Note 1, Significant Accounting Policies, to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted, and the application of existing policies was not changed during the FY 2018-19. We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the Authority's financial statements were:

Management's estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts is based on historical collections and an analysis of the collectability of individual accounts. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the allowance in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of landfills are depreciated based on units-of-consumption. Units-of-consumption depreciation rates are determined annually for the operating landfill at Johnson Canyon. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the depreciation in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of depreciation other than landfill cells is based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of capital assets. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the depreciation in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of closure and postclosure maintenance costs are based on studies performed by the Authority's engineers annually and submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Regional Water Control Board annually. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the allowance in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of the deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pension are based on an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 68. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the deferred inflows and outflows of resources and determined that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements.

Management's estimate of the deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB are based on an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 75. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the deferred inflows and outflows of resources and determined that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements were:

The disclosure of Pension Plan in Note 12 to the financial statements –GASB Statement 68, *Accounting Valuation Report*, with the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

The disclosure of Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan in Note 13 to the financial statements - GASB Statement 75, *Accounting Valuation Report*, with the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 3, 2019.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a “second opinion” on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Authority’s financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor’s opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Authority’s auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

Report on Required Supplementary Information

We applied certain limited procedures to the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, the schedule of the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension liability and related ratios as of measurement date – cost sharing defined benefit pension plan, the schedule of statutorily required employer contributions pension plan, the schedule of changes in the Authority’s net OPEB liability and related ratios as of measurement date, and the schedule of employer OPEB contributions, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements.

Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

Report on Other Information

We were not engaged to report on the introductory section and the statistical section, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. We did not audit or perform other procedures on this other information and we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors and management of the Authority and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.



McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman
Salinas California
October 3, 2019

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Monterey County, California



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



"To manage Salinas Valley solid waste as a resource, promoting sustainable, environmentally sound and cost-effective practices through an integrated system of waste reduction, reuse recycling, innovative technology, customer service and education "

October 3, 2019

President and Board of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority:

We are pleased to submit the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority's (Authority) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. These statements combined with other information are analyzed in the narrative section called Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). The MD&A provides financial highlights and interprets the financial reports by analyzing trends and by explaining changes, fluctuations, and variances in the financial data. In addition, the MD&A is intended to disclose any known significant events or decisions that affect the financial condition of the Authority.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the financial position of the Authority. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the management of the Authority has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the Authority's assets from loss, theft, or misuse, and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the Authority's financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the Authority's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatements. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman, an independent firm of certified public accountants, has audited the Authority's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are free of material misstatements. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used, and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Based upon the audit, the independent auditor concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the Authority's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Authority's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Reporting Entity

On January 1, 1997, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority was created through a joint powers agreement among the cities of Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, King City, and Soledad, and the unincorporated area of the eastern portion of Monterey County, to provide waste recovery and solid waste disposal services to the member cities, and the unincorporated area in the eastern and southern portion of the county. The Authority is governed by a nine-member board consisting of three members of the Salinas City Council, two members of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, and one City Council member each from the cities of Gonzales, Greenfield, King City, and Soledad.

Operating Results

GAAP require that depreciation, estimated closure costs, and estimated post-closure maintenance costs be charged as a current expense. These expenses are allocated over the estimated remaining capacity of the landfills within the Authority's disposal system. Based on these requirements, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority reports operating income of \$6,481,928 and an increase in net position of \$6,928,280 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

As part of its adopted policy, the Authority does not set aside funds for post-closure maintenance. Per the agreement with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, dated June 19, 1998, the Authority has pledged future revenue to cover the cost of post-closure maintenance. The Authority's tipping fees are not expected to cover the accrual of post-closure expenses in the current period. At June 30, 2019 the Authority has accrued post-closure liabilities totaling \$15,788,317 which will be paid out of future revenues over the next 30 years.

The Authority's policy is to set aside funds for closure costs. As of June 30, 2019, \$4,497,012 has been set aside as required by CalRecycle. Closure liabilities are \$3,698,748 which are fully funded at June 30, 2019.

The Authority's tipping fees are set at an amount sufficient to provide for operations, closure set-aside requirements, post-closure maintenance on a pay-as-you-go basis, capital requirements, and debt service on bonds issued for capital replacement. The Authority's tipping fees are not expected to recover depreciation expense, though Capital Replacement Budgets function to provide a portion of depreciated asset replacement costs.

The Statement of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, provides a detailed reconciliation of the Authority's cash, which increased \$1,425,134 from \$27,529,117 to \$28,954,251.

Financial Management

The Authority carefully monitors its charges for services. Tonnage has increased significantly due to increased economic activity and reduced markets for recycled materials. Increases in disposal tonnage have allowed the Authority to not increase solid waste tipping fees since July 1, 2016, when the tipping fee increased \$1.50 to \$68.50 per ton. Effective July 1, 2013 the Board adopted an AB939 Fee, which generated \$2.32 million during the year ended June 30, 2019. This revenue is guaranteed regardless of tonnage received. This will reduce the fluctuations in revenue due to changes in tonnage.

CalPERS UAL Paydown

During FY 2018-19, the Authority used FY 2017-18 cash surpluses to pay off its entire \$1.1 million in unfunded retirement liability, saving the Authority over \$1 million in interest payments over the scheduled amortization through 2045. CalPERS will implement a reduction of the discount rate from 7.25% to 7.00% in its next actuarial. This change will leave an estimated \$200,000 in unfunded liability that the Authority will begin to pay down during fiscal year 2019-20. Additionally, any gains or losses in investments from CalPERS, or changes in assumptions, will affect our funded status going forward. The Authority will continue to allocate funds in its budget to continue to pay off changes in this liability in the shortest reasonable time frame possible.

Bond Issue 2014

On January 28, 2014, the Authority completed a refunding of the revenue bonds issued in 2002 and refinancing of the Crazy Horse Canyon Landfill installment purchase agreement with the City of Salinas. The refunding revenue bonds total \$31,390,000. The refunding bonds were sold in two series, Series 2014A and Series 2014B. Series 2014A, totaling \$27,815,000, refunded the Series 2002 revenue bonds and Series 2014B, totaling \$3,575,000, refinanced the Crazy Horse Canyon Landfill installment purchase agreement.

The maximum annual debt service is \$3,137,000 including interest at varying rates up to 5.50%. The final interest and principal payment on the bonds is scheduled for August 1, 2031.

Expansion Fund

The “Expansion Fund” was established to collect proceeds from the sale of outside waste, pay costs associated with increased tonnage generated by outside waste, and pay the costs related to locating and permitting a new landfill site, and other long-term expansion costs. Over the term of the revised agreement with South Valley Disposal, revenue from the sale of outside waste was \$23.18 million, with costs estimated at \$4.9 million to operate Crazy Horse, \$1.8 million for landfill cell liners at Johnson Canyon, \$2.2 million in closure costs set-asides, and \$1.8 million in taxes and fees. In addition to money allocated to CIPs related to expansion and conversion technologies, and investment earnings, the Board of Directors decided to use these funds for operations during the Great Recession until the economy recovered in order to avoid tipping fee increases. At June 30, 2019, the Expansion Fund had unrestricted net position of \$8,414,581.

Summary

Benefitting from the highest tonnage accepted since 2006 (226,362), the Authority increased its net position by \$6,928,280 and ended the year with a Net Position of \$12,377,088. With principal payments on the Equipment Lease Payable, and Bonds Payable, the Net Position is expected to continue to improve, allowing the Authority to set aside reserves and possibly continue to prefund some of its long-term liabilities.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority for its CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2018. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority has received this award every year beginning with fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority's Board of Directors for their interest and support in the financial operations of the Authority. It is the responsible and progressive manner in which business is conducted that makes the Authority successful. I would also like to extend special recognition to the Authority staff for their day-to-day involvement in the operations. In addition, I would like to offer special thanks to Ernesto Natera (Business Services Supervisor), Linda Vasquez (Accounting Technician), and Salma Sandoval (Accounting Technician), without whom this presentation would not be possible. I would also like to thank the Authority's auditors McGilloy, Ray, Brown & Kaufman. It is the combined effort of all participants that resulted in the issuance of this document.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C. Ray Hendricks', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

C. Ray Hendricks
Finance and Administration Manager/Treasurer/Controller



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
California**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



List of Principal Officials

As of June 30, 2019

Robert Cullen, City of King
President

Gloria De La Rosa, City of Salinas
Vice President

Chris Lopez, County of Monterey
Alternate Vice President

Christie Cromeenes, City of Salinas
Board Member

Marisela Lara, City of Soledad
Board Member

John M. Phillips, County of Monterey
Board Member

Elizabeth Silva, City of Gonzales
Board Member

Andrew Tipton, City of Greenfield
Board Member

John Villegas, City of Salinas
Board Member

R. Patrick Mathews
General Manager/
Chief Administrative Officer

Roy Santos
General Counsel

Mandy Brooks
Resource Recovery Manager

C. Ray Hendricks
Finance and Administration Manager/
Treasurer/Controller

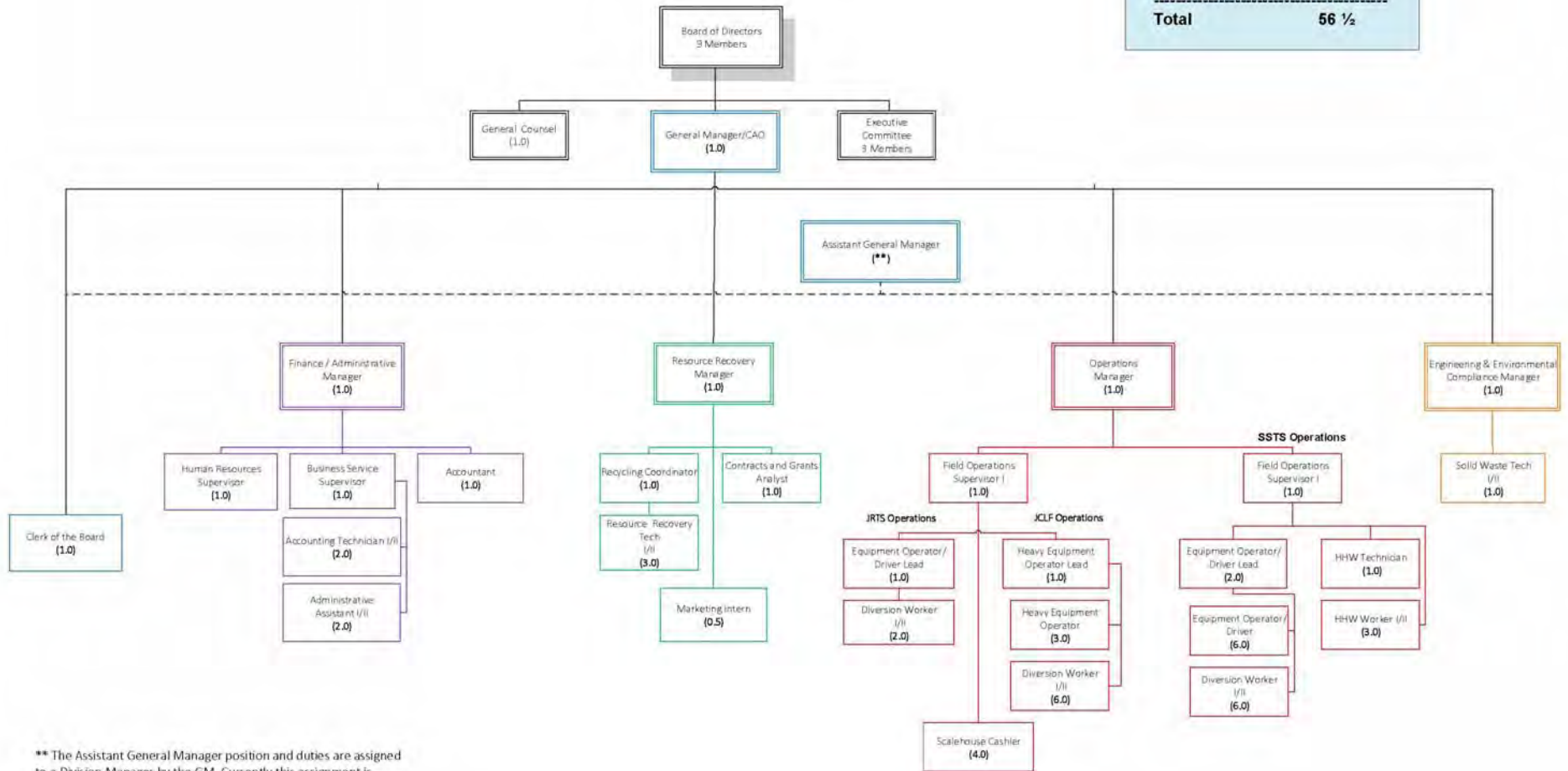
Brian Kennedy
Engineering and Environmental
Compliance Manager

Cesar Zuniga
Assistant General Manager/
Operations Manager

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Organizational Chart

Effective Date: June 30, 2019

Executive Administration	2
Finance & Administration	8
Resource Recovery	6 ½
Operations	38
Engineering	2
Total	56 ½



** The Assistant General Manager position and duties are assigned to a Division Manager by the GM. Currently this assignment is being held by the Operations Manager.

FINANCIAL SECTION



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Fax 831-373-3437

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Board of Directors
of the Salinas Valley Solid
Waste Authority
Salinas, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Daniel M. McGilloway, Jr., CPA, CVA | Gerald C. Ray, CPA | Patricia M. Kaufman, CPA, CGMA | Larry W. Rollins, CPA
Jesus Montemayor, CPA | Smriti Shrestha, CPA

Sarita C. Shannon, CPA | Whitney Ernest, CPA | Devvyn MacBeth, CPA | Deanna Thomas, CPA | Sukhdev Singh, CPA

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability and related ratios as of measurement date – cost sharing defined benefit pension plan, the schedule of statutorily required employer contributions pension plan, the schedule of changes in the Authority's net OPEB liability and related ratios as of measurement date, and the schedule of employer OPEB contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements.

We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the supplementary information.



McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman
Salinas, California
October 3, 2019

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

Introduction

This section of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Authority) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents a narrative overview and comparative analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. Please consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements that immediately follow, along with the letter of transmittal, and other portions of this CAFR.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority adopted the following pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- Statement No. 83, "Certain Assets Retirement Obligation"
- Statement No. 88, "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements"

Financial Highlights

- The Authority's net position increased \$6,928,280 to \$12,377,088.
- Operating revenues increased \$252,113 (1.1%) as the result of increased economic activity and an increase to the organics processing fees.
- Waste landfilled increased by 12,672 tons (5.9%) from 213,714 tons in fiscal year 2017-18 to 226,386 tons in fiscal year 2018-19 as the result of increased economic activity.
- Operating expenses increased by \$646,272 (4.1%) to \$16,337,140 due primarily to increases in contractual services and supplies needed to run the landfill, as well as an increase of \$146,370 in depreciation and in increase of \$160,855 in Closure/Post-Closure Maintenance Expenses.
- The Authority's total liabilities decreased by \$1,578,611 to \$54,009,456.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the CAFR, which is comprised of three components: 1) Management Discussion and Analysis (this document), 2) Basic Financial Statements, and 3) Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements for further information and analysis.

Basic Financial Statements

The Basic Financial Statements of the Authority report information about the Authority using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. These statements offer short and long-term financial information about its activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Authority's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. It provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and the obligations to Authority creditors (liabilities). It also provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Authority, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Authority.

All the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. This statement measures the success of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine the Authority's credit worthiness and whether the Authority has successfully recovered all its costs through its user fees and other charges.

The final required Financial Statement is the Statement of Cash Flows. The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations and investments.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to fully understand the data provided in the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, a CAFR also provides Required Supplementary Information that presents the funding progress of the Authority's retirement plan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position is a good indicator of the Authority's financial position. At the end of this fiscal year, the Authority closed with a net position of \$12,377,088, which is an increase of \$6,928,280 from the prior year net position of \$5,448,808.

The following is the condensed Statement of Net Position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Condensed Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019 and 2018				
	2019	2018	Change	% Change
Assets				
Current Assets	\$ 28,293,095	\$ 25,809,990	\$ 2,483,105	9.6%
Other Assets	4,497,012	4,152,902	344,110	8.3%
Capital Assets, Net	31,238,688	29,228,278	2,010,410	6.9%
Total Assets	64,028,795	59,191,170	4,837,625	8.2%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,410,103	1,929,837	480,266	24.9%
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities	5,284,278	5,022,342	261,936	5.2%
Long-term Liabilities	48,725,178	50,565,725	(1,840,547)	-3.6%
Total Liabilities	54,009,456	55,588,067	(1,578,611)	-2.8%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	52,354	84,132	(31,778)	-37.8%
Net Position				
Net Investment in				
Capital Assets	1,564,130	(2,956,872)	4,521,002	152.9%
Restricted	858,720	956,776	(98,056)	-10.2%
Unrestricted	9,954,238	7,448,904	2,505,334	33.6%
Total Net Position	\$ 12,377,088	\$ 5,448,808	\$ 6,928,280	127.2%

The deficit in Net Investment in Capital Assets of \$ 2,956,872 in 2018 was the result of capital assets depreciating at a faster rate than the related debt was being paid. The repayment schedule of the 2014 refunding bonds had minimal principal payments for the first few years. With full principal payments being paid beginning in FY 2018-19, the deficit position in Net Investment in Capital Assets has improved. The Authority has also begun building a new compost facility with the assistance of a \$1.3 million state grant, as well as a new lined disposal cell at the landfill with the use of cash on hand. As the Authority continues to set aside cash for future capital needs (Pay-As-You-Go), while paying down the debt, the Net Investment in Capital Assets will continue to improve.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The following is the Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	Change	% Change
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$22,094,564	\$21,532,600	\$ 561,964	2.6%
Sales of Materials	655,378	701,566	(46,188)	-6.6%
Operating Grants and Contributions	69,126	332,789	(263,663)	-79.2%
Total Operating Revenues	<u>22,819,068</u>	<u>22,566,955</u>	<u>252,113</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
Operating Expenses	<u>16,337,140</u>	<u>15,690,868</u>	<u>646,272</u>	<u>4.1%</u>
Operating Income/(Loss)	<u>6,481,928</u>	<u>6,876,087</u>	<u>(394,159)</u>	<u>-5.7%</u>
Non-operating Revenues				
Investment Earnings	732,658	303,212	429,446	141.6%
Other Non-operating Revenue	1,123,201	167,367	955,834	571.1%
Total Non-operating Revenues	<u>1,855,859</u>	<u>470,579</u>	<u>1,385,280</u>	<u>294.4%</u>
Non-operating Expenses				
Interest Expense	(1,382,565)	(1,482,988)	100,423	-6.8%
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets	(26,942)	-	(26,942)	100.0%
Total Non-operating Expenses	<u>(1,409,507)</u>	<u>(1,482,988)</u>	<u>73,481</u>	<u>-5.0%</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>6,928,280</u>	<u>5,863,678</u>	<u>1,064,602</u>	<u>18.2%</u>
Total Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	5,448,808	(404,354)	5,853,162	1447.5%
Prior Year New Accounting Prouncement - Note 19	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,516)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position - Ending of Year	<u>\$12,377,088</u>	<u>\$ 5,448,808</u>	<u>\$ 6,928,280</u>	<u>127.2%</u>

The Authority's activities increased the net position \$6,928,280 to \$12,377,088. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Operating revenues increased \$252,113 (1.1%) as the result of increased economic activity and an increase to the organics processing fees. An increase in landfilled tons resulted in \$810,700 in additional tipping fee revenue from solid waste. The transportation surcharge decreased \$242,372 due to a reduction of tons transferred within the Authority system. Republic has purchased Madison Lane and are now responsible for the costs of moving the material from their curbside collections that are transferred by their transfer station. Other charges for services had a net decrease of \$6,364.

Sales of Materials decreased by \$46,188.

Operating expenses increased by \$646,272 (4.1%) to \$16,337,140. The \$472,443 increase in contractual services is due primarily to work being done on a waste composition study, a financial model, and other maintenance work at the open and closed landfills. Personel Services, and supplies needed to run the landfill increased by \$232,112. This was necessary to maintain services due to increased materials being accepted by our sites. Depreciation increased \$146,370. Closure/Post-Closure Maintenance Expenses increased \$160,855

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

Postclosure maintenance expenses for Crazy Horse Canyon Landfill were \$653,083. Postclosure maintenance expenses for Lewis Road Landfill were \$119,788. Postclosure maintenance expenses for Jolon Road Landfill were \$125,557. For the active Johnson Canyon Landfill, Closure and Postclosure Liabilities are expensed as a percentage of capacity used at the landfill. FY 2018-19 expenses for postclosure were \$66,865. Closure expenses were \$429,764.

Investment earnings increased by \$429,446 due to higher returns on the investments

Other non-operating revenue increased by \$955,834 as the result of \$1,014,415 capital grant received by the Authority during FY 2018-19 for the purchase of equipment and the construction of a new composting facility.

The \$1,409,507 in non-operating expenses is for interest paid on the Authority's long-term debt and loss on disposal of capital assets.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year, the Authority had \$31,238,688 invested in capital assets, primarily in landfills as summarized below. During this fiscal year, the Authority added \$3,933,375 in capital assets and recorded a depreciation expense of \$1,758,114. Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Condensed Statement of Capital Assets
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Land	\$ 188,621	\$ 42,600
Buildings	378,569	456,484
Improvements other than buildings	55,519,980	55,385,107
Equipment	8,622,846	9,095,470
Construction in progress	3,742,910	676,377
Total Capital Assets	68,452,926	65,656,038
Accumulated Depreciation	(37,214,238)	(36,427,760)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 31,238,688	\$ 29,228,278

Long-Term Debt

At the end of this fiscal year, the Authority had \$29.95 million in long-term debt as shown below. No new debt was incurred during the fiscal year. Principal payments of \$2,383,139 were paid on the debt. Additional information on the Authority's long-term debt can be found in Note 8. Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) upgraded the revenue bonds a rating to "AA".

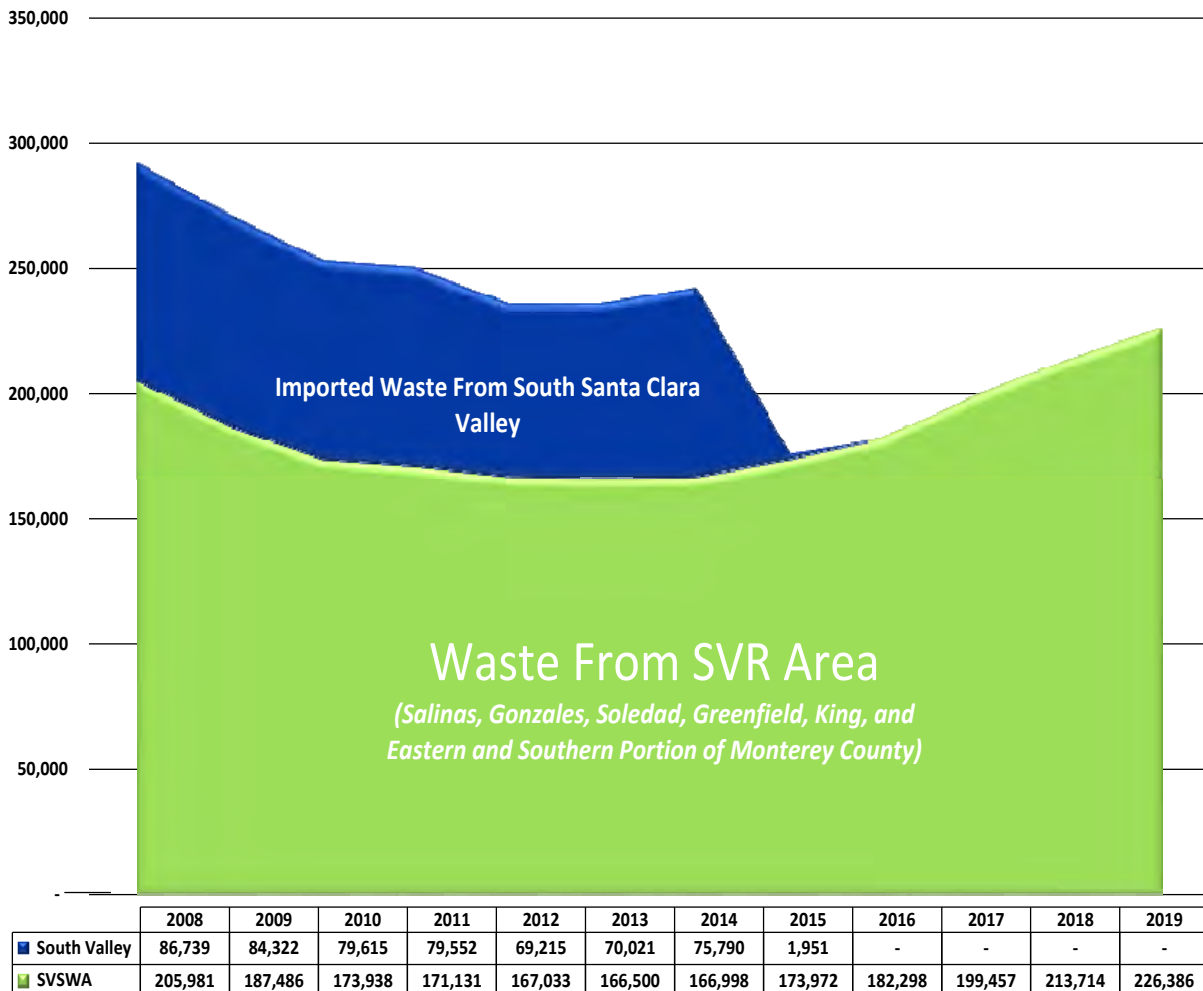
SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Condensed Statement of Long-Term Debt
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
2014A (AMT) Refunding Revenue Bond	\$ 26,405,000	\$ 27,670,000
2014B (Taxable) Refunding Revenue Bond	1,935,000	2,280,000
2014 Refunding Revenue Bond Premium	1,398,109	1,564,986
Equipment Lease Payable	212,663	985,802
Total	<u>\$ 29,950,772</u>	<u>\$ 32,500,788</u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S RATES

The Authority's operations are dependent on the amount of solid waste that is received at the landfills. A recession can have a drastic effect on solid waste tonnage, as is shown from 2006 to 2012 when the Great Recession led to a 25% decrease in landfilled tonnage. Tonnage remained largely unchanged from 2012 to 2014 and began an upward trend in 2015. In 2019 the Authority landfilled 226,386 tons. Management has conservatively budgeted 190,000 tons during 2019-20 with the tipping fee remaining at \$68.50 per ton. The 2019-20 budget is balanced.



SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to show the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If there are any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Authority's Finance Department, at the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority, 128 Sun Street, Suite 101, Salinas, California 93901.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	\$ 24,387,438	\$ 23,299,645
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	69,801	76,570
Receivables, Net	3,458,931	2,101,416
Interest Receivable	179,435	121,004
Prepaid Expenses	197,490	211,355
Total Current Assets	<u>28,293,095</u>	<u>25,809,990</u>
Noncurrent Assets		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,497,012	4,152,902
Capital Assets, Net	31,238,688	29,228,278
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>35,735,700</u>	<u>33,381,180</u>
Total Assets	<u>64,028,795</u>	<u>59,191,170</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred Outflows related to Pension Liabilities	1,970,309	1,159,200
Deferred Outflows related to OPEB Liabilities	163,580	455,000
Deferred Loss on Refunding of Bonds	276,214	315,637
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>2,410,103</u>	<u>1,929,837</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u><u>\$ 66,438,898</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 61,121,007</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals as of June 30, 2018
(Continued)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,722,241	\$ 852,292
Wages Payable	211,775	221,219
Accrued Leave	65,165	86,776
Interest Payable	615,485	655,900
Equipment Lease Payable	212,663	773,139
Bonds Payable - Current	1,847,916	1,776,876
Unearned Revenues	35,423	94,877
Postclosure Payable - Current Portion	573,610	561,263
Total Current Liabilities	<u>5,284,278</u>	<u>5,022,342</u>
Long Term Liabilities		
Accrued Leave	480,967	461,679
Equipment Lease Payable	-	212,663
Bonds Payable, Net	27,890,193	29,738,110
Closure Payable	3,698,748	3,268,984
Postclosure Payable, Less Current Portion	15,214,707	15,001,843
Net OPEB Liability	458,621	780,000
Net Pension Liability	981,942	1,102,446
Total Long Term Liabilities	<u>48,725,178</u>	<u>50,565,725</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>54,009,456</u>	<u>55,588,067</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred Inflows related to Pension Liabilities	<u>52,354</u>	<u>84,132</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>54,061,810</u>	<u>55,672,199</u>
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,564,130	(2,956,872)
Restricted for Grants	60,456	72,858
Restricted for Closure Reserve	798,264	883,918
Unrestricted	9,954,238	7,448,904
Total Net Position	<u>12,377,088</u>	<u>5,448,808</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	<u>\$ 66,438,898</u>	<u>\$ 61,121,007</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 22,094,564	\$ 21,532,600
Sales of Materials	655,378	701,566
Operating Grants and Contributions	69,126	332,789
Total Operating Revenues	<u>22,819,068</u>	<u>22,566,955</u>
Operating Expenses		
Personnel Services	5,970,904	5,924,325
Contractual Services	2,966,255	2,517,115
Operating Contracts	1,804,703	2,038,226
Supplies	994,240	808,707
Insurance	147,171	128,141
Building Rent	110,544	184,777
Taxes and Permits	543,388	528,695
Utilities	138,454	130,160
Depreciation	1,758,114	1,611,744
Closure/Postclosure Maintenance	1,395,057	1,234,202
Hazardous Waste	182,101	208,637
Other	326,209	376,139
Total Operating Expenses	<u>16,337,140</u>	<u>15,690,868</u>
Operating Income	<u>6,481,928</u>	<u>6,876,087</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment Earnings	732,658	303,212
Capital Grants	1,014,415	-
Insurance Reimbursements	108,786	167,367
Interest Expense	(1,382,565)	(1,482,988)
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets	(26,942)	-
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>446,352</u>	<u>(1,012,409)</u>
Change in Net Position	6,928,280	5,863,678
Total Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	5,448,808	(404,354)
Prior Year New Accounting Pronouncement - Note 19	-	(10,516)
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 12,377,088</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,448,808</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 21,402,099	\$ 22,634,373
Payments to Suppliers	(7,069,333)	(7,658,677)
Payments to Employees	(6,976,021)	(6,057,466)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>7,356,745</u>	<u>8,918,230</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Capital Grants Proceeds	1,014,415	-
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(3,795,468)	(1,132,892)
Insurance Proceeds Received for Property Destruction	108,786	167,367
Principal paid on Capital Debt	(2,383,139)	(1,229,866)
Interest paid on Capital Debt	(1,550,434)	(1,619,000)
Net Cash Used Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(6,605,840)</u>	<u>(3,814,391)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from maturity of Certificate of Deposit	-	1,000,000
Interest received	577,053	249,414
Increase (decrease) in FMV of LAIF investment	97,176	(26,770)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>674,229</u>	<u>1,222,644</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	1,425,134	6,326,483
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	27,529,117	21,202,634
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 28,954,251</u>	<u>\$ 27,529,117</u>
Unrestricted Cash and Investments	\$ 24,387,438	\$ 23,299,645
Restricted Cash and Investments	4,566,813	4,229,472
	<u>\$ 28,954,251</u>	<u>\$ 27,529,117</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash		
Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income	<u>\$ 6,481,928</u>	<u>\$ 6,876,087</u>
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash		
Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	1,758,114	1,611,743
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(1,357,515)	84,160
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	13,865	(26,463)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	869,949	(19,513)
Increase (Decrease) in Wages Payable	(9,444)	17,148
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Leave	(2,323)	42,050
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(59,454)	(16,742)
Increase (Decrease) in Closure/Postclosure Payable	654,975	542,099
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liabilities and related deferrals	(29,959)	(320,985)
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Liabilities and related deferrals	(963,391)	128,646
Total Adjustments to Net Income	<u>874,817</u>	<u>2,042,143</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 7,356,745</u>	<u>\$ 8,918,230</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities		
Amortization of Bond Premium	<u>\$ 166,877</u>	<u>\$ 169,026</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:**

Financial Reporting Entity: The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Authority) is a joint exercise of powers authority, created pursuant to an agreement dated as of January 1, 1997, (the "Authority Agreement") among the County of Monterey and the cities of Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, Soledad and King (the "Members"). The Authority was established to acquire and manage the landfill assets of each member, ensure long-term landfill capacity of the Authority service area and provide unified and coordinated solid waste management for the member agencies.

The Authority is governed by a nine member governing board, consisting of three members of the Salinas City Council, two members of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, and one City Council member each from the cities of Gonzales, Greenfield, King City and Soledad. Pursuant to the Authority Agreement, the affirmative vote of at least one member of the Authority Board who is a member of the Salinas City Council is required to approve Board actions.

Accounting Principles: The accounting policies of the Authority conform to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant (AICPA).

Basis of Presentation: The financial activities of the Authority are accounted for in a single enterprise fund that reports the operations of the solid waste system, which is financed primarily by tipping fees. The solid waste system includes landfills, transfer stations, and resource recovery facilities located in Monterey County. Solid waste collection services are provided by local municipalities and private companies.

Basis of Accounting: The Authority's single enterprise fund is accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Measurement Focus: The Authority's single enterprise fund is accounted for on a cost of service or "economic resources" measurement focus. This means that assets and all activities are included on the statement of net position. Operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total assets. The financial statements distinguish operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering services in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to residents and customers for waste collection and disposal and the revenues from the sale of processed waste materials. Operating expenses include the cost of waste disposal and recycling services, administrative expenses, closure and post closure maintenance, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenue and expenses.

Budgets: The Authority adopts an annual operating budget as a financial plan for the year, pursuant to the legal requirements of the Authority's bond documents. The budget is adopted by the governing Board as an operating plan and budgetary basis financial statements are not presented because there is no legal requirement to report budgetary basis financial information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents consist of petty cash, deposits in non-interest bearing checking accounts, public investment money market accounts, and investments with Local Authority Investment Fund (LAIF) managed by the State of California. Deposits in LAIF are generally available for withdrawal by the Authority on a next day basis and are therefore considered cash equivalents.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

For purposes of determining cash equivalents, the Authority has defined its policy concerning the treatment of short-term investments to include investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased as cash equivalents if management does not plan to reinvest the proceeds. Short-term investments that management intends to rollover into similar investments are considered part of the investment portfolio and are classified as investments.

Investments: Investments consisted of deposits in open end, money market mutual funds and deposits with the LAIF, an investment pool with restricted withdrawals, which is restricted for debt service. All investments are stated at fair value.

Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable are composed primarily of monthly billings for tipping fees, services, and contractual amounts receivables. All accounts receivable are uncollateralized.

The Authority sets aside an allowance for uncollectible accounts based on an analysis of those accounts considered to be uncollectible at year-end. Accounts receivable are reported net of the allowance for uncollectible accounts.

Prepaid Expenses: Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses.

Restricted Cash: Restricted cash of the Authority represent funds required to be set-aside for the eventual closure of the landfills under state law. Restricted resources are used first to fund expenses incurred for restricted purposes.

Capital Assets: Capital assets which include property, plant, equipment, and landfills are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost is not available. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Expenses, which materially extend the useful life of existing assets, are capitalized. Certain costs for professional services and interest associated with the acquisition and construction of capital assets have been capitalized. The cost of capital assets sold or retired is removed from the appropriate accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the change in net position.

The cost of normal maintenance and repair that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of capital assets other than landfill cells is computed using the straight-line method, beginning the following fiscal year, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are summarized as follows:

Buildings	20-40 years
Other Improvements	4-50 years
Equipment	5-10 years

Landfill cells are depreciated/amortized based on units of consumption. Units-of-consumption depreciation rates are determined annually for our operating landfill at Johnson Canyon. The rates are based on estimates provided by our engineers and accounting personnel and consider the information provided by airspace surveys, which are performed at least annually. Significant changes in our estimates could materially increase our landfill depletion rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, by the time a landfill stops accepting waste that landfill must be fully depreciated. This may lead to larger amounts of depreciation charged at the end of the landfill's life for projects capitalized in those latter years.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Compensated Absences: Authority employees accumulate Paid Time Off (PTO) which is payable to employees upon termination or retirement at the pay rate on that date. The Authority accrues unused PTO, and related taxes and benefits payable within one year on the statement of net position as current liabilities.

Public Employees Retirement System: The Authority offers 2 retirement plans to its employees. Employees hired before January 1, 2013 are members of the CalPERS Classic Plan and employees hired after January 1, 2013 are members of the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act Plan (PEPRA Plan).

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the Salinas Valley Solids Waste Authority's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS finance office. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 12 for the CalPERS Classic Plan disclosures.

Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions: The Authority's net Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Obligation is recognized as a long-term liability in the Statement of Net Position, the amount is actuarially determined. The Authority offers health benefits to retirees under age 65 as well as their qualified dependents, as required by state law. The Authority joined The California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) in 2017 to prefund it's OPEB liability. It's initial cash contribution to the plan was \$438,000. For future contributions, the Authority will use the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, which is expected to prefund all unfunded liabilities by 2040.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources: In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

Pensions - for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CalPERS Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) and additions to/deductions from CalPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) - For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Loss on Refunding - the item that qualifies in this category is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the Statement of Net Position (deferred outflow). Deferred charges, resulting from the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price, are deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or refunding debt.

Net Position: The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources. Net position represents total assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflow of resources. are three components of net position.

Net investment in capital assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent, related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

Restricted - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on the use of net position by external restrictions imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. There are no net positions restricted by enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - This component of net position consists of net position that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

Operating Revenue Recognition: Revenue from tipping fees is recognized when the service is provided for customers using the Authority's facilities. Credit customers are billed monthly and non-credit customers pay at the transfer station, landfill, or resource recovery facility.

Grants: In the normal course of operations, the Authority receives funds from state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement, which may arise as the result of these audits is not believed to be material.

Restricted and Unrestricted Resources: When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Amortization: Premium, discount and insurance on long-term debt are amortized on the effective interest rate method over the life of the related debt issues.

Landfill Expenses: Landfill expenses include the cost to design and construct landfill cells on property permitted and approved as a landfill site. The design and construction costs for each cell are recorded as capital assets. Landfill expenses also include accruals for landfill closure and post closure care costs based on the landfill capacity used in each year.

Estimates: Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Comparative Prior Year Financial Information: Selected information regarding the prior year has been included in the accompanying financial statements. This information has been included for comparison purposes only and does not represent a complete presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's prior year financial statements, from which this selected financial data was derived.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior year's financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements: The following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements have been implemented in the current financial statements:

Statement No. 83	<i>"Certain Assets Retirement Obligation"</i>	The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. This statement has no financial effect on these financial statements.
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Statement No. 88	<i>"Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements"</i>	The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. This statement has no financial effect on these financial statements.
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Future Accounting Pronouncements: GASB Statements listed below will be implemented in future financial statements:

Statement No. 84	<i>"Fiduciary Activities"</i>	The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
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Statement No. 87	<i>"Leases"</i>	The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
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Statement No. 89	<i>"Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period"</i>	The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
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Statement No. 90	<i>"Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61"</i>	The provisions of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
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Statement No. 91	<i>"Conduit Debt Obligations"</i>	The provisions of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.
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SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

2. Cash and Investments:

Cash and Investments: The bank balance and carrying value of the Authority's cash and investments, including restricted balances, at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Unrestricted Cash	\$ 24,387,438
Restricted Cash	4,566,813
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 28,954,251</u>

The Authority's cash and investments at June 30, 2019, were held as follows:

Cash managed by the Authority's Treasurer	\$ 375,338
Investments managed by the Authority's Treasurer	28,578,913
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 28,954,251</u>

The Authority's investment policy conforms to state law (Government Code Sections 53601 through 53659). The investment of bond proceeds is governed by the specific Indenture of Trust. The investment policy is reviewed annually. The Authority's investments are carried at fair value, as required by generally accepted accounting principles. The Authority adjusts the carrying value of its investments to reflect their fair value at each fiscal year end, and it includes the effects of these adjustments in income for that fiscal year.

Investment in State Investment Pool (LAIF): The Authority participates in the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), an investment pool managed by the State of California. LAIF is a special fund of the California State Treasury through which local governments may pool investments. At June 30, 2019, the total fair value amount invested by all public agencies in LAIF is \$106,593,486,872 and managed by the State Treasurer. Of that amount, 1.77% is invested in medium-term and short-term structured notes and asset-back securities. No amounts were invested in derivative financial products. The Local Investment Advisory Board (Board) has oversight responsibility for LAIF. The Board consists of five members as designated by State Statute. The fair value of the Authority's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Disclosures Related to Fair Value Measurement: The Authority measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Authority has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the Authority had no leveled investments. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. Accordingly, the Authority's measured fair value of its proportionate share in these types of investments is based on uncategorized inputs not defined as a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 input.

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is defined as the risk that the Authority may not recover the securities held by another party in the event of a financial failure. The Authority's investment policy for custodial credit risk requires all investment securities to be held in the Authority's name by a third party safekeeping institution. All deposits with financial institutions are considered fully insured or collateralized pursuant to the custodial credit risk categories of GASB Statement No. 3. According to the investment policy investment of bond proceeds are restricted by the provisions of relevant bond documents.

Credit Risk: The safety and risk associated with an investment refers to the potential loss of principal, interest or a combination of these amounts. Investments of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio. The Authority only invests in those instruments that are considered very safe.

The LAIF managed by the State Treasurer, representing 100% of the investment portfolio, is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Authority's investment policy addresses the concentration of credit risk by limiting the maximum amount that may be invested in certain investments and in any one issuer, except for investments in LAIF. The investment in LAIF Account, representing 100%, of the portfolio are not considered a concentrated risk

The Authority was in compliance with these limitations at June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, certain individual investments exceeded 5% of the total investment portfolio (including cash and cash equivalents) as follows:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities				% of Total
	Fair Value	0-6 Mths	6-12 Mths	1-5 years	
State of California					
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 28,578,913	\$ 15,632,665	\$ 8,716,569	\$ 4,229,679	100.0
	<u>\$ 28,578,913</u>	<u>\$ 15,632,665</u>	<u>\$ 8,716,569</u>	<u>\$ 4,229,679</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Interest Rate Risk: The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority uses the State of California's Local Agency Fund as its primary investment vehicle. LAIF spreads investments over various maturities minimizes the risk of portfolio depreciation due to a rise in interest rates. The table above shows the distribution of the Authority's portion of LAIF investments by maturity.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

3. Receivables:

Receivables and the related allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

Tipping Fee Accounts Receivable	\$ 3,025,459
Intergovernmental Grants Receivable	254,066
Sales of Recycling Materials	75,778
LFG Gas Royalties	73,920
Franchise Administration	19,765
Employees' Flexible Spending Account	13,968
Vision Recycling Fuel	1,727
WM JR Electricity	2,428
Refund Payment	452
Total Receivables	3,467,563
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(8,632)
Total Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 3,458,931</u>

4. Loss on Bonds Refunding:

The Authority had a loss on the refunding of the Series 2002 Revenue Bonds, which is a deferred outflow of resources.

Deferred Outflows of Resources balances for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019
Loss on Refunding of Bonds:				
2014A (AMT) Refunding Revenue Bonds	\$ 291,519	\$ -	\$(30,481)	\$ 261,038
2014B (Taxable) Refunding Revenue Bond	24,118	-	(8,942)	15,176
	<u>\$ 315,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(39,423)</u>	<u>\$ 276,214</u>

The loss is amortized using the effective interest rate method as principal payments are made and is attributed to each of the refunding series of bonds, as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	2014A (AMT) Refunding Revenue Bond	2014B (Taxable) Refunding Revenue Bond	Total
2020	\$ 34,588	\$ 5,332	\$ 39,920
2021	32,754	4,232	36,986
2022	30,826	3,087	33,913
2023	28,800	1,888	30,688
2024	26,667	637	27,304
2025-2029	89,897	-	89,897
2030-2032	17,506	-	17,506
	<u>\$ 261,038</u>	<u>\$ 15,176</u>	<u>\$ 276,214</u>

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

5. Restricted Cash:

Cash and investments of \$4,566,813 are recorded as restricted assets at June 30, 2019.

Cash and investments of \$4,497,012 are restricted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board for the closure of Johnson Canyon Landfill.

Cash and investments of \$4,786 are restricted by the Flexible Spending Arrangement for employees' pay out-of-pocket health and child care costs.

Cash and investments of \$65,015 are restricted by agreement with the Central Coast Recycling Media Coalition. These funds are to be used for the Tri-County public/private cooperative marketing and advertising projects.

6. Capital Assets:

The changes in capital assets of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	Reclass	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019
Nondepreciable assets:					
Land	\$ 42,600	\$ 146,021	-	-	\$ 188,621
Construction in Progress	676,377	-	3,204,440	(137,907)	3,742,910
Total nondepreciable assets	<u>718,977</u>	<u>146,021</u>	<u>3,204,440</u>	<u>(137,907)</u>	<u>3,931,531</u>
Depreciable Assets:					
Buildings	456,484	(18)	-	(77,897)	378,569
Other Improvements	55,385,107	46,587	110,875	(22,589)	55,519,980
Machinery and Equipment	9,095,470	(192,590)	618,060	(898,094)	8,622,846
Total depreciable assets	<u>64,937,061</u>	<u>(146,021)</u>	<u>728,935</u>	<u>(998,580)</u>	<u>64,521,395</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(36,427,760)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,758,114)</u>	<u>971,636</u>	<u>(37,214,238)</u>
Total Depreciable Assets, Net	<u>28,509,301</u>	<u>(146,021)</u>	<u>(1,029,179)</u>	<u>(26,944)</u>	<u>27,307,157</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 29,228,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,175,261</u>	<u>\$ (164,851)</u>	<u>\$ 31,238,688</u>

The accumulated depreciation by major class is summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019
Buildings	\$ (368,023)	\$ (30,644)	\$ 77,915	\$ (320,752)
Other Improvements	(31,425,055)	(608,936)	22,588	(32,011,403)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,634,682)	(1,118,534)	871,133	(4,882,083)
Total	<u>\$ (36,427,760)</u>	<u>\$ (1,758,114)</u>	<u>\$ 971,636</u>	<u>\$ (37,214,238)</u>

7. Accrued Leave:

Employees are eligible to receive their entire unused paid time off upon termination, or can elect to be paid annually for a maximum of fifteen days of annual leave, depending on years of service. At June 30, 2019, the liability for this accrued leave is \$546,132.

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The changes in accrued leave of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019
Accrued Leave				
Current	\$ 86,776	\$ 12,267	\$ (33,878)	\$ 65,165
Noncurrent	461,679	86,393	(67,105)	480,967
Total	<u>\$ 548,455</u>	<u>\$ 98,660</u>	<u>\$ (100,983)</u>	<u>\$ 546,132</u>

8. Long Term Liabilities:

The following is a summary of long term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019	Due Within One year
Long Term Debt:					
2014A (AMT) Refunding					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 27,670,000	\$ -	\$ (1,265,000)	\$ 26,405,000	\$ 1,330,000
2014B (Taxable) Refunding					
Revenue Bonds	2,280,000	-	(345,000)	1,935,000	355,000
2014 Revenue Bonds					
Original Issue Premium	1,564,986	-	(166,877)	1,398,109	162,916
Equipment Lease Payable	985,802	-	(773,139)	212,663	212,663
Long Term Debt Subtotal	<u>32,500,788</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,550,016)</u>	<u>29,950,772</u>	<u>2,060,579</u>
Other Long Term Liabilities:					
Post Employment Benefits	1,882,446	-	(441,883)	1,440,563	-
Closure Payable	3,268,984	429,764	-	3,698,748	-
Postclosure Payable	15,563,106	225,211	-	15,788,317	573,610
Total Long Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 53,215,324</u>	<u>\$ 654,975</u>	<u>\$ (2,991,899)</u>	<u>\$ 50,878,400</u>	<u>\$ 2,634,189</u>

The annual debt service requirements for long term debt are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,897,663	\$ 1,452,290	\$ 3,349,953
2021	1,770,000	1,366,699	3,136,699
2022	1,855,000	1,278,956	3,133,956
2023	1,950,000	1,185,730	3,135,730
2024	2,050,000	1,086,791	3,136,791
2025-2029	11,420,000	3,674,113	15,094,113
2030-2032	7,610,000	642,950	8,252,950
	<u>\$ 28,552,663</u>	<u>\$ 10,687,529</u>	<u>\$ 39,240,192</u>

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On January 28, 2014, Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority issued Alternative Minimum Taxable bonds (Series 2014A) with a par value of \$27,815,000. These refunding revenue bonds were sold for \$30,069,049. This resulted in an original issue premium of \$2,254,049 meaning the bonds sold at 108.10% of the par value. The purpose of the bond's issuance was to currently refund the refunded Series 2002 revenue bonds. The balance of the Series 2002 bonds refunded was \$33,050,000. The Series 2014A bonds bear an interest rate of between 5% and 5.5% with varying annual principal payments beginning August 1, 2017 and semi-annual interest payments beginning August 1, 2014. The final principal and interest payment is due August 1, 2031.

In order to fully refund the Series 2002 revenue bonds, the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority made a debt service fund contribution of \$848,859 and a debt service reserve fund contribution of \$2,829,714. Unamortized Series 2002 bond issuance costs were \$252,002 at the date of refunding.

Additionally, on January 28, 2014, Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority issued Taxable bonds (Series 2014B) with a par value of \$3,575,000. These bonds were sold at par. The purpose of the issuance of these bonds was to refund the Authority's 1997 Installment Purchase Agreement. The balance of the 1997 Installment Purchase Agreement refunded was \$3,287,588. The Series 2014B bonds bear an interest rate of between .990% and 4.841% with varying annual principal payments beginning August 1, 2014 and semi-annual interest payments beginning August 1, 2014. The final principal and interest payment is due August 1, 2023.

The annual debt service requirements for the 2014A (AMT) Refunding Revenue Bond are as follows:

2014A (AMT) Refunding Revenue Bond			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,330,000	\$ 1,371,375	\$ 2,701,375
2021	1,400,000	1,303,125	2,703,125
2022	1,470,000	1,231,375	2,701,375
2023	1,545,000	1,156,000	2,701,000
2024	1,630,000	1,076,625	2,706,625
2025-2029	11,420,000	3,674,113	15,094,113
2030-2032	7,610,000	642,950	8,252,950
	<u>\$26,405,000</u>	<u>\$10,455,563</u>	<u>\$36,860,563</u>

The annual debt service requirements for the 2014B (Taxable) Refunding Revenue Bond are as follows:

2014B (Taxable) Refunding Revenue Bond			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 355,000	\$ 77,640	\$ 432,640
2021	370,000	63,574	433,574
2022	385,000	47,581	432,581
2023	405,000	29,730	434,730
2024	420,000	10,166	430,166
	<u>\$ 1,935,000</u>	<u>\$ 228,691</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,691</u>

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Equipment Lease Payable: The Equipment Lease is a capital lease for certain landfill equipment in the amount of \$3,670,000 for a term of 5 years. The first interest and principal payment is due June 30, 2015 and each year thereafter until June 30, 2020. The interest rate for this capital lease is 3.08%.

The equipment under this capital lease is included in machinery and equipment. Amortization of this equipment is included in depreciation expense. The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 212,663	\$ 3,275	\$ 215,938
	\$ 212,663	\$ 3,275	\$ 215,938

Other Long-Term Payable: The other long-term liabilities include Other Post Employee Benefits as required by GASB Statement No. 75. This liability is for the employer's portion of medical insurance benefits for retirees from the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority.

The amounts accrued for Closure Payable and Postclosure Payable are mandated by the California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery. This is the estimated liability for closing and maintaining for 30 years after closure the landfills of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority.

9. Unamortized Bond Premium:

The refunding bonds Series 2014A was sold at a premium of \$2,254,049. The premium is being amortized over the life of the bond issue.

The following is a summary of the 2014 Revenue Bonds unamortized premium at June 30, 2019:

	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019
Revenue Bonds, Series 2014	\$1,564,986	\$ -	\$ (166,877)	\$1,398,109

Total bonded debt outstanding at June 30, 2019 net of the unamortized bond premium is as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ 28,340,000
Add unamortized bond issue premium	1,398,109
Net bonds payable	\$ 29,738,109

10. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Requirements:

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority operates a solid waste disposal system serving the waste shed of the cities of Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, Soledad and King, and the eastern and southern portions of the unincorporated area of Monterey County. The system currently consists of one active landfill (Johnson Canyon), two transfer stations (Sun Street and Jolon Road) and three closed landfills (Lewis Road, Jolon Road, and Crazy Horse).

The landfills are regulated by the California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle) which requires the Authority to set-aside funds annually for landfill closure and to fund postclosure maintenance for at least 30 years after closure. On June 19, 1998, the CalRecycle, approved the Authority's financial assurance mechanisms for closure and postclosure maintenance for the Authority's four landfills. Since then, the CalRecycle and the Authority have agreed to the financial assurance mechanism for corrective action for the Jolon Road, Johnson Canyon, Lewis Road, and Crazy Horse Landfills. The State found that the Enterprise Fund and Pledge of Revenue Agreement met the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations and Federal Title 40 regulations. Under the terms of these agreements the Authority is to annually set-aside funds for

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the closure of the landfills. The postclosure maintenance and corrective action costs will be funded on a pay-as-you go basis when they are actually incurred and are secured by a pledge of revenue.

Closure costs are determined and funded annually based on landfill capacity used. Although postclosure maintenance costs will be paid near or after the date that the landfills stop accepting waste, the Authority reports a portion of these costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each Statement of Net Position date.

Postclosure maintenance costs are based on the level of service required to protect the environment during the postclosure period. These include the cost of equipment and facilities, such as leachate collection systems and final cover maintenance. Postclosure care costs extend over a 30 year period of time. For this reason, it is likely there will be unforeseen repair or replacement costs during the postclosure period. Some of these variances are due to changes in technologies, changes in operational conditions and physical changes at the landfills. Estimated current costs of closure and postclosure care are evaluated annually as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The results of the annual evaluation can increase or decrease closure and postclosure costs depending on the various components here described.

The system estimated capacity at June 30, 2019 is presented as follows:

	<u>Johnson Canyon</u>
Permitted Capacity (cu. yd.)	12,566,162
Cumulative Capacity Used (cu. yd.)	<u>(2,993,126)</u>
Remaining Capacity (cu. yd.)	<u><u>9,573,036</u></u>

System Capacity: As of June 30, 2019, the Authority has 76.18% of its system capacity remaining. System capacity is based on the capacity of the one active landfill, Johnson Canyon. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority landfilled a total of 226,362 tons of solid waste. As of June 30, 2019 the Authority has 33 years remaining landfill capacity.

Johnson Canyon Landfill: On February 1, 2008, Johnson Canyon was granted a revised permit by the California Integrated Waste Management Board increasing its landfill capacity. The site capacity estimates and closure and postclosure costs were revised as part of the permit process. Johnson Canyon Landfill has capacity to the year 2052 based on remaining capacity and current in-place density per 2019 calculations.

Closed Landfills: Crazy Horse Landfill was closed on May 31, 2009 and received closure certification from CalRecycle in January 2017. Jolon Road Landfill is accepting waste only as a transfer station. The landfill was closed in October 2007. Lewis Road Landfill is a closed landfill. No refuse is being landfilled at any of these sites.

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Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Costs: Estimated closure and postclosure maintenance costs and amounts set-aside for closure as of June 30, 2019, are presented as follows:

	Total	Crazy Horse	Johnson Canyon	Lewis Road	Jolon Road
Estimated:					
Closure Cost	\$ 15,528,603	\$ -	\$ 15,528,603	\$ -	\$ -
Postclosure Maintenance Cost	17,628,852	12,022,687	2,416,001	1,512,574	1,677,590
Total Estimated	<u>\$ 33,157,455</u>	<u>\$ 12,022,687</u>	<u>\$ 17,944,604</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,574</u>	<u>\$ 1,677,590</u>
Expense (Income):					
Closure	\$ 429,764	\$ -	\$ 429,764	\$ -	\$ -
Postclosure Maintenance	965,293	653,083	66,865	119,788	125,557
Total Expense (Income)	<u>\$ 1,395,057</u>	<u>\$ 653,083</u>	<u>\$ 496,629</u>	<u>\$ 119,788</u>	<u>\$ 125,557</u>
Outstanding Liability:					
Closure	\$ 3,698,748	\$ -	\$ 3,698,748	\$ -	\$ -
Postclosure Maintenance	15,788,317	12,022,687	575,466	1,512,574	1,677,590
Total Liability	<u>\$ 19,487,065</u>	<u>\$ 12,022,687</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,574</u>	<u>\$ 1,677,590</u>
Assets Set-Aside for Closure-Cash	<u>\$ 4,497,012</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,012</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Cash over/(under) Closure Liability	<u>\$ 798,264</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 798,264</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Crazy Horse Landfill estimated postclosure costs increased \$258,806 as a result of the revised CalRecycle inflation factor of 102.2%. Current year postclosure expenditures were \$394,277.

Johnson Canyon Landfill estimated closure costs increased \$429,764 as a result of the revised CalRecycle inflation factor of 102.2%.

Johnson Canyon Landfill estimated postclosure costs increased \$66,865 as a result of the CalRecycle inflation factor of 102.2% and recalculation.

Lewis Road Landfill estimated postclosure costs decreased \$54,499 as a result of the revised CalRecycle inflation factor of 102.2%, and a change in estimate to the postclosure liability. Current year postclosure expenditures were \$174,286.

Jolon Road Landfill estimated postclosure costs decreased \$45,961 as a result of the revised CalRecycle inflation factor of 102.2%, and a change in estimate to the postclosure liability. Current year postclosure expenditures were \$171,286.

The postclosure maintenance liability of \$15,788,317 will be funded from future revenues as expenditures take place.

11. Deferred Compensation Plan:

Effective July 1, 2004, the Authority established a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 requires the establishment of a trust or similar vehicle to ensure that the assets of the deferred compensation plans under the Internal Revenue Code Section 457 are protected and used exclusively for the benefit of plan participants and/or their beneficiaries. All employees are eligible to participate through voluntary salary reduction. The Authority's adopted Plan Document includes the provision for such

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a Trust. The existence of the trust does little to change the Plan structure except to add a layer of protection for money set aside for the employee against claims of the Employer's creditors.

The Authority's deferred compensation plan is administered by the ICMA Retirement Corporation. The ICMA Deferred Compensation plan has a balance of \$1,127,970 as of June 30, 2019. Since these funds are held by the ICMA Retirement Corporation under a trust arrangement for the benefit of the employees, these funds are not reported on the financial statements.

12. Retirement Programs:

A. General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description: All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the Authority's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). The Authority selects optional benefit provisions from the benefit menu by contract with CalPERS and adopts those benefits through local ordinance. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided: CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members or beneficiaries. The Authority entered into a contract with CalPERS effective July 1, 2004 to provide 2% at 55 annual retirement benefits for Local Miscellaneous Members. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) was approved in 2012. It provides a 2% at 62 annual retirement benefit for employees hired after January 1, 2013. All CalPERS participant pension benefits vest after five years of service. Once vested, the plan provides an annual pension at retirement using the following calculation. The employee's final eligible compensation, multiplied by the percentage that corresponds to the employee's age at retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service in the system.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	
	Classic	PEPRA
Hire date	*Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2.0% at 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50-63	52-67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.426%-2.418%	1.000% to 2.500%
Required employee contribution rates	7.00%	6.250%
Required employer contribution rates	9.409%	6.842%
Required Payment of Unfunded Liability	\$45,242	\$462

**Plan is closed to new members. Miscellaneous members that were CalPERS participants before January 1, 2013, with no break of service over six months, may continue in the plan.*

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Contributions: Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employee's Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Authority is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The CalPERS contract was amended effective July 2, 2018 to include a 1% cost sharing for classic local miscellaneous members. Employees began paying 1% of the required employer contribution rate in addition to the 7% required employee contribution rate.

The Authority's contributions were as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Paid</u>
	<u>2018/19</u>
Misc. Classic	\$ 248,408
Misc. PEPR	94,575
Additional Unfunded Liability Payment	1,088,124
	<u>\$ 1,431,107</u>

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2019, the Authority reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Authority's Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 981,942
Total Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 981,942</u>

The Authority's net pension liability is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projections of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions for all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 were follow:

	<u>Percentage Share of Risk</u>		<u>Change:</u>
	<u>6/30/2019</u>	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>Increase/(Decrease)</u>
Measurement date	6/30/2018	6/30/2017	
Percentage of Plan (PERF C) NPL	0.01019%	0.01112%	-0.00093%

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For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$467,716. At June 30, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 37,675	\$ 12,821
Changes in assumption	111,944	27,435
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	4,854	-
Change in employer's proportion	208,209	12,098
Differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	176,520	-
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,431,107	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,970,309</u>	<u>\$ 52,354</u>

\$1,431,107 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Recognition of amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ 266,024
2021	203,113
2022	26,545
2023	(8,834)
Total	<u>\$ 486,848</u>

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Pension Liability: The total pension liability for the June 30, 2018 measurement period was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018. Total pension liability was based on the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial Assumptions	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality Rate Table*	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies

*The Mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific date. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of the scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2011) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

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Changes of Assumptions: In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions in December 2017. There were no changes in the discount rate for the PERF C, which remained at 7.15%.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PERF C was 7.15 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return: The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set to equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The expected real rates of return by asset class per the CalPERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as followed:

Asset Class*	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10**	Real Return Years 1-10***
Global equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed income	28.00	1.00	2.62
Inflation assets	-	0.77	1.81
Private equity	8.00	6.30	7.23
Real assets	13.00	3.75	4.93
Liquidity	1.00	-	(0.92)

*In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is include in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities

**An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period

***An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period

Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources: The Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments is amortized over a five-year period on a straight-line basis. One-fifth is recognized in pension expense during the measurement period, and the remaining Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earning on Pension Plan Investments is amortized over the remaining amortization periods. The Net Difference

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Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments in the Schedule of Collective Pension Amounts represents the unamortized balance relating to the current measurement period and the prior measurement periods on a net basis.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience and Changes of Assumptions are amortized over the Expected Average Remaining Service Lifetime (EARSL) of members provided with pensions through the Plan determined as of the beginning of the related measurement period. The EARSL for PERF C for the June 30, 2018 measurement date is 3.8 years, which was obtained by dividing the total service years of 490,088 (the sum of remaining service lifetimes of all active employees) by 130,595 (the total number of participants: active, inactive, and retired) in PERF C. Inactive employees and retirees have remaining service lifetimes equal to 0. Total future service is based on the members' probability of decrementing due to an event other than receiving a cash refund.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Discount Rate		
	6.15%	7.15%	8.15%
	(1% Decrease)	(Current Rate)	(1% Increase)
Measurement date		June 30, 2018	
Fiscal Year End		June 30, 2019	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,040,301	\$ 981,942	\$ 108,284

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Positions: Detailed information about each plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

Subsequent Events: There were no subsequent events that would materially affect the results presented in this disclosure.

13. Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB):

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes.

For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2018
Measurement Period	July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

Plan Description: The Authority joined the Public Employees' Medical & Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) in 2004. It is a agent multiple-employer plan administered by California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). PEMHCA governs health care provided to employees and retirees under health care plans administered by CalPERS. All public agencies providing health

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care to their active employees through CalPERS PEMHCA plans are also required to offer health care under those plans to their retirees.

OPEB Trust: The Authority joined The California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) in 2017 to prefund its OPEB liability. CERBT is an agent multiple employer defined plan for other post-employment benefits administered by CalPERS. The Plan includes participating employers of the State of California and public agencies. CalPERS is governed by a 13-member Board of Administration (the Board); two elected by CalPERS members, one elected by retired members of CalPERS, two appointed by the Governor, one public representative appointed jointly by the Speaker of the Assembly and Senate Rules Committee, and four ex-officio members: State Treasurer, State Controller, Director of California Department of Human Resources, and Designee of the State Personal Board. The Board is responsible for the management and control of CalPERS, including the exclusive control of the administration and investments of the Plan.

The plan information is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year End</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Plan Type	Agent Multiple Employer
OPEB Trust	Yes
Special Funding Situations	No
Nonemployer Contributing Entities	No

Benefits Provided: PEHMCA provides employees who retire directly from the Authority after five years of service a cash subsidy for monthly medical insurance premiums. Employees with 20 years of service with the Authority that do not retire directly from the Authority can request benefits later. Benefits are also paid to the surviving spouse of retirees who elected CalPERS joint and survivor payment options, as well as spouses of an active employee who died while eligible to retire receiving CalPERS survivor's benefit. The Minimum Employer Contribution amount is prescribed by Government Code Section 22892 of the PEMHCA. It was originally established as a specific dollar value with specified increases from calendar years 2004 through 2008. Starting in calendar year 2009, the calculated adjustments are based upon the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U). The Authority opted for the unequal method of distribution when it joined in 2004. Using this method, the Authority pays a percentage of the contribution, with the percentage paid increasing by 5% each year. The minimum amount in 2019 is \$136 per month, of which the Authority pays 75% or \$102. The Authority is scheduled to pay the full minimum amount in 2024.

Employees Covered: As of the June 30, 2018 measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the PEMHCA Plan:

<u>June 30, 2019 Fiscal Year End</u>	<u>Number of</u>
<u>June 30, 2018 Measurement Date</u>	<u>Covered</u>
<u>June 30, 2017 Valuation Date</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Inactive Employees Currently	
Receiving Benefit Payments	4
Inactive Employees Entitled to but not	
yet Receiving Benefit Payments	1
Actives Employees	52
Total Employees	<u>57</u>

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Contributions: In 2017, the Authority joined CERBT to prefund it's OPEB liability. The Authority will use the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer for the future contributions, which is expected to prefund all unfunded liabilities by 2040. The cash contributions to this fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$133,700. Authority payments for retired benefits, net investment earnings of the plan, and the estimated implied subsidy was \$21,990 resulting in total payments of \$155,690.

B. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

As of June 30, 2019, the authority reported net OPEB liability as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Total OPEB Liability (TOL)	\$ 905,849
Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	447,228
Total Net OPEB Liability	\$ 458,621
Funded status (FNP/TOL)	49.4%

Changes in the OPEB Liability: The changes in the net OPEB liability for the Authority Plan are as follows:

<u>Changes in Net OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Total OPEB Liability (a)</u>	<u>Fiduciary Net Position (b)</u>	<u>Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2018 (Measurement Date June 30, 2017)	\$ 780,000	\$ -	\$ 780,000
Service Cost	95,460	-	95,460
Interest	47,675	-	47,675
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Actual versus Expected Experience	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	-
Employer Contributions	-	455,464	(455,464)
Employee Contributions	-	-	-
Net Investment Income	-	9,405	(9,405)
Benefit Payments	(17,286)	(17,286)	-
Administrative Expenses*	-	(355)	355
Net Changes	125,849	447,228	(321,379)
Balance at June 30, 2019 (Measure Date June 30, 2018)	\$ 905,849	\$ 447,228	\$ 458,621

*Included \$177 for trust administrative expenses and \$178 for PEMHCA healthcare administrative expenses

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of \$126,195. As of fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net Differences Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	\$ 7,890	\$ -
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	-	-
Employer Contributions after Measurement Date	155,690	-
Total	<u>\$ 163,580</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$155,690 related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ 1,972
2021	1,972
2022	1,972
2023	<u>1,974</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,890</u>

Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources: To smooth market volatility, gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized over five years. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine the OPEB Liability: The Authority's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2017 that was rolled forward to determine the June 30, 2019 total OPEB liability, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Significant Accounting Actuarial Assumptions and Methods:

Fiscal Year End	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2018
Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Discount Rate	5.5% at June 30, 2018
Long-Term Expected	5.5% at June 30, 2017
Rate of Return on Assets	Expected Authority contributions to keep sufficient plan assets to pay all benefits from trust
General Inflation	2.75% annually
Mortality, Retirement, Disability, Termination	CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study
Mortality Improvement	Post-retirement mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2017
Salary Increases	Aggregate - 3% annually
Medical Trend	Merit - CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076 Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076
PEMHCA Minimum Increases	4.25% annually
Healthcare Participation	Actives & surviving spouses: * Covered - 70% * Waived - 70% Retirees & surviving spouses: * Covered - 100% * Waived < 65-n/a * Waived ≥ 65 - 0%
Changes of assumptions	None
Changes of benefit terms	None

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Authority contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Expected Long Rate of Return: The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Measurement Date	6/30/18	
CERBT Investment Strategy #3	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Rate of Return
Global Equity	24%	4.82%
Fixed Income	39%	1.47%
TIPS	26%	1.29%
REITS	8%	3.76%
Commodities	3%	0.84%
Assumed Long-Term Rate of Inflation		2.75%
Expected Long-Term Net Rate of Return, Rounded		5.50%

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis: The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (5.5%) in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

	Discount Rate		
	-1%	Current Rate	+1%
	4.50%	5.50%	6.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 610,017	\$ 458,621	\$ 337,084

Medical Trend Sensitivity Analysis: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Authority if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for measurement period ended June 30, 2018:

	Healthcare Trend		
	-1%	Current Trend	+1%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 301,126	\$ 458,621	\$ 664,352

14. Concentrations:

The Authority received 62.27% of its Charges for Services (tipping fees) from two haulers: Republic Services and Waste Management. These two haulers comprised approximately \$2,535,550.65, (83.81%) of accounts receivable balances at June 30, 2019. A major reduction in revenue from any of the above sources may have a significant effect on the future operations of the Authority.

Under the Waste Delivery Agreements that support the Revenue Bonds and under the Joint Powers Agreement, establishing the Authority, each member agency is required to direct all garbage to Authority facilities. They do this by means of the Franchise Agreements with their respective haulers. Republic Services, serving the City of Salinas, and Waste Management serving Unincorporated Monterey County and the City of King, are required to bring their garbage and yard waste to Authority facilities.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

15. Commitments and Contingencies:

Lease Obligations: On October 19, 2006, the Authority entered into a ten year lease commencing January 1, 2007, for office space at 128 Sun Street in Salinas. The lease was extended for three years on February 18, 2016, and an additional two years on June 20, 2019. Effective January 1, 2012, the current monthly lease payments are \$7,194.

The future minimum lease payments through December 2019 are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 86,328
2021	86,328
2022	86,328
2023	43,164
	<u>\$ 302,148</u>

Risk Management: The Authority is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors, and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Authority has purchased worker's compensation insurance through the State Compensation Insurance Fund for its employees. The Authority has the following commercial insurance policies:

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Detail</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
Environmental Impairment Liability	Per Occurrence	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 25,000
Property Insurance	Aggregate	9,654,434	100,000
Environmental Excess Liability	Per Occurrence	5,000,000	-
Earthquake	Per Occurrence	3,932,102	50,000
General Liability	Per Occurrence	1,000,000	-
	Aggregate	2,000,000	-
Commercial Auto	Per Occurrence	1,000,000	1,000
Public Officials and Employment Practice Liability	Each Act	1,000,000	10,000
Crime	Each Act	1,000,000	5,000
Cyber	Aggregate	1,000,000	5,000
Workers Comp	-	1,000,000	-

There have been no significant reductions in any insurance coverage, nor have there been any insurance related settlements that exceeded insurance coverage during the past three fiscal years.

Corrective Action Plan: The California Code of Regulations requires landfill owners and operators to demonstrate the availability of financial resources to conduct corrective action activities for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases of contaminants from the disposal facility affecting water quality.

The Authority has conducted studies to determine the site remediation cost to mitigate those releases. These cost estimates are incorporated into the Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan for each of the landfills. These amounts have been reviewed and approved by CalRecycle and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

The estimated cost of capital improvements and operations and maintenance costs to mitigate a potential release of contaminants at the Authority landfills is estimated as follows:

Landfill - Action	Capital Improvement	Operations & Maintenance	Contingency	Total
Johnson Canyon	\$ 443,340	\$ 376,688	\$ -	\$ 820,028
Crazy Horse	3,462,678	7,838,712	-	11,301,390
Jolon Road	-	1,550,240	-	1,550,240
Lewis Road	130,609	240,568	37,256	408,433
Total Corrective Actions	<u>\$ 4,036,627</u>	<u>\$10,006,208</u>	<u>\$ 37,256</u>	<u>\$14,080,091</u>

The capital improvements costs are one-time costs. The maintenance costs are the total estimated cost ranging from 17 years for Lewis Road to 63 years for Johnson Canyon. If there should be a release at one of the landfill sites, the Authority would have to spend up to the amounts shown on capital improvements. If the capital improvements have to be completed, the Authority would be obligated to spend the maintenance amounts shown on the table for maintenance of the improvements.

These amounts have not been recorded as a liability because while some releases are possible, they are not considered probable or if they are considered probable, they are not sufficiently measurable.

16. Related Parties:

The Authority entered into a MOU with the City of Gonzales for mitigation issues for hosting the landfill, under this agreement, the Authority will pay the City \$20,833 per month commencing on the date of closure of the Crazy Horse landfill until the initial landfill expansion is entirely filled up by disposed solid waste.

Monterey County Environmental Health serves as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for CalRecycle. They are empowered by CalRecycle to implement programs, locally designated activities, and has primary responsibility for ensuring the correct operation and closure of solid waste facilities. The Authority paid Monterey County Environmental Health \$66,086 in LEA permit fees for its facilities and an additional \$106,586 for its share of \$496,060 in Regional Fees, which are allocated by the percent of total annual county-wide tonnage disposed. After deduction of individual facility permit fees, the Regional Fees are used to fund the LEA's Load Checking Response Program, Illegal Dumping Response and Prosecution, Legislative Development, AB 939 Administration, Diversion/Recycling Programs, and other LEA related services. Total payments to Monterey County Environmental Health during FY 2018-19 were \$172,672.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

17. Net Position:

Net position represents total assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Designations of unrestricted net position represents the Authority Board of Director's intention for the use of resources. The net position amounts at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 1,564,130
Restricted:	
Restricted for Grants	60,456
Restricted for Closure Reserve	798,264
Total Restricted	858,720
Unrestricted	
Designated	
Designated for Capital Projects Reserve	2,969,713
Designated for Operations Reserve	1,148,432
Designated for Environmental Impairment Reserve	1,148,432
	5,266,577
Undesignated	4,687,661
Total Unrestricted	9,954,238
Total Net Position	\$ 12,377,088

18. Bond Rate Covenant:

Pursuant to the Master Indenture of the Revenue Bonds, Series 2014, the Authority has agreed, at all times while any of the Bonds remain outstanding, to set fees and charges and manage operations so as to yield Net Revenues during the fiscal year equal to at least one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of the bond's annual debt service for the fiscal year.

This calculation is based on Net Revenues as described in the Master Indenture. The calculation is based on operating income increased by investment earnings on all funds other than bond project funds and reduced by postclosure expense, depreciation and amortization, all non-cash items. At June 30, 2019, the calculation is 307%.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

Net revenue available for debt service for the year ended June 30, 2019, is determined as follows:

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Debt Service Coverage Ratio Calculations
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2019

Revenues	
Operating revenues	\$ 22,819,068
Interest not on Project funds	732,658
Revised Revenues	<u>23,551,726</u>
Maintenance & Operations Costs	
GAAP Operating Expenses	16,337,140
Less the following items per Master Indenture	
Postclosure maintenance	(965,293)
Closure	(429,764)
Depreciation	(1,758,114)
Add Postclosure liability being paid	
Crazy Horse	394,277
Lewis Road	174,286
Jolon Road	<u>171,518</u>
Revised Maintenance and Operations Expenses per Master Indenture	<u>13,924,050</u>
Net Revenues	<u>\$ 9,627,676</u>
Debt service on 2014 Bond	<u>\$ 3,135,978</u>
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	307%
Debt Service Coverage Required	115%

19. Prior Year - New Accounting Pronouncements:

As part of implementing the requirement of GASB Statement 75, the Authority adjusted its beginning net position as of July 1, 2017 for the portion of other post-employment benefits (OPEB) for health insurance attributable to periods before the year ended June 30, 2017. An OPEB liability of \$24,516 and deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB contributions of \$14,000 were recorded as prior year adjustments. This resulted in a net decrease to net position of \$10,516.

The restatement of beginning net position is summarized as follows:

Net position at July 1, 2017, as previously stated	\$ (404,354)
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, net OPEB liability as of measurement date of June 30, 2017	<u>(10,516)</u>
Net Position at July 1, 2017, as restated	<u>\$ (414,870)</u>

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, the statement of all deferred outflows and inflows was not practical, and therefore not included in the restatement of the beginning balance.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

20. Subsequent Events:

City of Salinas Notice of Intent to Withdraw from the Joint Powers Agreement

On December 6, 2018, the City of Salinas (the “City”) issued a notice of intention to withdraw from the Joint Powers Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the City of Gonzales, the City of Greenfield, the City of King, the City of Soledad, and the County of Monterey, (collectively “the Authority”). Pursuant to Section 19 of the Joint Powers Agreement, the notice serves as a one-year notice. The City’s notice of intent to withdraw as a member of the Authority merely served as notice to the Authority and its remaining members, and triggered a one-year period during which the Authority would be required to take action to reflect the changed membership status.

The City understands and acknowledges its obligation to continue paying its share of the 2014 Bonds as regularly scheduled and agrees to continue paying its share of the obligation after withdrawal from the Authority, should withdrawal actually occur. In addition, the City understands and acknowledges its obligation to pay its share of the Authority’s legacy costs as further described in Section 19(a) of the Agreement. If the City actually withdraws from the Authority beginning in 2020 and annually thereafter the City will have to meet this obligation.

Date of Management Review

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 3, 2019, the date which these financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2019**

Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
and Related Ratios as of Measurement Date
Cost Sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years^

	Fiscal Year End				
	06/30/19	06/30/18	06/30/17	06/30/16	06/30/15
Measurement Date	6/30/2018	06/30/17	06/30/16	06/30/15	06/30/14
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.010190%	0.01112%	0.01054%	0.00947%	0.01078%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$981,942	\$1,102,446	\$ 912,076	\$ 649,956	\$670,697
Authority's covered payroll*	\$3,546,721	\$3,334,650	\$ 2,992,877	\$2,691,705	\$2,418,312
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	27.69%	33.06%	30.47%	24.15%	27.73%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the plan's total pension liability	72.56%	73.31%	74.06%	78.40%	79.82%

^ Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

* For the year ending on the measurement date.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule of Statutorily Required Employer Contributions

Pension Plan

Last 10 Years^

Fiscal year ended:	<u>06/30/19</u>	<u>06/30/18</u>	<u>06/30/17</u>	<u>06/30/16</u>	<u>06/30/15</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 342,983	\$ 315,704	\$ 296,695	\$ 220,619	\$ 285,581
Contributions in relation to					
the actuarially determined					
contribution	<u>1,431,107</u>	<u>388,865</u>	<u>358,695</u>	<u>250,906</u>	<u>285,581</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (1,088,124)</u>	<u>\$ (73,161)</u>	<u>\$ (62,000)</u>	<u>\$ (30,287)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Authority's covered payroll *	<u>\$ 3,715,429</u>	<u>\$3,546,721</u>	<u>\$3,334,650</u>	<u>\$ 2,992,877</u>	<u>\$2,691,705</u>
Contributions as a percentage of					
covered payroll	38.52%	10.96%	10.76%	8.38%	10.61%

^ Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

* For the fiscal year ended on the date shown.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule of Changes in the Authority's Net OPEB Liability
and Related Ratios as of Measurement Date

	Last 10 Years^	
	Fiscal Year End	Fiscal Year End
	06/30/19	06/30/18
Measurement Date	06/30/18	06/30/17
Changes in total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 95,460	\$ 93,000
Interest	47,675	41,000
Actual benefits payments	(17,286)	(14,000)
Actual and expected experience difference	-	-
Changes in benefits terms	-	-
Changes in assumption	-	-
Net changes in total OPEB liability	125,849	120,000
Total OPEB liability - beginning	780,000	660,000
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 905,849</u>	<u>\$ 780,000</u>
Changes in plan fiduciary net position		
Expected return	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	455,464	-
Nonemployer contributing entity contributions	-	-
Employee contributions	-	-
Net investment income	9,405	-
Benefit payments	(17,286)	-
Administrative expenses	(355)	-
Net changes in plan fiduciary net position	447,228	-
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	<u>\$ 447,228</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Net OPEB liability		
Total OPEB liability	\$ 905,849	\$ 780,000
Plan fiduciary net position	447,228	-
Net OPEB liability	458,621	780,000
Net OPEB liability funded percentage	49.4%	0.0%
Covered payroll *	\$ 3,546,721	\$ 3,334,650
Net OPEB liability as a percent of covered payroll	12.93%	23.39%

^ Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only two years are shown.

* For the year ending on the measurement date.

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions
Last 10 Years^

Contributions for the fiscal year ended:	06/30/19	06/30/18
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 133,700	\$ 149,000
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	155,690	455,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (21,990)	\$ (306,000)
Authority's covered payroll *	\$4,098,596	\$ 3,546,721
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.80%	12.83%

^ Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only two years are shown.

* For the fiscal year ended on the date shown.

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used for Actuarially Determined Contributions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Actuarially Determined Contribution	2018/19 Fiscal Year
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal, Level % of pay
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets
Discount Rate	5.50%
General Inflation	2.75%
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076 Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076
Amortization Method	Level % of payroll
Amortization Period	21-year fixed period for the 2018/19
Mortality	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study
Mortality Improvement	Post-retirement mortality projected fully generational with scale MP-2017

STATISTICAL SECTION (unaudited)

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Index to Statistical Section (unaudited)

This part of the Authority's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statement, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Authority's overall financial health.

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Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Net Position (unaudited)
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

Description	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	6/30/2012	6/30/2013	6/30/2014	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2017	6/30/2018	6/30/2019
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (9,445,282)	\$ (9,560,964)	\$ (8,493,008)	\$ (8,341,693)	\$ (6,400,056)	\$ (6,007,513)	\$ (4,921,464)	\$ (3,830,703)	\$ (2,956,872)	\$ 1,564,130
Restricted	2,820,700	2,820,700	3,438,482	3,419,936	426,877	1,101,582	1,101,436	1,028,150	956,776	858,720
Unrestricted	(3,798,683)	(3,496,327)	(5,024,860)	(5,342,702)	(4,265,137)	(3,200,369)	(220,656)	2,398,199	7,448,904	9,954,238
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (10,423,265)</u>	<u>\$ (10,236,591)</u>	<u>\$ (10,079,386)</u>	<u>\$ (10,264,459)</u>	<u>\$ (10,238,316)</u>	<u>\$ (8,106,300)</u>	<u>\$ (4,040,684)</u>	<u>\$ (404,354)</u>	<u>\$ 5,448,808</u>	<u>\$ 12,377,088</u>

Note: The Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 in fiscal year 2003.

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Changes in Net Position (unaudited)
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

Description	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	6/30/2012	6/30/2013	(As Restated) 6/30/2014	(As Restated) 6/30/2015	(As Restated) 6/30/2016	(As Restated) 6/30/2017	(As Restated) 6/30/2018	6/30/2019
Changes in Net Position:										
Operating Revenues	\$ 16,135,595	\$ 15,070,564	\$ 15,273,792	\$ 15,980,945	\$ 18,263,037	\$ 16,803,429	\$ 18,452,380	\$ 20,914,630	\$ 22,566,955	\$ 22,819,068
Operating Expenses	12,610,300	11,720,409	12,554,260	12,837,292	13,245,635	11,139,153	11,672,645	14,432,350	14,079,124	14,579,026
Depreciation and amortization	552,132	566,286	698,156	1,359,411	1,412,742	1,180,131	1,228,692	1,419,953	1,611,744	1,758,114
Operating income	2,973,163	2,783,869	2,021,376	1,784,242	3,604,660	4,484,145	5,551,043	5,062,327	6,876,087	6,481,928
Non-operating revenues (expenses)										
Interest income	289,760	233,541	52,658	39,180	28,013	36,631	64,248	95,624	303,212	732,658
Loss on disposition of capital assets	-	(848,017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,942)
Interest expense	(2,177,895)	(2,132,513)	(2,085,322)	(2,026,114)	(1,724,013)	(1,557,530)	(1,549,675)	(1,521,621)	(1,482,988)	(1,382,565)
Capital Grant income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,415
Other revenue(expense), net	43,678	149,793	168,493	17,619	-	-	-	-	167,367	108,786
Cost of bond issuance	-	-	-	-	(561,881)	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-operating revenues (expense), net	(1,844,457)	(2,597,196)	(1,864,171)	(1,969,315)	(2,257,881)	(1,520,899)	(1,485,427)	(1,425,997)	(1,012,409)	446,352
Changes in net position	\$ 1,128,706	\$ 186,673	\$ 157,205	\$ (185,073)	\$ 1,346,779	\$ 2,963,246	\$ 4,065,616	\$ 3,636,330	\$ 5,863,678	\$ 6,928,280
Net assets by component:										
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ (9,445,282)	\$ (9,560,964)	\$ (8,493,008)	\$ (8,341,693)	\$ (6,400,056)	\$ (6,007,513)	\$ (4,921,464)	\$ (3,830,703)	\$ (2,956,872)	\$ 1,564,130
Restricted for debt service	2,820,700	2,820,700	2,820,700	2,820,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for grants	-	-	112,906	196,309	69,427	61,684	95,345	76,499	72,858	60,456
Restricted per lease agreement	-	-	-	-	-	242,326	-	-	-	-
Restricted for closure reserve	-	-	504,876	402,927	357,450	797,572	1,006,091	951,651	883,918	798,264
Unrestricted	(3,798,683)	(3,496,327)	(5,024,860)	(5,342,702)	(4,265,137)	(3,200,369)	(220,656)	2,398,199	7,448,904	9,954,238
Total Net Position	\$ (10,423,265)	\$ (10,236,591)	\$ (10,079,386)	\$ (10,264,459)	\$ (10,238,316)	\$ (8,106,300)	\$ (4,040,684)	\$ (404,354)	\$ 5,448,808	\$ 12,377,088

Note: The Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 in fiscal year 2003.

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Operating Revenue by Source (unaudited)
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Charges for Services	Sales of Materials	Operating Grants and Contributions	Total Operating Revenues
06/30/10	\$ 15,612,328	\$ 405,466	\$ 117,801	\$ 16,135,595
06/30/11	14,621,695	433,359	15,510	15,070,564
06/30/12	14,654,565	419,613	199,614	15,273,792
06/30/13	15,438,514	392,958	149,473	15,980,945
(As Restated) 6/30/2014	17,552,203	594,054	116,780	18,263,037
(As Restated) 6/30/2015	16,103,054	583,734	116,641	16,803,429
(As Restated) 6/30/2016	17,685,519	618,784	148,077	18,452,380
(As Restated) 6/30/2017	20,201,840	646,673	66,117	20,914,630
(As Restated) 6/30/2018	21,532,600	701,566	332,789	22,566,955
06/30/19	22,094,564	655,378	69,126	22,819,068

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Operating Expense by Activity (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Personnel Services	Contractural Services	Operating Contracts	Supplies	Insurance	Building Rent	Taxes and Permits	Utilities	Closure/ Postclosure Maintenance	Hazardous Waste	Other	Total Operating Expenses
6/30/2010	\$ 3,273,902	\$ 1,561,538	\$ 5,326,362	\$ 319,126	\$ 216,357	\$ 96,814	\$ 733,494	\$ 155,505	\$ 556,332	\$ 174,900	\$ 195,970	\$ 12,610,300
6/30/2011	3,697,152	1,136,289	4,422,103	361,401	189,062	99,310	685,116	160,573	641,333	171,496	156,574	11,720,409
6/30/2012	3,593,200	1,390,036	4,804,124	382,533	220,868	99,606	742,681	133,416	897,535	173,359	116,902	12,554,260
6/30/2013	3,763,121	1,454,029	4,783,575	454,034	219,004	104,508	728,267	137,788	712,257	192,176	288,533	12,837,292
(As Restated) 6/30/2014	4,089,204	1,666,686	4,737,350	488,034	238,921	104,658	736,419	138,820	639,510	172,520	233,513	13,245,635
(As Restated) 6/30/2015	4,093,952	1,714,543	3,313,514	687,375	287,724	105,070	610,254	146,427	(267,617)	202,715	245,196	11,139,153
6/30/2016	4,805,714	1,795,961	2,164,435	687,779	318,293	191,594	597,266	141,808	476,570	220,294	272,931	11,672,645
6/30/2017	5,148,507	2,210,991	2,015,999	697,561	178,486	116,045	520,155	131,476	2,944,468	202,372	266,290	14,432,350
(As Restated) 6/30/2018	5,924,325	2,517,115	2,038,226	808,707	128,141	184,777	528,695	130,160	1,234,202	208,637	376,139	14,079,124
6/30/2019	5,970,904	2,966,255	1,804,703	994,240	147,171	110,544	543,388	138,454	1,395,057	182,101	326,209	14,579,026

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Revenue Base (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Solid Waste Landfilled (tons)
6/30/2010	253,553
6/30/2011	250,683
6/30/2012	236,248
6/30/2013	236,521
6/30/2014	242,788
6/30/2015	175,923
6/30/2016	182,298
6/30/2017	199,457
6/30/2018	213,714
6/30/2019	226,386

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division - CalRecycle Worksheet for Johnson Canyon Landfill

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Revenue Rates (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tipping Fees	<u>6/30/2010</u>	<u>6/30/2011</u>	<u>6/30/2012</u>	<u>6/30/2013</u>	<u>6/30/2014</u>	<u>6/30/2015</u>	<u>6/30/2016</u>	<u>6/30/2017</u>	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>6/30/2019</u>
Tipping Fee	\$ 63	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 69	\$ 69	\$ 69
Surcharge on Salinas franchise waste	6	5	5	8	11	14	17	17	18	18
AB939 Fee	-	-	-	-	12	12	15	11	11	10

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Principal Customers (unaudited)
Current Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago

Customer	6/30/2019	
	Tons Processed	Percentage of Total
Republic Services of Salinas	83,985	27.54%
Republic Services - Madison Lane	34,599	11.35%
Waste Management - Madison Lane	32,458	10.64%
Rural Dispose-All	17,507	5.74%
City Of Greenfield	15,473	5.07%
King City Disposal	10,314	3.38%
City Of Soledad	9,880	3.24%
Synagro Technologies	7,132	2.34%
Tri-Cities Disposal	6,486	2.13%
City of Gonzales	4,673	1.53%
All Other Customers	82,424	27.03%
Total Tons for All Customers	<u>304,931</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Customer	6/30/2010	
	Tons Processed	Percentage of Total
Republic Services Of Salinas	108,259	37.93%
Recology South Valley	79,616	27.89%
Waste Management	22,005	7.71%
Waste Management - Madison Lane	13,433	4.71%
Waste Management - Jolon Road	8,426	2.95%
Rural Dispose-All	8,354	2.93%
City Of Soledad	7,452	2.61%
City Of Greenfield	6,940	2.43%
City of Gonzales	3,748	1.31%
Tri-Cities Disposal	2,278	0.80%
All Other Customers	24,944	8.74%
Total Tons for All Customers	<u>285,455</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Ratio of Outstanding Debt (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

FYE	Revenue Bonds, Series 2002	Installment Purchase Agreement	2014 Series A Bonds Payable	2014 Series A Bonds Premium	2014 Series B Bonds Payable	Eq Lease Payable	Total		
							Total (1)	Per Capita (2)	As a Share of Personal Income
6/30/2010	\$ 35,910,000	\$ 3,615,785	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,525,785	95	0.23%
6/30/2011	35,010,000	3,514,756	-	-	-	-	38,524,756	91	0.22%
6/30/2012	34,070,000	3,405,575	-	-	-	-	37,475,575	88	0.20%
6/30/2013	33,085,000	3,287,588	-	-	-	-	36,372,588	85	0.19%
(Restated) 6/30/2014	-	-	27,815,000	2,254,049	3,575,000	3,670,000	37,314,049	87	0.19%
(Restated) 6/30/2015	-	-	27,815,000	2,064,718	3,260,000	3,327,721	36,467,439	84	0.17%
6/30/2016	-	-	27,815,000	1,895,470	2,940,000	2,462,960	35,113,430	81	0.18%
6/30/2017	-	-	27,815,000	1,734,012	2,615,000	1,735,668	33,899,680	77	0.14%
6/30/2018	-	-	27,670,000	1,564,986	2,280,000	985,802	32,500,788	75	N/A
6/30/2019			26,405,000	1,398,109	1,935,000	212,663	29,950,772	N/A	N/A

(1) Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division

(2) Amount of debt divided by population as provided by U.S. Census Bureau - see Demographic Statistics on page 56

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Pledged-Revenue Coverage (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Description	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	6/30/2012	6/30/2013	6/30/2014	(As Restated) 6/30/2015	(As Restated) 6/30/2016	(As Restated) 6/30/2017	(As Restated) 6/30/2018	6/30/2019
Operating Income - see page 48	\$ 2,973,163	\$ 2,783,869	\$ 2,021,376	\$ 1,784,242	\$ 3,604,660	\$ 4,484,145	\$ 5,551,043	\$ 5,062,327	\$ 6,876,087	\$ 6,481,928
Investment Earnings	289,760	233,541	52,658	39,180	28,013	36,631	64,248	95,624	303,212	732,658
Closure/Postclosure Expense	556,332	641,333	897,535	712,257	639,510	(267,617)	476,570	2,944,468	1,234,202	1,395,057
Crazy Horse Postclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(394,277)
Lewis Rd Postclosure	(99,706)	(134,012)	(135,362)	(103,497)	(97,684)	(115,654)	(76,393)	(188,946)	(175,649)	(174,286)
Jolon Rd Postclosure	(37,209)	(35,581)	(21,935)	(29,946)	(29,657)	(34,437)	(19,870)	(162,615)	(168,022)	(171,518)
Depreciation and Amortization	552,132	566,286	698,156	1,359,411	1,412,742	1,180,131	1,228,692	1,419,953	1,611,744	1,758,114
Total	<u>\$ 4,234,472</u>	<u>\$ 4,055,436</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,428</u>	<u>\$ 3,761,647</u>	<u>\$ 5,557,584</u>	<u>\$ 5,283,200</u>	<u>\$ 7,224,290</u>	<u>\$ 9,170,811</u>	<u>\$ 9,681,574</u>	<u>\$ 9,627,676</u>
Annual Debt Service	<u>\$ 2,753,154</u>	<u>\$ 2,753,091</u>	<u>\$ 2,753,092</u>	<u>\$ 2,754,954</u>	<u>\$ 2,879,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,876</u>	<u>\$ 1,908,648</u>	<u>\$ 1,907,820</u>	<u>\$ 2,051,271</u>	<u>\$ 3,135,978</u>
Coverage Percentage	154%	147%	128%	137%	193%	275%	379%	481%	472%	307%
Required Percentage	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Demographic Statistics (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Monterey County, CA				
Year	Unemployment Rate (1)	Population (2)	Personal Income (000) (3)	Personal Income Per Capita (4)
6/30/2010	10.3%	415,057	\$ 16,947,037	\$ 40,705
6/30/2011	10.8%	421,898	17,678,701	41,958
6/30/2012	10.0%	426,762	18,496,346	43,411
6/30/2013	8.5%	429,123	19,233,171	44,851
6/30/2014	7.1%	431,344	19,889,054	46,109
6/30/2015	6.8%	433,898	21,623,627	49,836
6/30/2016	6.1%	435,232	19,164,943	44,034
6/30/2017	5.5%	437,907	23,819,797	54,395
6/30/2018	4.2%	435,594	N/A	N/A
6/30/2019	4.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources:

- (1) California Employment Development Department; Labor Market Info Division
- (2) U.S. Census Bureau
- (3) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (in thousands)
- (4) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Number of Businesses, Number of Employees, and Third Quarter Payroll by Size Category (Private Industry)
Classified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (unaudited)

MSA and Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SALINAS MSA									
Total									
No. of Businesses	12,063	11,228	11,671	10,999	12,160	12,265	12,634	12,681	13,373
No. of Employees	148,323	152,610	156,491	157,647	168,905	170,541	172,205	173,386	178,592
Payroll (in thousands)	\$1,373,149	\$1,414,398	\$1,454,338	\$604,797	\$1,798,240	\$1,744,449	\$1,848,669	\$1,868,529	\$1,939,943
Agriculture									
No. of Businesses	529	529	532	540	546	539	520	530	548
No. of Employees	56,258	58,401	60,673	62,874	66,033	67,029	66,347	67,159	69,481
Payroll (in thousands)	\$416,294	\$448,534	\$472,663	\$520,761	\$557,753	\$596,901	\$658,994	\$675,089	\$702,286
Utilities									
No. of Businesses	19	20	21	21	22	20	20	20	21
No. of Employees	482	557	868	872	763	789	784	804	788
Payroll (in thousands)	\$10,735	\$14,754	\$19,317	\$21,089	\$183,131	\$20,427	\$21,753	\$22,014	\$21,481
Construction and Mining									
No. of Businesses	866	824	787	825	857	886	914	951	1,042
No. of Employees	4,314	3,997	4,673	4,823	5,080	5,538	6,067	6,416	6,538
Payroll (in thousands)	\$54,275	\$51,117	\$58,685	\$62,188	\$65,513	\$75,409	\$91,161	\$94,666	\$94,772

- (1) Data are confidential if there are fewer than 3 businesses in a category or one employer makes up 80 percent or more of the employment in a category.
- (2) Data are suppressed because confidential data could be extrapolated if these totals were included.
- (3) Data do not include totals for government employment.
- (4) Data is reported at September 30 each year.
- (5) Data for the mining industry is combined with the construction industry beginning in 2008
- (6) Rules instituted by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics after September 11, 2001, prohibit state departments of labor or economic security from publically identifying the names of individual employers.
- (7) 2019 Data is not yet available.

Definitions of Terms and Source Notes

<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Size of Business Data.html>

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Number of Businesses, Number of Employees, and Third Quarter Payroll by Size Category (Private Industry)
Classified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (unaudited)

MSA and Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Manufacturing									
No. of Businesses	256	244	248	265	267	259	264	271	289
No. of Employees	5,457	5,869	5,287	5,439	5,337	5,685	5,529	5,759	5,538
Payroll (in thousands)	\$57,445	\$66,066	\$63,429	\$59,826	\$60,774	\$65,737	\$69,340	\$73,079	\$69,305
Wholesale Trade									
No. of Businesses	391	377	377	368	411	384	375	366	375
No. of Employees	5,281	5,120	5,480	5,227	4,710	5,459	5,548	5,868	5,923
Payroll (in thousands)	\$79,735	\$83,299	\$88,422	\$92,922	\$59,857	\$94,037	\$101,499	\$99,856	\$101,941
SALINAS MSA									
Retail Trade									
No. of Businesses	1,227	1,200	1,195	1,175	1,358	1,199	1,212	1,188	1,199
No. of Employees	15,251	15,530	15,812	16,144	16,969	16,366	16,356	16,241	16,684
Payroll (in thousands)	\$111,004	\$122,602	\$120,195	\$120,072	\$114,448	\$128,116	\$134,773	\$134,980	\$141,741
Transportation and Warehousing									
No. of Businesses	239	227	230	239	240	269	266	283	313
No. of Employees	2,942	2,715	3,085	3,309	2,814	3,907	3,817	3,493	3,352
Payroll (in thousands)	\$36,081	\$36,164	\$37,895	\$40,049	\$26,107	\$48,726	\$46,978	\$45,508	\$44,062

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Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Number of Businesses, Number of Employees, and Third Quarter Payroll by Size Category (Private Industry)
Classified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (unaudited)

MSA and Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Information									
No. of Businesses	106	99	102	102	119	84	88	87	93
No. of Employees	1,619	1,532	1,525	1,517	2,307	1,325	1,126	1,036	1,028
Payroll (in thousands)	\$23,894	\$24,061	\$23,229	\$23,947	\$31,249	\$23,019	\$17,431	\$15,534	\$14,268
Finance and Insurance									
No. of Businesses	367	363	345	333	375	333	354	349	366
No. of Employees	2,630	2,528	2,480	2,235	3,711	2,247	2,354	2,430	2,514
Payroll (in thousands)	\$46,824	\$43,452	\$46,190	\$43,238	\$50,791	\$45,027	\$49,584	\$51,645	\$51,634
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing									
No. of Businesses	386	360	369	380	428	387	382	390	421
No. of Employees	1,745	1,654	1,753	1,639	2,313	1,781	1,803	1,933	2,032
Payroll (in thousands)	\$15,752	\$17,044	\$17,891	\$18,071	\$20,400	\$20,113	\$22,487	\$22,408	\$24,369
Services									
No. of Businesses	7,509	7,779	6,989	7,469	6,415	7,820	7,879	8,246	8,706
No. of Employees	52,342	52,321	54,233	54,767	50,917	60,259	60,652	62,247	64,714
Payroll (in thousands)	\$489,004	\$499,157	\$502,741	\$505,549	\$395,309	\$567,068	\$609,620	\$633,751	\$674,084

- (1) Data are confidential if there are fewer than 3 businesses in a category or one employer makes up 80 percent or more of the employment in a category.
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- (3) Data do not include totals for government employment.
- (4) Data is reported at September 30 each year.
- (5) Data for the mining industry is combined with the construction industry beginning in 2008
- (6) Rules instituted by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics after September 11, 2001, prohibit state departments of labor or economic security from publically identifying the names of individual employers.
- (7) 2019 Data is not yet available.

Definitions of Terms and Source Notes

<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Size of Business Data.html>

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Building Permits - County of Monterey (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>New Single Family Residence</u>	<u>Other Residential</u>	<u>Total Residential</u>	<u>Nonresidential</u>	<u>Total All Building Permits</u>
6/30/2010	72	973	1,045	1,139	2,184
6/30/2011	71	1,655	1,726	408	2,134
6/30/2012	111	1,711	1,822	355	2,177
6/30/2013	118	1,578	1,696	522	2,218
6/30/2014	119	1,958	2,077	338	2,415
6/30/2015	204	2,340	2,544	452	2,996
6/30/2016	268	2,597	2,865	478	3,343
6/30/2017	892	2,076	2,968	470	3,438
6/30/2018	830	2,196	3,026	513	3,539
6/30/2019	764	1,948	2,712	554	3,266

Data for 6/30/2014 and subsequent years provided by the Monterey County Department of Building Services

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Housing Stock - County of Monterey (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Single Family Residential</u>	<u>Multiple</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>	<u>Total All Housing</u>
6/30/2010	96,569	96,569	5,678	198,816

Source:

CA Dept. of Finance - Report E-8 Historical Population and Housing Estimates - Organized by Geography

<u>Date</u>	<u>Single Family Residential Detached</u>	<u>Single Family Residential Attached</u>	<u>Multiple Two to Four</u>	<u>Multiple Five Plus</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>
1/1/2011	87,355	8,902	12,388	23,593	5,672
1/1/2012	87,610	8,902	12,394	23,625	5,675
1/1/2013	87,563	8,903	12,412	23,753	5,677
1/1/2014	87,723	8,910	12,494	24,005	5,685
1/1/2015	87,833	8,910	12,513	24,232	5,689
1/1/2016	88,062	8,911	12,496	24,269	5,697
1/1/2017	88,326	8,888	12,550	24,334	5,723
1/1/2018	88,711	8,899	12,555	24,436	5,729
1/1/2019	89,227	8,904	12,573	24,576	5,727

Source:

CA Dept. of Finance - Report E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 1/1/2011-2018, with 2010 Census Bench

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Operating and Capacity Indicators (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Authority's Employees by Department			
	Finance & Administration	Engineering	Operations	Diversion
6/30/2010	10	2	15	8
6/30/2011	10	2	15	8
6/30/2012	10	1	22	5
6/30/2013	10	1	19	5
6/30/2014	9	1	21	5
6/30/2015	9	1	29	5
6/30/2016	9	1	33	5
6/30/2017	9	1	37	5
6/30/2018	9	2	36	7
6/30/2019	9	2	38	6

Fiscal Year	Other Operating and Capacity Indicators		
	Authority Area (Square Miles)	Landfill Acreage	Daily Landfill Capacity (tons)
6/30/2010	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2011	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2012	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2013	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2014	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2015	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2016	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2017	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2018	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000
6/30/2019	3,280.600	943.000	1,574.000

Source:

Authority Area -

U.S. Census Bureau

Other data -

From Internal Sources

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Operating and Capacity Indicators
Capital Assets Statistics by Function (unaudited)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	6/30/2010	6/30/2011	6/30/2012	6/30/2013	6/30/2014	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2017	6/30/2018	6/30/2019
Finance & Administration										
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Computer Equipment	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
Buildings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buildings (square footage)	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884	6,884
Operations										
Vehicles	12	12	13	13	14	17	26	26	26	26
Machinery & Equipment										
Forklifts/Hydraulic Lifts	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Heavy Equipment	3	5	6	6	7	10	13	15	15	15
Water Truck	-	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4
Bulldozers	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Computer Equipment	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Fuel Tanks	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Buildings	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Buildings (square footage)	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110	29,110
Landfills	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Flares	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Site Security Systems	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4
Leachate Systems	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Gas Monitoring Wells	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Water Wells	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Water Tanks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Land (acreage)	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943
Landfill Gas to Energy-Gas Scrubber	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resource Recovery										
Vehicles	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4
Computer Equipment	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6

Data Source: Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Finance Division



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Board of Directors Meeting

October 4, 2019

Published 10/23/19

1

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

- Auditors
 - McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman
- Finance Staff
 - Ray Hendricks – Finance and Administration Manager
 - Ernesto Natera – Business Services Supervisor
 - Linda Vasquez – Accounting Technician
 - Salma Sandoval - Accounting Technician



2

Report Highlights

- Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
 - Includes Statistical Section
 - Will be submitted to Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) after the board meeting for review under the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (CAFR Program)
- No Management Letter



3

Financial Highlights

- Operating Revenues (p.5)
 - Increase \$ 252,113
- Operating Expenses (p.5)
 - Increased \$646,272
- Tons Landfilled (p.7)
 - Increased 12,648 tons



4

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	Change	% Change
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 22,094,564	\$ 21,532,600	\$ 561,964	2.6%
Sales of Materials	655,378	701,566	(46,188)	-6.6%
Operating Grants and Contributions	69,126	332,789	(263,663)	-79.2%
Total Operating Revenues	22,819,068	22,566,955	252,113	1.1%
Operating Expenses	16,337,140	15,690,868	646,272	4.1%
Operating Income/(Loss)	6,481,928	6,876,087	(394,159)	-5.7%
Non-Operating Revenues				
Investment Earnings	732,658	303,212	429,446	141.6%
Other Non-operating Revenue	1,123,201	167,367	955,834	571.1%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	1,855,859	470,579	1,385,280	294.4%
Non-Operating Expenses				
Interest Expense	(1,382,565)	(1,482,988)	100,423	-6.8%
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets	(26,942)	-	(26,942)	100.0%
Change in Net Position	6,928,280	5,863,678	1,064,602	18.2%
Total Net Position Beginning	5,448,808	(404,354)	5,853,162	-1447.5%
Prior Year Adjustment Related to OPEB Liabilities	-	(10,516)	-	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 12,377,088	\$ 5,448,808	\$ 6,928,280	127.2%



5

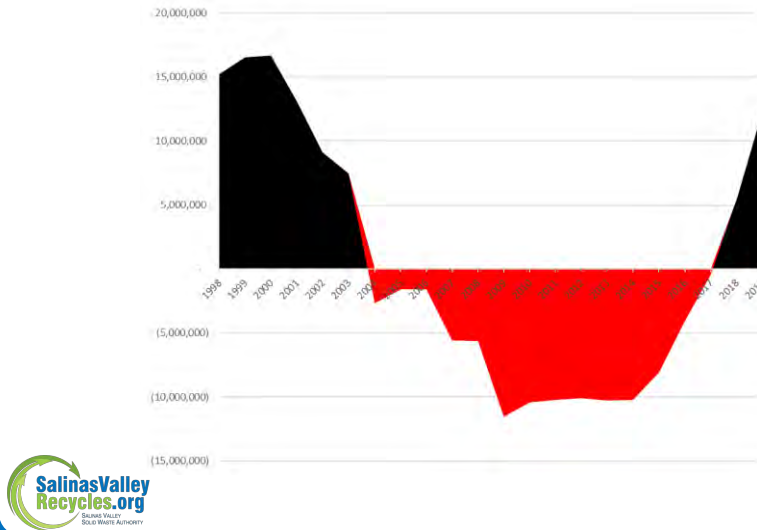
Net Position

- FY 2017-18 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
 - \$ 5,448,808
- FY 2018-19 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
 - \$12,377,088



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Authority Net Position



7

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority -Audit Presentation-

Jacinto Acosta Bernal
Manager

McGilloway, Ray, Brown & Kaufman
Accountants & Consultants



8

Required Auditor Communications Letter

- Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies.
- We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.
- All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.
- Accounting Estimates – allowance for uncollectible accounts, capitalization and depreciation of fixed assets and landfills, closure and postclosure liability, pension liability, other postemployment benefits, and deferred outflows and inflows of resources.
 - Evaluated the underlying assumptions in estimates and found them to be appropriate.



9

Required Auditor Communications Letter (continued)

- Sensitive Financial Statement Disclosures - Note 10, Landfill Closure and Postclosure Requirements; Note 12, Retirement Programs; and Note 13, Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB).
- We encountered no difficulties in working with management in performing the audit and found that staff was well prepared and provided us all of the documentation requested.
- Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants – None
- Timing of the audit – Timing went according to schedule and we found no delays, and we had no disagreements with management.
- Other Matters – Required Supplementary Information, Other Information accompanying the financial statements that are not RSI, Restriction on Use.



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Uncorrected Misstatements

No material misstatements noted!



11

Management Letter Material Deficiency

None noted!



12

New GASB Pronouncements

- **Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities**
 - **Effective Date:** The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018
- **Statement No. 87, Leases**
 - **Effective Date:** The provisions of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019





Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 10

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

General Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager

Title: Results of the Salinas Valley Waste
Characterization Study 2019

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends accepting the results of the study as informational.

FISCAL IMPACT

The current budget includes \$154,383 for this item in the Capital Improvement Project 9106 and there is no additional fiscal impact for the completion of the study.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

On November 15, 2018 the Board approved a resolution (No. 2018- 40) awarding a professional services agreement to Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) for conducting a Waste Characterization Study. Cascadia completed two, 15-day sampling periods; the first in February 2019 and the second in June 2019 to capture data that reflects the seasonality of waste disposal in the Salinas Valley and accounts for both peak and non-peak times of year.

The study covered the following six distinct jurisdictions: the cities of Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, Soledad, and King City, and unincorporated county areas within the Authority's service area. Samples from each sector; residential, commercial, and self-haul were collected for each of the jurisdictions at the Sun St Transfer Station, Madison Lane Transfer Station, Johnson Canyon Landfill, and Jolon Road Transfer Station.

Cascadia's sort team collected a total of 659 samples that were characterized by sector and jurisdiction. Samples were photographed and the field crew staff visually or hand-sorted the samples depending on sector. Self-haul and industrial loads were visually characterized, and residential and commercial loads were hand-sorted based on 96 different material types. Cascadia calculated the mean composition as well as the 90% confidence intervals for each material type using industry-standard calculations. Cascadia used annual tonnages and the vehicle survey data collected at each facility to apportion tons by jurisdiction and sector.

This study also expanded the material type categories (compared to the 2007-2008 Waste Characterization Study) most notably in the Food subsections to include "potentially donatable food" (packaged and unpackaged), "non-donatable food" (packaged and unpackaged), and "inedible food".

Key Findings:

- ▶ Over half (53%) of the waste is from the commercial sector, and approximately 60% of the waste is from the City of Salinas.
- ▶ Approximately two-thirds (61%) of overall waste is recyclable, compostable, or recoverable C&D.
- ▶ Organics is the most prevalent material class by weight overall, accounting for 44% of the overall waste stream.
- ▶ In each of the six jurisdictions, Organics is the top material class by weight, representing between 42% and 51% of waste.
- ▶ Organics is also the top material class in each of the three sectors (residential, commercial and self-haul) included in the study.
- ▶ Food waste is approximately 30% of the overall waste stream (approximately 66,700 tons). Of the food waste, approximately 24% is potentially donatable food.
 - In the residential sector, food waste made up the highest percentage of waste at 37%.
 - In the commercial sector, approximately 37% of the food waste was packaged, most of which was potentially donatable food waste in its whole, unopened packaging.

The study also compared the current data with the data from the 2007-2008 Waste Characterization Study. Two highlights include:

- The percentage of paper in overall waste decreased from 32% in 2007 to 18% in 2019.
- The percentage of organics in the waste stream increased from 32% in 2007 to 44% in 2019.

The study findings confirm that **the Board's decision** to expand the current organics recycling operation to achieve the levels of diversion and greenhouse gas emission reductions required by the Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Program (Assembly Bill 1826) and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants and Methane Emissions Reduction Strategy (Senate Bill 1383) are steps in the right direction to not only meet these new mandates but address the *increase* in organic waste still entering the landfill. With the construction of the composting facility almost complete, the installation of the de-packager, and the purchase of the refrigerated truck for the Food Bank to increase recovery of edible food, the Authority is well positioned to begin implementing the critical components of the expanded organics program to meet the new state requirements.

The full report (attached as Exhibit A) summarizes all the study's findings.

BACKGROUND

The Authority contracted with Cascadia to conduct a study to characterize current landfilled municipal solid waste (MSW). The study included residential waste, commercial waste (including compacted commercial waste and industrial waste), and self-haul waste (including residential and commercial self-haul waste). The primary objectives of the study were to enable the Authority to:

- ▶ Identify the quantity and composition of waste disposed by sector and jurisdiction.
- ▶ Identify opportunities to divert material from the landfill to build on and achieve the **Authority's 75%** diversion goal and meet new state requirements (AB 341, AB 1826, and SB 1383).
- ▶ Characterize feedstock before full implementation of new de-packaging and composting operations.

The study presents and summarizes the data collection results and analysis that Cascadia has developed to achieve the Authority's objectives.

In addition, the study results will assist in determining recovery value and ratepayers costs for mixed commercial and multifamily wastes associated with the MOU with Monterey Regional Waste Management District (District) for collaborative use of infrastructure. The study also provides staff more accurate information to make decisions on current and future diversion programs including implementation of new conversion technologies to increase materials recovery of landfilled wastes.

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Exhibit A: Salinas Valley Waste Characterization Study 2019 – October 2019



SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY 2019

REPORT

OCTOBER 2019



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Executive Summary

OVERVIEW

The objective of the 2018-19 Salinas Valley Waste Management Authority (Authority) waste characterization study was to collect and analyze data on the composition and quantities of materials disposed of in the waste stream. The study focuses on waste from three sectors: residential, commercial, and self-haul. The team collected and analyzed data for six jurisdictions in the valley: five cities and the unincorporated areas. The six jurisdictions were combined to estimate the waste composition for the overall area managed by the Authority.

The primary objectives of this study are to enable the Authority to:

- ▶ Identify the quantity and composition of waste disposed by sector and jurisdiction.
- ▶ Identify opportunities to divert material from the landfill to build on and achieve the Authority's 75 percent diversion goal and meet new state requirements (AB 341, AB 1826, and SB 1383).
- ▶ Characterize feedstock before implementation of new de-packaging and composting operations.

Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) completed fieldwork for this study over two seasons in February 2019 and June 2019. Cascadia characterized 659 samples total: 176 samples of residential waste, 152 samples of compacted commercial waste, 76 samples of industrial commercial waste, and 255 samples of self-haul waste for this study.

KEY FINDINGS

From July 2018 through June 2019 (Fiscal Year 2019), the Authority disposed of 226,386 tons of waste to landfill; 225,784 tons from the Authority's service area, and another 602 tons from outside the service area. This study includes material from the Authority's service area only.

Figure 1 shows the overall waste tons by sector and jurisdiction. By sector, over half of the waste is from the commercial sector, and by jurisdiction, approximately 60 percent of the waste is from the City of Salinas.

Figure 1. Waste Quantities by Sector (left) and Jurisdiction (right)

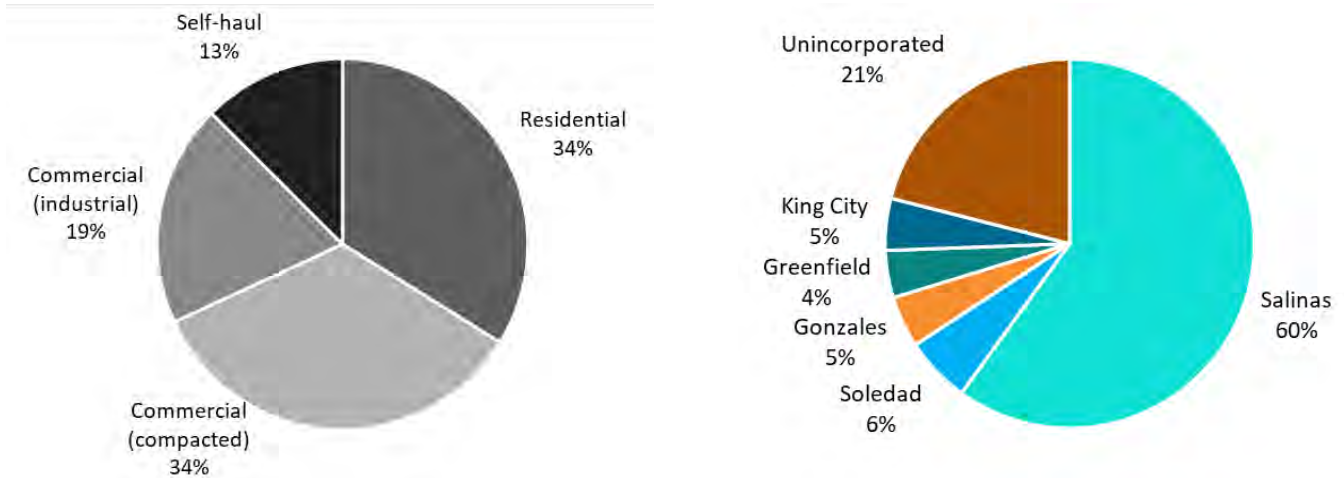
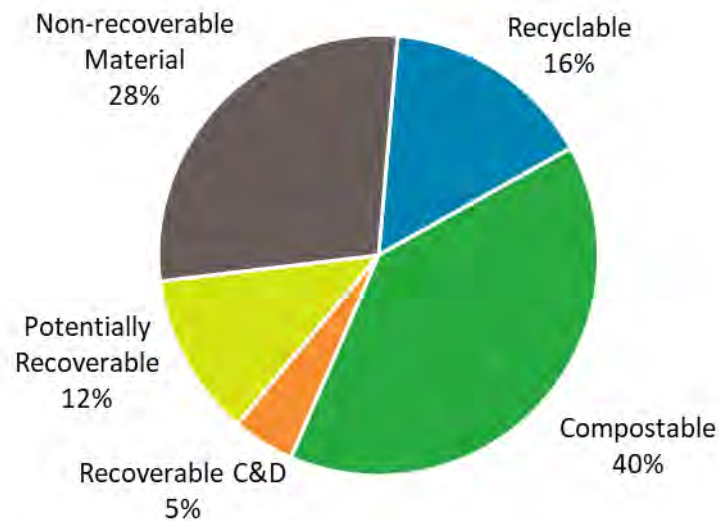


Figure 2 shows the composition of the overall waste managed by the Authority by recoverability category. Approximately 72 percent of overall waste is either recoverable or potentially recoverable. Nearly two-fifths (40%) of overall waste is compostable, 16 percent is recyclable, 5 percent is recoverable C&D, and 12 percent is potentially recoverable.

Figure 2. Composition by Recoverability Category, Overall



Other key findings for the study include the below:

- ▶ **Organics** is the most prevalent material class by weight overall, accounting for 44 percent of the overall waste stream. In each of the six study jurisdictions, **Organics** is the top material class by weight, representing between 42 percent and 51 percent of waste. **Organics** is also the top material class in each of the three sectors included in the study.
- ▶ Five of the 10 top material types in overall waste by weight are compostable and together account for over 30 percent (approximately 69,000 tons) of the waste. These materials include both packaged and unpackaged not-donatable non-meat food, *compostable paper – non-packaging*, *potentially donatable packaged vegetative food*, and *leaves and grass*.
- ▶ Food waste is approximately 30 percent of the overall waste stream (approximately 66,700 tons). Of the food waste, approximately 24 percent is potentially donatable food (considered “currently disposed edible food” under the draft regulations for SB 1383) and 5 percent is inedible food. Inedible food is defined as food not typically consumed by people in the U.S., such as bones, pits, and coffee grounds. To meet the recovery target for recovery of currently disposed edible food for human consumption under SB 1383, the Authority would need to recover over 3,100 tons of potentially donatable food.
 - Food waste made up a higher percentage of waste in the residential sector than any other sector, at 37 percent, but the most food waste by weight, over 37,600 tons, came from the commercial sector.
 - In the commercial sector, approximately 37 percent of the food waste was packaged, most of which was potentially donatable food waste in its whole, unopened packaging.

Introduction and Background

BACKGROUND

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (the Authority) contracted with Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) in 2018 to conduct a study to characterize landfilled municipal solid waste (MSW). This study included residential waste, commercial waste (including compacted commercial waste and industrial waste), and self-haul waste (including residential and commercial self-haul waste). The primary objectives of this study were to enable the Authority to:

- ▶ Identify the quantity and composition of waste disposed by sector and jurisdiction.
- ▶ Identify opportunities to divert material from the landfill to build on and achieve the Authority's 75 percent diversion goal and meet new state requirements (AB 341, AB 1826, and SB 1383).
- ▶ Characterize feedstock before implementation of new de-packaging and composting operations.

Cascadia conducted the characterization study over two seasons, in February and June, to capture data that reflects the seasonality of waste disposal in Salinas and accounts for both peak and non-peak times of year. This document presents the data collection results and analysis that Cascadia has developed to achieve the Authority's objectives.

This document includes the following sections:

- ▶ **Summary of Methodology**, which describes the study procedures to design the study, collect and sort samples, and analyze the data.
- ▶ **Results**, which presents waste composition, quantity, and recoverability results by sector.
- ▶ **Conclusions**, which compares the current study to the previous waste characterization study completed in 2007-2008 and highlights opportunities for diversion.
- ▶ **Appendices**, which include the detailed study design, material type definitions, sample field forms, composition calculations, and detailed food composition results.

Summary of Methodology

The following section summarizes the main tasks of the study methodology: develop plan, survey vehicles and select loads, collect data, and analyze data. The detailed study design and field protocols appear in Appendix A: Study Design.

DEVELOP PLAN

The Cascadia team met with Authority staff to define the study universe, develop the material list for the study, schedule field seasons, and refine field protocols for collection and sorting. Key elements of the plan for the study are summarized below.

Sampling Universe

This study gathered composition data on samples from three distinct sectors of materials. A “sector” is a unique portion of the total waste and is determined by its particular generation, collection, or composition characteristics. The sectors included in the study are defined below:

- ▶ **Residential waste.** Commercially collected (i.e., franchise) material that the driver identified as primarily single-family residential MSW. (This stream may include minimal quantities of multifamily waste where multifamily properties have cart service.)
- ▶ **Commercial waste.** Commercially collected (i.e., franchise) material hauled by that the driver identified as containing waste primarily from sources other than single-family residences. Commercial waste did not include loads generated at construction/demolition sites.
 - **Industrial waste** is a subsector of commercial waste. This was defined for the study as commercially collected waste in open top roll-off containers.
 - **Compacted waste** is mixed commercial waste collected in packer trucks or compacted roll-offs.
- ▶ **Self-haul waste.** Material that is generated at residences, businesses, or institutions and is hauled by the household or business that generated the waste or other non-franchised haulers. Self-haul waste was split into two subsectors for this study:
 - **Residential self-haul waste.** Material generated at residences that was hauled by the household that generated the waste.
 - **Commercial self-haul waste.** Material generated at business or institutions that was hauled by the business that generated the waste. This subsector also included waste hauled by non-franchise haulers such as on-call junk removal services.

The study covered six distinct jurisdictions: Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, Soledad, King City, and unincorporated areas within the Authority. Samples from each sector were collected for each of these jurisdictions.

Sampling Allocation

Cascadia conducted the characterization study over two seasons, each of which included fifteen days of sample collection. Sampling occurred Monday through Saturday over two and a half weeks each season. The study target was to collect and characterize 330 samples each season for a total of 660 samples over the entire study period. Samples were sorted by hand or visually characterized depending on the sector.

For each jurisdiction, the field crew aimed to collect 30 residential samples, 40 commercial samples (20 compacted commercial and 20 industrial samples), and 40 self-haul samples over both seasons of the study. The field crew hand-sorted residential samples and compacted commercial samples, and visually characterized industrial and self-haul samples. Table 1 shows sample allocation achieved over the study period by sector and jurisdiction.

Table 1. Samples Characterized by Sector and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Self-haul	Total
Salinas	28	20	22	41	111
Soledad	28	20	12	47	107
Gonzales	28	19	21	39	107
Greenfield	31	30	6	45	112
King City	31	36	3	42	112
Unincorporated	30	27	12	41	110
TOTAL	176	152	76	255	659

The sampling targets for industrial sector loads were not met during the study for Soledad, Greenfield, King City, and unincorporated areas due to the limited number of loads meeting the industrial sector definition (commercial waste delivered in open top roll-off containers). The Cascadia team sampled all industrial loads that arrived at the facilities for these jurisdictions during the sampling season. Cascadia collected additional self-haul samples when industrial loads were not available to meet study targets.

Cascadia collected samples from three transfer stations and one landfill so that all disposal facilities and jurisdictions were represented in the study. Table 2 lists the jurisdictions and facilities included in the study. The "x" indicates from which jurisdictions Cascadia collected samples at each facility.

Table 2. Facilities by Jurisdiction

	Sun Street	Madison Lane	Johnson Canyon	Jolon Road
Salinas	x			
Soledad			x	
Gonzales			x	
Greenfield			x	x
King City			x	x
Unincorporated		x	x	x

SURVEY VEHICLES AND SELECT LOADS

Survey Vehicles

One member of the field crew surveyed vehicles for the study. During each field day, the vehicle surveyor collected information from all vehicles arriving at the facility. The surveyor recorded information collected (listed below) on the *Vehicle Survey Form*. This data informed Cascadia's analysis.

- ▶ Waste sector
- ▶ Load origin (jurisdiction)
- ▶ Vehicle type
- ▶ Hauler
- ▶ Route and/or truck number
- ▶ Driver comments
- ▶ Other pertinent information

The surveyor also collected net weights for all vehicles entering the facility. In general, the surveyor gave all drivers a brightly colored numbered tag with a unique numeric ID to place in their windshields and recorded this ID on the *Vehicle Survey Form*. When the drivers exited the facility, the surveyor collected the tag and recorded the weight, using the ID to match the net weight to the vehicle's attributes (e.g., sector, origin, etc).

At Sun Street, due to the higher traffic relative to other sites, the surveyor provided numbered tags to each driver and placed them in the windshield of each inbound vehicle. The gatehouse staff collected these tags and stapled them to the vehicle's weight ticket when the driver exited the facility. At the end of each day, the surveyor collected the numbered tags and weight tickets from the scale house staff.

Select Loads

Cascadia used a random, systematic process to select vehicles as they arrived at the facility for sampling. Using historical facility data, Cascadia calculated a sampling frequency (selecting every n^{th} vehicle) for each day and sector in the study to determine which vehicles to sample to meet planned targets. As the vehicle surveyor collected data from each vehicle arriving at the facility, the surveyor also used the *Vehicle Selection Sheet* to track incoming eligible vehicles. For a vehicle to be eligible the load must have met the definitions for the study (described in the Sampling Universe section).

When the n^{th} eligible vehicle arrived at the facility, the vehicle surveyor flagged the vehicles for sampling. For each selected vehicle, the surveyor placed a *Sample Placard* on the vehicle's windshield or dashboard to identify it as a vehicle intended for sampling. The *Sample Placard* is a brightly colored paper that identifies the selected vehicle when the vehicle tips its load so the field crew can collect a sample. For selected vehicles, the surveyor also recorded a unique sample ID assigned to the load on the *Sample Placard* to link the sample data to its attributes recorded in the survey and net weight.

COLLECT SAMPLES

Vehicles selected for sampling were directed to tip their load in a designated area. Cascadia's field crew followed two different processes to collect loads; which process was used depended on the sector or subsector.

Residential and Compacted Commercial Loads

For waste coming from the residential sector and compacted commercial subsector, Cascadia's field crew obtained a sample of waste weighing approximately 125 pounds after each selected vehicle tipped its load in the designated area. Our team worked with the facility's loader and operator to secure a sample by extracting a randomly-selected portion from the tipped load.

Industrial Waste and Self-haul Loads

For waste coming from the industrial subsector and self-haul sector, the field crew directed each driver to tip the entire load at the designated sampling area. The entire load represented one sample and staff visually characterized each one according to the process described below in Sort Samples.

SORT SAMPLES

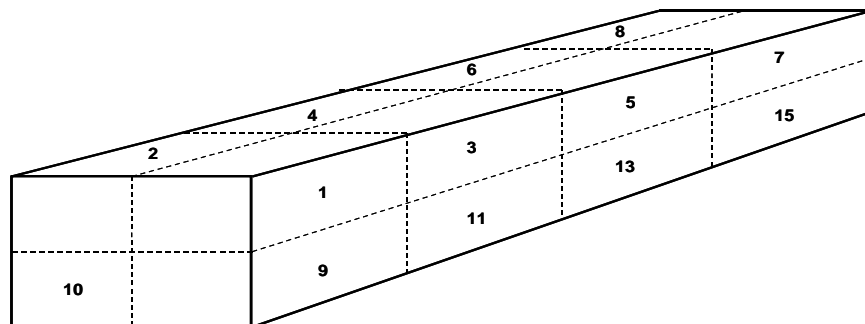
The field crew characterized all samples through one of two methods—hand-sorting or visual characterization—depending on the sector.

Hand-sort

Field crew hand-sorted waste from the residential sector and compacted commercial subsector.

After each selected vehicle dumped its load at the designated tipping location, the field supervisor superimposed an imaginary 16-cell grid (Figure 3) over the dumped material, identified a sample from a pre-selected random cell (noted on the *Sample Placard*), and received assistance from the facility's loader and operator to extract a 125-pound sample from the load.

Figure 3. 16-cell Grid



After the sample was placed on a tarp, the field supervisor photographed each sample and the field crew staff hand-sorted the sample into the 96 different material types presented in Appendix B: Material Type Definitions. The field crew stored separated materials in plastic laundry baskets. The field supervisor monitored the purity of each material as the field crew weighed each basket and recorded the weight on the *Material Weight Tally Sheet*. Figure 4 illustrates this process. (The figure is illustrative of the general process only and does not include photos from this study.)

Figure 4. Overview of Hand-sort Process



Visual Characterization

The Cascadia field crew visually characterized waste from the self-haul sector and industrial subsector. Cascadia characterized each entire tipped load for visually characterized samples. After a selected load was on the ground, the field crew member photographed the load with its *Sample Placard*. The field crew member then measured the length, width, and height of the load. The field crew member walked around the entire load, noting what material classes were present on the *Visual Characterization Sheet*. The field crew member then estimated the percentage by volume for each material class, beginning with the largest material class visible in the sample (e.g., Paper, Metal, Organics). The field crew member continued with progressively smaller material classes until all material classes recorded on the form summed to 100 percent. Next, the field crew member considered each material class separately, estimating the percentage of each material type that was present in the material class (e.g., newspaper for the material class Paper). The field crew member repeated this process for each material type in each material class until the recorded percentages for material types within each material class summed to 100 percent.

ANALYZE DATA

During each day of fieldwork, the field crew entered weight data from the samples into a database customized for this study. In order to complete analysis, the Authority provided Cascadia with annual tonnage for each off the facilities included in the study. Cascadia used the vehicle survey data collected during the study to allocate tonnages at each facility to specific sectors and jurisdictions for the analysis.

Cascadia calculated the mean composition as well as the 90% confidence intervals for each material type using industry-standard calculations. Cascadia used that annual tonnage and the vehicle survey data to apportion tons by jurisdiction and sector. The calculation method is described in Appendix D: Composition Calculations.

Results

INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

This section presents characterization results for the Authority's waste streams. Waste characterization data are presented as follows:

- ▶ A bar chart presents an overview of material composition by material class.
- ▶ A pie chart presents an overview of material composition by recoverability category.
- ▶ A table lists the 10 most prevalent material types by weight.
- ▶ A detailed table lists the full composition and quantity results for the 96 material types.

Material Designations

For clarity, broad material classes such as **Paper**, **Glass**, and **Metal** are bolded and capitalized while individual material types such as *mixed residue*, *plastic trash bags*, and *bulky durable plastics* are italicized.

For overall waste and waste by sector (residential, commercial, and self-haul), a pie chart and table present more detailed information about the composition of food and food material sub-types included in the study.

Percent Composition and Error

Cascadia statistically analyzed the data from the sorting process to provide two pieces of information for each of the material types:

- ▶ The estimated percent composition of waste by weight.
- ▶ The error range for the composition estimates at the 90 percent confidence level.

The example in Table 3 below illustrates how the results can be interpreted. The best estimate of the amount of *leaves and grass* present in the overall waste is 2.9 percent. The 1.6 percent figure reflects the precision of the estimate. When calculations are performed at the 90 percent confidence level, we are 90 percent certain that the true mean for *leaves and grass* is between 2.9 percent plus 1.6 percent and 2.8 percent minus 1.3 percent. In other words, we are 90 percent certain that the true mean lies between 4.5 percent and 1.3 percent.

Table 3. Example Percent Composition and Error Range

Material	Est. %	+ / -
<i>Leaves and grass</i>	2.9%	1.6%

Rounding

When interpreting the results presented in the tables and figures in this report, it is important to consider the effect of rounding. To keep the waste composition tables and figures readable, estimated tonnages are rounded to the nearest ton, and estimated percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Due to rounding, the tonnages or percentages presented in the report, when added together, may not exactly match the subtotals and totals shown. Percentages less than 0.05 percent are shown as 0.0 percent even though there may be tonnages associated with the material.

Material Type Definitions

Definitions for each of the 96 material types used in the study are included in Appendix B: Material Type Definitions. Some key definitions when considering the results include the below:

- ▶ *Potentially donatable food* refers to food that could potentially have been donated if it had not been placed in the waste stream for disposal. Potentially donatable food is typically in its whole, unopened, and original packaging. (Sell-by dates and other dates on the packaging are not considered in the assessment.) For vegetative food (e.g., fruits, vegetables, and fungi), potentially donatable refers to any uncooked or fresh vegetative food that is found whole in the waste stream, regardless of whether or not they are packaged. Both an unopened packaged of mushrooms as well as whole, unpackaged mushrooms in the waste would be characterized as potentially donatable.
- ▶ *Non-donatable food* refers to food that could have been eaten but is not in a whole state or is not in its original or unopened packaging. Examples of non-donatable food include half an apple, deli meat in an opened package, and meat and fish trimmings. Fruit and vegetable trimmings are also considered non-donatable food.
- ▶ *Inedible food* refers to items not typically consumed by people in the United States, such as bones, pits, shells, and coffee grounds.
- ▶ *Remainder/composite material* for each material class, which accounts for materials that don't fit into the other material type definitions within the material class and may be combined with large quantities of other materials. For example, paper envelopes lined with plastic or bubble wrap would be characterized as a *remainder/composite paper*. Examples of *remainder/composite non-compostable organics* include painted or stained wood and diapers.

Recoverability Categories

For each sector included the study, detailed composition results are provided that show the percentages, error range, and tonnages for each material included in the study. In addition, the analysis includes a summary of material by recoverability. Each material type is assigned a recoverability category, defined as follows and listed out in Table 4.

- ▶ **Recyclable:** Materials that are typically readily recyclable through available programs.
- ▶ **Compostable:** Materials that are commonly accepted for composting or other organics processing.
- ▶ **Recoverable C&D:** Construction and demolition materials that could be recovered through C&D recycling programs.
- ▶ **Potentially Recoverable:** Other materials that could be recovered through source-separated recycling programs or that could be reused.
- ▶ **Non-recoverable Material:** Materials that are not readily accepted for recovery or diversion.

Table 4. Assignment of Material Types to Recoverability Category

Recyclable	Recoverable C&D
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard Paper Grocery Bags Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts White Office-type Paper and Mail Magazines and Catalogs Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging Other Recyclable Paper Miscellaneous Paper Packaging Aseptic Containers Gable-top Cartons PETE Beverage Containers – CRV PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging Polypropylene Containers and Packaging Other Plastic Containers and Packaging Tin/Steel Cans Major Appliances Other Ferrous Aluminum Cans – CRV Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV Other Non-Ferrous Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber Wood Waste – Clean Engineered Wood Waste – Clean Pallets & Crates Other Recyclable Wood Concrete Asphalt Paving Asphalt Roofing Gypsum Board Carpet
Compostable	Potentially Recoverable
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard Compostable Paper – Packaging Compostable Paper – Non-packaging Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat Food – Unpackaged Inedible Food – Packaged Inedible Leaves and Grass Prunings and Trimmings Branches and Stumps Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film Durable Plastic Items Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment Covered Video Display Devices Paint Used Oil Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries Other Batteries Tires Mattresses and Foundations Textiles – Organic Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts
	Non-recoverable
	Remainder/Composite paper Expanded Polystyrene Packaging Plastic Trash Bags Film Products Flexible Plastic Pouches Other Film Remainder/Composite Plastic Manures Remainder/Composite Metal Remainder/Composite Glass Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances) One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders Pharmaceuticals Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous Bulky Items Remainder/Composite Special Waste Rock, Soil and Fines Solar Panels Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable Mixed Residue MRF Residual Fines

TONNAGES

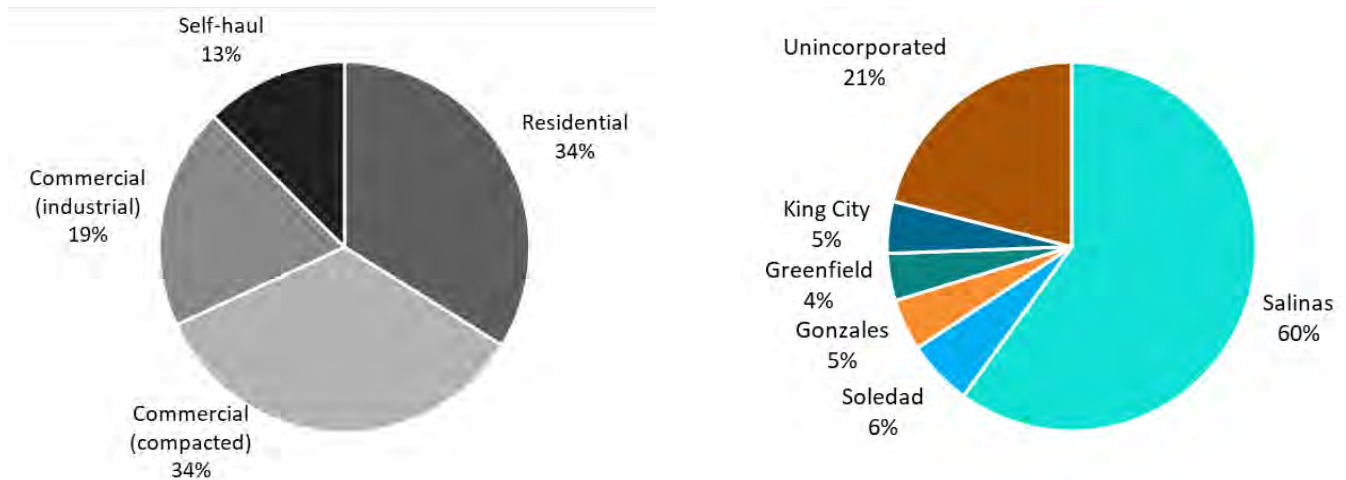
Cascadia requested data reflecting disposal tonnages by facility for Fiscal Year 2019. Cascadia used vehicle survey data to allocate tonnages at each facility by sector and jurisdiction.

Table 5. Tons by Sector and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial (compacted)	Commercial (industrial)	Self-haul	All Sectors
Salinas	40,108	48,836	25,413	21,075	135,432
Soledad	5,594	4,652	1,749	1,043	13,039
Gonzales	2,953	4,067	1,429	1,744	10,193
Greenfield	5,653	2,711	500	464	9,329
King City	4,730	4,084	259	1,212	10,286
Unincorporated	17,446	12,940	14,418	2,701	47,505
TOTAL	76,485	77,290	43,769	28,240	225,784

Figure 5 shows Fiscal Year 2019 tonnages by sector and jurisdiction. As shown, over half (53%) the waste in the area managed by the Authority is commercial waste, and residential waste (34%) is over one-third of the waste. By jurisdiction, Salinas waste is approximately three-fifths (60%) of the waste managed by the Authority, followed by waste from unincorporated areas (21% of the total waste by weight).

Figure 5. Waste Quantities by Sector (left) and Jurisdiction (right)



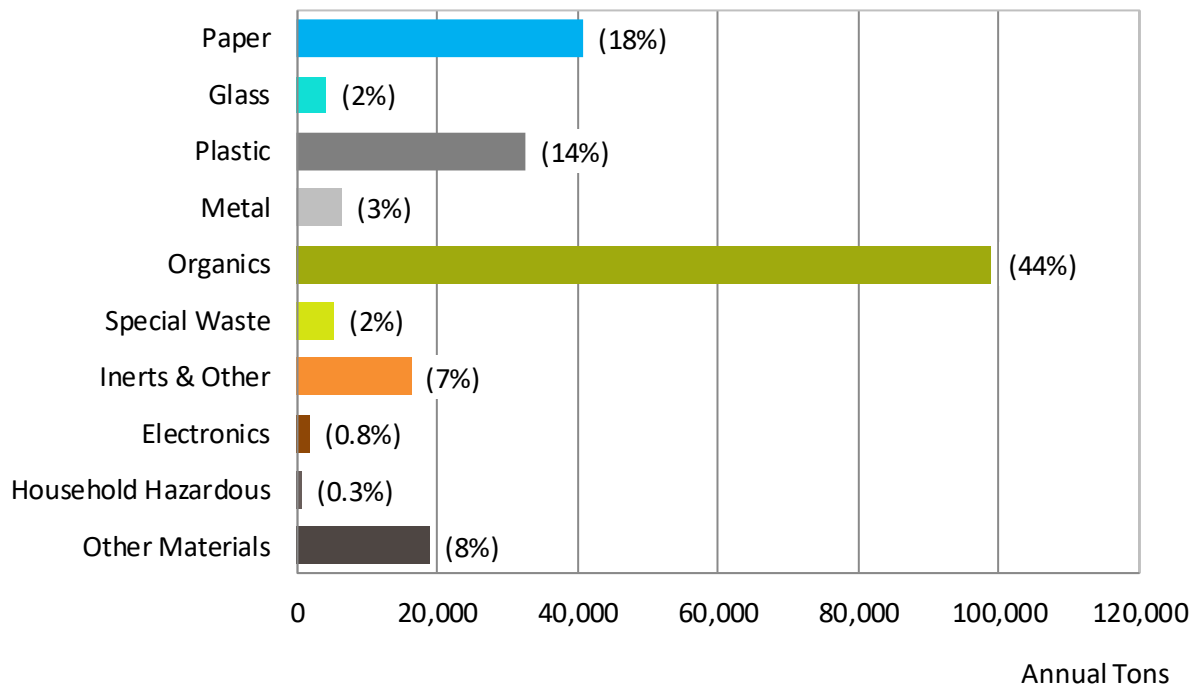
COMPOSITION RESULTS

Cascadia collected and characterized a total of 659 samples over the course of the study. Waste composition results are presented overall and for each of the sectors and jurisdictions included in the study.

Overall Composition Results

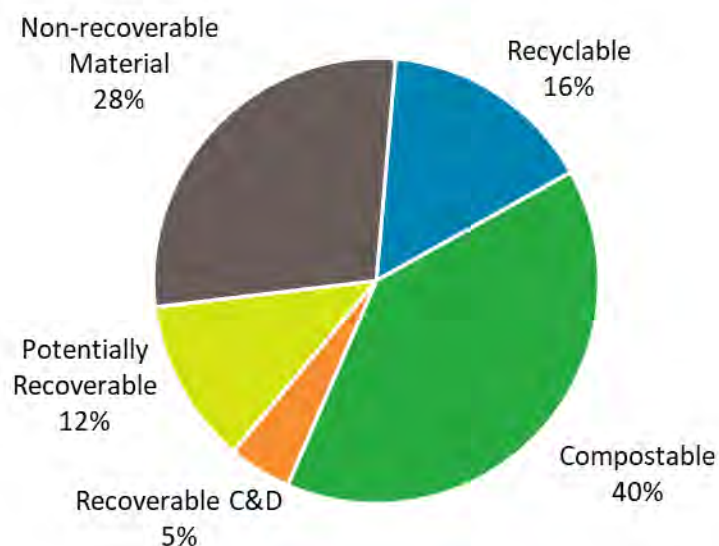
The composition data for overall waste managed by the Salinas Valley Waste Management Authority are presented by material class in Figure 6. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class by weight (44%), followed **Paper** (18%) and **Plastic** (14%).

Figure 6. Composition by Material Class, Overall



As shown in Figure 7, three-fifths (61%) of overall waste is recyclable, compostable, or recoverable C&D. Most of the recoverable material by weight is compostable material. Approximately two-fifths (40% by weight) of overall waste is compostable. Approximately 28 percent is non-recoverable material.

Figure 7. Composition by Recoverability Category, Overall



The 10 most prevalent disposed materials, representing 52 percent of waste disposed in the study sectors and jurisdictions, are listed in Table 6. Five of the top 10 material types are compostable materials and together represent over 30 percent of overall waste. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (15.0%) and *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (7.7%).

Table 6. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Overall

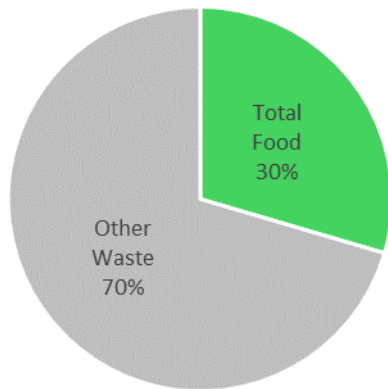
Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	33,929
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	7.7%	17,369
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	4.4%	10,003
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	4.4%	9,932
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.1%	9,299
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.1%	9,253
Other Film	3.4%	7,691
Mixed Residue	3.3%	7,466
Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.0%	6,715
Leaves and Grass	2.9%	6,469
Total for Top Materials	52.3%	118,125

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

As shown in Figure 8, approximately 30 percent of overall waste is food waste. Nearly one-quarter of the food (23.7% by weight) is potentially donatable. Of the food waste, approximately 71 percent is not donatable and approximately 5 percent is inedible.

Figure 8. Detailed Food Composition, Overall



	Est. %	Est. Tons
Potentially Donatable	23.7%	15,781
Not Donatable	71.2%	47,468
Packaged	17.1%	11,368
Unpackaged	54.1%	36,100
Inedible	5.1%	3,421
Unpackaged Inedible	4.6%	3,071
Packaged Inedible	0.5%	350
Total Food	100.0%	66,670

Detailed composition results for the overall waste are presented below in Table 7.

Table 7. Detailed Composition, Overall





Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	18.0%	2.0%	40,636	Plastic	14.4%	2.3%	32,450
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	4.4%	0.9%	9,932	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.0%	510
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.5%	0.6%	1,126	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	478
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	319	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.3%	0.0%	588
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.5%	0.1%	1,086	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	28
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.4%	0.1%	867	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	888
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.6%	0.1%	1,392	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	331
Magazines and Catalogs	0.2%	0.1%	515	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.8%	0.1%	1,826
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.2%	0.1%	2,771	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	839
Other Recyclable Paper	1.1%	0.2%	2,498	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,080
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.2%	0.2%	2,672	Plastic Trash Bags	1.9%	0.3%	4,343
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	114	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.0%	666
Gable-top Cartons	0.2%	0.1%	369	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	2.8%	2.0%	6,315
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.9%	0.3%	2,128	Film Products	0.1%	0.1%	238
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.1%	0.5%	9,299	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	122
Remainder/Composite paper	2.5%	1.6%	5,547	Other Film	3.4%	0.4%	7,691
Glass	1.9%	0.7%	4,257	Durable Plastic Items	1.6%	0.3%	3,690
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.5%	0.1%	1,050	Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.2%	1.0%	2,818
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.3%	0.1%	597	Metal	2.9%	0.4%	6,480
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	135	Tin/Steel Cans	0.5%	0.1%	1,054
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	101	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	73
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.1%	537	Other Ferrous	1.0%	0.3%	2,176
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	56	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	155
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	24	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	6
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.8%	0.7%	1,758	Other Non-Ferrous	0.4%	0.1%	1,011
				Remainder/Composite Metal	0.9%	0.2%	2,005

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Table 7. Detailed Composition, Overall (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	43.9%	3.2%	99,025	Inerts & Other	7.2%	2.6%	16,239
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	1.3%	0.7%	2,971	Concrete	0.3%	0.3%	661
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	4.4%	1.7%	10,003	Asphalt Paving	0.1%	0.1%	251
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.3%	0.2%	635	Asphalt Roofing	0.5%	0.3%	1,044
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.1%	0.1%	272	Gypsum Board	0.2%	0.2%	543
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.5%	0.2%	1,209	Carpet	1.3%	0.7%	3,031
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.3%	0.1%	692	Rock, Soil and Fines	1.8%	1.9%	3,993
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.0%	0.3%	2,171	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.0%	1.0%	6,715
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.9%	0.2%	2,116	Electronics	0.8%	0.4%	1,735
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	2.1%	33,929	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.1%	0.1%	158
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.1%	0.4%	9,253	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.4%	0.2%	920
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.4%	0.4%	3,071	Covered Video Display Devices	0.3%	0.3%	658
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.2%	0.0%	350	Household Hazardous Waste	0.3%	0.1%	619
Leaves and Grass	2.9%	1.6%	6,469	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	53
Prunings and Trimmings	1.1%	0.7%	2,515	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	42	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.1%	0.1%	133
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	76
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.5%	0.1%	1,173	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.5%	0.3%	1,148	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	51
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.9%	0.3%	2,075	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.1%	0.1%	306
Other Recyclable Wood	0.2%	0.2%	433	Other Materials	8.4%	0.9%	18,976
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.5%	0.3%	1,131	Textiles – Organic	2.9%	0.5%	6,447
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	7.7%	0.9%	17,369	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.6%	0.4%	3,618
Special Waste	2.4%	1.6%	5,366	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.5%	0.1%	1,087
Tires	1.4%	1.6%	3,269	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.6%	0.3%	1,301	Mixed Residue	3.3%	0.5%	7,466
Mattresses and Foundations	0.1%	0.1%	205	MRF Residual Fines	0.2%	0.1%	358
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.3%	0.2%	591				
Sample Count			659	Totals	100.0%		225,784
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

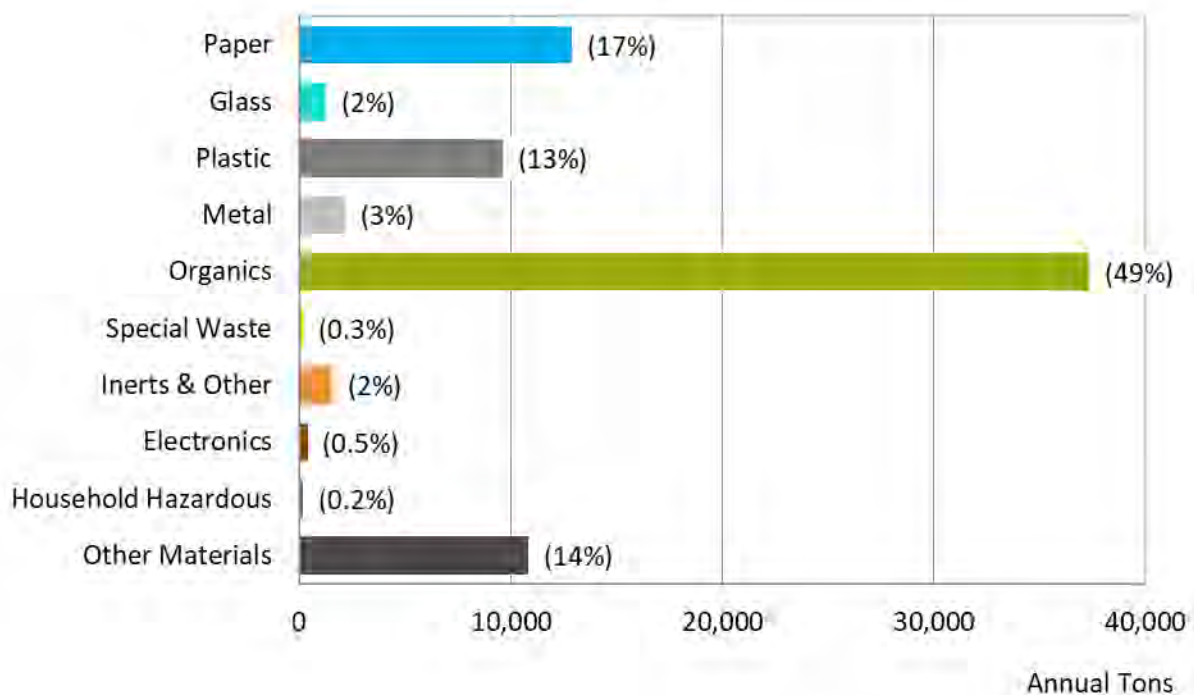
Composition Results by Sector

This section presents composition results by sector: residential, commercial, and self-haul.

Residential

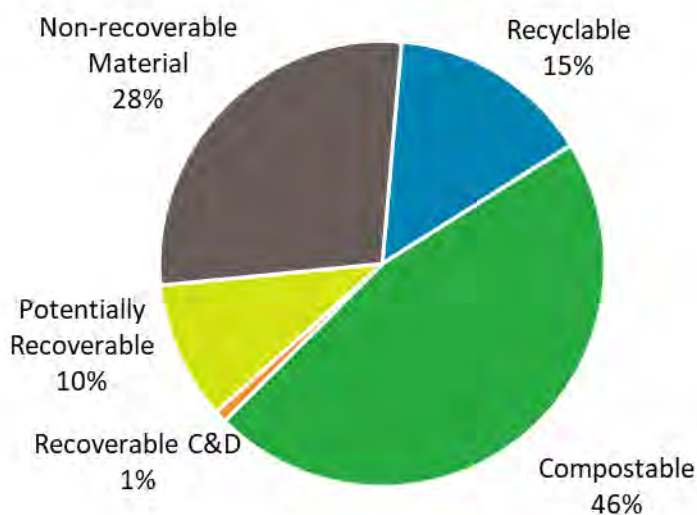
The composition data for residential waste are presented by material class in Figure 9. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class by weight, making up nearly half (49%) of the waste stream. The second-most prevalent material class is **Paper** (17%), followed by **Other Materials** (14%).

Figure 9. Composition by Material Class, Residential



As shown in Figure 10, almost half (46%) of the residential waste is compostable. An additional 16 percent is recyclable or recoverable C&D.

Figure 10. Composition by Recoverability Category, Residential



The 10 most prevalent disposed materials, representing approximately 68 percent of residential waste, are listed in Table 8. Four of the top 10 material types are compostable, together representing nearly two-fifths (38.1%) of residential waste. The three most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (20.2%), *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (10.4%), and *food – not donatable – packaged non-meat* (9.0%).

Table 8. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Residential

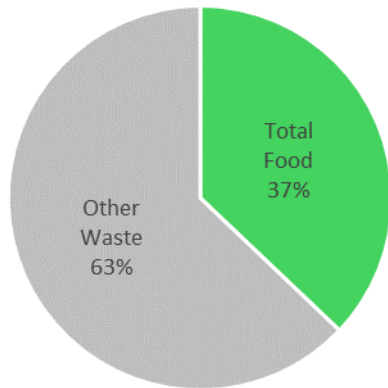
Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	20.2%	15,418
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	10.4%	7,926
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	9.0%	6,905
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	7.1%	5,436
Mixed Residue	6.3%	4,791
Textiles – Organic	5.0%	3,846
Other Film	4.0%	3,043
Plastic Trash Bags	1.9%	1,471
Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.9%	1,457
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	1.8%	1,402
Total for Top Materials	67.6%	51,696

Recoverability Classes Key

Recyclable	Compostable	Recoverable C&D	Potentially Recoverable	Non-recoverable Material
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As shown in Figure 11, nearly two-fifths (37%) of residential waste is food waste. Of the food waste, approximately 5 percent (approximately 1,400 tons) is inedible.

Figure 11. Detailed Food Composition, Residential



	Est. %	Est. Tons
Potentially Donatable	8.3%	2,343
Not Donatable	86.9%	24,643
Packaged	29.3%	8,308
Unpackaged	57.6%	16,335
Inedible	4.9%	1,382
Unpackaged Inedible	3.9%	1,097
Packaged Inedible	1.0%	285
Total Food	100.0%	28,368

Detailed composition results for residential waste are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Detailed Composition, Residential


Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	16.9%	1.2%	12,891	Plastic	12.6%	0.7%	9,608
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	0.9%	0.2%	651	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.0%	253
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.0%	0.0%	5	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.0%	285
Paper Grocery Bags	0.2%	0.1%	187	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.4%	0.0%	271
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.6%	0.1%	467	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	21
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.5%	0.1%	346	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.5%	0.1%	404
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.7%	0.1%	512	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	34
Magazines and Catalogs	0.4%	0.2%	270	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	1.2%	0.1%	944
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.4%	0.1%	1,095	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	373
Other Recyclable Paper	1.2%	0.2%	951	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.7%	0.1%	551
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.7%	0.2%	1,287	Plastic Trash Bags	1.9%	0.2%	1,471
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	46	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.5%	0.1%	364
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.0%	61	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	0.3%	0.2%	194
Compostable Paper – Packaging	1.1%	0.2%	838	Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	12
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	7.1%	0.8%	5,436	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	71
Remainder/Composite paper	1.0%	0.3%	738	Other Film	4.0%	0.4%	3,043
Glass	1.7%	0.3%	1,270	Durable Plastic Items	1.1%	0.2%	836
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.4%	0.1%	314	Remainder/Composite Plastic	0.6%	0.1%	480
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	308	Metal	2.8%	0.4%	2,168
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	42	Tin/Steel Cans	0.8%	0.1%	627
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.1%	0.0%	48	Major Appliances	0.1%	0.1%	61
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.4%	0.2%	294	Other Ferrous	0.4%	0.1%	297
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.1%	0.0%	49	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	78
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	11	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	4
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.3%	0.1%	205	Other Non-Ferrous	0.8%	0.1%	631
				Remainder/Composite Metal	0.6%	0.2%	469

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

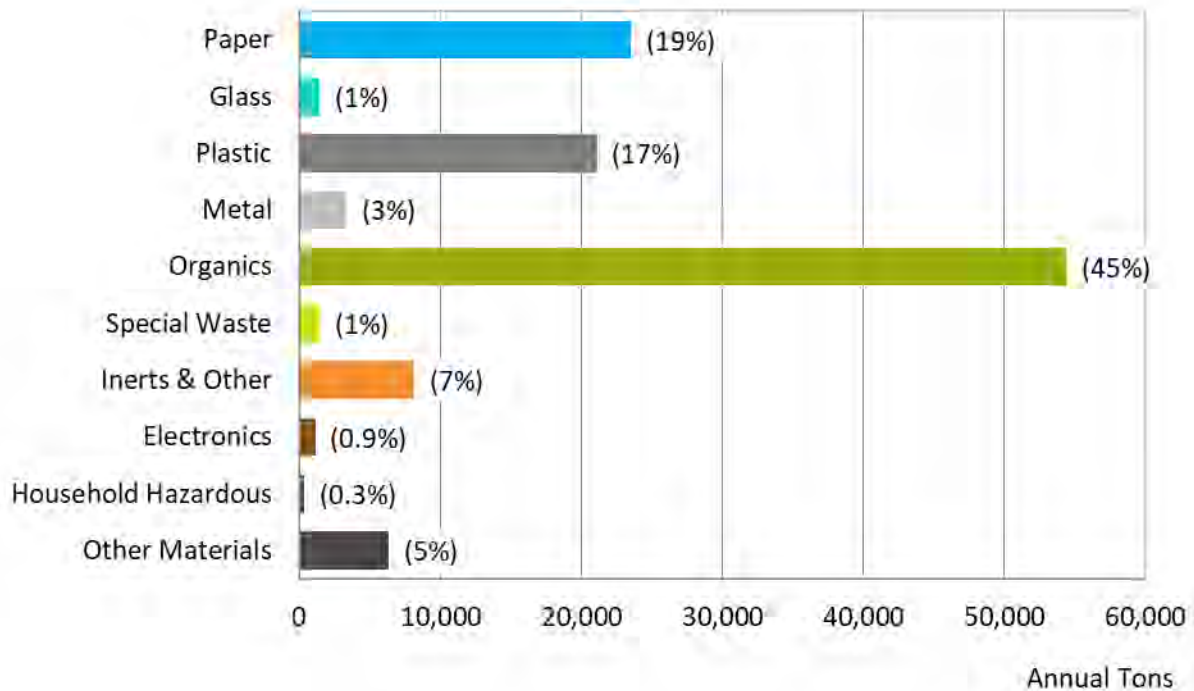
Table 9. Detailed Composition, Residential (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	48.8%	1.9%	37,355	Inerts & Other	2.0%	0.9%	1,566
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.7%	0.1%	528	Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	77
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	1.3%	0.4%	965	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	2
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.3%	0.3%	195	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	14
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.2%	0.1%	140	Gypsum Board	0.0%	0.1%	36
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.3%	0.1%	228	Carpet	0.5%	0.4%	369
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.4%	0.1%	286	Rock, Soil and Fines	0.5%	0.7%	377
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.2%	0.3%	917	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	0.9%	0.4%	691
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	1.8%	0.4%	1,402	Electronics	0.5%	0.4%	397
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	20.2%	1.7%	15,418	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.1%	0.2%	80
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	9.0%	0.9%	6,905	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.4%	0.4%	311
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.4%	0.2%	1,097	Covered Video Display Devices	0.0%	0.0%	6
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.4%	0.1%	285	Household Hazardous Waste	0.2%	0.1%	185
Leaves and Grass	0.5%	0.2%	365	Paint	0.1%	0.1%	41
Prunings and Trimmings	0.5%	0.2%	387	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	0	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	36
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	96	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.1%	0.0%	49	Pharmaceuticals	0.1%	0.0%	49
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.0%	0.0%	6	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.1%	0.0%	59
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	23	Other Materials	14.2%	1.6%	10,832
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.2%	0.1%	134	Textiles – Organic	5.0%	1.1%	3,846
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	10.4%	1.1%	7,926	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.9%	0.3%	1,457
Special Waste	0.3%	0.2%	214	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.7%	0.2%	552
Tires	0.0%	0.0%	4	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.1%	0.1%	78	Mixed Residue	6.3%	1.2%	4,791
Mattresses and Foundations	0.1%	0.1%	47	MRF Residual Fines	0.2%	0.2%	185
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.1%	0.1%	85				
Sample Count			176	Totals	100.0%		76,485
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Commercial

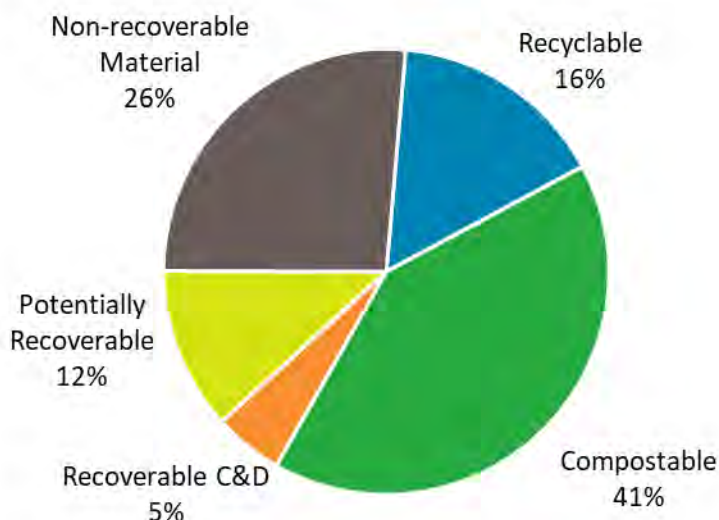
The waste composition data for commercial loads, including both compacted commercial and industrial loads, are presented by material class in Figure 12. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class and is approximately 45 percent of the waste stream. The next-most prevalent material classes are **Paper** (19%) and **Plastic** (17%).

Figure 12. Composition by Material Class, Commercial



As shown in Figure 13, approximately 41 percent of commercial waste is compostable material. The next-most prevalent material by recoverability category is non-recoverable material (26%), followed by recyclable material (16%).

Figure 13. Composition by Recoverability Category, Commercial



The 10 most prevalent material types are listed in Table 10. Six of the 10 material type are recoverable or potentially recoverable and account for nearly 40 percent of the commercial waste stream. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (15.0%) and *food – potentially donatable – packaged vegetative* (7.4%).

Table 10. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Commercial

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	18,191
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	7.4%	8,974
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	6.3%	7,661
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.1%	7,399
Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	5.0%	6,002
Other Film	3.7%	4,536
Remainder/Composite paper	3.4%	4,106
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.2%	3,856
Leaves and Grass	2.9%	3,505
Rock, Soil and Fines	2.8%	3,394
Total for Top Materials	55.9%	67,624

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

As shown in Figure 14, approximately 31 percent of the commercial waste is food waste. Over one-third of the food waste (35.4%), or approximately 13,300 tons, is potentially donatable. Approximately 59 percent is not donatable, and the remaining 5 percent is inedible.

Figure 14. Detailed Food Composition, Commercial

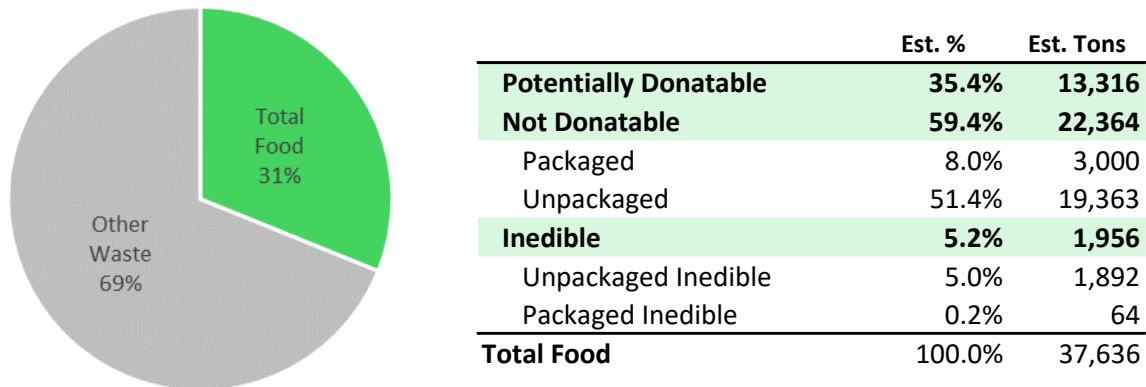


Table 11 presents commercial food waste data by whether it is packaged or unpackaged. As shown, nearly two-thirds (62.9%) of the commercial food waste is unpackaged, most of which is not donatable food material. Packaged food is approximately 37 percent of the food waste in the commercial stream (approximately 14,000 tons), most of which is potentially donatable material (meaning it was in its unopened and original packaging).

Table 11. Detailed Food Composition, Commercial, Packaged and Unpackaged Food

	Est. %	Est. Tons
Unpackaged	62.9%	23,671
Potentially Donatable	6.4%	2,416
Not Donatable	51.4%	19,363
Inedible	5.0%	1,892
Packaged	37.1%	13,965
Potentially Donatable	29.0%	10,900
Not Donatable	8.0%	3,000
Inedible	0.2%	64
Total Food	100.0%	37,636

Detailed composition results for commercial waste are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. Detailed Composition, Commercial






Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	19.4%	3.6%	23,471	Plastic	17.4%	4.2%	21,098
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.1%	1.7%	7,399	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.0%	228
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.9%	1.0%	1,108	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	186
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	89	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	295
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.4%	0.2%	527	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	6
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.2%	0.1%	276	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	464
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.5%	0.2%	620	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	278
Magazines and Catalogs	0.1%	0.1%	163	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.7%	0.2%	856
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.1%	0.2%	1,360	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.3%	0.1%	392
Other Recyclable Paper	1.1%	0.3%	1,301	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	442
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.1%	0.3%	1,278	Plastic Trash Bags	2.0%	0.5%	2,405
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	41	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	287
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.1%	165	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	5.0%	3.7%	6,002
Compostable Paper – Packaging	1.0%	0.5%	1,182	Film Products	0.1%	0.1%	160
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.2%	0.7%	3,856	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.0%	0.0%	49
Remainder/Composite paper	3.4%	3.1%	4,106	Other Film	3.7%	0.7%	4,536
Glass	1.2%	0.3%	1,417	Durable Plastic Items	1.9%	0.5%	2,266
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.5%	0.1%	596	Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.9%	1.8%	2,246
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.1%	287	Metal	2.7%	0.6%	3,316
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	50	Tin/Steel Cans	0.3%	0.2%	397
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	52	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	0
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.1%	222	Other Ferrous	1.0%	0.4%	1,193
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	6	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	71
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	0	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	2
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.2%	0.1%	204	Other Non-Ferrous	0.3%	0.1%	309
				Remainder/Composite Metal	1.1%	0.4%	1,344

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

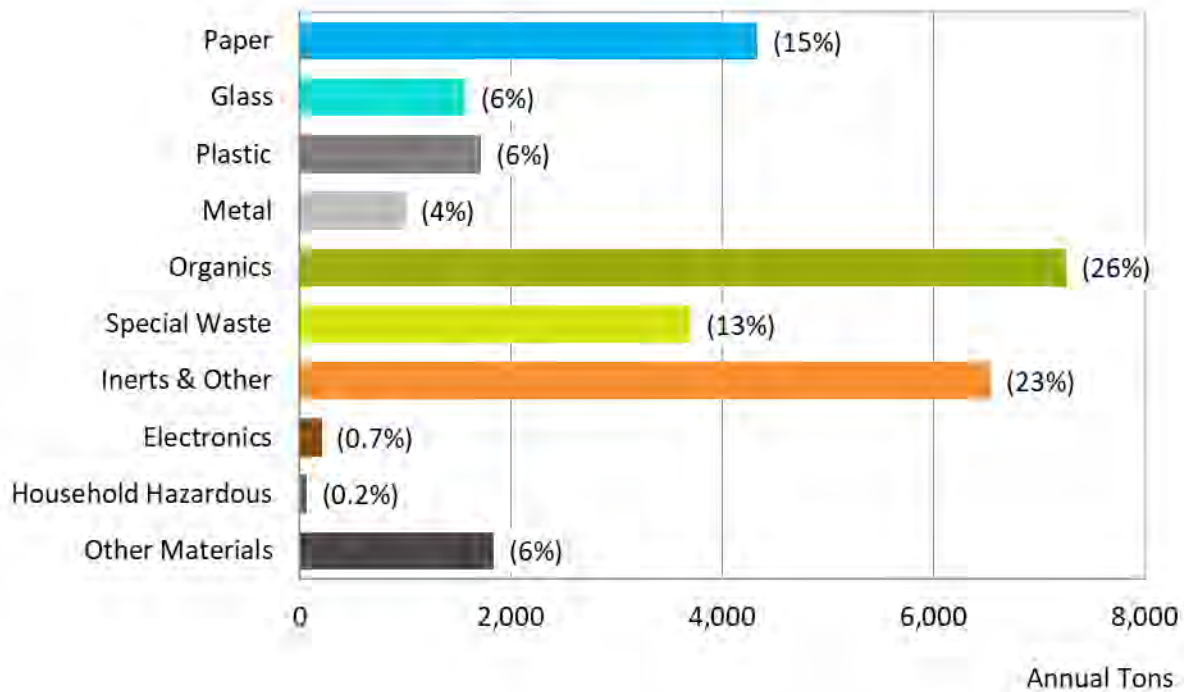
Table 12. Detailed Composition, Commercial (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	44.9%	5.2%	54,392	Inerts & Other	6.7%	3.8%	8,116
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	2.0%	1.2%	2,416	Concrete	0.5%	0.5%	545
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	7.4%	3.2%	8,974	Asphalt Paving	0.2%	0.2%	249
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.4%	0.3%	439	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.6%	981
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.1%	0.1%	120	Gypsum Board	0.1%	0.1%	89
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.8%	0.4%	970	Carpet	0.8%	0.6%	986
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.3%	0.1%	398	Rock, Soil and Fines	2.8%	3.6%	3,394
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.0%	0.5%	1,172	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	1.5%	0.8%	1,871
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.6%	0.4%	710	Electronics	0.9%	0.6%	1,128
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	3.8%	18,191	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.0%	0.1%	59
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	1.9%	0.4%	2,290	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.4%	0.2%	438
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.6%	0.7%	1,892	Covered Video Display Devices	0.5%	0.5%	632
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.1%	0.0%	64	Household Hazardous Waste	0.3%	0.2%	366
Leaves and Grass	2.9%	1.9%	3,505	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	11
Prunings and Trimmings	1.5%	1.3%	1,864	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	28	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.1%	0.1%	76
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	39
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.6%	0.2%	728	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.4%	0.2%	510	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	2
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	1.5%	0.6%	1,823	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.2%	0.2%	237
Other Recyclable Wood	0.1%	0.2%	177	Other Materials	5.2%	1.3%	6,310
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.4%	0.4%	461	Textiles – Organic	1.5%	0.5%	1,869
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	6.3%	1.3%	7,661	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.4%	0.6%	1,688
Special Waste	1.2%	0.6%	1,444	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.3%	0.2%	401
Tires	0.5%	0.4%	549	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.3%	0.2%	369	Mixed Residue	1.8%	0.5%	2,179
Mattresses and Foundations	0.0%	0.0%	41	MRF Residual Fines	0.1%	0.2%	172
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.4%	0.4%	485				
Sample Count			228	Totals	100.0%		121,059
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Self-haul

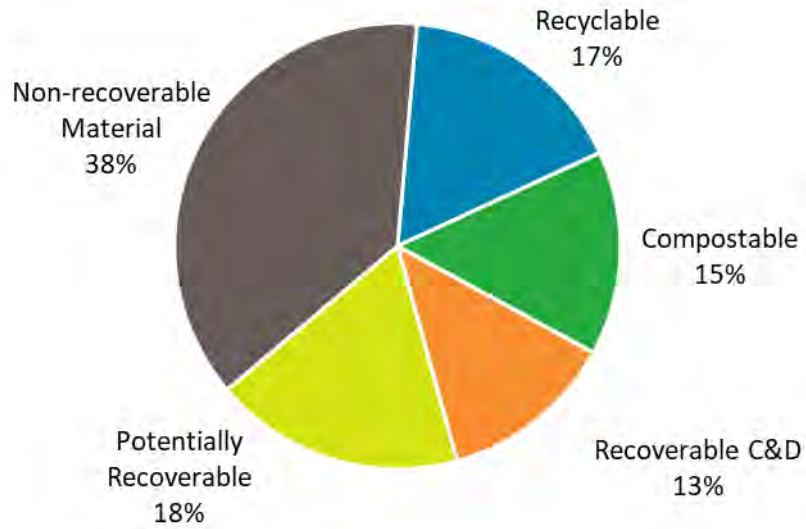
The waste composition data for self-haul loads, including both residential and commercial self-haul loads, are presented by material class in Figure 15. As shown, **Organics** (26%) is the most prevalent material class in self-haul. The next-most prevalent material classes are **Inerts & Other** (23%) and **Paper** (15%).

Figure 15. Composition by Material Class, Self-haul



As shown in Figure 16, nearly two-thirds (62%) of self-haul waste is recoverable or potentially recoverable material. Nearly one-fifth (17%) of self-haul waste is recyclable and 15 percent of self-haul waste is compostable.

Figure 16. Composition by Recoverability Category, Self-haul



The 10 most prevalent material types are listed in Table 13. Together, they represent nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of the self-haul waste stream. Out of these 10 materials, five are either recoverable or potentially recoverable. These five material types account for approximately 34 percent of self-haul waste. The most prevalent material types are *remainder/composite inerts and other* (14.7%), *tires* (9.6%), and *leaves and grass* (9.2%).

Table 13. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Self-haul

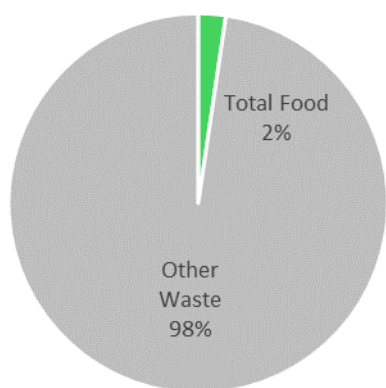
Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	14.7%	4,153
Tires	9.6%	2,715
Leaves and Grass	9.2%	2,599
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.7%	1,883
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	6.3%	1,782
Carpet	5.9%	1,676
Remainder/Composite Glass	4.8%	1,349
Bulky Items	3.0%	855
Textiles – Organic	2.6%	731
Remainder/Composite paper	2.5%	702
Total for Top Materials	65.3%	18,447

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

As shown in Figure 17, approximately 2 percent of the self-haul waste is food waste. Of the portion that is food waste, approximately 18 percent is potentially donatable and 12 percent is inedible.

Figure 17. Detailed Food Composition, Self-haul



	Est. %	Est. Tons
Potentially Donatable	18.2%	121
Not Donatable	69.4%	462
Packaged	9.1%	60
Unpackaged	60.3%	402
Inedible	12.4%	83
Unpackaged Inedible	12.3%	82
Packaged Inedible	0.1%	1
Total Food	100.0%	666

Detailed composition results for self-haul waste are presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Detailed Composition, Self-haul

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	15.1%	4.0%	4,274	Plastic	6.2%	1.5%	1,744
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.7%	1.9%	1,883	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	28
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.0%	0.1%	14	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	8
Paper Grocery Bags	0.2%	0.1%	43	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	22
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.3%	0.2%	92	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.9%	0.6%	244	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.1%	0.0%	20
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.9%	0.3%	260	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	19
Magazines and Catalogs	0.3%	0.2%	83	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	26
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.1%	0.4%	315	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	74
Other Recyclable Paper	0.9%	0.3%	246	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	87
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	107	Plastic Trash Bags	1.7%	0.6%	467
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	27	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.1%	0.0%	15
Gable-top Cartons	0.5%	0.5%	142	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	0.4%	0.2%	119
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	108	Film Products	0.2%	0.2%	66
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.0%	0.0%	1
Remainder/Composite paper	2.5%	1.2%	702	Other Film	0.4%	0.1%	111
Glass	5.6%	5.3%	1,570	Durable Plastic Items	2.1%	1.1%	588
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.5%	0.4%	140	Remainder/Composite Plastic	0.3%	0.1%	92
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	3	Metal	3.5%	1.4%	996
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.2%	43	Tin/Steel Cans	0.1%	0.1%	29
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.1%	12
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.1%	20	Other Ferrous	2.4%	1.3%	686
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	6
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.1%	12	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Glass	4.8%	5.3%	1,349	Other Non-Ferrous	0.3%	0.3%	71
				Remainder/Composite Metal	0.7%	0.4%	193

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Table 14. Detailed Composition, Self-haul (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	25.8%	11.5%	7,278	Inerts & Other	23.2%	12.8%	6,557
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.1%	0.1%	26	Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	39
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	0.2%	0.3%	63	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	2	Asphalt Roofing	0.2%	0.2%	49
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.0%	0.1%	12	Gypsum Board	1.5%	1.2%	418
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.0%	0.0%	11	Carpet	5.9%	4.9%	1,676
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.0%	0.0%	8	Rock, Soil and Fines	0.8%	0.5%	222
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	0.3%	0.2%	82	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	14.7%	7.3%	4,153
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.0%	0.0%	3	Electronics	0.7%	0.4%	210
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	1.1%	0.6%	320	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.1%	0.1%	19
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	0.2%	0.1%	57	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.6%	0.4%	171
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	0.3%	0.2%	82	Covered Video Display Devices	0.1%	0.1%	20
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.0%	0.0%	1	Household Hazardous Waste	0.2%	0.3%	68
Leaves and Grass	9.2%	9.2%	2,599	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	1
Prunings and Trimmings	0.9%	0.9%	264	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.1%	0.1%	15	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.2%	0.3%	57
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	1.2%	0.7%	349	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	2.1%	2.4%	588	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.9%	0.5%	246	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.0%	0.0%	10
Other Recyclable Wood	0.8%	1.3%	233	Other Materials	6.5%	3.2%	1,834
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	1.9%	1.3%	536	Textiles – Organic	2.6%	2.2%	731
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	6.3%	2.8%	1,782	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.7%	1.1%	473
Special Waste	13.1%	12.5%	3,708	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.5%	0.3%	134
Tires	9.6%	12.7%	2,715	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	3.0%	2.0%	855	Mixed Residue	1.8%	0.7%	495
Mattresses and Foundations	0.4%	0.4%	118	MRF Residual Fines	0.0%	0.0%	1
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.1%	0.1%	20				
Sample Count			255	Totals	100.0%		28,240

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

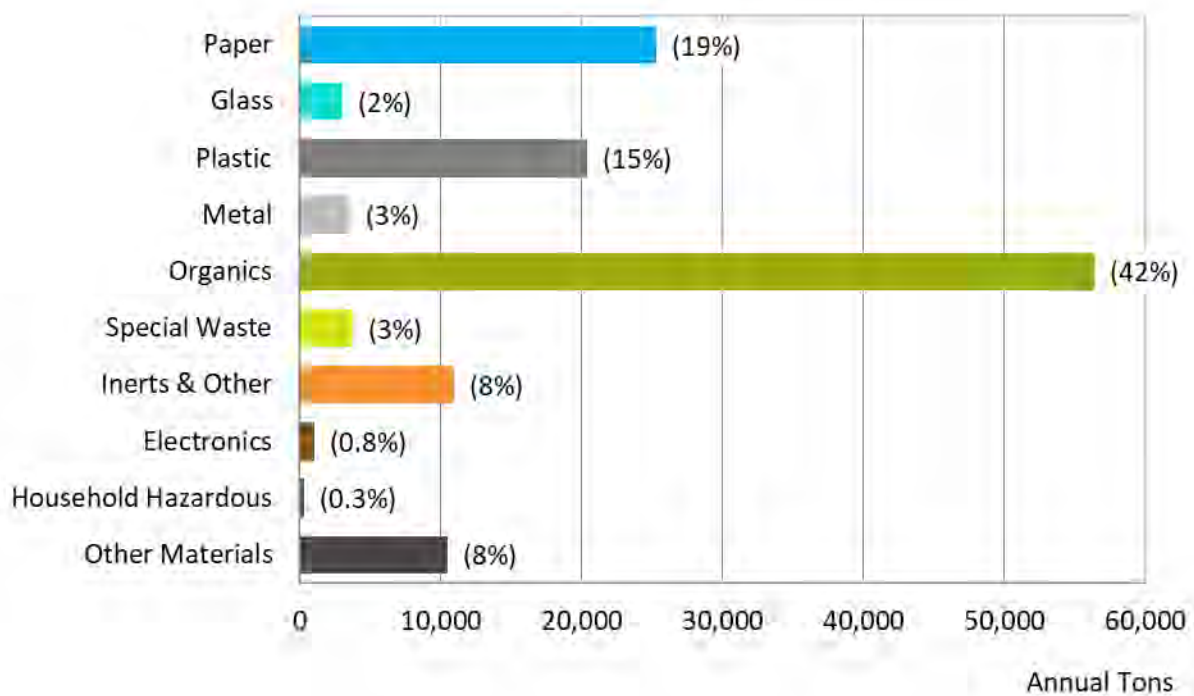
Composition Results by Jurisdiction

This section presents waste characterization results by jurisdictions for each of the six jurisdictions included in this study: Salinas, Soledad, Gonzales, Greenfield, King City, and unincorporated areas managed by the Authority.

Salinas

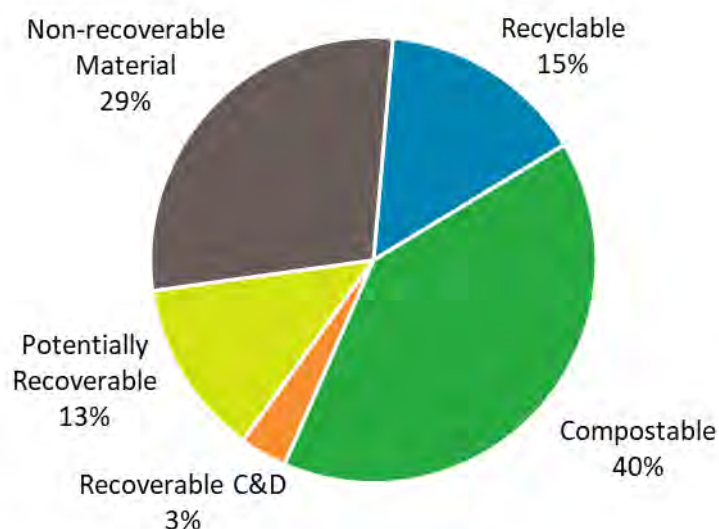
The composition data for Salinas waste are presented by material class in Figure 18. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class, accounting for over two-fifths (42%) of the waste stream. The second-most prevalent class is **Paper** (19%).

Figure 18. Composition by Material Class, Salinas



As shown in Figure 19, less than one-third of Salinas waste is non-recoverable (29%), and approximately two-fifths (40%) is compostable.

Figure 19. Composition by Recoverability Category, Salinas



The 10 most prevalent material types in Salinas' waste streams are listed in Table 15. Together, they represent approximately half (51.9%) of the waste streams. Out of these 10 materials, seven are either recoverable or potentially recoverable. These seven material types account for nearly two-fifths (39%) of Salinas waste. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (15.0%) and *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (5.9%).

Table 15. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Salinas

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	20,255
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	5.9%	7,941
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.3%	5,847
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	4.1%	5,530
Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	4.0%	5,416
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.0%	5,371
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.9%	5,246
Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.8%	5,118
Leaves and Grass	3.6%	4,845
Other Film	3.5%	4,762
Total for Top Materials	51.9%	70,331

Recoverability Classes Key



Detailed composition results for waste from Salinas are presented in Table 16.

Table 16. Detailed Composition, Salinas






Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	18.7%	3.2%	25,343	Plastic	15.1%	3.6%	20,405
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.9%	1.2%	5,246	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.0%	291
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.7%	0.9%	902	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	291
Paper Grocery Bags	0.2%	0.0%	211	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	336
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.5%	0.2%	719	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	13
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.4%	0.1%	554	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	519
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.6%	0.2%	841	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	45
Magazines and Catalogs	0.2%	0.1%	316	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.8%	0.2%	1,129
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.2%	0.2%	1,628	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	536
Other Recyclable Paper	1.1%	0.3%	1,480	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	573
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.2%	0.3%	1,567	Plastic Trash Bags	1.9%	0.4%	2,566
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	44	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.1%	420
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.1%	144	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	4.0%	3.3%	5,416
Compostable Paper – Packaging	1.0%	0.4%	1,352	Film Products	0.1%	0.1%	101
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.3%	0.7%	5,847	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	82
Remainder/Composite paper	3.3%	2.7%	4,493	Other Film	3.5%	0.6%	4,762
Glass	2.2%	1.1%	3,019	Durable Plastic Items	1.0%	0.3%	1,297
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.5%	0.1%	708	Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.5%	1.6%	2,029
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.1%	315	Metal	2.6%	0.5%	3,584
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.1%	83	Tin/Steel Cans	0.5%	0.1%	664
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.1%	0.0%	81	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.1%	61
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.1%	335	Other Ferrous	1.0%	0.4%	1,363
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	24	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	97
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	12	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Remainder/Composite Glass	1.1%	1.1%	1,461	Other Non-Ferrous	0.5%	0.1%	623
				Remainder/Composite Metal	0.6%	0.2%	775

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Table 16. Detailed Composition, Salinas (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	41.6%	5.0%	56,385	Inerts & Other	8.1%	4.3%	10,998
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	1.9%	1.1%	2,525	Concrete	0.2%	0.4%	337
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	4.1%	2.3%	5,530	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.4%	0.3%	501	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	9
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.1%	0.1%	131	Gypsum Board	0.3%	0.3%	373
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.2%	0.1%	246	Carpet	1.3%	1.0%	1,811
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.3%	0.1%	448	Rock, Soil and Fines	2.5%	3.2%	3,350
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	0.9%	0.4%	1,215	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.8%	1.7%	5,118
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.9%	0.4%	1,194	Electronics	0.8%	0.6%	1,065
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	2.7%	20,255	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.0%	0.6%	5,371	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.4%	0.2%	487
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.6%	0.6%	2,144	Covered Video Display Devices	0.4%	0.4%	578
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.1%	0.1%	169	Household Hazardous Waste	0.3%	0.2%	355
Leaves and Grass	3.6%	2.6%	4,845	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	8
Prunings and Trimmings	0.9%	0.9%	1,202	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	4	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.1%	0.1%	133
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	55
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.3%	0.2%	442	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.4%	0.5%	595	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	14
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.5%	0.4%	671	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.1%	0.1%	145
Other Recyclable Wood	0.3%	0.3%	418	Other Materials	7.7%	1.3%	10,486
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.4%	0.3%	535	Textiles – Organic	2.8%	0.8%	3,726
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	5.9%	1.1%	7,941	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.2%	0.4%	1,591
Special Waste	2.8%	2.6%	3,793	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.4%	0.2%	554
Tires	2.2%	2.7%	2,983	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.5%	0.4%	697	Mixed Residue	3.2%	0.7%	4,335
Mattresses and Foundations	0.1%	0.1%	112	MRF Residual Fines	0.2%	0.2%	280
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.0%	0.0%	0				
Sample Count			111	Totals	100.0%		135,432
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Soledad

The composition data for Soledad waste are presented by material class in Figure 20. As shown, **Organics** is approximately 46 percent of Soledad waste and is the most prevalent material class in the stream. The second-most prevalent class is **Paper** (17%), followed by **Plastic** (14%).

Figure 20. Composition by Material Class, Soledad

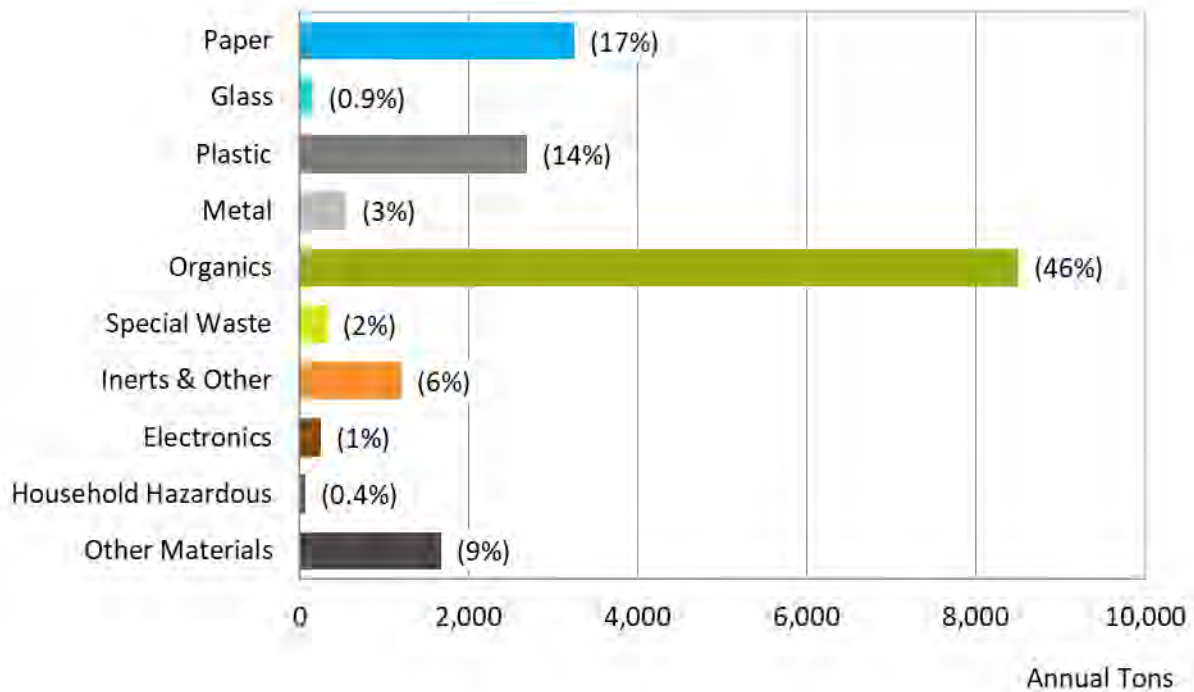
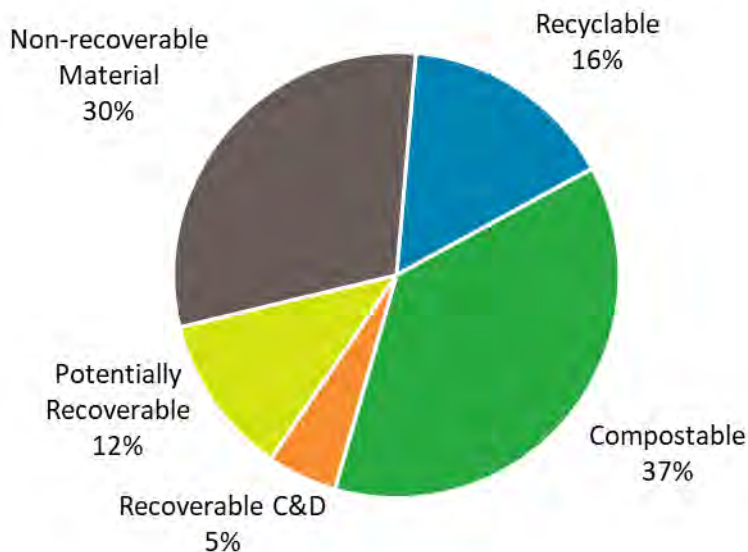


Figure 21 presents composition by recoverability class for Soledad waste. As shown, nearly two-fifths (37%) is compostable and less than one-third of waste coming from Soledad is non-recoverable material (30%).

Figure 21. Composition by Recoverability Category, Soledad



The 10 most prevalent material types in Soledad's waste streams are listed in Table 17. Together, they represent over half (56.6%) of Soledad's waste. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (14.6%) and *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (10.3%).

Table 17. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Soledad

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	14.6%	1,902
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	10.3%	1,345
Other Film	4.7%	613
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.5%	592
Textiles – Organic	4.1%	535
Leaves and Grass	4.0%	526
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	4.0%	523
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.9%	505
Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	3.2%	423
Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.2%	415
Total for Top Materials	56.6%	7,379

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Detailed composition results for waste from Soledad are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Detailed Composition, Soledad

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	17.4%	2.1%	2,268	Plastic	14.4%	2.1%	1,877
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	4.0%	1.0%	523	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.1%	31
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.8%	0.7%	111	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	31
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	17	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	49
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.4%	0.1%	59	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	4
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.5%	0.2%	68	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	54
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.6%	0.1%	79	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	34
Magazines and Catalogs	0.3%	0.1%	33	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.8%	0.2%	101
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.2%	0.2%	155	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	50
Other Recyclable Paper	1.2%	0.4%	151	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.4%	109
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	2.2%	1.0%	290	Plastic Trash Bags	2.1%	0.4%	277
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	13	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.4%	0.3%	55
Gable-top Cartons	0.3%	0.2%	33	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	0.7%	0.3%	87
Compostable Paper – Packaging	1.0%	0.3%	132	Film Products	0.0%	0.1%	4
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.9%	0.7%	505	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	11
Remainder/Composite paper	0.8%	0.2%	101	Other Film	4.7%	1.2%	613
Glass	0.9%	0.3%	115	Durable Plastic Items	1.8%	0.6%	240
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	33	Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.0%	0.5%	128
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.1%	24	Metal	2.9%	0.9%	382
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1	Tin/Steel Cans	0.4%	0.1%	58
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	4	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	1
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.1%	8	Other Ferrous	0.6%	0.4%	74
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	4	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	8
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	1	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.3%	0.2%	42	Other Non-Ferrous	0.4%	0.1%	56
				Remainder/Composite Metal	1.4%	0.8%	185

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Table 18. Detailed Composition, Soledad (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	45.5%	3.8%	5,938	Inerts & Other	6.4%	3.3%	838
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.5%	0.3%	67	Concrete	0.2%	0.2%	29
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	2.4%	1.4%	312	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	2
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.1%	0.0%	9	Asphalt Roofing	0.3%	0.3%	34
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.3%	0.4%	36	Gypsum Board	0.4%	0.4%	56
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.1%	0.1%	17	Carpet	0.6%	0.5%	78
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.3%	0.1%	41	Rock, Soil and Fines	1.7%	2.5%	224
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.3%	0.5%	171	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	3.2%	1.9%	415
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	1.1%	0.3%	143	Electronics	1.3%	1.0%	172
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	14.6%	2.0%	1,902	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.5%	0.7%	61
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.5%	0.8%	592	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.3%	0.3%	44
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.3%	0.5%	172	Covered Video Display Devices	0.5%	0.8%	66
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.2%	0.1%	32	Household Hazardous Waste	0.4%	0.4%	50
Leaves and Grass	4.0%	2.5%	526	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	1
Prunings and Trimmings	0.4%	0.3%	51	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	2	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	1
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	1.1%	0.6%	149	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	1.1%	0.7%	141	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	3
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	1.3%	0.9%	169	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.3%	0.4%	44
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	6	Other Materials	8.9%	2.0%	1,165
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.4%	0.4%	57	Textiles – Organic	4.1%	1.3%	535
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	10.3%	2.6%	1,345	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	3.2%	1.1%	423
Special Waste	1.8%	1.2%	232	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.5%	0.2%	68
Tires	0.0%	0.0%	0	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	1.6%	1.1%	211	Mixed Residue	1.0%	0.3%	125
Mattresses and Foundations	0.0%	0.0%	2	MRF Residual Fines	0.1%	0.2%	14
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.1%	0.1%	19				
Sample Count			107	Totals	100.0%		13,039
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Gonzales

The composition data for the Gonzales waste stream are presented by material class in Figure 22. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class, accounting for over half (51%) of the waste stream. The next-most prevalent material classes are **Paper** (16%) and **Plastic** (16%).

Figure 22. Composition by Material Class, Gonzales

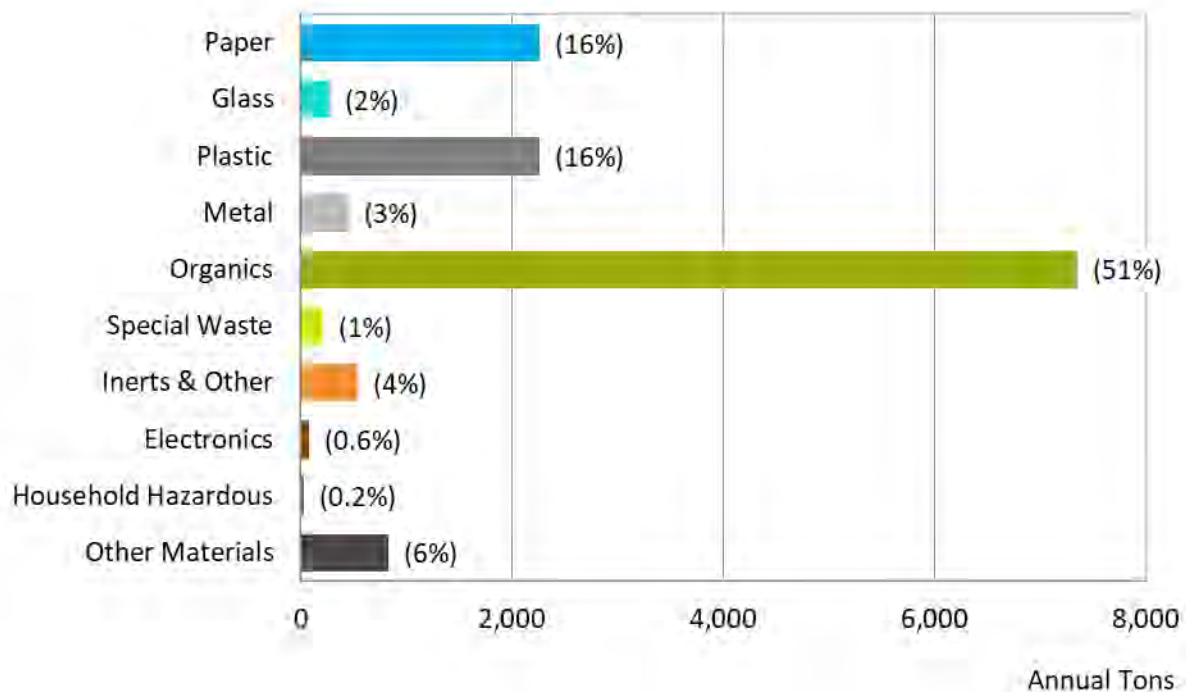
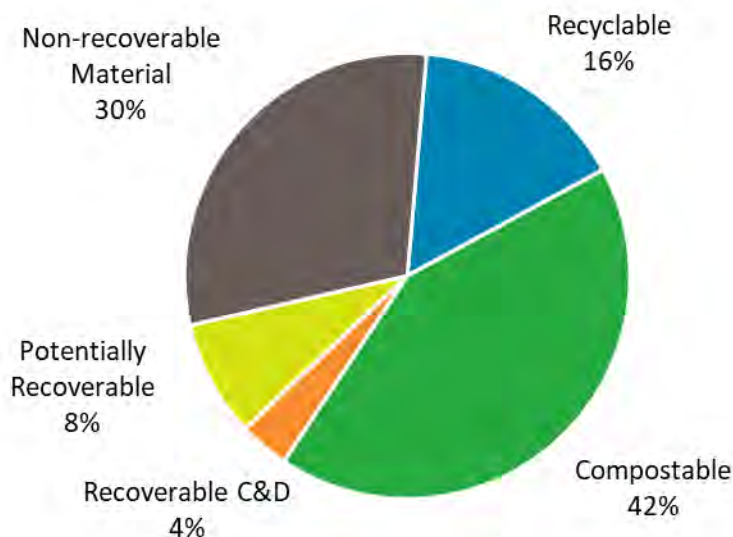


Figure 23 shows the composition of Gonzales waste by recoverability category. Over two-fifths (42%) is compostable and approximately 16 percent is recyclable.

Figure 23. Composition by Recoverability Category, Gonzales



The 10 most prevalent material types in Gonzales waste are listed in Table 19. Together, they represent over half (56.7%) of Gonzales' waste. Eight of the 10 top material types are recoverable materials (compostable or recyclable) and account for nearly two-fifths (39%) of the waste stream. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (12.6%) and *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (12.3%).

Table 19. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Gonzales

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	12.6%	1,284
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	12.3%	1,258
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	7.0%	710
Other Film	5.8%	590
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.0%	406
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	3.8%	383
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	3.7%	372
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.0%	306
Leaves and Grass	2.4%	250
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	2.2%	223
Total for Top Materials	56.7%	5,782

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Detailed composition results for waste from Gonzales are presented in Table 20.

Table 20. Detailed Composition, Gonzales



Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	15.8%	2.9%	1,615	Plastic	15.8%	2.7%	1,612
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.0%	0.8%	306	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	26
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.1%	0.1%	15	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.1%	20
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	7	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	53
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.4%	0.1%	41	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.3%	0.1%	34	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.1%	36
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.6%	0.3%	58	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	14
Magazines and Catalogs	0.1%	0.0%	7	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.7%	0.2%	69
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.5%	0.2%	148	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	40
Other Recyclable Paper	1.0%	0.4%	103	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.9%	0.6%	93
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.3%	139	Plastic Trash Bags	2.2%	0.5%	223
Aseptic Containers	0.2%	0.1%	16	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.0%	20
Gable-top Cartons	1.2%	1.4%	124	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	1.3%	0.7%	134
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.9%	0.3%	92	Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	0
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.0%	0.7%	406	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	6
Remainder/Composite paper	1.2%	0.4%	120	Other Film	5.8%	1.5%	590
Glass	1.9%	1.0%	192	Durable Plastic Items	1.9%	0.9%	198
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.8%	0.5%	81	Remainder/Composite Plastic	0.9%	0.3%	90
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.4%	0.2%	37	Metal	3.2%	1.0%	324
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.1%	11	Tin/Steel Cans	0.5%	0.1%	48
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	2	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	0
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.4%	0.3%	36	Other Ferrous	1.0%	0.7%	105
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	3	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	5
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	0	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.2%	0.2%	21	Other Non-Ferrous	0.3%	0.1%	32
				Remainder/Composite Metal	1.3%	0.8%	133

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

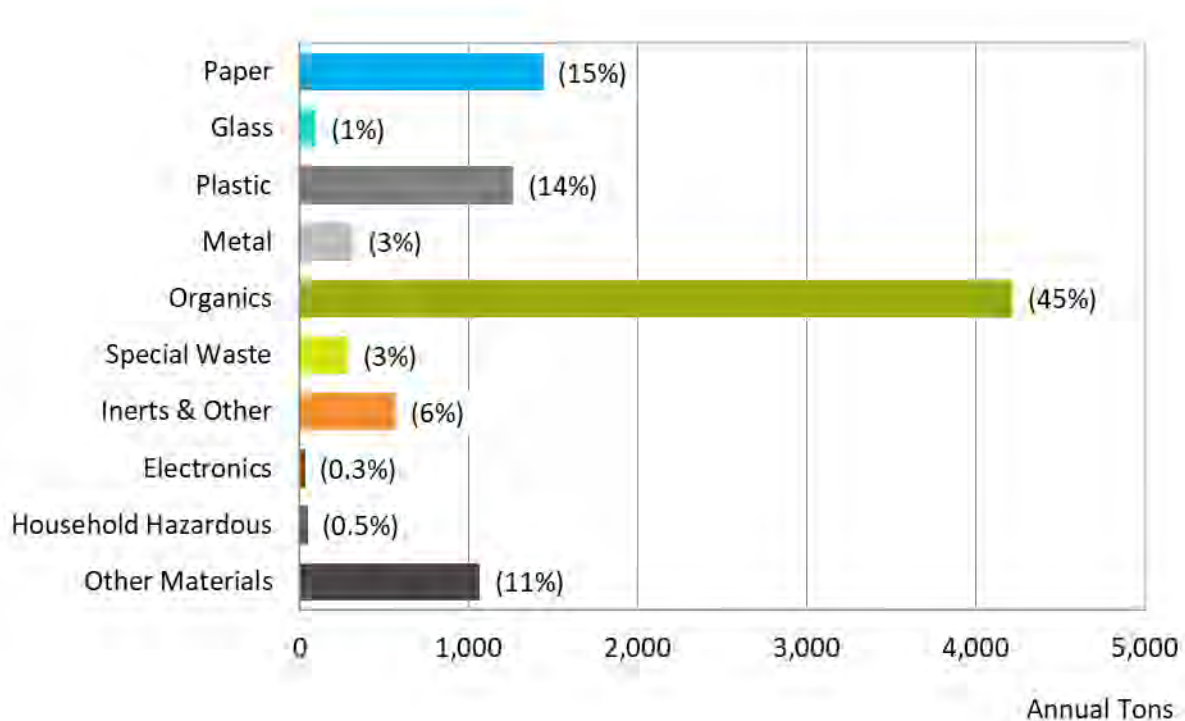
Table 20. Detailed Composition, Gonzales (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	51.5%	4.3%	5,248	Inerts & Other	3.7%	2.3%	382
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	1.5%	0.6%	149	Concrete	0.8%	1.1%	81
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	3.8%	2.1%	383	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	5	Asphalt Roofing	0.2%	0.3%	21
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.0%	0.0%	0	Gypsum Board	0.3%	0.4%	26
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	7.0%	4.6%	710	Carpet	0.4%	0.6%	45
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.2%	0.1%	21	Rock, Soil and Fines	0.3%	0.2%	28
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.4%	0.8%	145	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	1.8%	1.5%	181
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	1.0%	0.4%	106	Electronics	0.6%	0.4%	59
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	12.6%	2.3%	1,284	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.1%	0.1%	9
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	3.7%	0.6%	372	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.5%	0.3%	48
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	2.2%	1.3%	223	Covered Video Display Devices	0.0%	0.0%	2
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.3%	0.2%	31	Household Hazardous Waste	0.2%	0.2%	23
Leaves and Grass	2.4%	1.5%	250	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0
Prunings and Trimmings	0.9%	0.6%	89	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.1%	0.2%	11	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	1
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.7%	0.4%	71	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.3%	0.3%	33	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	1
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.9%	0.8%	91	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.2%	0.2%	21
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	1	Other Materials	5.8%	1.2%	590
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.1%	0.1%	14	Textiles – Organic	1.8%	0.4%	183
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	12.3%	4.7%	1,258	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.2%	0.5%	125
Special Waste	1.5%	1.3%	148	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.7%	0.5%	67
Tires	0.7%	1.1%	75	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.5%	0.4%	48	Mixed Residue	2.1%	0.9%	215
Mattresses and Foundations	0.1%	0.1%	8	MRF Residual Fines	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.2%	0.2%	17				
Sample Count			107	Totals	100.0%		10,193
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Greenfield

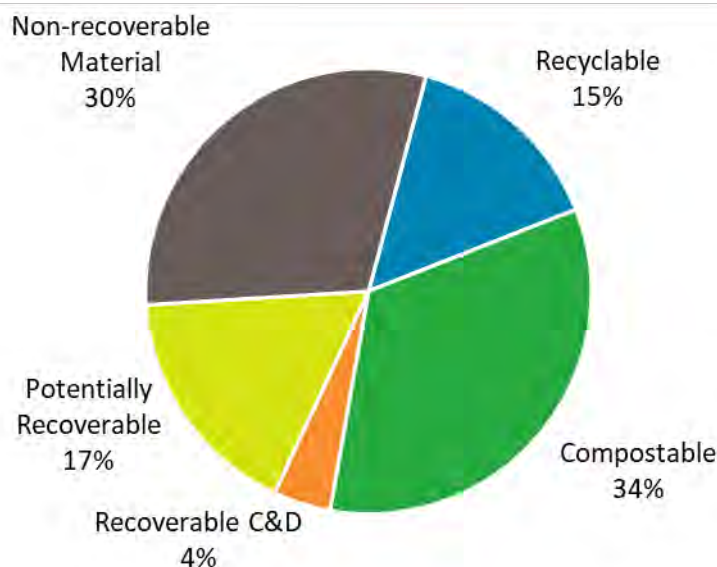
The composition data for overall Greenfield waste are presented by material class in Figure 24. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class, accounting for approximately 45 percent of the waste stream. The second-most prevalent class is **Paper** (15%), followed by **Plastic** (14%).

Figure 24. Composition by Material Class, Greenfield



As Figure 25 shows, nearly three-quarters of Greenfield waste is recoverable or potentially recoverable (70%). Over one-third of the waste stream is compostable (34%).

Figure 25. Composition by Recoverability Category, Greenfield



The 10 most prevalent material types in Greenfield waste are listed in Table 21. Together, they represent approximately three-fifths (60.7%) of Greenfield's waste. Out of these 10 materials, eight are recoverable or potentially recoverable and account for over two-fifths (43%) of Greenfield's waste streams. The two most prevalent material types are *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (15.2%) and *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (13.9%).

Table 21. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Greenfield

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	15.2%	1,418
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	13.9%	1,295
Textiles – Organic	5.6%	523
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	5.4%	505
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.7%	440
Durable Plastic Items	4.1%	382
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.7%	341
Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	3.4%	314
Other Film	2.5%	234
Leaves and Grass	2.3%	212
Total for Top Materials	60.7%	5,662

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Detailed composition results for waste from Greenfield are presented in Table 22.

Table 22. Detailed Composition, Greenfield

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	15.5%	2.8%	1,442	Plastic	13.5%	1.7%	1,260
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	3.7%	1.4%	341	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.0%	22
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.3%	0.3%	26	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	19
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.1%	9	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	13
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.4%	0.1%	34	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	2
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.2%	0.1%	17	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.5%	0.2%	51
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.5%	0.2%	48	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.8%	0.4%	79
Magazines and Catalogs	0.1%	0.1%	14	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.6%	0.1%	56
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	0.9%	0.1%	88	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	45
Other Recyclable Paper	1.8%	0.9%	167	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.7%	0.2%	70
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.0%	0.2%	89	Plastic Trash Bags	1.5%	0.3%	144
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	3	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.0%	17
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.0%	5	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	0.7%	0.5%	64
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.6%	0.1%	55	Film Products	0.1%	0.1%	10
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.7%	0.9%	440	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.1%	0.0%	5
Remainder/Composite paper	1.1%	0.5%	105	Other Film	2.5%	0.6%	234
Glass	1.0%	0.3%	97	Durable Plastic Items	4.1%	1.3%	382
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	25	Remainder/Composite Plastic	0.5%	0.1%	47
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.3%	0.1%	31	Metal	3.4%	1.0%	313
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	3	Tin/Steel Cans	0.4%	0.1%	33
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	0	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	0
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.1%	0.1%	9	Other Ferrous	1.0%	0.5%	93
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.1%	0.1%	6	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	6
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	0	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.2%	0.1%	23	Other Non-Ferrous	0.8%	0.2%	70
				Remainder/Composite Metal	1.2%	0.6%	112

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

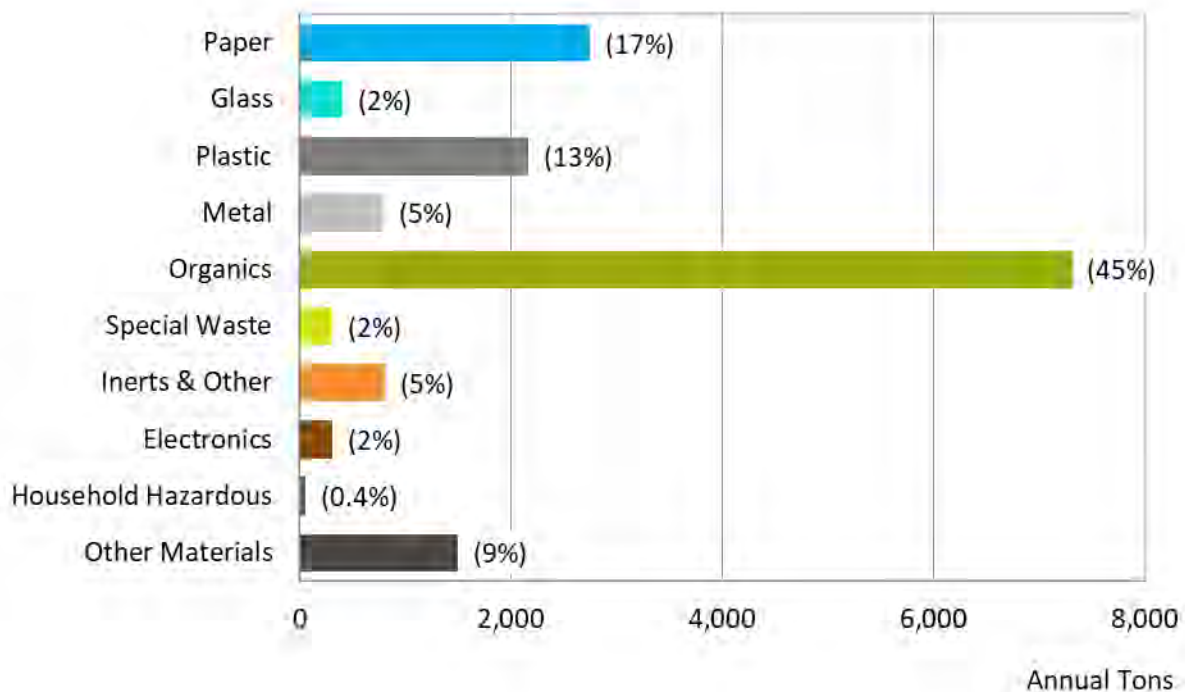
Table 22. Detailed Composition, Greenfield (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	45.2%	3.1%	4,217	Inerts & Other	6.1%	2.8%	566
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.4%	0.2%	41	Concrete	0.6%	0.8%	57
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	0.2%	0.1%	16	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	2	Asphalt Roofing	0.4%	0.6%	36
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.3%	0.3%	25	Gypsum Board	0.0%	0.0%	3
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.4%	0.4%	41	Carpet	1.4%	1.2%	129
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.6%	0.6%	52	Rock, Soil and Fines	1.9%	2.3%	181
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	0.9%	0.5%	87	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	1.7%	0.8%	160
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	2.0%	0.9%	184	Electronics	0.3%	0.3%	32
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	13.9%	2.3%	1,295	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.0%	0.0%	3
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	5.4%	1.0%	505	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.3%	0.3%	29
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	0.8%	0.2%	77	Covered Video Display Devices	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.1%	0.1%	7	Household Hazardous Waste	0.5%	0.5%	48
Leaves and Grass	2.3%	1.2%	212	Paint	0.0%	0.1%	4
Prunings and Trimmings	0.3%	0.2%	23	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.3%	0.4%	25	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	3
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.6%	0.4%	59	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.2%	0.1%	23	Pharmaceuticals	0.1%	0.0%	6
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	0.8%	0.7%	79	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.4%	0.5%	34
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	2	Other Materials	11.4%	2.4%	1,067
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.5%	0.4%	42	Textiles – Organic	5.6%	1.5%	523
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	15.2%	2.4%	1,418	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	3.4%	0.9%	314
Special Waste	3.1%	1.7%	288	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.7%	0.3%	68
Tires	1.8%	1.3%	167	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	1.0%	1.0%	97	Mixed Residue	1.7%	0.7%	162
Mattresses and Foundations	0.2%	0.3%	21	MRF Residual Fines	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.0%	0.0%	3				
Sample Count			112	Totals	100.0%		9,329
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

King City

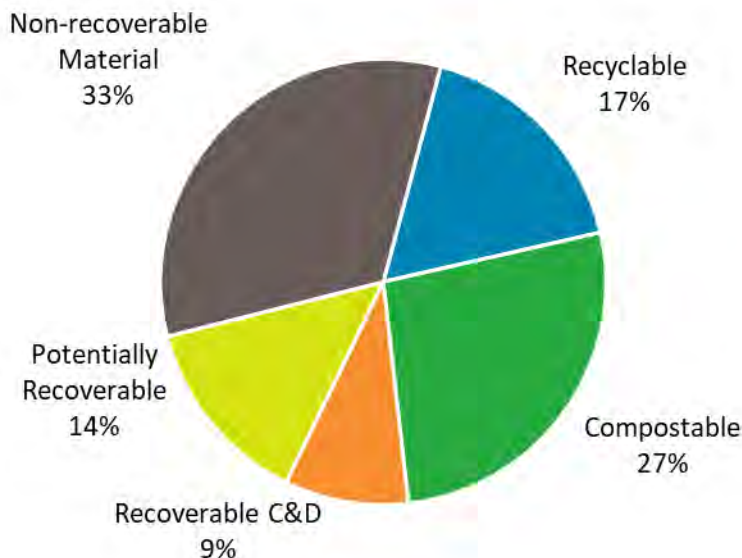
Figure 26 presents composition data for King City waste by material class. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class, accounting for approximately 45 percent the waste stream. **Paper** is the next-most prevalent material class, nearly one-fifth (17%) of the King City waste.

Figure 26. Composition by Material Class, King City



As Figure 27 shows, approximately two-thirds (67%) of waste from King City is recoverable or potentially recoverable. Over one-quarter (27%) of the stream is compostable.

Figure 27. Composition by Recoverability Category, King City



The 10 most prevalent material types in King City waste are listed in Table 23. Together, they represent over half (53.5%) of King City's waste. The two most prevalent material types are *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (15.2%) and *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (9.4%).

Table 23. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, King City

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	15.2%	1,568
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	9.4%	972
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	5.5%	564
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.2%	436
Textiles – Organic	3.8%	396
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	3.2%	331
Leaves and Grass	3.2%	324
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.1%	320
Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	2.9%	303
Durable Plastic Items	2.8%	291
Total for Top Materials	53.5%	5,506

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Detailed composition results for waste from King City are presented in Table 24.

Table 24. Detailed Composition, King City


Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	16.8%	2.0%	1,723	Plastic	13.2%	1.6%	1,355
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	5.5%	1.4%	564	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	31
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.1%	0.1%	14	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	22
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	11	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	22
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.8%	0.5%	83	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.2%	0.0%	18	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.6%	0.2%	65
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.4%	0.1%	46	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	47
Magazines and Catalogs	0.2%	0.1%	26	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	55
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.5%	0.3%	155	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.3%	0.1%	31
Other Recyclable Paper	1.2%	0.5%	128	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.1%	58
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	0.9%	0.2%	89	Plastic Trash Bags	1.3%	0.2%	134
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	3	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.1%	29
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.0%	10	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	1.6%	0.6%	163
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.7%	0.3%	73	Film Products	1.1%	0.8%	113
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.1%	0.5%	320	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.0%	0.0%	5
Remainder/Composite paper	1.8%	0.8%	183	Other Film	2.2%	0.5%	224
Glass	2.5%	1.4%	256	Durable Plastic Items	2.8%	0.9%	291
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.4%	0.1%	45	Remainder/Composite Plastic	0.6%	0.2%	64
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.3%	0.1%	29	Metal	4.9%	1.3%	500
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.4%	27	Tin/Steel Cans	0.6%	0.1%	61
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	0
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.2%	23	Other Ferrous	1.1%	0.5%	109
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	2	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	10
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	0	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	4
Remainder/Composite Glass	1.3%	1.3%	130	Other Non-Ferrous	0.6%	0.2%	60
				Remainder/Composite Metal	2.5%	1.0%	257

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

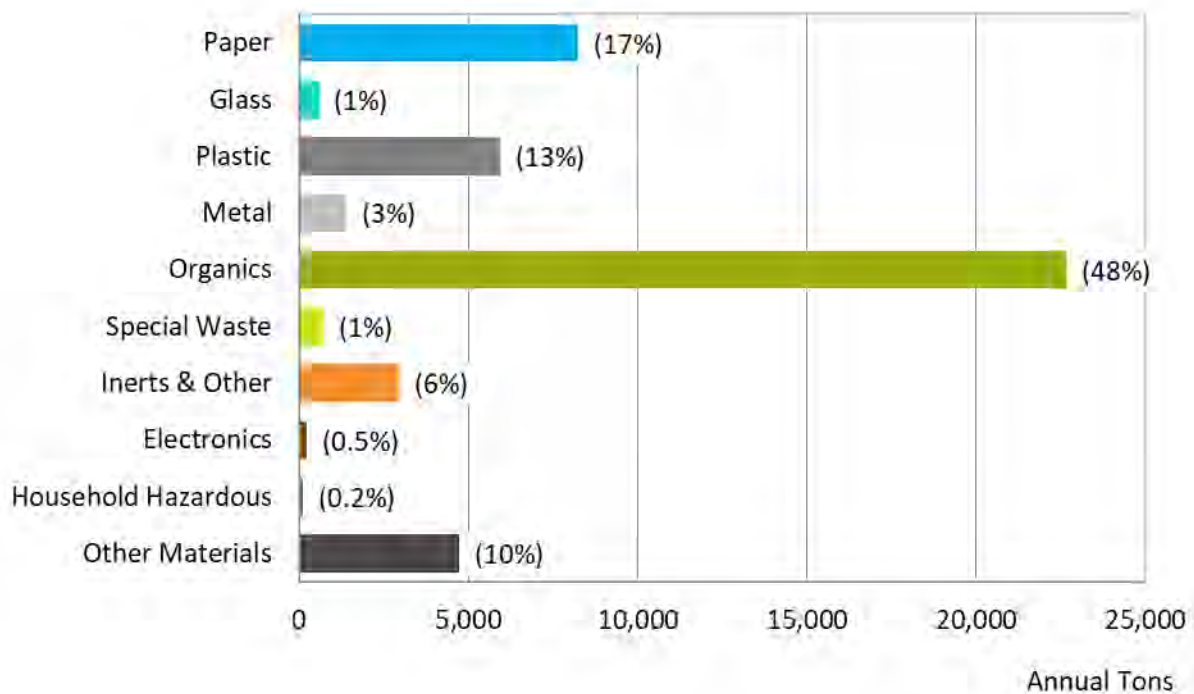
Table 24. Detailed Composition, King City (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	44.5%	3.5%	4,580	Inerts & Other	4.9%	1.8%	504
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.3%	0.1%	31	Concrete	0.3%	0.5%	35
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	0.8%	0.7%	79	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	0	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	1.2%	79
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.1%	0.1%	6	Gypsum Board	0.4%	0.4%	38
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.2%	0.2%	20	Carpet	1.1%	0.5%	108
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.6%	0.9%	66	Rock, Soil and Fines	0.3%	0.3%	26
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	0.6%	0.2%	59	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	2.1%	1.2%	219
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.6%	0.2%	57	Electronics	1.9%	1.4%	192
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	9.4%	1.7%	972	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.8%	1.3%	80
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.2%	0.9%	436	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	1.0%	0.5%	103
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	0.8%	0.2%	81	Covered Video Display Devices	0.1%	0.1%	9
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.2%	0.1%	23	Household Hazardous Waste	0.4%	0.3%	36
Leaves and Grass	3.2%	1.4%	324	Paint	0.1%	0.1%	7
Prunings and Trimmings	1.8%	1.1%	188	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	0	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	1
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	2.1%	0.9%	220	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	1.1%	0.5%	112	Pharmaceuticals	0.0%	0.0%	3
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	3.2%	1.6%	331	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.2%	0.3%	24
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	4	Other Materials	9.2%	2.0%	942
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	0.0%	0.0%	3	Textiles – Organic	3.8%	1.4%	396
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	15.2%	2.7%	1,568	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	2.9%	1.0%	303
Special Waste	1.9%	1.1%	197	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.6%	0.3%	59
Tires	0.4%	0.6%	43	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.9%	0.7%	95	Mixed Residue	1.8%	0.6%	184
Mattresses and Foundations	0.2%	0.3%	21	MRF Residual Fines	0.0%	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.4%	0.4%	39				
Sample Count			112	Totals	100.0%		10,286
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Unincorporated

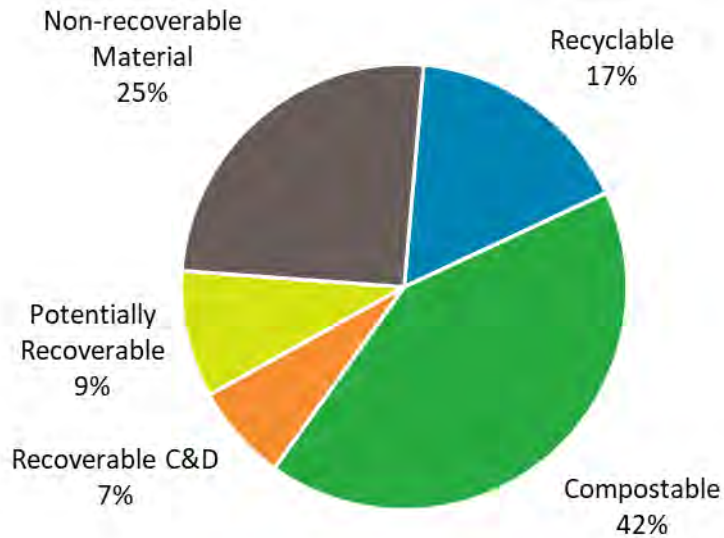
Figure 28 presents composition data for waste from unincorporated areas managed by the Authority. As shown, **Organics** is the most prevalent material class, accounting for approximately 48 percent of the waste stream. The second-most prevalent class is **Paper** (17%).

Figure 28. Composition by Material Class, Unincorporated



As shown in Figure 29, approximately 75 percent of unincorporated waste is recoverable or potentially recoverable. Over two-fifths (42%) is compostable.

Figure 29. Composition by Recoverability Category, Unincorporated



The 10 most prevalent material types in unincorporated waste are listed in Table 25. Together, they represent approximately 60 percent of unincorporated area waste. Out of these 10 materials, seven are recoverable or potentially recoverable; together, the seven material types account for over two-fifths (44%) of the waste stream. The two most prevalent material types are *food – not donatable – unpackaged non-meat* (17.3%) and *remainder/composite organic – non-compostable* (8.1%).

Table 25. Top 10 Material Types by Weight, Unincorporated

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	17.3%	8,222
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	8.1%	3,839
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	7.8%	3,682
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.2%	2,952
Mixed Residue	5.1%	2,444
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.2%	1,976
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.7%	1,781
Durable Plastic Items	2.7%	1,282
Other Film	2.7%	1,269
Textiles – Organic	2.3%	1,084
Total for Top Materials	60.1%	28,532

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Detailed composition results for unincorporated waste are presented in Table 26.

Table 26. Detailed Composition, Unincorporated

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Paper	17.4%	3.3%	8,245	Plastic	12.5%	2.7%	5,941
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.2%	3.0%	2,952	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.2%	0.0%	110
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.1%	0.1%	58	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.2%	0.0%	95
Paper Grocery Bags	0.1%	0.0%	65	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	114
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper	0.3%	0.1%	150	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	6
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts	0.4%	0.1%	176	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV	0.3%	0.1%	164
White Office-type Paper and Mail	0.7%	0.3%	320	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	0.2%	0.2%	113
Magazines and Catalogs	0.3%	0.1%	120	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging	0.9%	0.4%	417
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.3%	0.3%	597	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging	0.3%	0.1%	138
Other Recyclable Paper	1.0%	0.2%	468	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	177
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging	1.1%	0.2%	499	Plastic Trash Bags	2.1%	0.7%	999
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	37	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.0%	124
Gable-top Cartons	0.1%	0.1%	53	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film	0.9%	0.7%	451
Compostable Paper – Packaging	0.9%	0.2%	424	Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	10
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	3.7%	0.4%	1,781	Flexible Plastic Pouches	0.0%	0.0%	14
Remainder/Composite paper	1.1%	0.5%	544	Other Film	2.7%	0.5%	1,269
Glass	1.2%	0.3%	578	Durable Plastic Items	2.7%	1.0%	1,282
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	158	Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.0%	0.8%	459
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.3%	0.1%	162	Metal	2.9%	1.0%	1,376
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.0%	0.0%	10	Tin/Steel Cans	0.4%	0.1%	189
Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	13	Major Appliances	0.0%	0.0%	10
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV	0.3%	0.1%	125	Other Ferrous	0.9%	0.5%	432
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	17	Aluminum Cans – CRV	0.1%	0.0%	30
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	0.0%	10	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV	0.0%	0.0%	1
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.2%	0.1%	82	Other Non-Ferrous	0.4%	0.1%	170
				Remainder/Composite Metal	1.1%	0.8%	545

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Recoverability Classes Key

■ Recyclable
 ■ Compostable
 ■ Recoverable C&D
 ■ Potentially Recoverable
 ■ Non-recoverable Material

Table 26. Detailed Composition, Unincorporated (continued)

Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons	Material	Est. %	+ / -	Est. Tons
Organics	47.7%	5.5%	22,658	Inerts & Other	6.2%	2.2%	2,951
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	0.3%	0.1%	157	Concrete	0.3%	0.3%	120
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	7.8%	4.8%	3,682	Asphalt Paving	0.5%	0.4%	249
Food – Potentially Donatable – Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives	0.2%	0.3%	118	Asphalt Roofing	1.8%	1.5%	866
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Animal Meat	0.2%	0.1%	74	Gypsum Board	0.1%	0.1%	48
Food – Potentially Donatable – Prepared Perishable Items	0.4%	0.2%	175	Carpet	1.8%	1.4%	860
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Non-perishable	0.1%	0.0%	63	Rock, Soil and Fines	0.4%	0.2%	184
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat	1.0%	0.7%	493	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other	1.3%	0.5%	622
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat	0.9%	0.3%	433	Electronics	0.5%	0.4%	215
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	17.3%	6.4%	8,222	Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)	0.0%	0.0%	5
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.2%	0.6%	1,976	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment	0.4%	0.4%	208
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	0.8%	0.2%	374	Covered Video Display Devices	0.0%	0.0%	2
Food – Packaged Inedible	0.2%	0.1%	88	Household Hazardous Waste	0.2%	0.1%	107
Leaves and Grass	0.7%	0.6%	311	Paint	0.1%	0.1%	32
Prunings and Trimmings	2.0%	2.2%	962	Used Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0.0%	0	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	14
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.5%	0.2%	230	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders	0.0%	0.0%	0
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	0.5%	0.3%	243	Pharmaceuticals	0.1%	0.0%	24
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets and Crates	1.5%	1.1%	734	Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.1%	0.1%	37
Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	0.0%	2	Other Materials	9.9%	2.4%	4,726
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	1.0%	0.8%	480	Textiles – Organic	2.3%	0.9%	1,084
Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable	8.1%	2.2%	3,839	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown	1.8%	1.1%	862
Special Waste	1.5%	1.1%	708	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts	0.6%	0.2%	271
Tires	0.0%	0.0%	1	Solar Panels	0.0%	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.3%	0.3%	153	Mixed Residue	5.1%	1.3%	2,444
Mattresses and Foundations	0.1%	0.1%	41	MRF Residual Fines	0.1%	0.2%	64
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	1.1%	1.1%	513				
Sample Count			110	Totals	100.0%		47,505
Recoverability Classes Key							
 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material			

Conclusion

This section compares results from the current study to the previous study completed in 2008, highlighting any changes observed in composition by material class and recoverability category. This section also summarizes opportunities for diversion of waste managed by the Authority, noting where and what types of recyclable or compostable materials are present in the waste stream in large quantities.

Comparison to Previous Studies

Cascadia Consulting Group completed a characterization study of residential, commercial, and self-haul waste for the service area covered by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority in 2007-2008. This section compares results from the previous and current study, highlighting key changes in the waste stream observed in the last 10 years. Both studies included the cities of Salinas, Soledad, Gonzales, Greenfield, King City, as well as unincorporated areas.

Changes to Residential Waste Tons

This section shows changes in residential waste tons since the previous and current study, including per capita waste disposal to account for changes in population. Total and per capita residential waste tons for Salinas, Soledad, Gonzales, and Greenfield are presented in Table 27 below. Data is not provided for King City because the 2007-2008 study did not distinguish tons by sector for King City, and data is not provided for unincorporated areas because population data were not available

Table 27. Residential Waste Tons by Jurisdiction, 2019 vs. 2007

Jurisdiction	Residential Waste Tons		Population		Per Capita Residential Waste (lbs/person/day)	
	2019	2007	2019 ¹	2007 ²	2019	2007
Salinas	40,108	27,198	156,259	145,932	1.4	1.0
Soledad	5,594	10,440	26,013	26,543	1.2	2.2
Gonzales	2,953	5,574	8,382	8,041	1.9	3.8
Greenfield	5,653	8,159	17,648	15,311	1.8	2.9

Changes to Waste Composition and Tons

This section presents changes to waste composition and tons for waste managed by the Authority overall and by sector.³ The assignments of material classes and recoverability categories in the 2007-2008 and 2019 study varied and cannot be directly compared. For example, the 2007-2008 study included **Construction and Demolition** as a material class and **Recoverable Paper** as a recoverability category, but the 2019 study did not. Therefore, the material classes and recoverability categories in the two studies cannot be directly

¹ <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

² <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/e-4/2001-10/>

³ The sector-specific tons in the published 2007-2008 study did not include the 16,436 tons from King City. In order to compare the previous and current sectors data for this analysis, Cascadia used the overall residential, commercial, and self-haul proportions (without King City) from the 2007-2008 study to allocate the King City tons to residential, commercial, or self-haul.

compared. In order to compare changes to the waste composition over time, Cascadia reviewed the material list in the 2007-2008 study and assigned new material classes and recoverability categories to each material in previous study to be consistent with the assignments in the 2019 study.

The 2007-2008 study did not separate compostable (but non-recyclable) paper like food-soiled paper from other non-recyclable paper. For this reason, “compostable non-paper” (e.g., food and yard trimmings) are called out as a separate recoverability category from “compostable paper and remainder/composite paper” when making comparisons.

The updated material class and recoverability category assignments for the analysis are provided in Appendix D: Composition Calculations.

Overall

Overall waste disposed to landfill increased by 11 percent since the previous study, from 203,103 tons in 2007 to 225,784 tons in 2019.⁴ Table 28 compares the composition and quantities of overall waste by material class for 2019 vs. 2007. To better illustrate changes in quantities over the two studies in overall waste by material class, the comparison is also shown as a bar chart in Figure 30.

As shown, the percentage (and corresponding quantities) of **Paper** in overall waste managed by the Authority decreased from 32 percent in 2007 to 18 percent in the current study. Organics increased from 32 percent to 44 percent from 2007 to 2019.

Table 28. Composition and Quantities by Material Class, Overall, 2019 vs. 2007

MATERIAL CLASS	Percentages		Tons	
	2019	2007	2019	2007
Paper	18%	32%	40,636	65,612
Glass	2%	1%	4,257	2,834
Plastic	14%	10%	32,450	21,250
Metal	3%	3%	6,480	6,381
Organics	44%	32%	99,025	64,452
Special Waste	2%	2%	5,366	3,389
Inerts & Other	7%	9%	16,239	17,776
Electronics	1%	0%	1,735	583
Household Hazardous Waste	0%	1%	619	1,542
Other Materials	8%	9%	18,976	19,284
TOTAL	100%	100%	225,784	203,103

⁴ Reported tons are for Fiscal Year 2019 (July 2018 through July 2019). The tonnage basis for the 2007-2008 study is January 2007 through December 2007.

Figure 30. Composition and Quantities by Material Class, Overall, 2019 vs. 2007

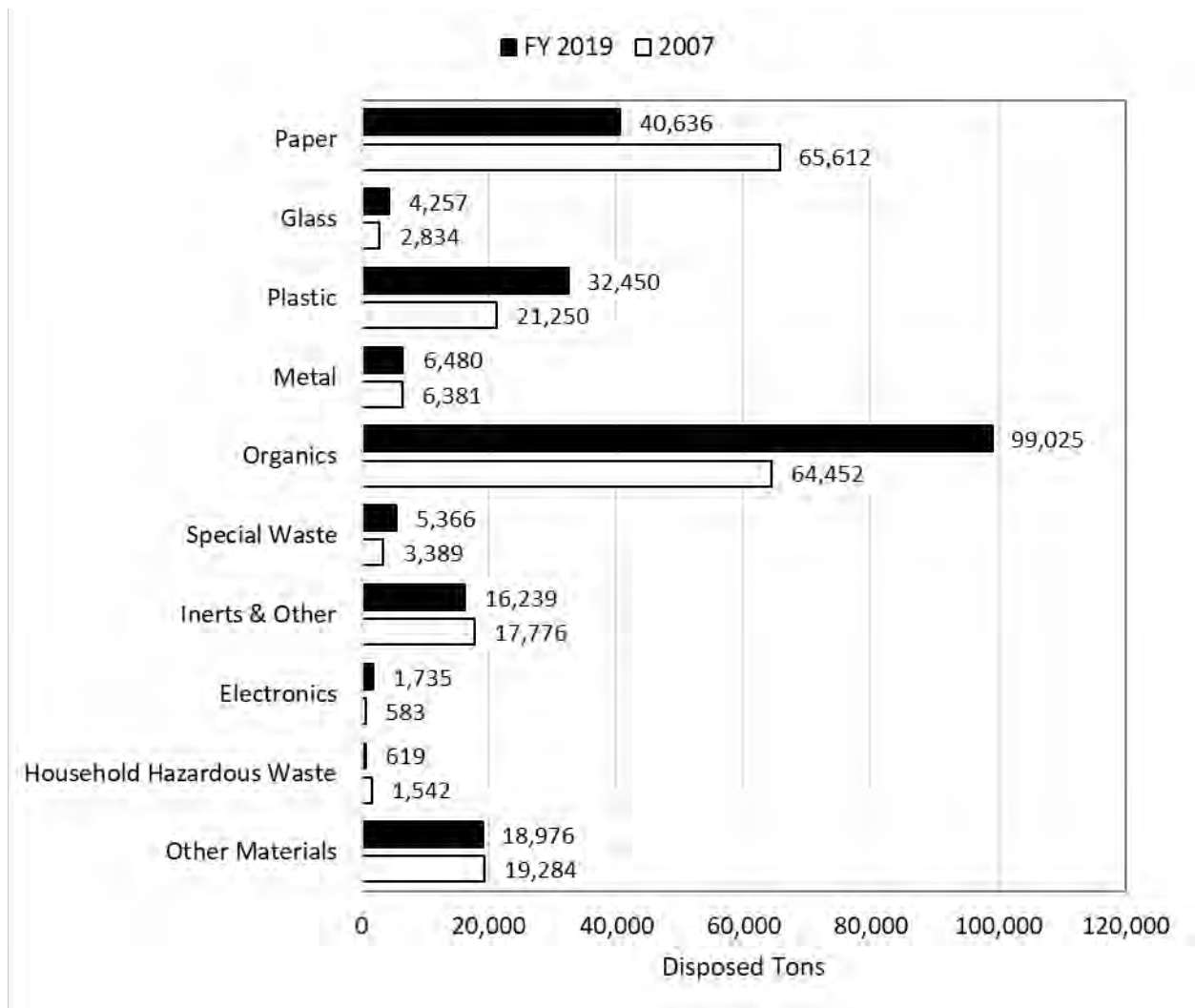
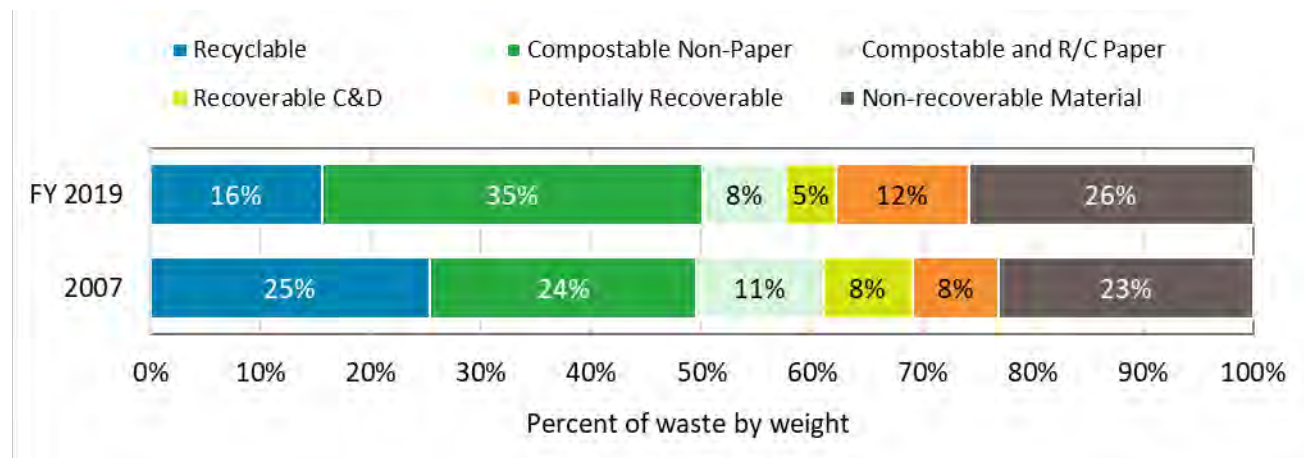


Figure 31 compares the composition of overall waste from the current and previous study by recoverability category. As shown, the percentage of overall waste in the current study that is recyclable has decreased from 25 percent to 16 percent since the previous study, while compostable non-paper material has increased from 24 percent to 35 percent. Non-recoverable material in the overall waste has increased from 23 percent in 2007 to 26 percent in 2019.

Figure 31. Composition by Recoverability Category, Overall, 2019 vs. 2007



Residential

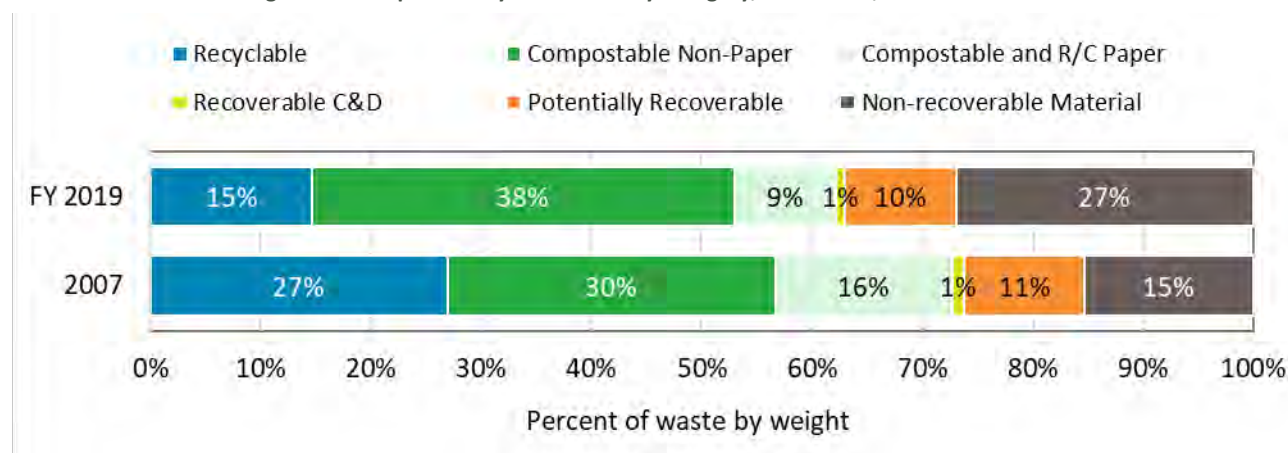
Residential waste increased by 16 percent since the previous study, from 65,873 tons in 2007 to 76,485 tons in 2019. Table 29 compares the percent composition and quantities of residential waste in current and past study. The percentage of residential waste that is **Paper** decreased from 37 percent in 2007 to 17 percent in FY 2019. The percentages of **Plastic**, **Organics**, and **Other Materials** increased from 2007 to 2019.

Table 29. Composition and Quantities by Material Class, Residential, 2019 vs. 2007

MATERIAL CLASS	Percentages		Tons	
	2019	2007	2019	2007
Paper	17%	37%	12,891	24,671
Glass	2%	1%	1,270	816
Plastic	13%	8%	9,608	5,562
Metal	3%	3%	2,168	1,932
Organics	49%	36%	37,355	23,790
Special Waste	0%	1%	214	338
Inerts & Other	2%	1%	1,566	833
Electronics	1%	0%	397	82
Household Hazardous Waste	0%	1%	185	631
Other Materials	14%	11%	10,832	7,219
Total	100%	100%	76,485	65,873

As shown in Figure 32, the percentage of recyclable material in residential waste has decreased since the previous study in 2007, from 27 percent to 15 percent. The percentage of residential waste that is non-recoverable has increased from 15 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2019.

Figure 32. Composition by Recoverability Category, Residential, 2019 vs. 2007



Commercial

Commercial waste increased by 18 percent since the previous study, from 102,543 tons in 2007 to 121,059 tons in 2019. Table 30 compares the percentage and quantities of commercial waste by material class for the current and previous study. From 2007 to 2019, **Paper** decreased from 33 percent to 19 percent of waste.

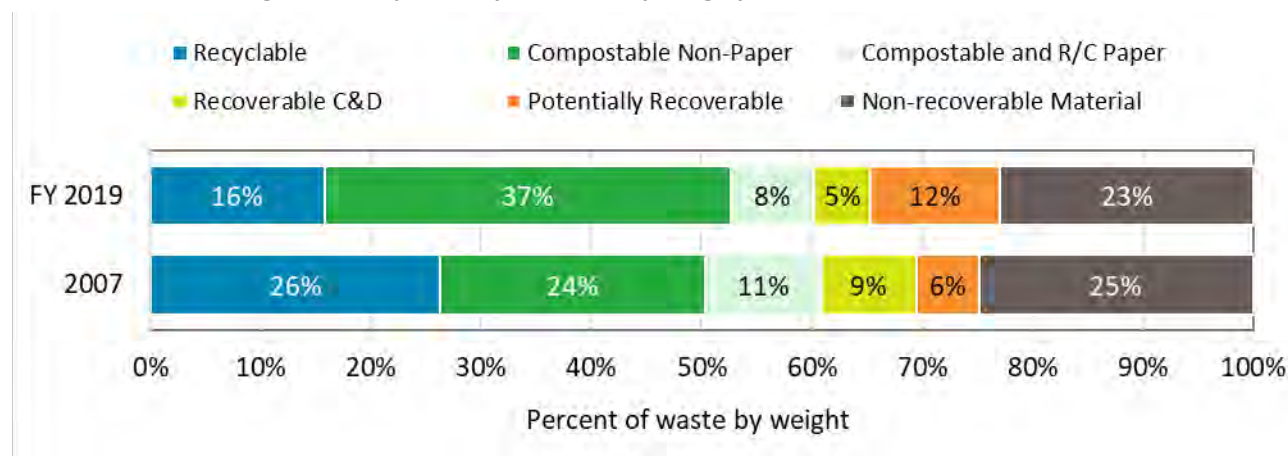
Organics in commercial waste increased from 32 percent to 45 percent, and **Plastic** increased from 14 percent to 17 percent.

Table 30. Composition and Quantities by Material Class, Commercial, 2019 vs. 2007

MATERIAL CLASS	Percentages		Tons	
	2019	2007	2019	2007
Paper	19%	33%	23,471	33,709
Glass	1%	1%	1,417	1,020
Plastic	17%	14%	21,098	14,369
Metal	3%	3%	3,316	3,408
Organics	45%	32%	54,392	32,694
Special Waste	1%	2%	1,444	1,797
Inerts & Other	7%	8%	8,116	7,801
Electronics	1%	0%	1,128	253
Household Hazardous Waste	0%	1%	366	820
Other Materials	5%	7%	6,310	6,673
Total	100%	100%	121,059	102,543

As shown in Figure 33, the percentage of recyclable material in commercial waste has decreased since the previous study in 2007, from 26 percent to 16 percent. The percentage of residential waste that is non-recoverable has stayed approximately the same, while the percentage of potentially recoverable material and compostable non-paper material have both increased.

Figure 33. Composition by Recoverability Category, Commercial, 2019 vs. 2007



Self-haul

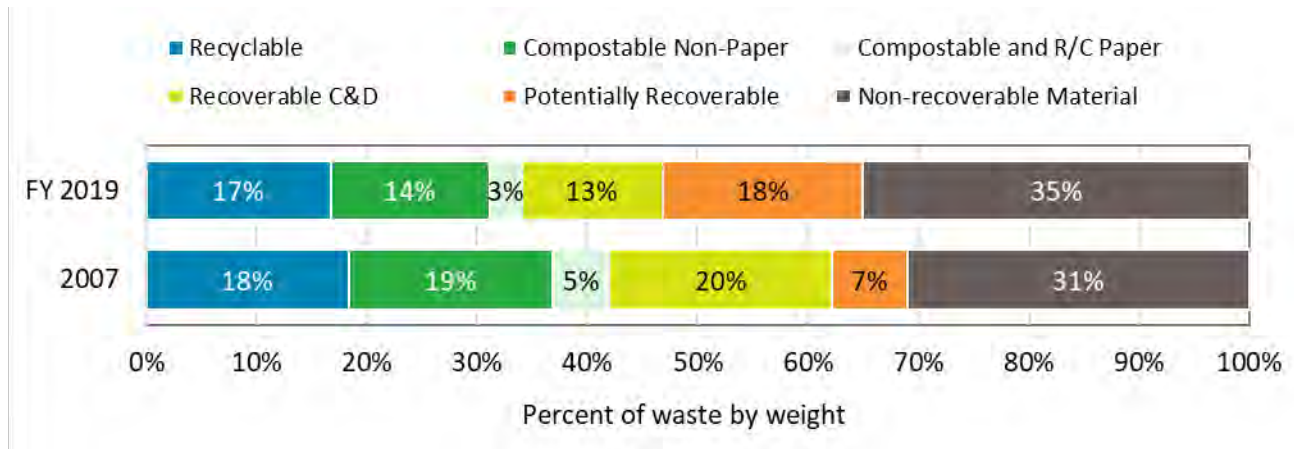
The quantity of self-haul waste decreased by 18 percent since the previous study, from 34,634 tons in 2007 to 28,240 tons in 2019. Table 31 compares the composition and quantities of self-haul waste by material class between the 2007 and 2019 study. **Paper** decreased from 21 percent to 15 percent. **Special Waste** increased from 4 percent to 13 percent.

Table 31. Composition and Quantities by Material Class, Self-haul, 2019 vs. 2007

MATERIAL CLASS	Percentages		Tons	
	2019	2007	2019	2007
Paper	15%	21%	4,274	7,232
Glass	6%	2%	1,570	862
Plastic	6%	5%	1,744	1,590
Metal	4%	2%	996	684
Organics	26%	25%	7,278	8,820
Special Waste	13%	4%	3,708	1,254
Inerts & Other	23%	27%	6,557	9,404
Electronics	1%	1%	210	248
Household Hazardous Waste	0%	0%	68	43
Other Materials	6%	13%	1,834	4,497
Total	100%	100%	28,240	34,634

Figure 34 compares the composition of self-haul waste by recoverability category for the 2007 and 2019 study. The percentage recoverable C&D in the self-haul stream decreased from 20 percent in 2007 to 13 percent in the current study, while potentially recoverable material increased from 7 percent to 18 percent. Non-recoverable material in self-haul waste has increased slightly from 31 percent in 2007 to 35 percent in 2019.

Figure 34. Composition by Recoverability Category, Self-haul, 2019 vs. 2007



Opportunities for Diversion

Diverting compostable material, particularly food and compostable paper, is one of the biggest opportunities for diversion for waste managed by the Authority. As shown in Figure 35, approximately 40 percent of overall waste in areas managed by the Authority is compostable material.

Figure 35. Composition by Recoverability Category, Overall Results

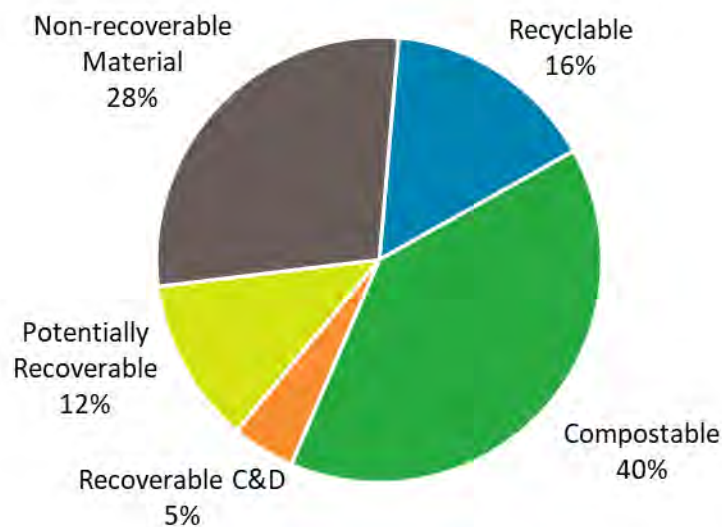


Table 32 is a modified version of the top 10 material types tables shown in Results. Table 32 lists the top 10 **recoverable or potentially recoverable** material types in the waste stream by weight. Seven of the 10 top recoverable material types listed are compostable and together account for approximately 33 percent (approximately 75,000 tons) of the waste. These materials include both packaged and unpackaged non-meat food, both packaged and unpackaged vegetative food, *compostable paper – non-packaging, leaves and grass*, and *inedible unpackaged food*.

Table 32. Top 10 Recoverable Material Types by Weight, Overall

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	15.0%	33,929
Food – Potentially Donatable – Packaged Vegetative	4.4%	10,003
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	4.4%	9,932
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging	4.1%	9,299
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat	4.1%	9,253
Leaves and Grass	2.9%	6,469
Food – Unpackaged Inedible	1.4%	3,071
Carpet	1.3%	3,031
Food – Potentially Donatable – Unpackaged Vegetative	1.3%	2,971
Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.2%	2,771
Total for Top Materials	40.2%	90,729
All Other Recoverables	19.5%	44,010
Total Recoverables	59.7%	134,739

Recoverability Classes Key

 Recyclable	 Compostable	 Recoverable C&D	 Potentially Recoverable	 Non-recoverable Material
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Compostable materials similarly represent the greatest opportunity for diversion in residential waste (46% compostable by weight) and commercial waste (41% compostable by weight). As with overall waste, both packaged and unpackaged non-meat food and compostable paper are among the most prevalent recoverable material types in the waste stream. These material types are also among the most prevalent recoverable material types in all jurisdictions included in the study. In all jurisdictions, unpackaged non-meat food is one of the top two material types by weight in the waste stream, ranging from 9.4 percent of waste in King City (972 tons) to 17 percent of waste (8,222 tons) from unincorporated areas. In Salinas, unpackaged non-meat food is 15 percent of the waste, or 20,255 tons.

Diverting *uncoated corrugated cardboard* from the waste stream is another opportunity for diversion of waste managed by the Authority. As shown Table 32 above, it is the top recyclable material type in the overall waste stream, accounting for 4.4 percent (approximately 9,900 tons) of overall waste. Sector-specific data show that the opportunity to divert cardboard is primarily from commercial and self-haul generators; *uncoated corrugated cardboard* is less than 1 percent of residential waste, while it is 6.1 percent of commercial and 6.7 percent of self-haul waste.

As with unpackaged non-meat food, *uncoated corrugated cardboard* is a top material type in each jurisdiction in this study, ranging from 3 percent of waste in Gonzales to 6.2 percent of waste in unincorporated areas. By tons, the greatest opportunity to divert *uncoated corrugated cardboard* is in Salinas (5,246 tons), followed by unincorporated areas (2,952 tons).

Table 33 lists the top 10 recoverable materials in self-haul waste by weight. In the self-haul sector, compostable material (*leaves and grass*) and uncoated corrugated cardboard are also among the top recoverable materials in the self-haul sector. Unlike for the residential and commercial sectors, recoverable C&D materials represent another opportunity for diversion for self-haul waste. In particular, the self-haul diversion rate could be increased by capturing recoverable carpet, clean gypsum, and clean wood. Recoverable C&D materials, taken together, represent over 10 percent of the self-haul stream.

Table 33. Top 10 Recoverable Material Types by Weight, Self-haul

Material	Est. %	Est. Tons
 Leaves and Grass	9.2%	2,599
 Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	6.7%	1,883
 Carpet	5.9%	1,676
 Other Ferrous	2.4%	686
 Wood Waste – Clean Engineered	2.1%	588
 Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable	1.9%	536
 Gypsum Board	1.5%	418
 Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber	1.2%	349
 Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat	1.1%	320
 Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging	1.1%	315
Total for Top Materials	33.2%	9,371
All Other Recoverables	11.0%	3,102
Total Recoverables	44.2%	12,473

Recoverability Classes Key

 Recyclable  Compostable  Recoverable C&D  Potentially Recoverable  Non-recoverable Material

Applying SB 1383 Targets

SB 1383 establishes targets for a 50 percent reduction in statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020, and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. It also establishes an additional target to recover not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food for human consumption by 2025.

Under current draft rule-making for SB 1383, “edible food” refers to the portion of food waste that is potentially donatable. Food that is not donatable but could have been eaten is not considered edible food for the recovery target.

Organics are defined as “material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood, paper products, printing and writing paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges.”⁵

Based on the results of the current waste study:

- ▶ The overall waste managed by the Authority that is organic, as defined by CalRecycle, is 53 percent or approximately 119,900 tons in FY 2019. This is larger than is reported in the Results section of this report (Figure 6) because the CalRecycle definition considers organic textiles, compostable paper, and carpet in organics, while the waste characterization study did not include these materials in the **Organics** material class.
- ▶ If the organics reduction target were based on a 2019 waste baseline and the Authority’s target was the same as the statewide target:
 - 50 percent reduction by 2020 would require recycling, composting, or reducing approximately 60,000 tons of organics.
 - 75 percent by 2025 would require recycling, composting, or reducing over 89,900 tons of organics.
- ▶ Food waste is 30 percent of overall waste managed by the Authority, equal to approximately 66,700 tons.
- ▶ Edible food waste, where edible is defined as potentially donatable, is 24 percent of all food waste (approximately 15,800 tons).
 - To meet the recovery target for recovery of currently disposed edible food for human consumption under SB 1383, the Authority would need to recover over 3,100 tons of potentially donatable food.

⁵ <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/docs/cr/laws/rulemaking/slcp/proptextjune2019.pdf>

Appendix A: Study Design

DEVELOP SAMPLING PLAN

Sampling Universe

The first step in planning a waste characterization study is to identify and carefully define the sectors and streams that will be studied, or the “universe” of materials. In this study, the universe includes three distinct sectors. A “sector” is a unique portion of the total waste and is determined by its particular generation, collection, or composition characteristics.

This study included the sectors (and subsectors) listed below:

- ▶ **Residential waste.** Commercially collected material that the driver identifies as primarily single-family residential MSW. (This stream may include minimal quantities of multifamily waste where multifamily properties have cart service.)
- ▶ **Commercial waste.** Commercially collected material hauled by that the driver identifies as containing waste primarily from sources other than single-family residences. This does not include loads generated at construction/demolition sites.
 - **Industrial waste** is a subsector of commercial waste. This is defined for the study as commercially collected waste in open top roll-off containers.
 - **Compacted waste** is mixed commercial waste collected in packer trucks or compacted roll-offs.
- ▶ **Self-haul waste.** Material that is generated at residences, businesses, or institutions, and is **hauled** by the household or business that generated the waste or other non-franchised haulers. Self-haul waste is split into two subsectors for this study:
 - **Residential self-haul waste.** Material generated at residences that is hauled by the household that generated the waste.
 - **Commercial self-haul waste.** Material generated at business or institutions that is hauled by the business that generated the waste. This subsector also includes waste hauled by non-franchise haulers such as on-call junk removal services.

The study covered six distinct jurisdictions: Salinas, Gonzales, Greenfield, Soledad, King City, and unincorporated areas within the Authority. Samples from each sector were collected for each jurisdiction included in the study.

Sampling Calendar and Sample Allocation

Cascadia conducted the characterization study over two seasons, each of which included fifteen days of sample collection (Monday through Saturday). The field crew collected and characterized 659 samples over the entire study period. Samples were hand sorted or visually characterized depending on the sector.

We collected samples from three transfer stations and one landfill, such that all disposal facilities and jurisdictions were represented, and such that sampling productivity was maximized.

Load Selection and Sample Collection

Load Selection

A vehicle surveyor, a member of the field crew, was the designated “gatekeeper” responsible for counting and selecting vehicles for the study. During each field day, the surveyor used the Cascadia-developed *Vehicle Selection Sheet* to track incoming eligible vehicles and flag the vehicles for sampling. To track and flag vehicles for sampling, the surveyor surveyed the driver of every vehicle with inbound MSW loads to obtain key data on the sector and source of the waste. For a vehicle to be eligible the load must have met the definitions for the study (described in the Sampling Universe section).

Cascadia used a random, systematic process to select vehicles as they arrived at the facility for sampling. For each jurisdiction and sector included in the study, Cascadia set a sampling frequency for vehicles as they arrived using the procedures below.

1. For each sampling day and each sector, the expected number, L , of arriving loads was estimated using the vehicle count data provided by the Authority. The number L was then reduced by one-fifth (producing $0.8 * L$). This was done to ensure that the targeted number of loads for each sector will be selected on each sampling day, even if traffic is lighter than expected.
2. Next, the interval n was determined to insure systematic sampling of vehicles. If r represents the number of samples needed for a sector, and $0.8 * L$ represents the number of expected loads from the sector, then n is calculated by dividing $0.8 * L$ by r . To help facilitate this process, a *Vehicle Selection Sheet* was constructed for each day.

Field forms used for this study are presented in Appendix C: Sample Field Forms.

If the vehicle was eligible, and was the correct n^{th} vehicle, the surveyor placed a *Sample Placard* on the vehicle’s windshield or dashboard to identify it as a vehicle intended for sampling. Once a vehicle was selected for sampling, the surveyor recorded details on the *Vehicle Survey Form* (described below), which was linked to sample data via a unique sample ID assigned to the load on a *Sample Placard*. After the surveyor collected the pertinent information from the driver, they directed the vehicle to the sampling area at the facility’s tip area.

Information collected by the surveyor for all vehicles, including selected vehicles for sampling, included the below. This was recorded on the *Vehicle Survey Form* and used to inform Cascadia's analysis.

- Waste sector
- Load origin (jurisdiction)
- Vehicle type
- Hauler
- Route and/or truck number
- Driver comments
- Other pertinent information

The surveyor also collected net weights for all vehicles entering the facility. Each facility has a unique procedure to collect load net weights. In general, the surveyor gave all drivers a brightly colored numbered tag to place in their windshields. When the drivers exited the facility, the surveyor collected the tag and recorded the weight and the number of the colored tag. This tag was used to identify the vehicle when it exited the facility (and weighed out), enabling the surveyor to record the net weight of the load with the associated attributes (e.g. sector, origin, etc.).

At Sun Street, due to the increased traffic relative to other sites, the surveyor provided numbered tags to each driver and placed them in the windshield of each inbound vehicle—and the gatehouse staff collected these tags and stapled them to the vehicle's weight ticket when the driver exited the facility. At the end of each day the surveyor collected the numbered tags and weigh ticket from the scalehouse staff.

Sample Collection

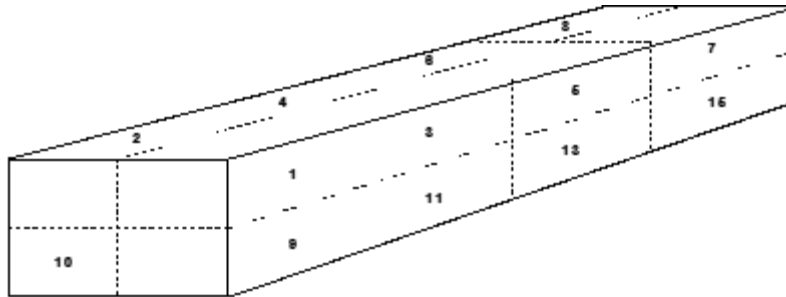
Residential and Compacted Commercial Waste

When a selected vehicle arrived at the sampling area, the field supervisor collected the *Sample Placard* from the vehicle, and logged the sample ID, truck number, and any unusual circumstances associated with the load or the sample on the *Sample Tracking Form*.

After the selected vehicle tipped its load, the field crew obtained a 125-pound sample of waste. Our team worked with the facility's loader and operator to secure a sample by extracting a randomly-selected portion from the tipped load using the following procedure:

- ▶ The vehicle driver dumped the selected load in an elongated pile.
- ▶ The field supervisor selected a sample from this pile using an imaginary 16-cell grid (Figure 36) superimposed over the dumped material. The field supervisor used a randomly-generated number (1-16) that was pre-printed on the *Sample Placard* to determine from which cell to extract a sample.
- ▶ The loader operator extracted a sample from the selected cell under direction from the field supervisor and deposited the sample on a clean tarp for sorting.

Figure 36. 16-Cell Grid



All samples from this sector were collected prior to any floor picking by facility staff.

Industrial and Self-haul Waste

For industrial waste and self-haul waste loads, the Field Manager directed drivers to tip the entire load at the designated sampling area. The entire load would represent one sample and would be visually characterized. The load remained in a distinct pile in the designated tip area until a field crew member informed facility staff that they were done visually characterizing the load. The visual characterization method is described in Visual Characterization Procedure.

Sorting Procedures

Hand-sort Procedure

Samples from the residential sector and compacted commercial subsector were hand sorted. Cascadia's process for hand-sorting waste includes the following steps:

1. A member of the field crew took photographs of the sample using a digital camera. The *Sample Placard* identifying the sample was positioned to be visible in each photo. Figure 38 shows a sample ready to be sorted on a tarp with a placard.
2. The field crew sorted the sample into the material types and stores separated materials in plastic laundry baskets. Individual members of the sorting crew typically specialize in groups of materials, such as papers or plastics. The field supervisor monitored the homogeneity of material in the baskets as they accumulate, rejecting any materials that are improperly classified. The material list and definitions that guided this sorting are presented in **Appendix B: Material Type Definitions**.



Figure 37. Tarp Sample with Sample Placard

The field supervisor then visually inspected the purity of each material as it is weighed in its basket using a pre-calibrated scale and recorded each material weight on the *Material Weight Tally Sheet*. See Appendix C: Sample Field Forms for examples.

Visual Characterization Procedure

Waste from the industrial subsector and self-haul sector were visually characterized. Cascadia's process for visually characterizing waste includes the following steps:

1. A member of the field crew took photographs of the sample using a digital camera. The *Sample Placard* identifying the sample was positioned to be visible in each photo.
2. A member of the field crew used a tape measure to obtain the length, width, and height of the sample and recorded the total volume in the data management tool.
3. The field crew member walked around the entire load and notes the major material classes that are present in the load.
4. Beginning with the largest major material class present by volume, the crewmember estimated the volume percentage of each material class (e.g. paper or glass) and records it. This process was repeated for the next-most common material class, and so forth, until the volume percentage of every material class has been estimated. The crewmember then calculated the sum for this step, ensuring that it totals 100 percent.
5. Next, the crewmember considered each material class separately and estimated the percentage of each material class that is made up of each material type. For example, newspaper may be a material type within the material class of paper. While considering only the paper material class, the crewmember estimated the volume percentage of paper materials that is composed of newspaper. The crewmember then did the same for every other material type within the paper material class.
6. The crewmember ensured that the percentage estimates for the major material classes added up to 100 percent. The percentage estimates for the specific material types within each major class must also total 100 percent.



Figure 38. Tarp Sample with Sample Placard

Appendix B: Material Type Definitions

Paper

1. **Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard:** Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard means a paper laminate usually composed of three layers. The center wavy layer is sandwiched between the two outer layers. It does not have any coating on the inside or outside. Examples include cardboard packaging and containers, such as shipping and moving boxes, computer packaging cartons, and sheets and pieces used as dividers in boxes. This type does not include chipboard boxes such as cereal and tissue boxes. This type does include very clean (no food residue and only lightly stained) pizza boxes.
2. **Waxed Corrugated Cardboard:** Waxed Corrugated Cardboard describes a wax-coated paper laminate, usually composed of three layers. Examples include coated cardboard boxes used for produce packaging.
3. **Paper Grocery Bags:** Paper Grocery Bags means bags (usually brown) made from Kraft paper designed and generally used to carry out groceries from stores that can be clearly identified as coming from a grocery store through the store's name or logo on the bag.
4. **Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper:** Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper means bags made from Kraft paper that are not clearly identified as grocery bags, and sheets of Kraft paper. The paper may be brown (unbleached) or white (bleached). The paper may also be single layer or multi-layer (multiwall). Examples include single-layer bags such as paper merchandise bags that are not grocery bags (such as department store bags), multiwall bags such as those used for shipping bulk products like pet food, rice, flour and sugar, that do not have a plastic layer incorporated into the bags, and heavyweight sheets of Kraft packing paper.
5. **Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts:** Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts: means paper used in newspapers and all items made from newsprint. Examples include newspapers and glossy inserts found in newspapers, and items such as free advertising guides, election guides, plain news packing paper, stapled college class schedules, and tax instruction booklets.
6. **White Office-type Paper and Mail:** White Office-type Paper and Mail means white paper used in offices and mail. Examples of office-type paper include copy paper, computer printer paper, letter paper and business forms; examples of mail include letter paper, bills/business forms, greeting cards, and white envelopes with or without clear windows. Does not include envelopes lined with plastic or bubble wrap.
7. **Magazines and Catalogs:** Magazines and Catalogs means multi-page bound items (glued or stapled) made of glossy coated paper. This paper is usually slick, smooth to the touch, and reflects light. Examples include glossy magazines, catalogs, brochures, and pamphlets.
8. **Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging:** Folding Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging: means paperboard boxes, other than corrugated, which fold and are typically used as the primary packaging for various products such as breakfast cereals, ice cream, frozen foods, candy/cookies, jewelry, tobacco, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. It also includes tissue and shoe boxes, paper-based tubes and cores.
9. **Other Recyclable Paper:** Other Recyclable Paper means items made of paper that do not fit into any of the other paper types (such as folding cartons), but that are generally recyclable or not

generally composted. Paper may be combined with minor amounts of other materials such as wax or glues. This type includes general office-type papers (other than white office-type paper and mail) such as colored ledger, manila folders, manila envelopes, index cards, colored notebook paper, and carbonless forms, and items made of chipboard, ground wood paper, and deep-toned or fluorescent dyed paper, unused paper plates and cups, school construction paper, self-adhesive notes, hardcover and paperback books, and phone books and directories, and bagged shredded paper.

10. **Miscellaneous Paper Packaging:** Miscellaneous Paper Packaging means packaging and packaging-related items that cannot be placed in other categories, that are usually combined with non-paper materials. Examples include paper plates, cups, bowls trays, take-out containers, etc. that clearly have a coating (usually shiny), paper bags and boxes with a plastic component (lining, window, coating, etc.), and paper frozen juice cans with metal ends. Items may be contaminated with food or moisture.
11. **Aseptic Containers:** Aseptic Containers means bleached poly-coated paperboard containers or paper containers with a foil liner of various sizes and shapes that contains shelf-stable food products such as apple juice, soup, soy/rice milk, etc. Aseptic containers may include a plastic pour spout as part of the container.
12. **Gable-top Cartons:** Gable-top Cartons means cartons for both non-refrigerated items, such as granola and crackers, and refrigerated items, such as milk, juice, and egg substitutes. These are usually paper-based, may be any shape, and may include a plastic pour spout as part of the carton.
13. **Compostable Paper – Packaging:** Compostable Paper – Packaging means items that are made mostly of paper that don't fit into any other material types, that are used for packaging, that are combined with other materials, or are contaminated with large amounts of wax, food, and/or moisture, and which are compostable. Examples include food-soiled packaging paper and moisture-soiled packaging paper. Also includes pulp paper egg cartons, unused pulp plant pots, molded paper packing materials, molded paper plates, some berry trays, and plates, cups, bowls trays, take-out containers, etc. that are clearly not coated.
14. **Compostable Paper –Non-packaging:** Compostable Paper - Non-packaging means non-packaging items made mostly of paper that don't fit into any other material types, that are combined with other materials, or are contaminated with large amounts of wax, food, and/or moisture, and which are compostable. Examples include waxed paper, napkins, tissue, paper towels, food-soiled paper and moisture-soiled paper, and loose shredded paper.
15. **Remainder/Composite Paper:** Remainder/Composite Paper means items made mostly of paper but combined with large amounts of other materials. These are items that do not fit into any other categories and are not generally compostable or recyclable. Examples include blueprints, sepia, onion skin, carbon paper, photographs, sheets of paper stick-on labels, butcher paper, and envelopes lined with plastic or bubble wrap.

Plastic

16. **PETE Beverage Containers – CRV:** PETE Beverage Containers – CRV means containers for beverages (such as soda, juice, water, and other beverages) that are marked with PET (1) and have the CRV symbol.
17. **PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV:** PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV means screw top bottles without the CRV symbol and jars that are marked with PET (1). These may contain beverages (such as soda, juice, water, and other beverages), food (ketchup, peanut butter, mayonnaise, mustard), and household products (shampoo, cleaning products).
18. **PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging:** PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging means containers, tubs, lids, clamshells, trays, tray lids, cups, bowls, plates, cake domes, small storage containers, that are with marked PET (1) that are used to package items such as fresh produce, baked good, nuts, and deli items.
19. **HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV:** HDPE Beverage Containers –CRV means containers for beverages (such as soda, juice, water, and other beverages) that are marked with HDPE (2) and have the CRV symbol.
20. **HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV:** HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV means screw top bottles without the CRV symbol and jars that are marked HDPE (2). These may contain beverages (such as milk, juice, and other beverages), food (ketchup, peanut butter, mayonnaise, mustard), and household products (shampoo, detergent, cleaning products).
21. **HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging:** HDPE Containers, Lids, and Other packaging means containers, tubs, lids, clamshells, trays, tray lids, cups, bowls, plates, cake domes, small storage containers, and trays that are marked HDPE (2) that are used to package items such as fresh produce, baked good, nuts, and deli items.
22. **Polypropylene Containers and Packaging:** Polypropylene Containers and Packaging means bottles, jars, containers, lids, and other packaging labelled with PP (5), both with and without the CRV symbol. Examples include storage containers, yogurt cups, sour cream tubs, syrup and ketchup bottles.
23. **Other Plastic Containers and Packaging:** Other Plastic Containers and Packaging means bottles, jars, containers, lids, and other packaging that are made of types of plastic other than PET (1), HDPE (2), or PP (5). Items may be made of vinyl, LDPE, PVC, PS, or other plastic. They may bear the number 3, 4, 6, or 7 in the triangular recycling symbol, or may bear no recycling symbol. Examples include clamshells, trays, tray lids, cups, bowls, plates, hardware and fastener packaging, detergent and cleaning products bottles, squeezable bottles, frozen food containers, microwave food trays, vitamin bottles, cookie trays found in cookie packages, small (less than 1 gallon) plant containers such as nursery pots and plant six-packs, plastic strapping and string.
24. **Expanded Polystyrene Packaging:** Expanded Polystyrene Packaging means packaging items made of expanded polystyrene such as cups, plates, bowls, clamshells, egg cartons, foam ice chests, transport and other packaging used in shipping. Does not include non-packaging items such as insulation boards.
25. **Plastic Trash Bags:** Plastic Trash Bags means plastic bags sold for use as trash bags, for both residential and commercial use. This type includes garbage, kitchen, compactor, can-liner, composting, yard, lawn, leaf, and recycling bags. This type does not include other plastic bags, like shopping bags, that might have been used to contain trash.

26. **Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags:** Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags means plastic shopping bags used to contain merchandise to transport from the place of purchase, given out by the store with the purchase. This type includes dry cleaning bags intended for one-time use. Does not include produce bags.
27. **Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film:** Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film means film plastic used for large-scale packaging or transport packaging. Examples include shrink-wrap, mattress bags, furniture wrap, and film bubble wrap.
28. **Film Products:** Film Products means plastic film used for purposes other than packaging. Examples include agricultural film (films used in various farming and growing applications, such as silage greenhouse films, mulch films, and wrap for hay bales), plastic sheeting used as drop cloths, and building wrap.
29. **Flexible Plastic Pouches:** Flexible Plastic Pouches means plastic pouches made of thicker, multi-layer flexible material. May have a flat bottom so that package would stand up on its own, but not always. Material is thicker than potato chip bags and frozen vegetable bags. Includes plastic coffee bags like Starbucks and Peet's; Capri Sun pouches; baby food pouches – may have plastic screw top; soup pouches; salad dressing pouches; wine pouches; backpacking meals in pouches; soap refill pouches; laundry detergent pouches; and other similar items.
30. **Other Film:** Other Film means all other plastic film that does not fit into any other type, excluding flexible plastic pouches. Examples include other types of plastic bags (sandwich bags, zipper-resealable bags, newspaper bags, produce bags, frozen vegetable bags, bread bags), food wrappers such as candy-bar wrappers, potato chip bags, mailing pouches, bank bags, X-ray film, metallized film (such as balloons), and plastic food wrap.
31. **Durable Plastic Items:** Durable Plastic Items means plastic items other than containers or film plastic, that are made to last for more than one use. These items may bear the numbers 1 through 7 in the triangular recycling symbol. Examples include crates, buckets (including 5-gallon buckets), baskets, totes, large plastic garbage cans, large tubs, large storage tubs/bins (usually with lids) that don't have sharp corners, flexible (non-brittle) flower pots of 1 gallon size or larger, lawn furniture, large plastic toys, tool boxes, first aid boxes, and some sporting goods, CDs and their cases, plastic housewares such as durable (not single-use) dishes, cups, and cutlery. This type also includes building materials such as house siding, window sashes and frames, housings for electronics such as computers, televisions and stereos, fan blades, and plastic pipes and fittings.
32. **Remainder/Composite Plastic:** Remainder/Composite Plastic means plastic that cannot be put in any other type. These items are usually recognized by their optical opacity. This type includes items made mostly of plastic but combined with other materials. Examples include auto parts made of plastic attached to metal, plastic cartridges for vape pens, some kitchen ware, some toys, window blinds, plastic lumber, insulating foam, imitation ceramics, handles and knobs, new Formica, new vinyl, or new linoleum, plastic rigid bubble/foil packaging (as for medications), disposable plastic forks, knives, spoons, straws, and stirrers, and expanded polystyrene items not used for packaging, such as insulation boards. Note: does not include any plastic packaging - those items should go in other categories.

Glass

33. **Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV:** Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV means clear glass containers that display the CRV notification. Examples include whole or broken clear soda bottles and fruit juice bottles, and whole or broken clear wine cooler bottles.
34. **Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV:** Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV means clear glass containers that do not display the CRV notification. Examples include clear wine bottles, mayonnaise jars, and jam jars.
35. **Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV:** Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV means green-colored glass containers that display the CRV notification. Examples include whole or broken green soda and beer bottles.
36. **Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV:** Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV means green-colored glass containers that do not display the CRV notification. Examples include green wine bottles.
37. **Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV:** Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV means brown-colored glass containers that display the CRV notification. Examples include whole or broken brown beer bottles.
38. **Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV:** Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV means brown-colored glass containers that do not display the CRV notification. Examples include whole or broken brown wine bottles.
39. **Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers:** Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers means other-colored glass containers, with or without the CRV notification. Examples include whole or broken blue soda, water and wine bottles, whole or broken colored wine or liquor bottles and other containers.
40. **Remainder/Composite Glass:** Remainder/Composite Glass means glass that cannot be put in any other type. It includes flat glass and items made mostly of glass but combined with other materials. Examples include glass window panes, doors and table tops, flat automotive window glass (side windows), safety glass, and architectural glass, Pyrex, Corning ware, crystal and other glass tableware, mirrors, non-fluorescent light bulbs, auto windshields, laminated glass, or any curved glass.

Metal

41. **Tin/Steel Cans:** Means rigid containers made mainly of steel, both CRV and non-CRV containers. These items will stick to a magnet and may be tin-coated. This subtype is used to store food, beverages, paint, and a variety of other household and consumer products. Examples include canned food and beverage containers, empty metal paint cans, empty spray paint and other aerosol containers, and bimetal containers with steel sides and aluminum ends.
42. **Major Appliances:** Major Appliances means discarded major appliances encased in metal, of any color. These items are often enamel-coated. Examples include washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves, and refrigerators. This type does not include electronics, such as televisions and stereos.
43. **Other Ferrous:** Other Ferrous means any iron or steel that is magnetic or any stainless steel item. This type does not include tin/steel cans. Examples include structural steel beams, metal clothes hangers, metal pipes, stainless steel cookware, security bars, and scrap ferrous items.
44. **Aluminum Cans – CRV:** Aluminum Cans – CRV means any food or beverage container that is made mainly of aluminum and that displays the CRV notification. Examples include most aluminum soda or beer cans. This subtype does not include bimetal containers with steel sides and aluminum ends.
45. **Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV:** Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV means any food or beverage container that is made mainly of aluminum and that does not display the CRV notification. Examples include some pet food and meat cans.
46. **Other Non-Ferrous:** Other Non-Ferrous means any metal item, other than aluminum cans, that is not stainless steel and that is not magnetic. These items may be made of aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc, or other metals. Examples include aluminum window frames, aluminum siding, copper wire, shell casings, brass pipe, and aluminum foil.
47. **Remainder/Composite Metal:** Remainder/Composite Metal means metal that cannot be put in any other type. This type includes items made mostly of metal but combined with other materials and items made of both ferrous metal and non-ferrous metal combined. Examples include small non-electronic appliances such as toasters and hair dryers, used oil filters, motors, insulated wire, and finished products that contain a mixture of metals, or metals and other materials, whose weight is derived significantly from the metal portion of its construction.

Organics

48. **Food–Potentially Donatable –Unpackaged Vegetative:** Means uncooked or cooked fresh vegetables, fruits, and fungi that are in a whole state (i.e., not partially consumed), are unmixed with non-vegetative food types, and not contained in packaging. Examples of “fresh unpackaged vegetative” include but are not limited to: whole apple, sliced fruits, sliced vegetables, entire head of lettuce, etc.
49. **Food–Potentially Donatable –Packaged Vegetative:** Means uncooked or cooked fresh vegetables, fruits, and fungi that are in a whole state (i.e., not partially consumed), are unmixed with non-vegetative food types, and still in its original, unopened packaging. Examples of “fresh packaged vegetative” include but are not limited to: unopened mixed fruit salad, unopened package of mushrooms, etc. Items that are EXCLUDED from this category include condiments,

non-perishable packaged fruits and vegetables such as: packaged dried fruits and vegetables, packaged dried legumes/lentils, canned fruits and vegetables, and nuts.

50. **Food–Potentially Donatable –Packaged Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives:** Means egg or dairy products and dairy alternatives that are in a whole state, unmixed with other food types, and in the original unopened package. Examples of “eggs, dairy, and dairy alternatives” include but are not limited to: milk, cheese – whole or sliced, eggs, yogurt, soy and nut yogurts, soy and nut cheeses, soy/nut/rice/coconut milks – whether shelf stable or not) and tofu.
51. **Food–Potentially Donatable–Packaged Animal Meat:** Means any uncooked or cooked meat (beef, poultry, pork, lamb) or fish product that is in a whole state, is unmixed with other food types, and is in the original unopened package. Examples of “animal meat” include but are not limited to: a whole rotisserie chicken in original unopened package, raw steak in original unopened package, raw fish in original unopened package, sliced deli meat in original unopened package, prepared meats in original unopened package such as chicken nuggets, jerky, and canned meat and fish.
52. **Food–Potentially Donatable –Packaged Cooked/Baked/Prepared Perishable Items:** Means items that are in a whole state but could have multiple food types mixed together as a part of cooking or preparation and are still in their original unopened package. Examples of “cooked/baked/prepared perishable items” include but are not limited to: a whole egg sandwich in original unopened package, whole tray of lasagna, whole tray of chow mein, whole frozen pizza in original unopened package, whole baked goods such as whole loaves of breads, whole pastries, whole bag of tortillas in original unopened package, also includes unopened perishable beverages such as fresh fruit or vegetable juice.
53. **Food–Potentially Donatable –Packaged Non-perishable:** Means shelf-stable foods that are in a whole state and are in the original unopened package. Examples of “packaged non-perishable” include but are not limited to: canned and bottled foods, rice, pasta, beans, lentils, nuts, nut butters, flour, sugar, spices, oils, condiments, and foods contained in aseptic or retort packages and other products that do not require refrigeration until after opening, also includes non-perishable beverages such as sodas. Items that are EXCLUDED from this category include shelf-stable meats, shelf-stable dairy products, and shelf-stable dairy alternatives.
54. **Food–Not Donatable–Unpackaged Meat:** Means any food that is predominantly meat or fish, but the product is not in a whole state (i.e., partially consumed), and the product was not contained in any packaging at all. Examples of “not donatable – unpackaged meat” include but are not limited to: a partially consumed rotisserie chicken, unpackaged raw meats, a hamburger which is mostly meat by weight, meat and fish trimmings.
55. **Food–Not Donatable–Packaged Meat:** Means any food that is predominantly meat or fish, but the product is not in a whole state (i.e., partially consumed) and the product is contained in some form of packaging. (The product does not need to remain in its original packaging; material in a zip-lock bag is considered packaged for this category.) Examples of “not donatable – packaged meat” include but are not limited to: deli meat in opened package, chicken breast in a plastic bag.
56. **Food–Not Donatable–Unpackaged Non-meat:** Means any food that is not predominantly meat or fish, not in a whole state, or not in any packaging. Examples of “not donatable – unpackaged non-meat” include but are not limited to: any non-meat partially consumed foods, any non-meat foods that are not in any packaging, half-eaten burrito, partially consumed lasagna - even if the

product contains small amounts of meat. This category also includes fruit and vegetable peels, skins, trimmings, and ends (e.g. potato skins, banana peel, cucumber end). In addition, this category also includes any indistinguishable food (including the indistinguishable and 2" minus food in bags of mixed food).

57. **Food–Not Donatable–Packaged Non-meat:** Means any food that is not predominantly meat or fish, not in a whole state, but still contained in some form of packaging (may be original but opened packaging or a secondary form of packaging like a Ziploc bag). Examples of “unpackaged non meat” include but are not limited to: any non-meat foods in a package that has been opened – as best as can be determined, half-eaten burrito in a take-out container - even if the product contains small amounts of meat. This category also includes fruit and vegetable peels, skins, trimmings, and ends (e.g. potato skins, banana peel, cucumber end). In addition, this category also includes any indistinguishable food (including the indistinguishable and 2" minus food in bags of mixed food).
58. **Food–Unpackaged Inedible** means items typically not consumed by people in the United States (e.g. bones, pits, shells, coffee grounds, etc.) and not contained in some form of packaging (such as a Ziploc bag). Note that small amounts of edible material associated with the inedible material are permitted to be included as “inedible.” Excludes fruit and vegetable peels, skins, trimmings, and ends.
59. **Food–Packaged Inedible** means items typically not consumed by people in the United States (e.g. bones, pits, shells, coffee grounds, etc.) and contained in some packaging (may be a secondary form such as a Ziploc bag). Note that small amounts of edible material associated with the inedible material are permitted to be included as “inedible.” Excludes fruit and vegetable peels, skins, trimmings, and ends.
60. **Leaves and Grass:** Leaves and Grass means plant material, except woody material, from any public or private landscape. Examples include leaves, grass clippings, plants, and seaweed. This type does not include woody material or material from agricultural sources.
61. **Prunings and Trimmings:** Prunings and Trimmings means woody plant material up to 4 inches in diameter from any public or private landscape. Examples include prunings, shrubs, and small branches with branch diameters that do not exceed 4 inches. This type also includes sticks and stems from cannabis-related waste. This type does not include stumps, tree trunks, branches exceeding 4 inches in diameter, or material from agricultural sources.
62. **Branches and Stumps:** Branches and Stumps means woody plant material, branches, and stumps that exceed 4 inches in diameter, from any public or private landscape.
63. **Manures:** Manures means manure and soiled bedding materials from large domestic, farm, or ranch animals. Examples include manure and soiled bedding from animal production operations, racetracks, riding stables, animal hospitals, and other sources. Does not include feces from small household pets such as dogs and cats.
64. **Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber:** Clean Dimensional Lumber means unpainted new or demolition dimensional lumber. Includes materials such as 2 x 4s, 2 x 6s, 2 x 12s, and other residual materials from framing and related construction activities. May contain nails or other trace contaminants.
65. **Wood Waste – Clean Engineered:** Clean Engineered Wood means unpainted new or demolition scrap from sheeted goods such as plywood, particleboard, wafer board, oriented strand board,

and other residual materials used for sheathing and related construction uses. May contain nails or other trace contaminants.

66. **Wood Waste – Clean Pallets & Crates:** Clean Pallets and Crates means unpainted wood pallets, crates, and packaging made of lumber/engineered wood. May contain nails or other trace contaminants.
67. **Other Recyclable Wood:** Other Recyclable Wood means recyclable wood not included in any other category. This may include scrap from production of prefabricated wood products such as wood furniture or cabinets that have not been treated with paint, stain, or other chemical finish. This category also includes untreated and unpainted fencing, recyclable demolition wood and untreated or unpainted wood roofing and siding as long as the wood material is not contaminated with another material (i.e. tar). May contain nails or other trace contaminants.
68. **Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable:** Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable means organic material that cannot be put in any other type that is compostable. Examples include cork, hemp rope, hair, post-manufactured or disposed cannabis flowers, packaged spent cannabis product, small wood products (such as Popsicle sticks and toothpicks), sawdust, and agricultural crop residues.
69. **Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable:** Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-compostable means organic material that cannot be put in any other type that is not compostable. This type includes items made mostly of organic materials but combined with other material types. Examples include painted or stained wood, and treated wood, garden hoses, cigarette butts, diapers, feminine hygiene products, and cosmetics.

Inerts and Other

70. **Concrete:** Concrete means a hard material made from sand, aggregate, gravel, cement mix, and water. Examples include pieces of building foundations, concrete paving, and concrete/cinder blocks. This category includes concrete with a steel internal structure composed of reinforcing bars (re-bar) or metal mesh.
71. **Asphalt Paving:** Asphalt Paving means a black or brown, tar-like material mixed with aggregate used as a paving material.
72. **Asphalt Roofing:** Asphalt Roofing means composite shingles and other roofing material made with asphalt. Examples include asphalt shingles and attached roofing tar and tar paper.
73. **Gypsum Board:** Gypsum Board means interior wall covering made of a sheet of gypsum sandwiched between paper layers. Examples include used or unused broken or whole sheets. Gypsum board may also be called sheetrock, drywall, plasterboard, gypboard, gyproc, or wallboard. Includes painted gypsum board.
74. **Carpet:** Carpet means flooring applications consisting of various natural or synthetic fibers bonded to some type of backing material. This type does not include carpet padding or woven rugs with no backing.
75. **Rock, Soil and Fines:** Rock, Soil and Fines means rock pieces of any size and soil, dirt, and other matter. Examples include rock, stones, sand, clay, soil. This type also includes nonhazardous contaminated soil.

76. **Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other:** Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other means inerts and other material that cannot be put in any other type. This type may include items from different types combined, which would be very hard to separate. Examples include brick, ceramics, tiles, toilets, sinks, dried paint not attached to other materials, fiberglass insulation, and carpet padding. This type may also include demolition debris that is a mixture of items such as plate glass, wood, tiles, gypsum board, synthetic counter tops, fiber or composite acoustic ceiling tiles, and aluminum scrap.

Electronics

77. **Large Equipment** (not including large metal home appliances such as washing machines): Large Equipment means large items that usually need electric currents or electromagnetic fields to operate, such as musical equipment, slot machines, large printing machines and large exercise equipment.
78. **Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment:** Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment means small IT and telecommunication equipment, and other small items that usually need electric currents or electromagnetic fields to operate, such as mobile phones, GPS, calculators, printers, computers (without a video display device incorporated), vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, microwaves, irons, toasters, electric knives, shavers, hair care, toys, and some sports equipment.
79. **Covered Video Display Devices:** Covered Video Display Devices means video display device with a screen greater than four inches, measured diagonally. A video display device may use, but is not limited to, a cathode ray tube (CRT), liquid crystal display (LCD), gas plasma, digital light processing or other image projection technology. Examples include cathode ray tube containing devices (CRT devices), cathode ray tubes (CRTs), computer monitors containing CRTs, laptop computers with liquid crystal display (LCD), LCD containing desktop monitors, televisions containing CRTs, televisions containing LCD screens, plasma televisions, portable DVD players with LCD screens, tablet computers (like the iPad and Kindle Fire), and car stereos with a screen greater than four inches.

Household Hazardous Waste

80. **Paint:** Paint means containers with paint in them. Examples include latex paint, oil-based paint, and tubes of pigment or fine art paint. This type does not include dried paint, empty paint cans, or empty aerosol containers.
81. **Used Oil:** Used Oil means the same as defined in Health and Safety Code section 25250.1(a). Examples include spent lubricating oil such as crankcase and transmission oil, gear oil, and hydraulic oil.
82. **Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries:** Lead-acid (automotive) batteries means batteries fueled by lead-acid cells, such as auto batteries.
83. **Other Batteries:** Other batteries means any type of battery other than lead-acid (automotive) batteries. Examples include household batteries such as AA, AAA, D, button cell, 9 volt, and rechargeable batteries used for flashlights, small appliances, watches, and hearing aids.
84. **One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders:** One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders means small, compact, and portable propane gas cylinders used to power camping stoves, tailgating grills, heaters, and

more. Examples include one-pound disposable propane gas cylinders manufactured by Coleman and Bernzomatic.

85. **Pharmaceuticals:** Pharmaceuticals means both prescription and over-the-counter medications and supplements in all forms, including pills, liquid medications, creams, and ointments. Does not include containers for these items, except for tubes for creams and ointments and other containers that cannot be easily separated from the product they contain.
86. **Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous:** Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous means household hazardous material that cannot be put in any other type. This type also includes household hazardous material that is mixed. Examples include household hazardous waste that, if improperly put in the solid waste stream, may present handling problems or other hazards, such as pesticides and caustic cleaners; sharps (for example, needles and lancets), fluorescent lamps, LED lamps, and mercury-containing items such as thermostats and thermometers. Also includes vehicle and equipment fluids other than used oil.

Special Waste

87. **Tires:** Tires means vehicle tires. Tires may be pneumatic or solid. Examples include tires from trucks, automobiles, motorcycles, heavy equipment, lawn mowers, and bicycles.
88. **Bulky Items:** Bulky Items means large, hard-to-handle items that are not defined elsewhere in the material types list, including furniture and other large items. Examples include all sizes and types of furniture, box springs, and base components for beds.
89. **Mattresses and Foundations:** Mattresses and Foundations means a resilient material or combination of materials that is enclosed by a ticking, is used alone or in combination with other products, and is intended for or promoted for sleeping upon. Includes foundations, which means a ticking-covered structure used to support a mattress or sleep surface. The structure may include constructed frames, foam, box springs, or other materials, used alone or in combination. Does not include any unattached mattress pad or unattached mattress topper, including items with resilient filling, with or without ticking, intended to be used with or on top of a mattress; a sleeping bag or pillow; a car bed, crib, or bassinet mattress; juvenile products, including a carriage, basket, dressing table, stroller, playpen, infant carrier, lounge pad, or crib bumper, and the pads for those juvenile products; a product containing liquid- and gaseous-filled ticking, including a water bed and air mattress that does not contain upholstery material between the ticking and the mattress core; upholstered furniture that does not otherwise contain a detachable mattress or that is a fold out sofa bed or futon.
90. **Remainder/Composite Special Waste:** Remainder/Composite Special Waste means special waste that cannot be put in any other type. Examples include ash, asbestos-containing materials such as certain types of pipe insulation and floor tiles, auto fluff, auto bodies, trucks, trailers, truck cabs, treated medical waste (medical waste that has been processed in order to change its physical, chemical, or biological character or composition, or to remove or reduce its harmful properties or characteristics, as defined in Section 25123.5 of the Health and Safety Code), untreated medical waste (such as tubes, oxygen masks, and medical instruments), and artificial fireplace logs.

Other Materials

91. **Textiles – Organic:** Textiles – Organic means cloth, clothing, sheets and towels, other textile items, and rope made of 100 percent cotton, leather, wool or other naturally-occurring fibers. Composites of several different naturally-occurring fibers (such as a wool jacket with a cotton liner) can be included in this material, as can organic textiles with buttons and zippers.
92. **Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown:** Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown means cloth, clothing, sheets and towels, other textile items, and rope made of unknown fibers, synthetic fibers or made from a mixture of synthetic and natural materials.
93. **Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts:** Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts means all shoes and boots, purses, and belts whether made of leather, rubber, other materials, or a combination thereof.
94. **Solar Panels:** Solar panels, also called photovoltaics, convert sunlight into electricity. Solar panels consist of a semiconductor material such as silicon, encased in glass, with an aluminum frame. Examples of solar panels include rooftop modules and module systems operated by utility companies. Solar panels do not include junction boxes, wires, inverters, cables, energy storage batteries, or a photovoltaic cell that is part of a consumer electronic device for which it provides electricity needed to make the device function.
95. **Mixed Residue:** Mixed Residue means material that cannot be put in any other type or category. This category includes mixed residue that cannot be further sorted. Examples include clumping kitty litter and animal feces from small household pets such as dogs and cats, partially filled containers of non-food consumer products, 2" minus materials, or other items that cannot be put in any other material type, including remainder/composite types.
96. **MRF residual fines:** MRF residual fines means 2" minus material disposed from a material recovery facility or processing facility.

Appendix C: Sample Field Forms

Figure 39. Material Hand Sort Weight Tally Sheet

2019 Salinas Valley Waste Composition Study

SAMPLE #:		DATE:	NOTES:	
Facility				
Photo				
PAPER	Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard			
	Waxed Corrugated Cardboard			
	Paper Grocery Bags			
	Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper			
	Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts			
	White Office-type Paper and Mail			
	Magazines and Catalogs			
	Shipping Cartons and Other Paperboard Packaging			
	Other Recyclable Paper			
	Miscellaneous Paper Packaging			
	Aseptic Containers			
	Gable-top Cartons			
	Compostable Paper – Packaging			
	Compostable Paper – Non-packaging			
	Remainder/Composite paper			
PLASTIC	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV			
	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV			
	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging			
	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV			
	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV			
	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging			
	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging			
	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging			
	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging			
	Plastic Trash Bags			
	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags			
	Plastic Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film			
	Film Products			
	Flexible Plastic Pouches			
	Other Film			
Durable Plastic Items				
Remainder / Composite plastic				
METAL	Tin/Steel Cans			
	Major Appliances			
	Other Ferrous			
	Aluminum Cans – CRV			
	Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV			
	Other Non-Ferrous			
	Remainder/Composite Metal			
GLASS	Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV			
	Clear Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV			
	Green Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV			
	Green Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV			
	Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – CRV			
	Brown Glass Bottles and Containers – Non-CRV			
	Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers			
	Remainder/Composite Glass			
ORGANICS	Food – Pot Don– Unpackaged Vegetative			
	Food – Pot Don– Packaged Vegetative			
	Food – Pot Don– Eggs, Dairy, and Dairy Alternatives			
	Food – Pot Don– Packaged Animal Meat			
	Food – Pot Don– Cook/Bake/Prep Perishable Items			
	Food – Pot Don– Packaged Non-perishable			
	Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat			
	Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat			
	Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat			
	Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat			
	Food – Unpackaged Inedible			
	Food – Packaged Inedible			
	Leaves and Grass			
	Prunings and Trimmings			
	Branches and Stumps			
Manures				
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber				
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered				
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets & Crates				
Other Recyclable Wood				
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable				
INERTS AND OTHER	Concrete			
	Asphalt Paving			
	Asphalt Roofing			
	Gypsum Board			
	Carpet			
	Rock, Soil and Fines			
	Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other			
ELECTRONICS	Appliances (not including large metal appliances)			
	Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment			
	Covered Video Display Devices			
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	Paint			
	Used Oil			
	Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries			
	Other Batteries			
	One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders			
	Pharmaceuticals			
Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous				
SPECIAL WASTE	Tires			
	Bulky Items			
	Mattresses and Foundations			
	Remainder/Composite Special Waste			
OTHER MATERIALS	Textiles – Organic			
	Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown			
	Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts			
	Solar Panels			
	Remainder/Composite Organic – Non-Compostable			
Mixed Residue				
MRF residual fines				

If found, please call Cascadia Consulting (209) 343-9759, Reward Offered

Figure 40. Visual Characterization Sheet (front)

2019 Salinas County WCS Visual Characterization Form

Step 1:
Site: _____
Date: _____
Sample ID: _____

Step 2: Measure and record the load volume
(Include trailer dimensions if applicable)
Dimensions: _____ YDS.
_____ in x _____ in x _____ in
Dimensions (trailer):
_____ in x _____ in x _____ in

Step 3: Photograph the sample
Step 4: Identify and record all material classes (in bold) that appear in the load.
Step 5: Estimate composition of load by volume for each material class (in bold).
Step 6: For each material class, estimate composition by volume of each material type
Step 7: Make sure material class estimates AND material type estimates EACH total 100%

Photo: ☐

Sample Notes:

☐ **Paper:** _____ %

Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard
Waxed Corrugated Cardboard
Paper Grocery Bags
Other Paper Bags/Kraft Paper
Newspapers/Newspaper Inserts
White Office-type Paper and Mail
Magazines and Catalogs
Folding Cartons & Other Paperboard Pkg
Other Recyclable Paper
Miscellaneous Paper Packaging
Aseptic Containers
Gable-top Cartons
Compostable Paper – Packaging
Compostable Paper – Non-packaging
Remainder/Composite paper
% Subtotal (must equal 100%)

☐ **Glass:** _____ %

Clear Glass Bottles & Containers – CRV
Clear Glass Bottles & Containers – Non-CRV
Green Glass Bottles & Containers – CRV
Green Glass Bottles & Containers – Non-CRV
Brown Glass Bottles & Containers – CRV
Brown Glass Bottles & Containers – Non-CRV
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers
Remainder/Composite Glass
% Subtotal (must equal 100%)

☐ **Metal:** _____ %

Tin/Steel Cans
Major Appliances
Other Ferrous
Aluminum Cans – CRV
Aluminum Cans – Non-CRV
Other Non-Ferrous
Remainder/Composite Metal
% Subtotal (must equal 100%)

☐ **Organics:** _____ %

Food – Pot Don– Unpackaged Vegetative
Food – Pot Don– Packaged Vegetative
Food–Pot Don–Eggs, Dairy, & Dairy Alternatives
Food – Pot Don– Packaged Animal Meat
Food – Pot Don– Cook/Bake/Prep Perishable
Food – Pot Don– Packaged Non-perishable
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Meat
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Meat
Food – Not Donatable – Unpackaged Non-meat
Food – Not Donatable – Packaged Non-meat
Food – Unpackaged Inedible
Food – Packaged Inedible
Leaves and Grass
Prunings and Trimmings
Branches and Stumps
Manures
Wood Waste – Clean Dimensional Lumber
Wood Waste – Clean Engineered
Wood Waste – Clean Pallets & Crates
Other Recyclable Wood
Remainder/Composite Organic – Compostable
% Subtotal (must equal 100%)

☐ **Inerts and Other:** _____ %

Concrete
Asphalt Paving
Asphalt Roofing
Gypsum Board
Carpet
Rock, Soil and Fines
Remainder/Composite Inerts and Other
% Subtotal (must equal 100%)

SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE FIELD FORMS

Figure 41. Visual Characterization Sheet (back)

<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic: _____ %		<input type="checkbox"/> Electronics: _____ %	
	PETE Beverage Containers – CRV		Large Equipment (excl. large metal appliances)
	PETE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV		Consumer Electronics and Small Equipment
	PETE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging		Covered Video Display Devices
	HDPE Beverage Containers – CRV		% Subtotal (must equal 100%)
	HDPE Bottles and Jars – Non-CRV		
	HDPE Containers, Lids, and other Packaging	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Hazardous: _____ %	Paint
	Polypropylene Containers and Packaging		Used Oil
	Other Plastic Containers and Packaging		Lead-Acid (Automotive) Batteries
	Expanded Polystyrene Packaging		Other Batteries
	Plastic Trash Bags		One-Pound Propane Gas Cylinders
	Plastic Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags		Pharmaceuticals
	Non-Bag Commercial and Industrial Packaging Film		Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous
	Film Products		% Subtotal (must equal 100%)
	Flexible Plastic Pouches	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Waste: _____ %	Tires
	Other Film		Bulky Items
	Durable Plastic Items		Mattresses and Foundations
	Remainder / Composite plastic		Remainder/Composite Special Waste
	% Subtotal (must equal 100%)		% Subtotal (must equal 100%)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other Materials: _____ %	Textiles – Organic
			Textiles – Synthetic, Mixed, Unknown
			Textiles – Shoes, Purses Belts
			Solar Panels
			R/C Organic–Non-Compostable
			Mixed Residue
			MRF residual fines
			% Subtotal (must equal 100%)
		Grand Total: _____ %	
		(Must equal 100%)	

Figure 42. Example of Sample Placard

Sample ID: GZ-COM-201	
Date:	Random Cell #: 4
SITE: Johnson Canyon	
SECTOR: COM	
JURISDICTION: Gonzales	

Figure 43. Vehicle Survey Form

As All Vehicles Approach					Ask All Vehicles							Comments		
ID	sample ID	Collection Type	Vehicle Type	Trailer	Net Weight	Sector					City		Hauler	Truck Number
Either the number from a card or	sample ID if chosen for a sample.	F franchise S self-haul	1 Rear Packer 2 Front Packer 3 Side Packer 4 DB, Loose 5 DB, Compacted 6 Pick-up, Van, SUV 7 Large Other 8 Car	X if Yes	Record in Pounds (lbs) when possible	SF: Single-family residential MF: Multi-family residential RES: Residential NRES: Non-residential Fill out percents (must total 100%). If Commercial: If Self-haul %SF %MF %NRES %RES %NRES					If city is not on the list of cities in the study, clarify whether it is inside or outside the study area			

Figure 44. Example of Vehicle Selection Sheet

Salinas Valley Waste Characterization Study Vehicle Selection Form																			
Site	<u>Sun Street</u>																		
Date:	<u>Monday, February 04, 2019</u>																		
<p>Cross off one number for each type of vehicle entering the station. When you reach the number circled, give the vehicle the appropriate placard. Direct the vehicle to the sort area Continue until the required number of vehicles is sampled.</p>																			
SALINAS Residential	Need 5 total																		
1	2																		
3	4																		
5	6																		
7	8																		
9	10																		
SALINAS Commercial	Need 3 total																		
1	2																		
3	4																		
5	6																		
7	8																		
9																			
SALINAS Industrial	Need 3 total																		
1	2																		
3	4																		
5	6																		
SALINAS Self-haul	Need 7 total																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Appendix D: Composition Calculations

The procedures and formulae that Cascadia will use in our composition calculations are detailed below. We calculate composition estimates using a method that gives equal weighting to each sample within a given substream. Confidence intervals (error ranges) are calculated based on assumptions of normality in the composition estimates.

We frequently use the following variables in our composition calculations:

- ▶ i denotes an individual sample;
- ▶ j denotes the material type;
- ▶ c_j is the weight of the material type j in a sample;
- ▶ w is the weight of an entire sample;
- ▶ r_j is the composition estimate for material j ;
- ▶ s denotes a particular substream of the waste stream; and
- ▶ n denotes the number of samples in the particular group that is being analyzed at that step.

Converting volume estimates to weights

For samples characterized using a visual method (inbound waste to C&D and to landfill), the volume estimates must first be converted to weights using industry-standard waste density factors conversion factors. Individual material weights will be calculated using the following formula:

$$c = m \times s \times v \times d$$

where:

- ▶ c = the total weight of the specific material in the sample
- ▶ m = percentage estimate of the material, as a portion of material class (e.g., the extent to which *newspaper* constitutes all of the *paper* in the sample)
- ▶ s = percentage estimate of the material class, as a portion of all of the material in the sample (e.g., the extent to which *paper* constitutes all of the material in the sample)
- ▶ v = total volume of the sample (in cubic yards)
- ▶ d = density conversion of the material (in pounds/cubic yard)

After converting volumes to weights, visually characterized samples use the same analytical procedures as hand-sorted samples.

Estimating the Composition

For a given substream, the composition estimate denoted by r_j represents the ratio of the component's weight to the total weight of all the samples in the substream. This estimate is derived by summing each component's weight across all of the selected samples belonging to a given substream and dividing by the sum of the total weight of waste for all of the samples in that substream, as shown in the following equation:

$$r_j = \frac{\sum_i c_{ij}}{\sum_i w_i}$$

where:

- ▶ j = component material
- ▶ c = weight of particular component;
- ▶ w = sum of all component weights;
- ▶ for $i = 1$ to n , where n = number of selected samples; and
- ▶ for $j = 1$ to m , where m = number of components.

For example, the following simplified scenario involves three samples. For the purposes of this example, only the weights of the component *carpet* are shown.

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Weight (c) of carpet (in lbs)	5	3	4
Total Sample Weight (w) (in lbs)	80	70	90

$$r_{\text{Carpet}} = \frac{5 + 3 + 4}{80 + 70 + 90} = 0.05$$

To find the composition estimate for the component *carpet*, the weights for that material are added for all selected samples and divided by the total sample weights of those samples. The resulting composition is 0.05, or 5%. In other words, 5% of the sampled material, by weight, is *carpet*.

The confidence interval for this estimate is derived in two steps. First, the variance around the estimate is calculated, accounting for the fact that the ratio included two random variables (the component and total sample weights). The variance of the ratio estimator equation follows:

$$\text{Var}(r_j) \approx \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\bar{w}^2} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_i (c_{ij} - r_j w_i)^2}{n-1} \right)$$

where:

$$\bar{w} = \frac{\sum_i w_i}{n}$$

(For more information regarding the variance equation refer to *Sampling Techniques, 3rd Edition* by William G. Cochran [John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1977].)

Second, error rate at the 90% confidence level will be calculated for a component's mean as follows:

$$r_j \pm (z \sqrt{\text{Var}(r_j)})$$

where z = the value of the z -statistic (1.645) corresponding to a 90% confidence level.

Weighting the Results

Composition results for individual waste sectors will be combined using a weighted averaging method to estimate the composition of an overall disposed waste stream. For example, the Season 1 and Season 2 Salinas Residential waste composition will be combined to create an Overall Salinas Residential waste composition, appropriately weighted to reflect differences in quantities disposed during peak and off-peak season. The relative tonnages associated with each sector served as the weighting factors. The calculation is performed as follows:

$$O_j = (p_1 * r_{j1}) + (p_2 * r_{j2}) + (p_3 * r_{j3}) + \dots$$

where:

- ▶ p = the proportion of tonnage contributed by the noted waste sector (that is, the weighting factor)
- ▶ r = ratio of component weight to total waste weight in the noted waste sector (that is, the composition percent for the given material component)
- ▶ for $j = 1$ to m , where m = number of material components

The following scenario illustrates the above equation. This example involves the component *carpet* in three waste sectors.

	Waste Sector 1	Waste Sector 2	Waste Sector 3
Ratio of carpet (r)	0.05	0.10	0.15
Proportion of Tonnage (p)	0.50	0.25	0.25

$$O_{\text{Carpet}} = (0.50 * 0.05) + (0.25 * 0.10) + (0.25 * 0.15) = 0.0875$$

So, it is estimated that 0.0875 or 8.75% of the entire waste stream is composed of *carpet*.

The variance of the weighted average is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Var}(O_j) = (p_1^2 \text{Var}(r_{j1})) + (p_2^2 \text{Var}(r_{j2})) + (p_3^2 \text{Var}(r_{j3})) + \dots$$

Comparison to Previous Study

Cascadia reviewed the material list in the 2008 study and assigned new material classes and recoverability categories to each material in previous study to be consistent with the assignments in the 2019 study and allow for a comparison. The table below shows the material types included in the 2007-2008 study, the original material classes and recoverability categories, and the new assignments used for the comparison shown in the body of the report.

Table 34. 2008 Material Types and Material Classes and Recoverability Categories used for Comparisons

2008 Material Type	Material Class		Recoverability Category	
	2008 study	For 2019 comparison	2008 study	For 2019 comparison
Other Miscellaneous Paper	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Phone Books and Directories	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Magazines and Catalogs	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Other Office Paper	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Computer Paper	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Colored Ledger	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
White Ledger	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Newspaper	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Paper Bags/Kraft	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	Paper	Paper	Recoverable Paper	Recyclable
Remainder/ Composite Paper	Paper	Paper	Non-Recoverable	Compostable and R/C Paper
Fumigation Film	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Agricultural Film	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Non-Bag Packaging Film	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Plastic Grocery & Merch. Bags	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
#3-#7 Other Containers	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Recyclable
#3-#7 Bottles	Plastic	Plastic	Potentially Recoverable	Recyclable
Other HDPE Containers	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
HDPE 5-gallon Buckets	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
HDPE Colored Bottles	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
HDPE Natural Bottles	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Other PETE Containers	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
PETE Bottles	Plastic	Plastic	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Remainder/ Composite Plastic	Plastic	Plastic	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Durable Plastic Items	Plastic	Plastic	Non-Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Other Film	Plastic	Plastic	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Other Film Products	Plastic	Plastic	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Plastic Trash Bags	Plastic	Plastic	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Other Glass Bottles & Containers	Glass	Glass	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Brown Glass Bottles & Containers	Glass	Glass	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Green Glass Bottles & Containers	Glass	Glass	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Clear Glass Bottles & Containers	Glass	Glass	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Remainder/ Composite Glass	Glass	Glass	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Flat Glass	Glass	Glass	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable

SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

APPENDIX D: COMPOSITION CALCULATIONS

	Material Class		Recoverability Category	
2008 Material Type	2008 study	For 2019 comparison	2008 study	For 2019 comparison
Other Non-Ferrous	Metal	Metal	Potentially Recoverable	Recyclable
Aluminum Cans	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
HVAC Ducting	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Other Ferrous	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Used Oil Filters	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Major Appliances	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Tin/Steel Cans	Metal	Metal	Other Recoverable	Recyclable
Remainder/ Composite Metal	Metal	Metal	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Carpet Padding	Organic	Inerts & Other	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Carpet	Organic	Other Materials	Potentially Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Textiles	Organic	Other Materials	Potentially Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Remainder/ Composite Organics	Organic	Organics	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Manures	Organic	Organics	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Agricultural Crop Residues	Organic	Organics	Compostable	Compostable Non-Paper
Branches and Stumps	Organic	Organics	Compostable	Compostable Non-Paper
Prunings and Trimmings	Organic	Organics	Compostable	Compostable Non-Paper
Leaves and Grass	Organic	Organics	Compostable	Compostable Non-Paper
Food	Organic	Organics	Compostable	Compostable Non-Paper
Other Small Consumer Electronics	E-Waste	Electronics	Potentially Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Brown Goods	E-Waste	Electronics	Potentially Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
TV's and Other CRT's	E-Waste	Electronics	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Computer-related Electronics	E-Waste	Electronics	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Batteries	HHW	HHW	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Used Oil	HHW	HHW	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	HHW	HHW	Other Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Paint	HHW	HHW	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
R/C Household Hazardous	HHW	HHW	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Painted/Stained Wood	C&D	Other Materials	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Other Asphalt Roofing	C&D	Inerts & Other	Potentially Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Composition Roofing	C&D	Inerts & Other	Potentially Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Dirt and Sand	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Rock/Gravel	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Clean Gypsum Board	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Other Recyclable Wood	C&D	Organics	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Pallets and Crates	C&D	Organics	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Clean Engineered Wood	C&D	Organics	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Clean Dimensional Lumber	C&D	Organics	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Other Aggregates	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Asphalt Paving	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
Concrete	C&D	Inerts & Other	Other Recoverable	Recoverable C&D
R/C Construction and Demolition	C&D	Inerts & Other	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Fiberglass insulation	C&D	Inerts & Other	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Painted/Demo Gypsum Board	C&D	Inerts & Other	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Treated Wood	C&D	Other Materials	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable

SALINAS VALLEY WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

APPENDIX D: COMPOSITION CALCULATIONS

	Material Class		Recoverability Category	
2008 Material Type	2008 study	For 2019 comparison	2008 study	For 2019 comparison
Bulky Items	Special Waste	Special Waste	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Sewage Solids	Special Waste	Special Waste	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Ash	Special Waste	Special Waste	Potentially Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Tires	Special Waste	Special Waste	Other Recoverable	Potentially Recoverable
R/C Special Waste	Special Waste	Special Waste	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Treated Medical Waste	Special Waste	Special Waste	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Industrial Sludge	Special Waste	Special Waste	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable
Mixed Residue	Mixed	Other Materials	Non-Recoverable	Non-Recoverable

Presentation to the
Board of Directors
October 24, 2019



2019 Waste Characterization Study

Published 10/23/19

1

STUDY OVERVIEW

2 seasons



Peak
(June)



Non-peak
(February)

3 generating sectors



Residential



Commercial



Self-haul

5 jurisdictions

659 samples



2

PROCESS OVERVIEW

Site coordination and site support

Surveys
(at scalehouse)

Sorting
(Hand + Visual)

Analysis
(SVSWA tonnage data)



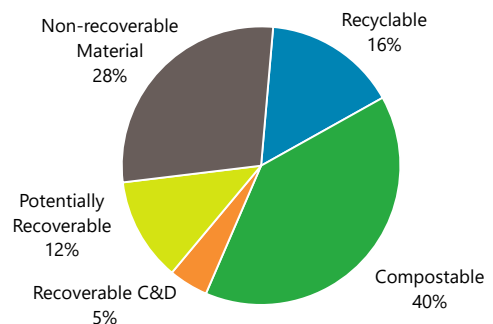
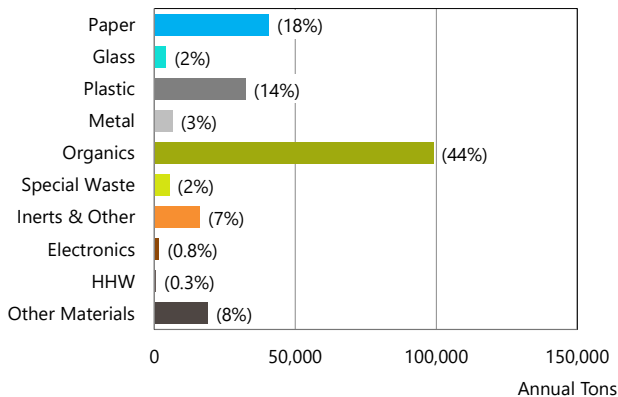
3

OVERALL WASTE

225,784 tons to landfill* in Fiscal Year 2019

72% of waste is recoverable or potentially recoverable.

Much of it is **Organics**, and much of it is **Compostable**.

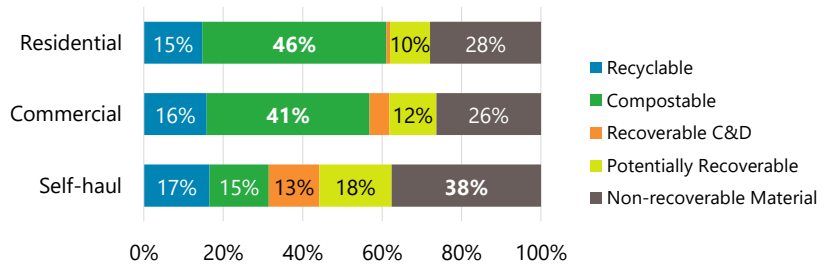
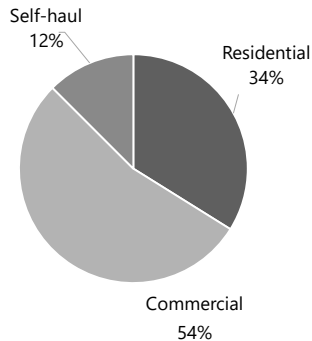


4

WASTE BY SECTOR

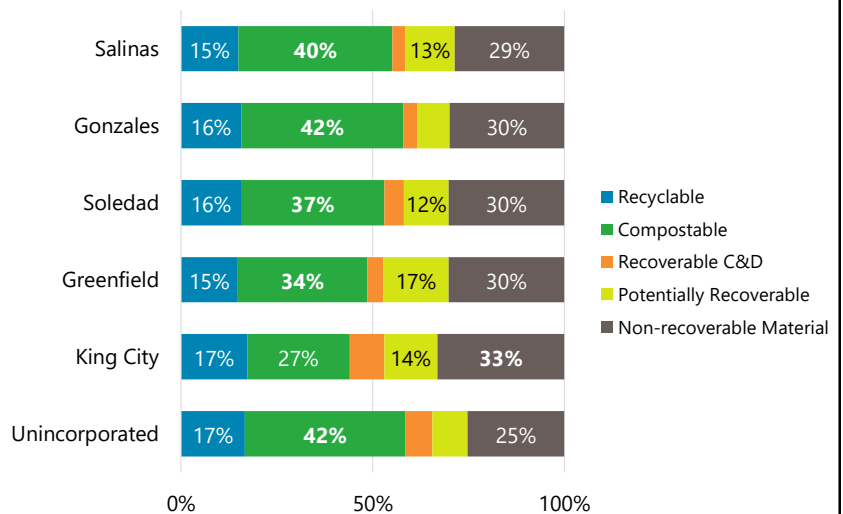
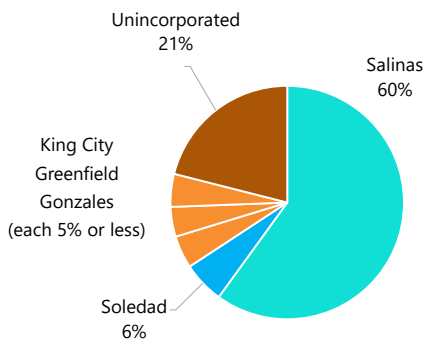
Over half of the waste is **commercial** waste.

Much of residential and commercial waste is **compostable**.



5

WASTE BY JURISDICTION



6

2019 vs. 2007 waste

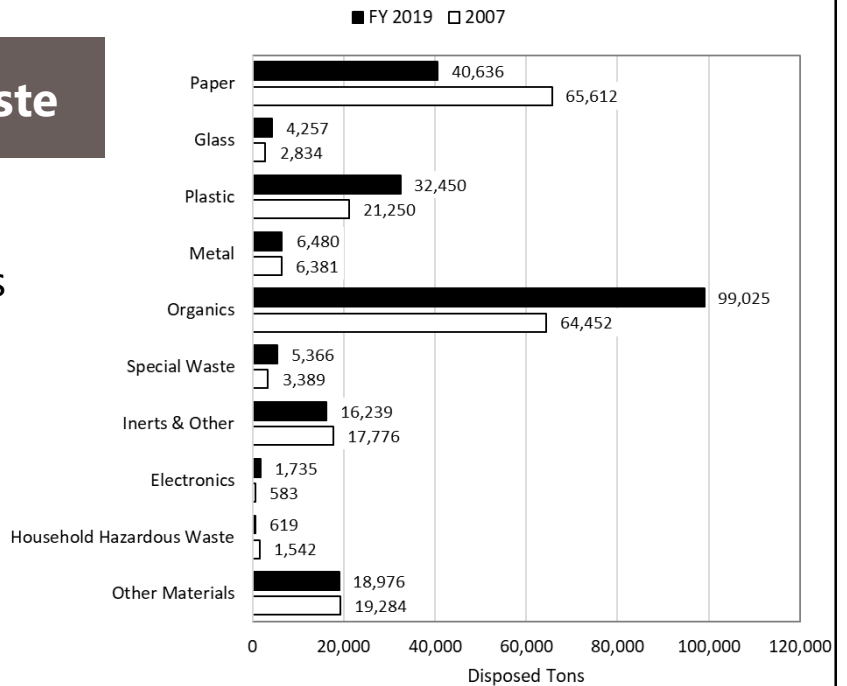
11% increase in overall disposed tons



Less paper



More plastic
More organics



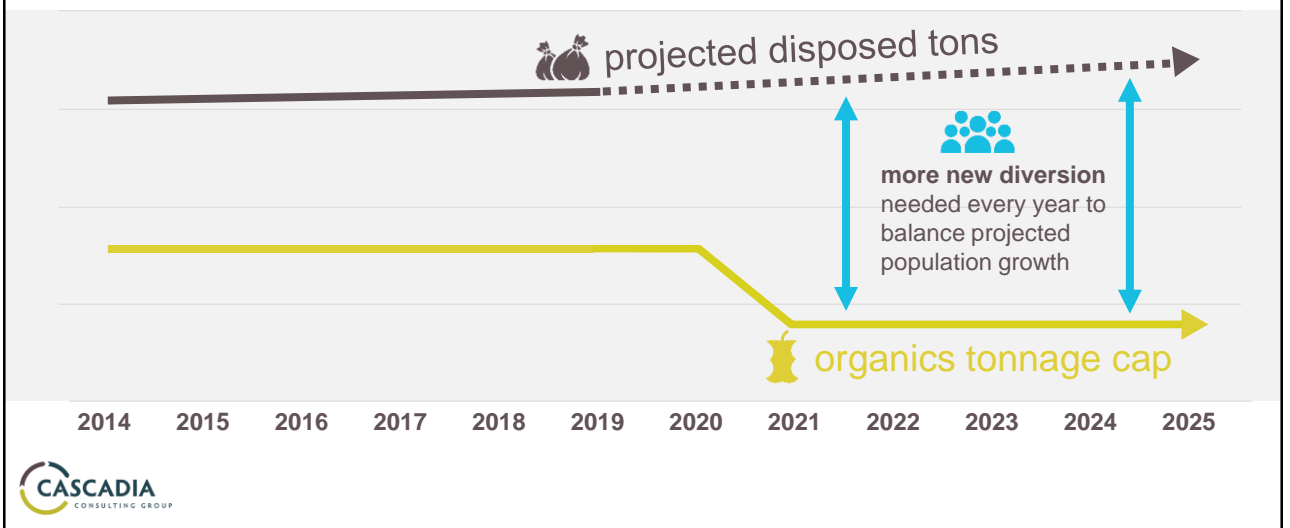
7

THINKING ABOUT SB 1383



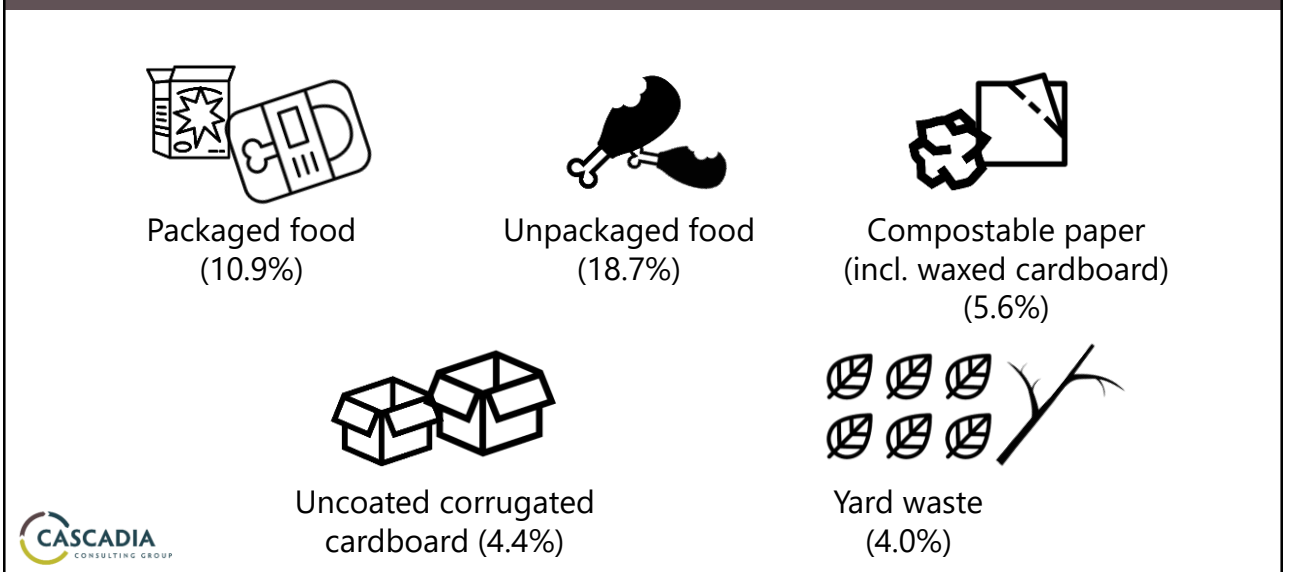
8

STATEWIDE TARGETS



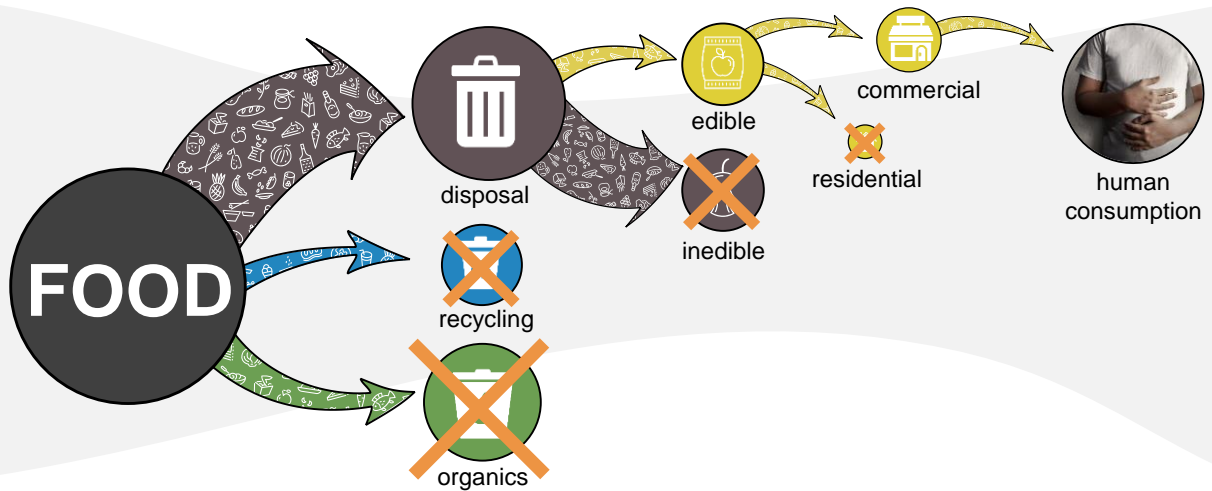
9

ORGANICS AVAILABLE FOR RECOVERY



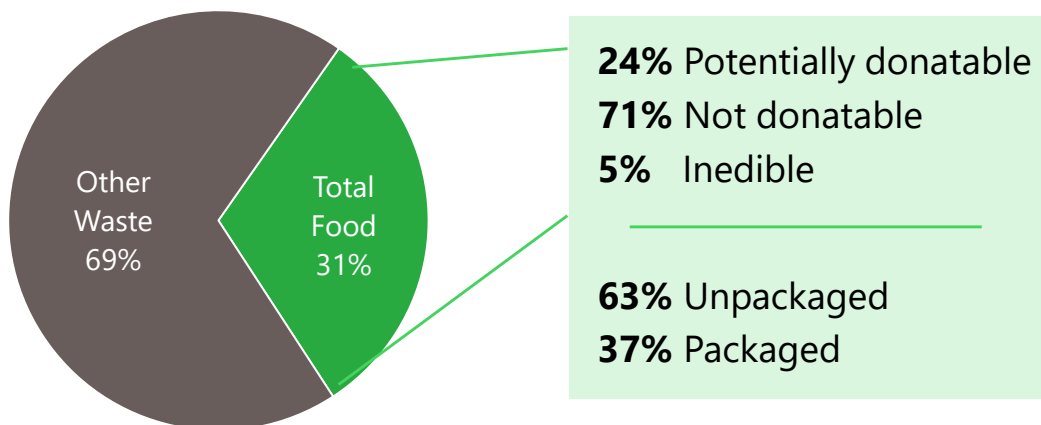
10

WHAT IS CURRENTLY DISPOSED EDIBLE FOOD?



COMMERCIAL SECTOR FOOD

37,600 tons of food in commercial waste



WHAT IS SVSWA DOING TO RESPOND?



13

13

SVSWA Programmatic Changes



Residential Curbside
Organics (food waste)
Collection



Commercial Food
Waste Collection



Self-Haul Surcharges
for Mixed Loads



Outreach Campaigns
Cardboard & Textiles



14



Thank you!

Contact us

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Andrea Lai | andreal@cascadiaconsulting.com



Report to the Board of Directors

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO

Title: 2018-19 Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Annual Report

ITEM NO. 11

N/A

Finance Manager/Controller-Treasurer

N/A

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

A PRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE MEETING



Report to the Board of Directors

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO

Title: Update on the City of Gonzales Microgrid Project

ITEM NO. 12

N/A

Finance Manager/Controller-Treasurer

N/A

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

A PRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE MEETING

GEADIRECT MICROGRID DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

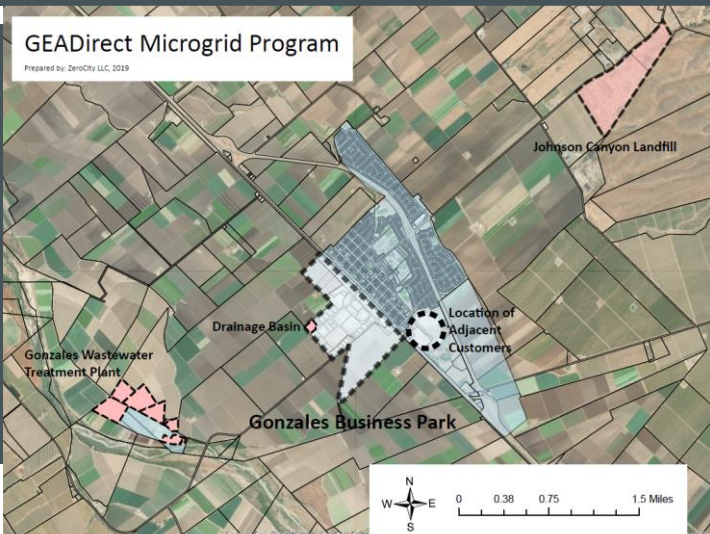
SITE TOUR / QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- Wastewater Treatment Plant
 - Solar Photovoltaic Power
 - Battery Energy Storage System
- Drainage Basin
 - CHP Facilities
 - Wind Turbine
- Johnson Canyon Landfill
 - Landfill Gas
 - Solar Photovoltaic Power?
 - Wind Turbine?



2

GEA CUSTOMER BASE

- Taylor Farms
- Green Giant
- Pure Pacific Organics
- Silva Farms
- Braga Fresh
- Mann Packing
- American Cooling
- Others?





Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 13

Finance and Administration
Manager/Controller-Treasurer

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Cesar Zuñiga, Assistant General Manager /
Operations Manager

Title: A Resolution Approving the Revised Personnel
Allocations Effective December 1, 2019, Adding
One Heavy Equipment Operator Position, One
Solid Waste Tech Position, One Scale House
Cashier Position, and One Diversion Worker I/II
Position

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Committee discussed this item, provided input and recommended that it be moved forward to the Board of Directors for consideration. Staff recommends the Board approve the staffing allocations for South County facilities.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The recommended action helps support the Authority's Goal to Maintain a High Performance and Flexible Workforce. The approval of four new staff allocations will assist with customer service, reduce overtime, improve safety and provide assistance to the South County facilities, which have seen an increase in customer trips since the staffing levels were established in 2014 at Johnson Canyon and 2016 at the Jolon Road Transfer Station.

FISCAL IMPACT

The approved Fiscal Year 2019-20 budget includes funds for temporary labor that can be shifted to offset the cost associated with the addition of the Diversion Worker I/II for the remainder of FY 2019-20. Staff can also find savings within the post-closure funds for the closed facilities to fund a second Solid Waste Tech going forward. A mid-year budget adjustment will need to be brought forward in January 2020, or later if the Salinas withdrawal decision is further delayed, to fully fund the Scale House Cashier and Heavy Equipment Operator positions through the remainder of FY 19-20, prior to making employment offers.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The demand at the South County facilities has increased since each of the facilities was initially taken over by the Authority. Jolon Road Transfer Station has seen an increase of 25% in tonnage handle and 40% in trips since taking over the operation in September 2016.

The Johnson Canyon Landfill operations were taken over by the Authority in December 2014. Since assuming the operations, the facility has seen an increase of 22% in tons and 40% in customer trips compared to FY 2014/15.

The Authority has had one Solid Waste Tech to perform maintenance of the Environmental Control Systems (ECS) and assist with facility maintenance and special projects since 2005. At the time only the Lewis Road Landfill was closed and required ongoing maintenance. Since 2005, we have closed both the Jolon Road Landfill (2007) and the Crazy Horse Landfill (2009). All three closed landfills have ongoing maintenance associated with ECS and closure caps, as well as general facility maintenance. The facilities require significant annual Spring and Fall maintenance per our Regional Water Quality Control Board permits. The Solid Waste Tech is also responsible for maintenance needs associated with the Transfer Stations (Jolon and Sun Street) and the active Johnson Canyon Landfill.

Staff believes the additional allocations will offset the amount of overtime employees are working to backfill the shortages.

Position	FY 18/19 Overtime / Comp Hours	FY 19/20 YTD Overtime Hours
Diversion Worker I/II	1,209	252
Heavy Equipment Operator	1,004	343
Sun Street Transport	1,569	427
Loader Operator / Driver / Lead	267	36
Scale House Cashier	302	137
Solid Waste Tech	240	38
Total Hours	4,592	1,233

Approving the proposed allocations would provide an additional Heavy Equipment Operator, Solid Waste Tech, Scale House Cashier, and Diversion Worker I/II.

The additional Heavy Equipment Operator would assist with the seven (7) day a week operation of the Johnson Canyon Landfill and assist at Jolon Road Transfer Station.

The Solid Waste Tech would provide a second employee to assist with maintenance of the **Authority's closed landfills and active facilities. They would also assist with** special in-house projects that offset costs associated with contracting out tasks that could be done in house.

The additional Scale House Cashier would fill in a void that is often encountered within the scale houses and provide assistance on heavy traffic days at our facilities.

The Diversion Worker I/II would provide additional assistance to both Johnson Canyon Landfill and the Jolon Road Transfer Station with assisting customers and daily required in-house maintenance of each facility.

The cost for SVR to fill these positions for a full year would be approximately \$440,000 as detailed below:

Position	Range	Step	Hourly Rate	Annual Salary	Medical Dental and Vision	Total Salary & Benefits
Diversion Worker I	12.5	1	16.366	34,041	34,619	89,118
Scalehouse Cashier	19.5	1	23.126	48,102	34,619	110,424
Equipment Operator	21.0	1	24.904	51,800	34,619	116,035
Solid Waste Technician I	23.0	1	27.489	57,177	34,619	124,192
						<u>439,769</u>

If the allocations are approved, staff would begin with in-house recruitments to provide existing employees who meet the job qualifications and requirements the opportunity to move into the available positions. Staff would then advertise any unfilled positions in late November or early December.

We anticipate the City of Salinas will have a decision made on their potential withdrawal by this time. Assuming the Salinas remains a member, staff would proceed with the recruitment as detailed above. If Salinas has not made a decision by the time we plan to commence recruitment, we will delay the process further out until a final decision has been made.

If Salinas decides it will withdraw from the agency, staff would only add the allocation required at that time. The allocations that are needed with or without the City of Salinas membership are the Solid Waste Tech who provides support and repairs to all closed landfills and facility maintenance. The City of Salinas withdrawal will not change work allocated at the closed and active facilities. The additional Diversion Worker I/II would also still be required to assist with the increased public trips associated with South County facilities and expected increase in demand for the new organics facility at the Johnson Canyon Landfill.

The allocations for a Heavy Equipment Operator and a Scale House Cashier would not be needed if the City of Salinas withdraws from the JPA. These allocations would not be added if the City of Salinas withdraws.

The cost for SVR to fill only the required positions if the City of Salinas withdraws for a full year would be approximately \$213,310 as detailed below:

Position	Range	Step	Hourly Rate	Annual Salary	Medical, Dental and Vision	Total Salary & Benefits
Diversion Worker I/II	12.5	1	16.366	34,041	34,619	89,118
Solid Waste Tech I/II	23.0	1	27.489	57,177	34,619	124,192
Total Cost						\$213,310

If the City of Salinas does withdraw, the above-mentioned positions would be open to existing employees to minimize potential layoffs associated with the City of Salinas withdrawal.

BACKGROUND

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority assumed the operation of the Johnson Canyon Landfill in December 2014. At that time, the facility was accepting approximately 225,000 tons and 30,000 annual trips. The staffing levels at that time were established at four (4) Heavy Equipment Operators and four (4) Diversion Worker I/II for the seven (7) day a week operation. Since then the facilities tonnages (refuse and recycling) has increased to 299,000 tons and 42,000 vehicle trips in FY 2018/19.

The Jolon Road Transfer Station operations were taken over in September 2016. At that time the facility was accepting 17,000 tons and 7,300 trips annually. The staffing levels established were one (1) Transfer Driver / Lead and two (2) Diversion Worker I/II. The facility has since increased its tonnage to 20,000 and trip have increased to over 12,000 annually.

The Solid Waste Tech position was established in 2005 to monitor and maintain the closed landfills and ECS at all sites. Since 2005, the Authority has closed the Jolon Road and Crazy Horse Landfills. The Authority is responsible for maintaining all three closed landfills, its closure cover and environmental control systems. The amount of work at these sites, along with our active sites requires a second Solid Waste Tech to keep up with maintenance and ongoing monitoring set forth by the State and Federal regulations.

Staff presented the staffing needs at the August 2018 meeting and was prepared to bring a mid-year budget forward to the Board in January 2019, until the Notice to Withdrawal was received from the City of Salinas. Staff decided to wait until Salinas made a decision to move forward with the proposed allocation additions. Staff has been informed decision has again been delayed as we approach the one-year anniversary of the City notice.

The demand on the facilities continues to grow and additional staffing needs can no longer be put off without jeopardizing ECS needs and employee safety due to the high number of tasks and assignments at each facility. Staff made the request for allocations again at the August 2019 Board meeting and was asked to bring the allocations forward in October 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A – Personnel Allocation Effective December 1, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. 2019 -

A RESOLUTION OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY APPROVING THE REVISED PERSONNEL ALLOCATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2019, ADDING ONE HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR POSITION, ONE SOLID WASTE TECH POSITION, ONE SCALE HOUSE CASHIER POSITION, AND ONE DIVERSION WORKER I/II POSITION

WHEREAS, the demand on the South County facilities has increased significantly since each of the facilities was initially taken over by the Authority; and,

WHEREAS, four new staff allocations will assist with customer service, reduce overtime, improve safety and provide assistance to the South County; and,

WHEREAS, if the City of Salinas decides to withdraw from the agency, staff would only add the allocation required at that time of one Solid Waste Tech position and one Diversion Worker I/II position; and,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY that the Personnel Allocation effective December 1, 2019, attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A" is hereby approved; and,

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority at a regular meeting duly held on the 24th day of October 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:

NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:

ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Robert Cullen, President

ATTEST:

Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

Exhibit A

SALINAS VALLEY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY PERSONNEL ALLOCATION PROPOSED DATE 12/01/2019

Program and Position	16-17 Approved 11/01/16	17-18 Approved 03/16/17	17-18 Approved 08/17/17	18-19 Approved 03/15/18	18-19 Approved 08/16/18	19-20 Approved 07/01/19	19-20 Proposed 12/01/19
Executive Administration							
General Manager/CAO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Assistant General Manager	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Clerk of the Board	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Executive Administration	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Finance and Administration							
Finance and Administration Manager	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Finance Manager	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources/Organizational Development Mgr.	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Accountant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Business Services Supervisor	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Human Resources Supervisor	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Accounting Technician I/II	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Human Resources Generalist	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Support Assistant I/II	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Finance and Administration	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0
Resource Recovery							
Diversion Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Recovery Manager	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contracts & Grants Analyst	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Recycling Coordinator	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Resource Recovery Technician I/II	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Marketing Intern	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Resource Recovery	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Engineering							
Engineering and Environmental Compliance Manager	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solid Waste Technician I/II	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Total Engineering	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Operations							
Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Field Operations Supervisor I	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Household Hazardous Waste Technician	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Equipment Operator/Driver/Lead	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Heavy Equipment Operator/Lead	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Equipment Operator/Driver	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Heavy Equipment Operator	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
HHW Maintenance Worker I/II	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Scalehouse Cashier	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
Diversion Worker I/II	11.0	12.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0
Total Operations	34.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	41.0
Frozen Positions							
Business Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Diversion Driver	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-
Total Frozen Positions	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-
Total Full Time Equivalents	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	55.5	59.5

** The Assistant General Manager position and duties are assigned to a Division Manager by the GM.
Currently this assignment is being held by the Operations Manager.



ITEM NO. 13

Request for Personnel Allocations

*October 24, 2019
SVR Board of Directors*

Published 10/23/19

1

WHY WE NEED ADDITIONAL STAFF

► Increases in Vehicle Trips and Tonnage

Facility	Trip Increases	Tonnage Increases
Jolon Rd Transfer Station	71%	16%
Johnson Canyon Landfill	41%	22%
HHW Facility	56% (in customers)	43%

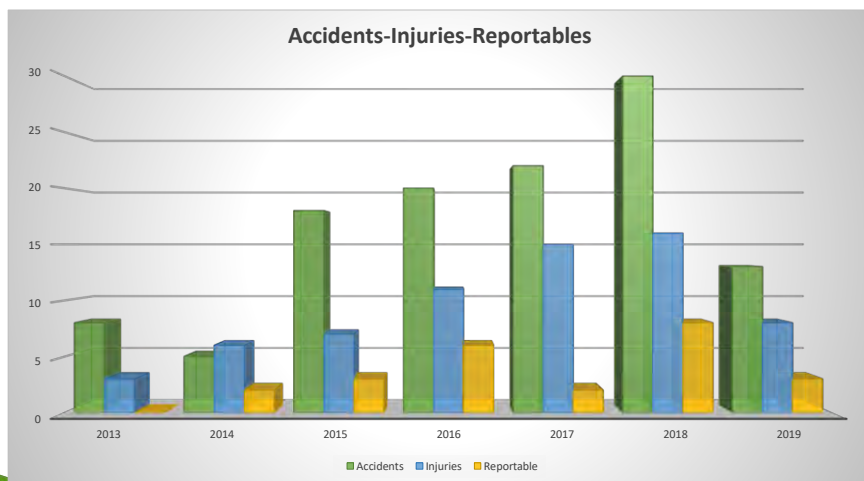
2

WHY WE NEED ADDITIONAL STAFF (CONT.)

- ▶ Three Closed Landfills
- ▶ Increases in Regulatory Demands
- ▶ Backfilling Positions Creates a Backlog
- ▶ Increases in Accidents and Injuries

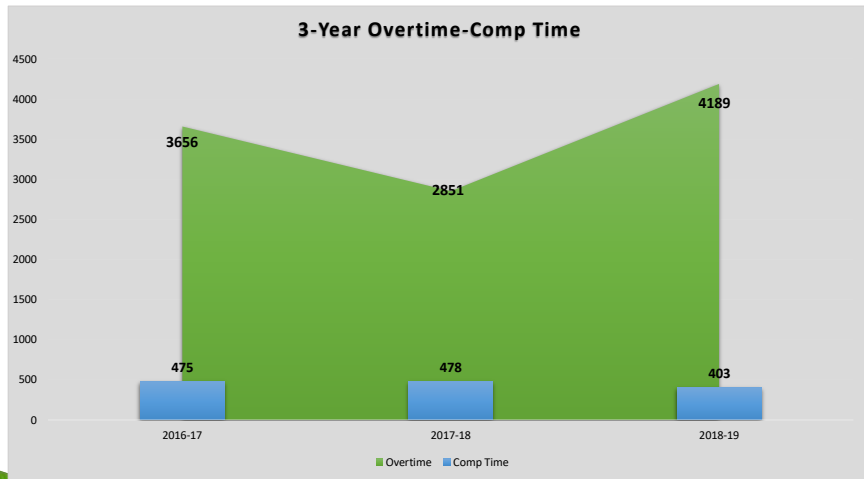
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ACCIDENTS-INJURIES-OSHA REPORTABLE



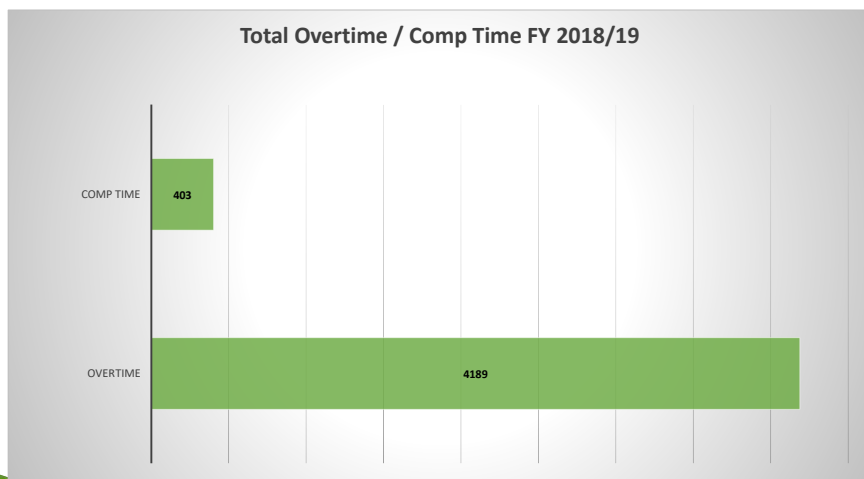
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OVERTIME-COMP TIME FY 2016-19



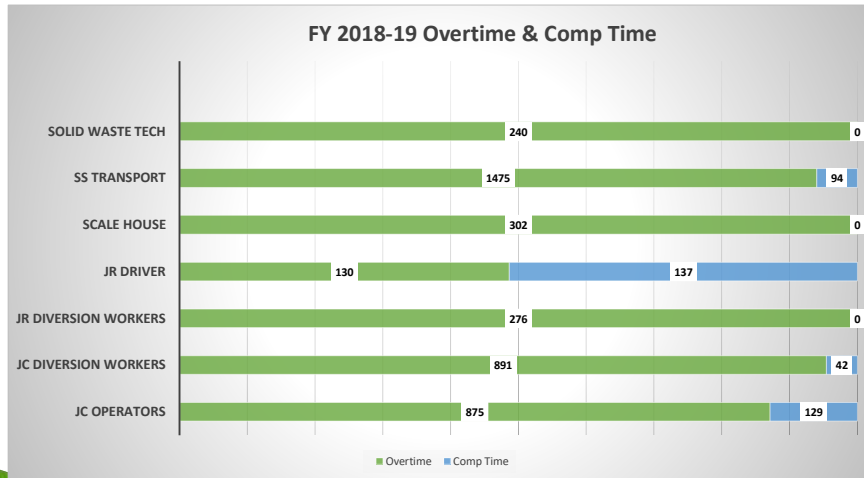
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OVERTIME-COMP TIME FY 2018-19



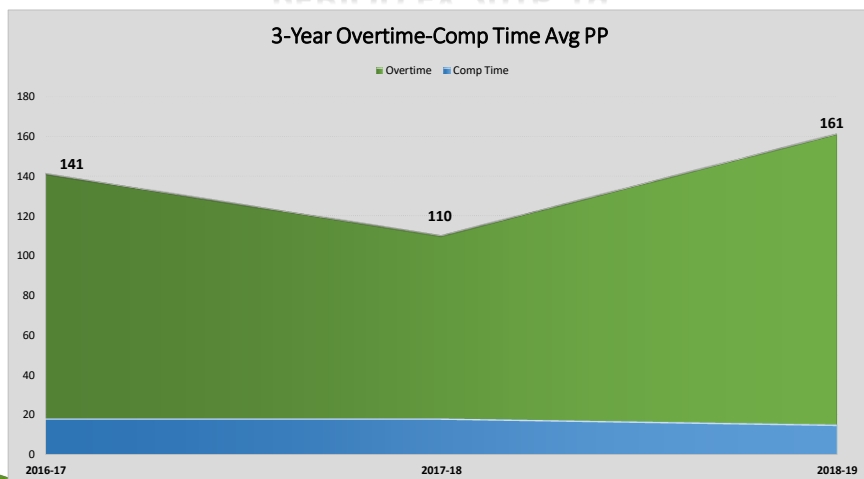
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OVERTIME-COMP TIME BY POSITION



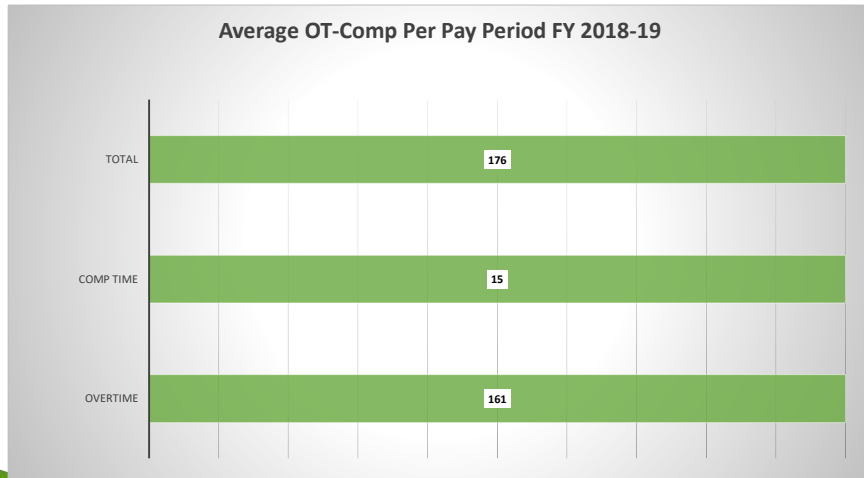
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AVERAGE OVERTIME-COMP TIME PER PAY PERIOD FY 2016-19



8

AVERAGE OVERTIME-COMP TIME PER PAY PERIOD FY 2018-19



9

PERSONNEL ALLOCATIONS REQUESTED

- ▶ Solid Waste Tech I/II
- ▶ Heavy Equipment Operator
- ▶ Scale House Cashier
- ▶ Diversion Worker I/II

10

PERSONNEL ALLOCATIONS REQUESTED (CONT.)

Position	Range	Step	Hourly Rate	Annual Salary	Medical Dental and Vision	Total Salary & Benefits
Diversion Worker I	12.5	1	16.366	34,041	34,619	89,118
Scalehouse Cashier	19.5	1	23.126	48,102	34,619	110,424
Equipment Operator	21.0	1	24.904	51,800	34,619	116,035
Solid Waste Technician I	23.0	1	27.489	57,177	34,619	124,192
						<u>439,769</u>

11

FISCAL IMPACTS

- ▶ **Solid Waste Tech I/II:** offset with savings from contractual expenses for closed sites
- ▶ **Diversion Worker I/II:** offset with savings from within existing budgets
- ▶ **Heavy Equipment Operator and Scale House Cashier:** requires a mid year budget adjustment

12

FISCAL IMPACTS (CONT.)

- ▶ Increase Tonnage can Offset Cost of Additional Staff
- ▶ Future Costs can also be Offset with Increased Tonnage Revenue and Reduced Overtime
- ▶ Savings from Reducing Closed Landfill Repair Contracts

13

TIMING FOR HIRING

- ▶ If approved, begin internal recruitment late November 2019 or after City of Salinas study is completed.
- ▶ If Salinas stays proceed as scheduled.
- ▶ If Salinas decides to withdraw staff would only add allocations for Diversion Worker and Solid Waste Tech.

14




TIMING FOR HIRING (CONT.)

- ▶ Staff would still need an additional DW for South County self haul traffic.
- ▶ Solid Waste Tech would still be required to assist with closed landfills, Environmental Control System, and active facility maintenance.
- ▶ Internal shift of staff to minimize layoffs associated with Salinas withdrawal.

15



Questions & Direction

facebook.com/SalinasValleyRecycles 
twitter.com/SalinasValleyRecycles 
www.SalinasValleyRecycles.org 

16



Report to the Board of Directors

ITEM NO. 14

N/A

Finance Manager/Controller-Treasurer

N/A

General Manager/CAO

N/A

Legal Counsel

Date: October 24, 2019

From: Robert Cullen, Board President and Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO

Title: Update on the City of Salinas' One Year Notice of Intent to Withdrawal from the Joint Powers Agreement with the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

AN UPDATE WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE MEETING

Attachment:

Robert Cullen, Authority President, Letter of September 27, 2019 to the City of Salinas Mayor and City Manager in Response to the City Manager Letter of September 20, 2019



Mission

To manage Salinas Valley solid waste as a resource, promoting sustainable, environmentally sound and cost effective practices through an integrated system of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, innovative technology, customer services and education.

Vision

To reduce the amount of waste by promoting individual and corporate responsibility.
To recover waste for its highest and best use while balancing rates and services.
To transform our business from burying waste to utilizing waste as a resource.
To eliminate the need for landfills.

Innovation • Integrity • Public Education • Efficiency • Fiscal Prudence • Resourcefulness • Customer Service • Community Partnerships

September 27, 2019

Mr. Joe Gunter, Mayor and Mr. Ray Corpuz, City Manager
200 Lincoln Avenue
Salinas, CA 93901

Subject: Request for Formal Extension of City of Salinas Notice of Intent to Withdraw Date

Dear Mayor Gunter and City Manager Corpuz,

We are in receipt of Mr. Corpuz's letter of September 20, 2019 (copy attached), responding to Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority's ("Authority") letter of September 5, 2019 (copy attached) to Mayor Gunter. The Authority's letter requested formal action from the City Council to memorialize Mr. Corpuz's previous suggestions that the City's Notice of Intent to Withdraw from the Authority would be considered to coincide with the end of the fiscal year and not the current and fast approaching withdrawal date of December 7, 2019.

Mr. Corpuz has stated on several occasions his intent to extend the withdrawal date due to the significant delays in completing the City's solid waste study. Inadequate time now remains for the City to complete its due diligence to determine if withdrawal is appropriate for the stated goals of ratepayer protection and benefits. Unfortunately, Mr. Corpuz cannot bind the City Council to an extension of the withdrawal date without formal Council action. The Authority is now placed in an even more difficult position without the certainty of formal Council action to extend the withdrawal date as Mr. Corpuz has suggested.

Considering Authority concerns, we would like to repeat our request that the extension of the City's withdrawal date come before the City Council for formal action at its earliest convenience. This would provide time for fair and transparent resolution of this matter and completion of all necessary due diligence activities by both agencies.

We are also very concerned with the unexpected tone of Mr. Corpuz's letter. On page 2 of Mr. Corpuz's letter, he states unequivocally that the City opposes placement of a Transfer Station or Self-Haul Facility [AB 939 programs and public services] in Salinas. He further extends this statement to exclude our Public Service Facilities within the City Sphere of Influence and any area identified as an Opportunity Zone in the City's Economic Development Element (EDE). The primary basis for his opposition to a new site under consideration by the Authority is its presence in the City's EDE Opportunity Zone W. It is important to note that the Madison Lane Transfer Station, recently purchased by the City's Franchise Hauler Republic Services, is in City EDE Opportunity Zone M.

On March 7, 2019, the Authority Board held a special meeting for the specific purpose of discussing pathways forward for the two agencies, including improved collaboration and compromise. There was a consensus reached by the Board that there remains a need and clear public demand for the Authority, at a minimum, to continue to provide its core services for the public related to recycling, AB 939 services and transfer services for Salinas area self-haul customers. City Public Works staff also provided public comment to this effect, acknowledging the City's intent to maintain local public service facilities.

Attached are excerpts from Authority's November 2017 third-party Marketing Survey report which included questions related to long term Salinas area facility options under consideration at the time of the survey. The survey shows very clear public support to maintain and/or improve the Sun Street Transfer Station over other options. This report was presented to the Authority Board of Directors on January 18, 2018.

The survey showed the overall respondent support at 80% to 86% for maintaining and/or improving the Sun Street Transfer Station and the Salinas-only respondents showed an increased 84% to 88% level of support.

While the Authority Board recognizes and remains committed to the City need to relocate the Sun Street operations for possible future redevelopment, it is clear the public still strongly supports having a convenient facility within the City limits, if not at its current Sun Street location. This need has repeatedly been echoed by the City Franchise Hauler in order to maintain its collection efficiencies that keep ratepayer costs controlled. Authority staff has also opined and maintains that a complete system of either a single full-sized or two smaller-sized (existing) transfer station(s) and recycling facility(s) also reduces collection vehicle greenhouse gas generation and increased truck traffic impacts to distant facilities, and meets one of the major City goals of having "Excellent Infrastructure" to serve the public good.

On May 29, 2019, the Authority hosted a meeting with Authority and City leadership including two Salinas Council members (Authority Vice President De La Rosa and Authority Board member Cromeenes), and the Authority President, Cullen (King City) and Alternate Vice President Lopez (County). The complete minutes from that collaborative meeting are attached. The highlights of this meeting most relevant to this response are underlined and reflect the Authority's concerns over the withdrawal date uncertainty and the comments of Mr. Corpuz indicating willingness to collaborate with the Authority on an extended withdrawal date and to consider relocation sites within the City. The comments regarding the need to maintain a public service facility in the City were echoed by both De La Rosa and Cromeenes, representing both the City and the Authority.

Based on the items above, we again request the City Council formally act on Mr. Corpuz's suggestion to extend the withdrawal date to the end of the fiscal year to allow both agencies reasonable time to complete their due diligence, assess ratepayer impacts, financial risks, and receive public input on this very significant issue.

Sincerely,



Robert Cullen, President
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Attachments: Robert Cullen, Authority President, letter of September 5, 2019
Ray Corpuz, Salinas City Manager, letter of September 20, 2019
Excerpts from Authority Marketing Survey of November 2017
Minutes of May 29, 2019 Authority/City Joint Meeting

Copy to: Salinas Valley Board of Directors
Salinas City Council Members



Mission: To manage Salinas Valley solid waste as a resource, promoting sustainable, environmentally sound and cost effective practices through an integrated system of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, innovative technology, customer services and education.

Vision: To reduce the amount of waste by promoting individual and corporate responsibility. To recover waste for its highest and best use while balancing rates and services. To transform our business from burying waste to utilizing waste as a resource. To eliminate the need for landfills.

September 5, 2019

Mr. Joe Gunter, Mayor
City of Salinas
200 Lincoln Avenue
Salinas, California 93901

Re: City of Salinas Withdrawal from Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Dear Mayor Gunter and Council Members:

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority ("SVSWA") received the City's Notice of Intent to Withdraw from the authority in December 6, 2018. As you know, this means a potential significant disruption to our agency and rate taxpayers, which requires planning on our part. The one-year anniversary of the Notice of Intent to Withdraw is quickly approaching. SVSWA needs direction on the potential transition timeline from the City. It is our current understanding that the City Council has not officially approved withdrawal at this time and is completing their due diligence. It has been informally stated by the Salinas City Manager that if City Council approves withdrawal, the transition would be consistent with the end of the fiscal year, placing withdrawal in July 2020, not December 2019.

SVSWA would appreciate an official Council statement and confirmation of the revised timeline for potential withdrawal in writing, if Council were to later approve this action. It is important that we have this information as we approach the one-year anniversary of the intent to withdraw and our need to plan.

I look forward to hearing from you regarding this issue. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Robert Cullen".

Robert Cullen, President
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

cc: Salinas City Council
SVSWA Board of Directors



City of Salinas

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER • 200 Lincoln Ave • Salinas, California 93901

(831) 758-7201 • (831) 758-7368 (Fax) • www.ci.salinas.ca.us

September 20, 2019

Via U.S. Mail and Electronic Mail: rcullen@farmersagent.com

Robert Cullen, President
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
128 Sun Street, Suite 101
Salinas, California 93901

**Re: City of Salinas Withdrawal from Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority;
September 19, 2019 Board Meeting, Agenda Item no. 13**

Dear Mr. Cullen:

This letter is written as a follow-up to your September 5, 2019 letter to the Salinas Mayor and City Council members regarding the City of Salinas's withdrawal from the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA) and Item No. 13 on the SVSWA Board of Directors' (Board) September 19, 2019 Agenda.

City of Salinas's Notice of Intent to Withdraw

As you, the Board, and SVSWA staff are aware, on November 20, 2018, pursuant to Section 19 of the SVSWA Joint Powers Agreement, the Salinas City Council approved a Resolution (Resolution No. 21521) authorizing me to deliver a one-year written notice of the City's intent to withdraw from the SVSWA Joint Powers Agency. As the SVSWA Staff's September 19, 2019 Report to the Board correctly notes, the City indicated its Notice of Intent to Withdraw (Notice) in a letter to the SVSWA dated December 6, 2018. The City's Notice initiated a minimum one-year timeline for the City's withdrawal but did not set a specific date on which the withdrawal would occur. As your letter also correctly states, the City is completing its due diligence with respect to the City's withdrawal and that

the City Council has not yet set a specific date on withdrawal would occur; I have previously indicated in correspondence to the SVSWA Board and Staff and in previous meetings with SVSWA Board members and Staff that the City's withdrawal would not occur in December 2019, but at the earliest would occur at the end of the current fiscal year.

The City's December 6, 2019 Notice initiated a minimum one-year timeline for withdrawal, meaning the City's withdrawal could occur no sooner than on or about December 7, 2019. As you know and as you indicate in your September 5, 2019 letter, the City has not yet completed its due diligence into the City's withdrawal and therefore City staff have not yet presented the results of that due diligence to the City Council. The City Council has thus not yet acted on the information or set a specific date on which the City would withdraw from the SVSWA, if at all. I anticipate that the City will complete its due diligence in October with a presentation on the results given to the City Council some time thereafter.

Given this timing and as I have previously indicated, City withdrawal could not occur in December 2019; withdrawal would not occur prior to the end of the current fiscal year. From our previous meetings, I am aware that the SVSWA Board and Staff have concerns regarding the City's potential withdrawal and the need to accordingly plan for continued operations after the City's withdrawal takes effect. Postponing withdrawal until at least the end of the current fiscal year gives the City additional time to complete its due diligence and also accommodates the SVSWA's concerns for additional time to appropriately plan for the City's potential withdrawal.

Opposition to Placement of a Transfer Station (or Self-Haul Facility) in Salinas

On August 7, 2018 the City Council approved a resolution supporting collaboration between Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA) and the Monterey Regional Waste Management District (MRWMD) to leverage their resources to improve the overall system of solid waste processing and landfills in the County and address State regulations. The Board of Supervisors passed an MOU in support of collaboration on July 17, 2018. There was not much progress over the following months to create a partnership between SVSWA and MRWMD to address solid waste management with a more efficient countywide approach. Nor was there progress on relocating the Sun Street Transfer

Station outside the City. On November 20, the City passed the resolution to provide a one-year notice to withdraw from the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Joint Powers Authority. The notice provides the City an opportunity to continue the process of determining the most efficient and economical method of delivering waste disposal and diversion services to the Salinas community.

The City is aware that the SVSWA Staff is in the process of identifying locations to which the existing Sun Street Transfer Station can be relocated and/or at which a self-haul facility can be established. As SVSWA's General Manager/CAO has indicated and as shown on the Board's September 19, 2019 Closed Session Agenda, SVSWA Staff are considering properties located at 356, 346, 330, and 320 West Market Street (West Market Street Parcels) in the city of Salinas as a possible relocation site. All of these properties are located within the city's existing boundaries. The City is opposed to the relocation of the existing transfer Station and/or the establishment self-haul facility within the City's limits or within the City's Sphere of Influence or Economic Development Opportunity Areas. In a letter dated May 30, 2017, written in response to the SVSWA's Notice of Preparation for the Long Term Facility Needs Study Project, the City made clear that it would not support either the expansion and continued use of the existing Sun Street Transfer Station at its current site or the relocation of the Transfer Station or the placement of a new facility within the city limits or within the City's Sphere of Influence and other areas covered by its Economic Development Element.

The West Market Street Parcels are located within an Industrial-General Zoning District. Under the applicable development regulations, a transfer station or self-haul facility could only be permitted within this Zoning District pursuant to a Conditional Use Permit. The City would not support the required application for a Conditional Use Permit for a transfer station or a self-haul facility on the West Market Street Parcels.

The West Market Street corridor is designated in the City's Economic Development Element as an area ripe for repositioning.¹ All of the West Market Street parcels are located within Economic Opportunity Area W which, among other Economic Opportunity Areas, has been designated by the

¹ The Salinas City Council adopted the Economic Development Element as an element of its General Plan in December 2018.

City for the promotion and prioritization of redevelopment and revitalization to ensure the efficient use of land and existing infrastructure and services. Economic Opportunity Area W has been identified for mixed-use infill development, reuse of existing buildings, and for general revitalization where residents, workers, and visitors would have proximity to a wide range of commercial and workplace land uses in support of pedestrian-friendly and vibrant neighborhood corridors.

The West Market Street Parcels are located on the outside boundary of Gateway Overlay District No. 3. Gateway Overlay Districts are intended to create entrances that announce arrival and set a tone for the part of the City they introduce; establish attractive and inviting entrances to the City in order to form the basis for positive impressions and perceptions of the community; avoid inappropriate development that would result in incompatible uses or design; and ensure site planning and design that is sensitive to the unique gateway district.

I am aware that the West Market Street Parcels at issue are currently vacant at that agricultural cooling facilities and other general industrial uses presently exist on West Market Street. Those uses, however, and the proposed relocation or establishment of a transfer station or a self-haul facility on the West Market Street Parcels are inconsistent with the City's current land use objectives for this area and the City's long-term plans for redevelopment and revitalization of this corridor. For the reasons stated here, the City would oppose the relocation or the establishment of a transfer station or a self-haul facility on the West Market Street Parcels.

Non-Compliance with Existing Land Use Approvals

The Sun Street Transfer Station exists at its current location pursuant to a Site Plan Review (ministerial approval) which was approved and issued under previously existing land use regulations. The Site Plan Review was issued for a **Temporary** Transfer Station with maximum daily tonnage limited to one hundred tons per day.² I am aware that the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for Monterey County has granted a permit for maximum daily tonnage in excess of one hundred tons per

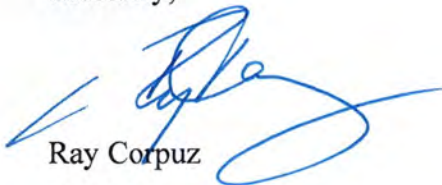
² Under current land use regulations, a Conditional Use Permit (discretionary approval) would be required for a transfer station to exist at the site. As the City has previously indicated, if the expansion of the existing temporary transfer station is an alternative being considered by the SVSWA, the City would not support the required application for a Conditional Use Permit.

day; however, that exceeds and is not compliant with the City's land use approval. The SVSWA should bring its operations into compliance with the Site Plan Review limitation of a maximum of one hundred tons per day.

We respectfully request that this letter be entered into the Board's record regarding this item.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Ray Corpuz
City Manager

cc: Mayor and City Council
City Attorney
Public Works Director
Community Development Director

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Board of Directors
General Manager/CAO, Salinas Valley Recycles



Telephone Survey of Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Service Area Residents

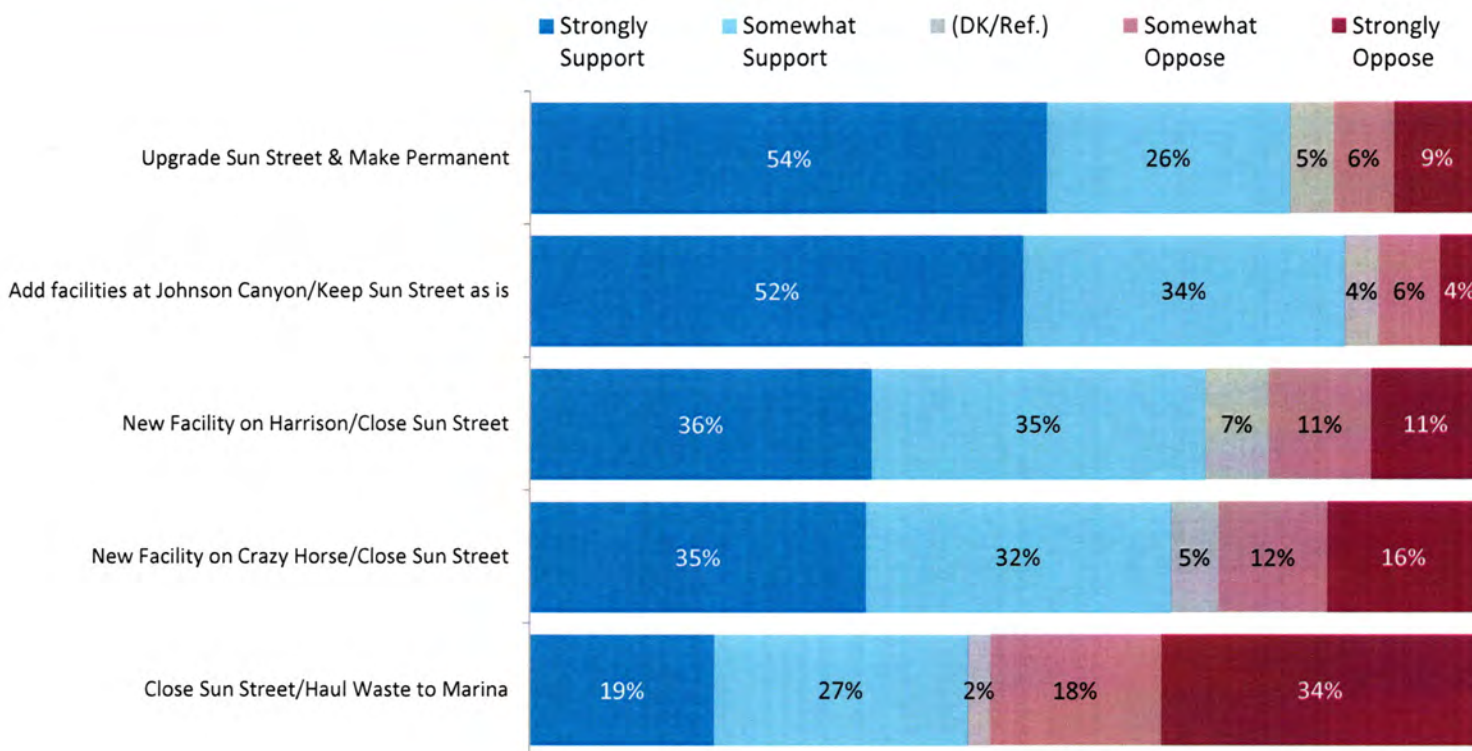
November 2017

Key Findings

- ▶ The Authority's brands are healthy, and the job rating of the Authority in providing its services to residents is strong.
 - There is more familiarity with the SVR brand than the SVSWA brand, but both are viewed favorably and known to a majority of residents.
- ▶ Confidence is high among residents when it comes to their ability to correctly sort their waste and recyclables, and most feel it is important to do correctly.
- ▶ Two-in-three residents have brought waste or recycling to an SVR facility, and there is some awareness of where waste goes after it is picked up by the local hauler.
- ▶ There is significant support for the Sun Street Station remaining open, and being upgraded to a permanent facility.

Facility Proposals Support

*Support is highest for the two proposals that keep the Sun Street Transfer Station open. A majority **strongly support** upgrading and making the Sun Street facility permanent.*

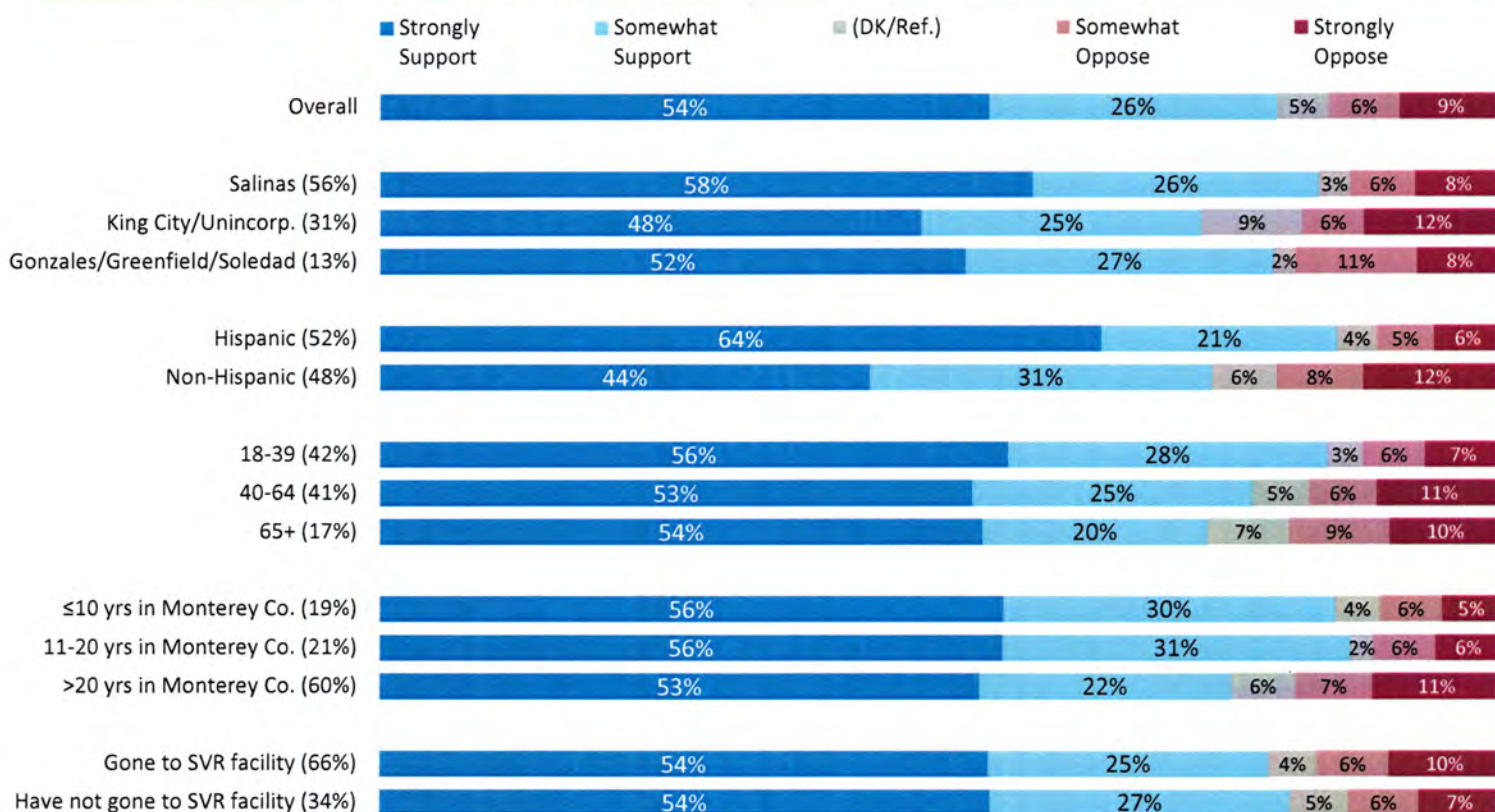


35-39. I am going to read you some proposals that are being discussed for waste management and disposal in the Salinas Valley in the future. For each one, please tell me if you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose that proposal.



“Upgrade Sun Street & Make Permanent” Support by Subgroups

A majority of Salinas residents want to see Sun Street upgraded and made permanent, but there is support for this option in all areas. Support is higher among Hispanic residents.

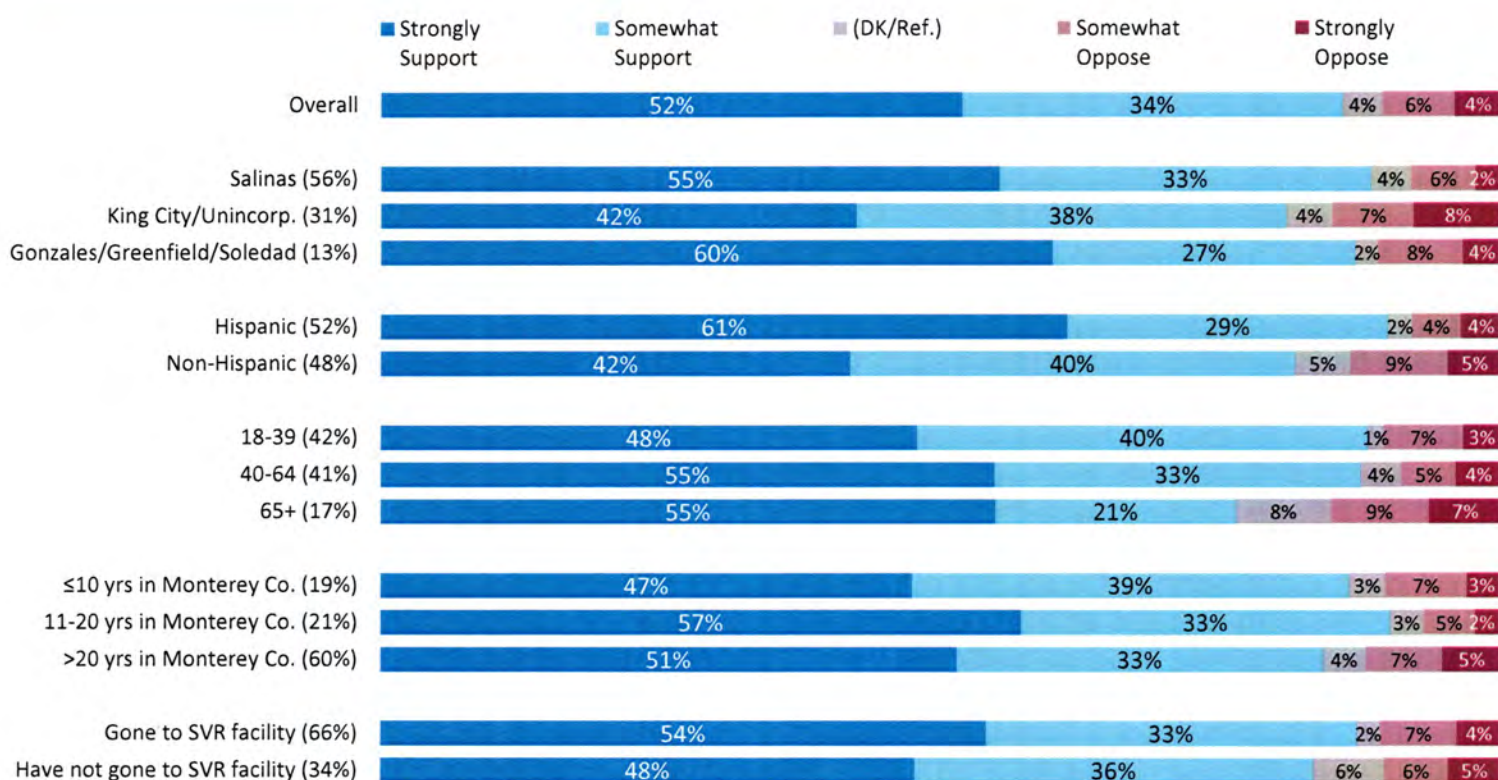


39. Upgrading the Sun Street Transfer Station in Salinas to make it a permanent facility that is able to handle all of the waste and recycling needs for the Salinas Valley.



“Add Facilities at Johnson Canyon/Keep Sun Street as is” Support by Subgroups

Adding facilities at Johnson Canyon, coupled with keeping Sun Street open, is also strongly supported by residents in all areas.



38. Building new facilities at the Johnson Canyon Landfill in Gonzales that allow for on-site processing of waste materials to reduce trash volume and extend the life of the landfill. This plan would also include keeping the temporary Sun Street Transfer Station open.



Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

City of Salinas

Meeting Notes

May 29, 2019

2:30 p.m.

Attendees:

City of Salinas

Christopher A. Callihan, Attorney
Gloria De La Rosa, Councilmember/SVSWA
Board Vice President
Christie Cromeenes, Councilmember/SVSWA
Board Member
David Jacobs, Public Works Director
Jim Sandoval, Asst. Public Works Director
Ray E. Corpuz, City Manager
Matt N. Pressey, Finance Director

Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority

Roy Santos, General Legal Counsel
Robert Cullen, President
Chris Lopez, Alt. Vice President
Patrick Mathews, General Manager/CAO
Cesar Zuñiga, Asst. General Manager
Mandy Brooks, Resource Recovery Manager
Ray Hendricks, Finance and Administration
Manager
Erika J. Trujillo, Clerk of the Board

Meeting Topics

Introductions

Mr. Cullen welcomed everyone, introduced himself, and invited a brief introduction of all attendees.

Settlement Offer Business Points to Avoid Salinas Withdrawal as Authority Member

Mr. Cullen provided a brief history on the reason for the meeting. He indicated the City of Salinas' One-Year Notice of Intention to Withdraw from the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA), dated December 6, 2018, triggered the development of the settlement offer presented to the City of Salinas (COS) that will be discussed at this meeting. Mr. Cullen explained that the notice created havoc and the offer presented to the COS was approved by the SVSWA Board in the effort to try to balance things and meet the COS and SVSWA's needs. He indicated the Board is understanding of the need to remove/relocate the Sun Street Transfer Station to accommodate the Alisal Market Place project and has been attempting for several years to relocate the transfer station in an effort to meet the city and customer's needs. Mr. Cullen invited comments from Mrs. De La Rosa and Mr. Lopez as representatives of the SVSWA Executive Committee.

Mrs. De La Rosa indicated it has been a long process and is glad everyone is in this meeting to be able to listen to the COS needs and wants.

Mr. Lopez expressed his desire to identify a path forward for SVSWA, expressing his concerns about the recurring conversation regarding the move of the Salinas transfer station that has carried over for several years. He stated he would like to identify a long-term solution and a clear understanding of the desire of the COS of maintaining a transfer station within city limits or not.

Mr. Cullen further commented that the SVSWA Board is aware of the current study being conducted by R3 Consultants for the COS related to waste management and the audit of the COS franchise agreement. He expressed the understanding by the SVSWA Board of all the moving pieces related to this study and requested a status update of the study.

Mr. Corpuz indicated that the COS would like clarification on a few points of the settlement offer, timeline, and reason for offering it. He indicated R3 Consultants was hired to conduct a study and provide a report of the good, bad and ugly, related to waste, new organics legislation, and the franchise agreement. He indicated that the COS Council has deemed the cost to the Salinas rate payer a key criterion for the future decisions to be made. He indicated completing all due diligence of the study is important so that the COS Council can make informed decisions, as well as the renegotiating of the franchise agreement. He stated that the COS Council will seek public comment on the study after completion. Mr. Corpuz also stated that he understands the negative impacts imposed upon SVSWA by the COS Council's action of issuing the notice to withdraw. He indicated the Alisal Vibrancy plan will be presented to the COS Council in June with recommendation and feedback coming from 24 residents not directly involved with the city.

Mr. Sandoval indicated the COS agrees for the need of a local facility for self-haul customers. He indicated the COS will review the findings of the study and the results of the audit of the franchise agreement to assess the waste processing for the COS.

Mr. Cullen expressed his concern with the estimated completion date of August for the study being conducted by the R3 Consultant. Specifically, his concern is that the analysis and discussion of the study at the COS Council level will likely result in a final decision being made too close to the December withdrawal date. The repercussions of that are significant because it does not allow the SVSWA to plan for the future, and has further impacts on employees, bond holders, customers and the residents of Salinas.

Mr. Corpuz indicated he has discussed with the County of Monterey their previous intent to withdraw from the JPA and they had indicated their intent was to withdraw at the end of a fiscal year. He stated this would be considered as an option for the COS, indicating the December deadline is not necessarily the withdraw date. Mr. Corpuz stated, "if withdrawal is approved, we will work with a transition consistent with the fiscal year." (Clarification by email communication dated June 14, 2019 from Ray Corpuz, City of Salinas City Manager to President Cullen presented at the June 20, 2019 SVSWA Board meeting).

Mr. Cullen indicated that because there is nothing in writing it is difficult for SVSWA to plan for anything other than a December withdraw date. Therefore, obligations for notices such as employee terminations and bond holders' notices would be given months prior to the December date. That becomes nearly impossible given the question marks surrounding COS' plans. Mr. Cullen requested General Manager/CAO Mathews review and explain the bullet points within the settlement agreement to allow the COS to ask questions.

Mr. Mathews reviewed each of the bullet points in detail within the settlement offer. He explained the dates offered in the settlement offer were based on the time the offer was originally presented to the COS and are subject to adjustments and flexible within reasonable and realistic expectations. The process of relocating the transfer station without interruption of services would require a process such as CEQA, sale of the existing transfer station, moving of the transfer station and other operation factors that must be considered

when it comes to adjusting the dates. He indicated that all bullet points in the settlement offer would be placed in a Memorandum of Understanding format for the entities to execute. He clarified that the services currently being offered to Republic Services are not mandated to be done by SVSWA as they have been provided at the past request of the City of Salinas and Republic Services to improve franchise productivity and reduce traffic.

Mr. Corpuz inquired on the type of transfer station SVSWA is considering.

Mr. Mathews indicated that is open for discussion. With Republic Services purchasing Madison Lane it is unknown at this time if any shared services opportunities are available. He indicated they have expressed interest but there has been no offer or commitment.

Mr. Cullen clarified that SVSWA has no intent in moving what is currently at the Salinas transfer station, an open transfer station, to another location. SVSWA intent has always been to have an enclosed facility. Mr. Cullen inquired if R3 Consultant would be contacting SVSWA for data related to waste flow for their study.

Mr. Sandoval indicated they are working on a questionnaire to contact SVSWA.

Mr. Cullen inquired about the identification of a developer interested in the Alisal Market Place.

Mr. Corpuz indicated they have received general interest on the Alisal Market Place. He indicated that the Alisal Market place is part of a census tract allowing for other opportunities. He indicated the COS has already had two workshops to help identify opportunities and has received one proposal. It has been heavily marketing several projects and has brought people out who have expressed interest.

Mr. Mathews inquired about possible sites identified within the COS that could be beneficial for SVSWA or appropriate for a transfer station.

Mr. Corpuz indicated there might be sites within the COS and opportunities for the SVSWA.

Mr. Corpuz inquired about the commitment of the bond stated within the settlement offer. He stated that the COS is committed to the bonds regardless of whether they withdraw from the agency or stay.

Mr. Mathews clarified the intent is to look for stability as the withdrawal of the COS will cause SVSWA to lose the economy of scale causing financial burdens with annual carrying costs.

Mr. Pressey inquired about the estimated anticipating annual carrying cost.

Mr. Mathews indicated aside from bond obligation there are closure and post-closure care costs, environmental issues that would require an irrevocable letter of commitment in case of unforeseen damages caused at one of the closed landfills and other carrying cost such as the maintenance of property where the transfer station is located if moved prior to it being sold.

Mr. Sandoval inquired about the greenwaste contract with Republic Services and the subsequent effect on the rate increase for the AB939 fees.

Mr. Hendricks indicated there is a shortfall of approximability \$313,0000 due to the contract and continuing subsidy of the low Salinas rate. He stated that if the COS would allow the rate to be equalized for all the members, the AB939 fee increase would not be added,

which would end the South County cities and unincorporated county subsidizing the Salinas rate payers.

Mr. Mathews explained the Organics fees will not be going down because SB 1383 is more rigorous than AB 939. To comply with the mandate, it will require more staff and equipment either from the COS or SVSWA.

Mr. Corpuz inquired about the value expected by SVSWA for the Sun Street property if sold.

Mr. Mathews stated the Board had previously requested fair market value, or at least what it was purchased for, which was approximately \$3.8 million. The last appraisal came in at \$4 million in 2014.

Mr. Corpuz expressed his appreciation for the meeting indicating it was very helpful.

Mrs. Cromeenes expressed her gratitude for SVSWA, the work being done to educate the community and youth on organics and recycling. She wanted to reiterate what she has said to the COS staff of a transfer station being needed within the city that handles recycling, waste, and household hazardous waste. She expressed her concern with a facility outside of the city limits as this would potentially cause more litter within the city. Mrs. Cromeenes requested City staff to work collaboratively with SVSWA staff to find viable options for a self-haul facility within the city limits.

Mr. Lopez reiterated wanting a clear direction from the COS on what they want.

Mrs. De La Rosa expressed her understanding from Mr. Corpuz that is to work cooperatively with SVSWA and reiterated the need to have a self-haul facility in the city.

Mr. Mathews expressed his concern related to the organics grant received from CalRecycle for \$1.3 million in which all member agencies committed their organic waste stream. He indicated the facility is almost complete, but that the grant is now at risk with the potential loss of COS' organic waste stream.

Mr. Santos commented that SVSWA settlement offer was presented and no response on an agreement or counteroffer has been received. He would like some terms of offer or a rough estimate of when SVSWA would get a response or counteroffer as SVSWA needs to start preparing for a possible withdraw. Mr. Corpuz did not provide terms but agreed on the urgency to discuss with the COS Council.

Mr. Cullen indicated SVSWA cannot wait much longer for the COS to make a decision on the notice to withdraw before it needs to consider sending notices to employees and bondholders. He requested that COS staff present this item, including the numerous negative impacts, to the COS Council as soon as possible for comment and for them to provide direction to staff on how to proceed.

Mr. Sandoval inquired about a partnership between SVSWA and Republic Services for the self-haul customers to go to the Madison Lane Transfer Station.

Mr. Mathews indicated interest has been expressed from Republic Services, however, there has been nothing concrete presented. He explained there are many factors to take into considerations such as the amount of permitted tonnage needed by Republic Services for their own operation, extension of permits if tonnage needs to be increased, road improvements previously promised to the Boronda community, amongst other variables.

Conclusion

Meeting concluded at 3:40 p.m.

SVR Agenda Item - View Ahead 2019 - 2020

Item No. 15

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
A		<i>Meeting Tentative</i>	Election of Officers			
1	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes
2	Claims/Financials (EC)	Claims/Financials (EC)	Claims/Financials (EC)	Claims/Financials (EC)	Claims/Financials (EC)	Claims/Financials (EC)
3	Member Agencies Activities Report	Member Agencies Activities Report	Member Agencies Activities Report	Member Agencies Activities Report	Member Agencies Activities Report	Member Agencies Activities Report
4	3rd Qtr. Tonnage & Diversion Report		QTE December Cash & Investments	4th Qtr Tonnage & Diversion Report	Public Hearing: Rates & Fee Sched (EC)	QTE March Cash & Investments
5	Fund Balance Reserves (EC)		Mid-Year Budget Adjustments (EC)	CIP Budget Adjustment (EC)	New FY 20-21 Budget (EC)	FY Investment Policy (EC)
6	Notice of Completion JCLF MOD VII Construction Project		4th Qtr Facilities Customer Survey	FY 20-21 Preliminary Budget (EC)		
7	Annual County Used Oil Report		Annual Employee Survey Results (EC)	Board Policy Updates (EC)		
8	PSA w/ for Auditing Services		FY 20-21 Budget Direction (EC)			
9	CH Land Lease Agreement w/Vision Recycling		<i>GM Evaluation (EC)</i>			
10	Vision Recycling Services Agmt Amendment					
11	Recycling Recognition					
12	New Officers Nominating Committee					
13	<i>Real Property Negotiations (EC)</i>					
14	<i>GM Evaluation (EC)</i>					
15						
16						

Consent
Presentation
Consideration
<i>Closed Session</i>
[Other] (Public Hearing, Recognition, Informational, etc.)
(EC) Executive Committee
(sp) Strategic Plan Item