

## ISSUE 2/ Gloucestershire Friends of the Earth Network

Gloucestershire Friends of the Earth Network (GFOEN) object would like to make the following additional comments in response to the specific questions raised by the Inspector to supplement our earlier evidence:-

### **Question 1: Statistical base: Municipal Solid Waste**

The CS assumes that the MSW stream will increase to 359,612 tonnes per annum by 2027/ 28 from the 293,092 reported to Defra for 2009-10<sup>1</sup>.

The underlying assumptions about population growth and growth in waste are not robust, however, as they do not take into account the increasing pressures on resources which, combined with technical innovation, will result designs for recyclability along with dematerialisation and lightweighting of products.

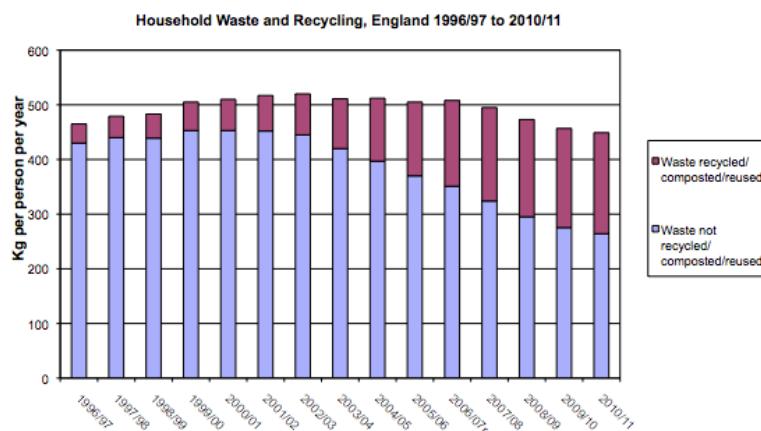
The assumptions do not even take into account the fiscal measures such as the landfill tax which will have the effect of reducing waste arisings as well as diverting waste from landfill disposal.

Nor is any allowance made for the depression of the housing market and the low expectations for meaningful recovery before at least 2015.

The waste reduction targets are certainly not ambitious and do not reflect the environmental imperatives or pressures during the period to 2027.

The trends of falling waste arisings due to these factors is already apparent and data from DEFRA confirms that waste arisings across the UK have been consistently falling over the past decade<sup>2</sup>.

The weight of household waste generated per person in 2002-3 was 521 kg<sup>3</sup>. The most recent data in England, for the year from January 2010 to December 2010, was 447 kg per person – a fall of 14.2% with a 2.1% fall in 2010 alone<sup>45</sup>:



Reductions in Gloucestershire started from a later peak than the national average but have continued over the last five years in line with national

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb200910a.xls>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/Environmental-key-statistics-2011-pdf.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> [http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/scptb03\\_house\\_waste\\_201010.csv](http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/scptb03_house_waste_201010.csv)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb201011Q3\\_statsrelease.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb201011Q3_statsrelease.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/2010-11-ANNUAL-publication\\_WITHOUTLINKS.xls](http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/2010-11-ANNUAL-publication_WITHOUTLINKS.xls)

trends.

An 'aspiration' for zero growth therefore implies a reversal of the current falling trend!

More realistic assumptions would be to assume a continued reduction in waste arisings – ideally along a trajectory necessary to meet the one planet target which is a basic test of sustainability and is the focus for waste policy in Wales – the proximity of which will undoubtedly be influential in Gloucestershire.

The Statement by the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership<sup>6</sup> confirmed that "*Further growth in Gloucestershire's municipal waste arisings is not sustainable*". Policy WCS1 should therefore be amended to reflect the need for a 'one planet living' sustainability target for waste.

Besides the over-inflated growth assumptions the number and capacity of the facilities envisaged by the CS are also based upon assumptions about recycling and composting with assumptions of 60% by 2020 with an 'aspiration' for 70% by 2030.

These targets are too low and fail to meet sustainability requirements. There is no indication why the targets should not match - or even exceed, as this is for a county rather than a country - the Statutory 70% targets set for 2025 for the whole of neighbouring Wales. There is little doubt that this rate can be achieved in practice and it has already been exceeded by Presteigne and Norton with 74% being achieved in early 2010<sup>7</sup>. China has recently set an ambitious national target of recycling 70% of its waste much sooner - by 2015<sup>8</sup>. California<sup>9</sup> and Florida<sup>10</sup> have both recently mandated 75% rates by 2020.

A recent report by the Tellus Institute claims that applying these recycling rates nationally and recycling 75% of the waste generated in the US by 2030 would create over 1.1 million more jobs than a "business as usual" scenario. An attractive co-benefit would be the reduction of greenhouse gases equivalent to eliminating 72 coal-fired power plants or taking 50 million cars off the road. Target dates for specific waste streams are earlier. The European Paper Industry, for example, has a commitment to recycling 70% of paper by 2015<sup>11</sup>.

More realistic rates recycling targets for the CS would therefore be at least equivalent to those in Wales. Those statutory rates should be the **minimum** levels included in the CS. It is very likely, however, that these will be increased in the next few years due to increased international pressures and a recognition that higher levels are achievable. We might remind ourselves that in the 1990s official policy indicated that only around 50% of MSW was recyclable and the 'aspirational targets' were for just half of this recyclable waste. Reliance on these incorrect assumptions has severely prejudiced the

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<sup>6</sup>

[http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe\\_acrobat/0/c/060320%20JMWM%20statement%20final.pdf](http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe_acrobat/0/c/060320%20JMWM%20statement%20final.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-mid-wales-15023268>

<sup>8</sup> Waste Management World, November 2011 'China Takes Charge'. <http://www.waste-management-world.com/index/display/article-display/2195400354/articles/waste-management-world/volume-12/issue-6/regulars/from-the-editor/china-takes-charge.html>

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab\\_0301-0350/ab\\_341\\_bill\\_20111006\\_chaptered.pdf](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_0301-0350/ab_341_bill_20111006_chaptered.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/recyclinggoal75/>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.paperforrecycling.eu/newsmanager/85/79/Towards-a-common-goal-of-sustainability-Launching-the-European-Declaration-on-Paper-Recycling/>

development of recycling in areas like Lewisham where SELCHP was sized on the basis of this low recycling potential.

### ***Question 2: Statistical base: Commercial and Industrial Waste***

The Inspector's questions comments that the CS analyses waste **managed** rather than waste **arising** in the County. The Inspector asks whether the CS should utilise the DEFRA survey (CD1.3, FC3) and therefore assess the arisings.

The Jacobs/ DEFRA survey indicates that the total arisings for 2009 were c.526,337 tonnes. Figure N on page 139 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Final Revision of the report (May 2011) indicates that 41% of the wastes were either sludge or liquids<sup>12</sup> and therefore, assuming that this ratio is generally representative of the region, only c.310,000 tonnes of the Gloucestershire arisings are likely to be solid wastes. The Defra data also includes approximately 7% hazardous waste which is not included in the Environment Agency data which would, conservatively, reduce the arisings of non-hazardous solid waste to less than 300,000 tonnes. Of the solid element the EA data does not include metals and thus at least 42,770 tonnes of metallic wastes<sup>13</sup> which are included in the DEFRA total are not included in the Environment Agency data. The comparative arisings based on the DEFRA data are therefore around 250,000 tpa of commercial and industrial wastes.

It is clear, therefore, that the DEFRA results therefore show very much lower arisings than the CS indicates are treated in the County. This is not surprising as, *inter alia*, the Environment Agency estimates that "75% of C&I waste is double counted"<sup>14</sup>. The Environment Agency data also includes imports to the County. Using waste flows of 250,000 tpa based on local arisings therefore requires much less future provision than the current estimate of 375,000 tpa. It appears that there is already more capacity than needed for local arisings as detailed in our earlier submissions.

It is not clear that the conclusion suggested by the Inspector (that the DEFRA data reported suggests that the waste arising in the County is managed to a substantial degree out-of-area) are supported by the evidence. It is noted that the figures for exports relate to the regional arisings rather than those from Gloucestershire alone and it is therefore difficult to disaggregate them. It is quite possible, and it seems highly likely on the other evidence, that Gloucestershire does not follow the regional trend not least because there is significantly greater treatment capacity than arisings. Cross-boundary flows are notoriously difficult to accommodate in planning strategy in any case, especially for commercial and industrial wastes which are more price driven. There are no policy requirements to restrict waste movements for recycling or recovery and the key to controlling movements for disposal, which should be subject to some control, is to avoid over-provision of capacity low in the hierarchy and thus to encourage waste to be disposed at the nearest appropriate location rather than shipped large distances for disposal (as certainly happens with hazardous waste imported into Gloucestershire).

There is, so far as we can tell, no justification for the 0% assumed growth rate in the C&I waste stream. There is no doubt that arisings have fallen very

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<sup>12</sup> See Annex

<sup>13</sup> The largest single element of this was 112,138 tonnes from metal manufacturing – this is likely to include a substantial proportion of metals. A further 56,539 tonnes came from machinery and equipment manufacture which is also likely to be substantially metals.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 19 CD 1.3

significantly between the 2002 and 2009 surveys and, as price is a key driver, they are almost certain to continue to fall with increasing landfill tax and disposal costs.

## Annexes:

Footnote 1: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb200910a.xls>

Footnote 2: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/Environmental-key-statistics-2011-pdf.pdf>

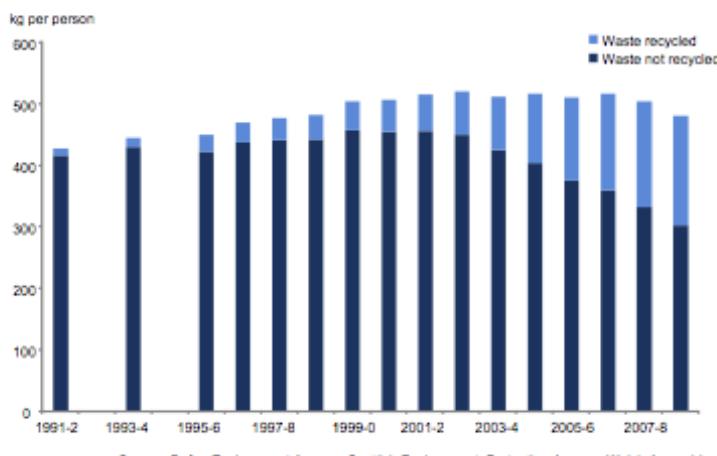
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## Household waste and recycling in the UK

In the UK there has been a 33 per cent reduction in non recycled household waste per person between 2000-01 and 2008-09

**Why is this important** – The EU Waste Framework Directive requires the UK to recycle, compost or reuse 50 per cent of waste from households by 2020.

*Household waste recycled per person (kgs): UK, 1991-92 to 2008-09*



Source: Defra, Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Welsh Assembly

Household waste includes household bin waste and also waste from civic amenity sites, other household collections and recycling sites. Between 2000-1 and 2008-9 household waste per person decreased by 5.1 per cent, with each person generating 482 kg on average.

The amount of waste recycled or composted has increased, and accounted for 37.1 per cent of household waste in 2008-9. There has been a year on year decrease in the amount of non-recycled waste per person over the last seven years. It is now at the lowest level since estimates were first made in 1983-4, most of this goes to landfill.

[Data download](#)

Footnote 3: [http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/scptb03\\_house\\_waste\\_201010.csv](http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/scptb03_house_waste_201010.csv)

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Title;"Household waste per person in the UK, 2000-01 to 2008-09",,,,,,,  
Year,1990 to 2008,,,,,,  
Geography,United Kingdom,,,,,,  
Units,Kg per person per year,,,,,,  
Source,Defra, EH, SEPA, WAG",,,,,  
URL,,,,,,  
Copyright:Copyright of data and/or information presented or attached in this document may not reside solely with this Department.,,,,,  
Nat. Statistician, No.,,,,,  
Custodian,"Environment Statistics Service, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Area 6E Ergon House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR, 08459 33 55 77",,,,,  
Contact:,enviro.statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk,,,,,,  
Release Date,Oct-10,,,,,,  
Notes,,,,,,  
/,,,,  
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Kg per person per year,,,,,,  
/,,,,  
Year,2000-01,2001-02,2002-03,2003-04,2004-05,2005-06,2006-07,2007-08,2008-09  
Waste,52,60,71,87,113,135,157,172,178  
Waste recycled,52,60,71,87,113,135,157,172,178  
Total waste,507,516,521,521,512,517,511,517,504,482  
% recycled,10%,12%,14%,17%,22%,26%,30%,34%,37%  
/,,,,  
"Source: Defra, EH, SEPA, WAG",,,,,
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Footnote 4:

[http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb201011Q3\\_statsrelease.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/mwb201011Q3_statsrelease.pdf)



Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JR

Public enquiries (phone): 08459 335577  
Public enquiries (email): [enviro.statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:enviro.statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk)  
Press enquiries: 020 7238 5334

Responsible Statistician: David Lee

STATISTICAL RELEASE

4<sup>th</sup> August 2011

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY COLLECTED WASTE MANAGEMENT STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND – PROVISIONAL QUARTER 3 OF 2010/11

These provisional results summarise waste collected and managed by local authorities in England in the 12 months from January 2010 to December 2010. They are based on quarterly data submitted by local authorities to [WasteDataFlow](#).

The quarterly [datasets](#) for national and regional data up to Quarter 3 of 2010/11 are available to [download](#). In this statistics release comparisons are made between the financial year April 2009 to March 2010 and the 12 month period January 2010 to December 2010, to minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations.

#### Headline results

- **Household recycling has increased** The proportion of household waste sent for recycling, composting or reuse between January 2010 and December 2010 in England was 40.8 per cent, increasing from 39.7 per cent in the financial year April 2009 and March 2010.
- **Household waste production has decreased** The generation of household waste continued to decrease between the 2009/10 financial year and the year January 2010 to December 2010, with a 2.1 per cent reduction to 23.2 million tonnes.
- **Waste generation per person has decreased** The weight of household waste generated in the year January 2010 to December 2010 in England, in kilograms per person, was 447 kg per person. Of this total, 182 kg was recycled, composted or reused whilst 265 kg was not.
- **Local authority collected waste sent to landfill has declined** The tonnage of local authority collected waste being sent to landfill by local authorities has decreased by 7.7 per cent between the financial year 2009/10 and the year

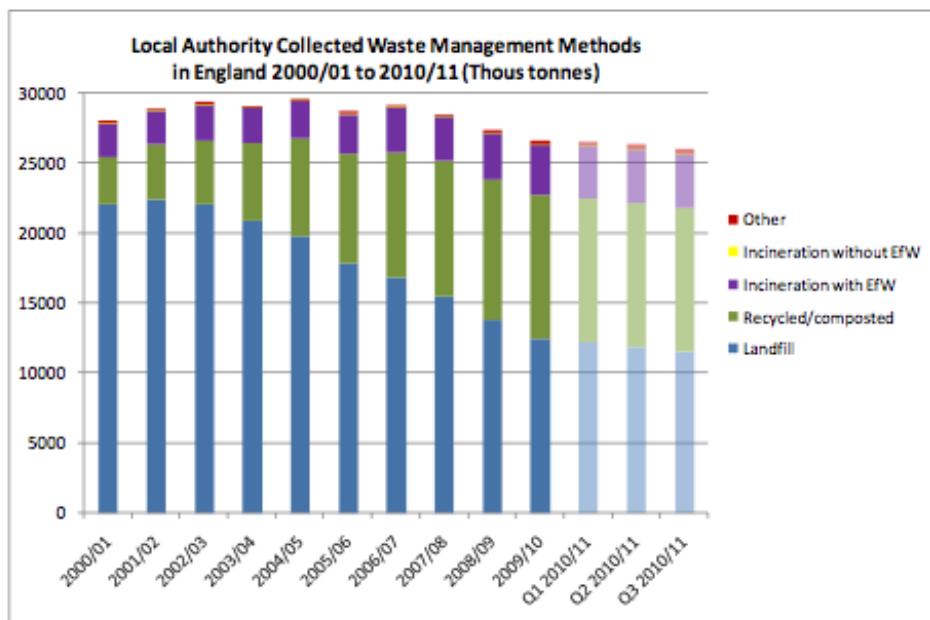
January 2010 to December 2010 to 11.5 million tonnes. This continues the decrease of tonnes sent to landfill since 2002/03.

#### **Local authority collected waste generation and management**

- The total amount of local authority collected waste generated has decreased by 2.3 per cent to 25.9 million tonnes in the year January 2010 to December 2010. The average annual change in local authority collected waste over the previous five years to 2009/10 was a decrease of 2.2 per cent.
- The proportion of local authority collected waste being recycled, composted or reused continued the long term trend by increasing to 40.1 per cent in the year January 2010 to December 2010.
- The proportion of local authority collected waste disposed of into landfill has decreased to 44.2 per cent in the year January 2010 to December 2010. Over the last 10 years local authority collected waste sent to landfill has decreased from 79.0 per cent in 2000/01 to 47.0 per cent in 2009/10.

		April 2009 - March 2010		January 2010 - December 2010		<i>Percentage change between periods</i>
<b>Local authority collected waste</b>		000 tonnes	%	000 tonnes	%	
<b>Waste collected</b>	Recycled /composted /reused	10,275	38.7	10,293	39.7	0.2
	Not recycled /composted /reused	16,266	61.3	15,628	60.3	-3.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,541</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,920</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Waste managed</b>	Recovered	13,885	52.3	14,161	54.6	2.0
	Sent to landfill	12,490	47.1	11,526	44.5	-7.7

Note: Total local authority collected waste managed may not match the total local authority collected waste due to stockpiling of waste between reporting periods.



### Household waste and recycling

- The amount of waste collected from household sources decreased by 2.1 per cent, between the financial year 2009/10 and the year January 2010 to December 2010, to 23.2 million tonnes. The average annual change in total household waste over the five years to 2009/10 was a decrease of 1.6 per cent with household waste generation decreasing annually since 2006/07.
- The proportion of household waste recycled (including composting and reuse) has continued to increase, rising from 39.7 per cent in 2009/10 to 40.8 per cent in the year January 2010 to December 2010. In 2009/10 household recycling tonnage was 3.3 times that of 2000/01, increasing from 2.8 million to 9.4 million tonnes.
- The amount of household waste generated per person per year in kilograms in the year January 2010 to December 2010 was 447 kg, of which 182 kg was recycled and 265 kg was not recycled. This continues the trend since 1983 when our records began of recycling per person increasing year on year, however, total household waste generated per person has only been falling year on year since 2006/07.
- In the year January 2010 to December 2010, household sources accounted for 89.4 per cent of local authority collected waste generation.

Footnote 5: [http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/2010-11-ANNUAL-publication\\_WITHOUTLINKS.xls](http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/2010-11-ANNUAL-publication_WITHOUTLINKS.xls)

Footnote 6:

[http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe\\_acrobat/0/c/060320%20JMWMS%20statement%20final.pdf](http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe_acrobat/0/c/060320%20JMWMS%20statement%20final.pdf)

## **Gloucestershire Waste Partnership's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Statement**

Gloucestershire Waste Partnership's aim is to provide residents with a sustainable waste management service where waste generation is minimised and waste materials are seen as a resource. Our services will be customer focussed and cost effective while maintaining high environmental standards. We will seek to develop solutions that add value and deliver social and economic benefits to our community. This holistic and collaborative approach will ensure continuous improvement of our services.

The following strategic statement encapsulates our developing Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (the "Strategy"):

### **"Reduction First"**

*We aim to stem the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste by promoting waste minimisation activities.*

Further growth in Gloucestershire's municipal waste arisings is not sustainable. This will not only have a negative environmental impact but will also significantly raise long-term waste management costs leading to the need for further collection, treatment and disposal capacity. In parallel, waste growth will increase the risk of failing to meet EU and government targets, which will bring further financial burdens.

We are committed to reducing the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste arisings. We will use a range of promotional and educational campaigns targeted at changing behaviour. Some immediate targets will be reusable nappies, home composting and the reduction of junk mail and packaging. We will also support and encourage new and existing community/social enterprise projects such as community composting and reuse schemes. In addition, we will support reuse schemes at our Household Recycling Centres (HRCs), and where appropriate engage with private and public sector policy makers. We aim to introduce collection policies that incentivise the reduction in waste arisings in parallel with targeted campaigns to increase recycling and composting.

Footnote 7: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-mid-wales-15023268>

**BBC NEWS**

**MID WALES**

22 September 2011 Last updated at 21:14

### Presteigne, Norton praised for recycling 74% of waste

Two Powys communities have reached a national target to recycle 70% of waste 14 years ahead of schedule.

Presteigne and Norton, which have been in the Zero Waste Wales scheme since April 2010, recycled 74% of municipal rubbish from April to June.

Annual recycling rates across Powys as a whole are 37%, Denbighshire top with 55%, and a Welsh average of 44%.

But the Welsh Government said it was unfair to compare annual recycling statistics with quarterly figures.

It said that recycling rates differed throughout the year.

The next quarterly recycling figures for local authority areas, from April to June, will be available on Tuesday.

By 2025 the Welsh Government expects the country to recycle 70% of its waste.

Environment Minister John Griffiths praised the two communities and the Cwm Harry Land Trust, a social enterprise group which has supported them.

The aim of the zero waste scheme is to "reduce to a minimum" the amount of refuse the communities send to landfill.

Since April 2010, Cwm Harry has been collecting refuse from 250 households in the town of Presteigne and village of Norton everyday.

Residents have placed rubbish which can be recycled in a range of labelled containers.

Mr Griffiths, speaking at a conference in Llandudno held by Cyfch, Wales' community recycling network, said: "One of the key reasons the Presteigne and Norton project has been able to reach this level of recycling is the huge effort they have made to engage with the local community.

"This has involved employing local staff, café drop-in sessions, talks, litter picks and much more.

"The result of this fantastic engagement is a 92% participation rate and a community that understands and supports the scheme."

But Mr Griffiths warned against complacency.

He reminded delegates there was a long way to go before the nation reached its 2025 recycling target of 70%.

Katy Anderson of the Cwm Harry Land Trust said: "Presteigne and Norton have reached the Welsh Government Zero Waste target for 2025 14 years ahead of schedule.

"The pilot has shown that these challenging targets are achievable.

"We use a slow recycling approach which invests in people rather than the hi-tech shiny trucks of conventional waste management.

"Our local team collect recycling from just 250 houses a day using our trusty milk float and store it at a depot ready to sell."

Ms Anderson said people had also been made aware of the value of waste, and the communities had been given back the value of their recycling which was £10,800 last year.

The money went to a variety of good causes including the high school in Presteigne and the air ambulance.

**BBC**

BBC © 2012 The BBC is not responsible for the content of external sites. Read more.

Footnote 8: Waste Management World, November 2011 'China Takes Charge'.  
<http://www.waste-management-world.com/index/display/article-display/2195400354/articles/waste-management-world/volume-12/issue-6/regulars/from-the-editor/china-takes-charge.html>

The screenshot shows the homepage of Waste Management World. The main header features the word 'WASTE' in large, bold, white letters, with 'management world.' in a smaller font below it. A navigation bar below the header includes links for Home, Collection/Transport, Recycling, Landfill, Biological Treatment, Waste-to-Energy, and Markets & Policy. A 'Subscribe' button is visible in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to Waste Management World' and contains the article 'China Takes Charge'. The article text discusses China's 70% recycling target and its impact on the global waste industry. Social sharing buttons for Twitter, Facebook, and Google+ are present at the bottom of the article. The author's name, Tom Freyberg, and title, Chief Editor, Waste Management World, are listed at the bottom of the article.

**WASTE**  
management world.

Home Collection/Transport Recycling Landfill Biological Treatment Waste-to-Energy Markets & Policy

Welcome to Waste Management World

Print Email Save A A A A

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## China Takes Charge

A 70% recycling target set by China should incentivise reprocessors around the world to increase recyclate quality.

So, there we have it. China has well and truly shown its proverbial hand and announced a 70% recycling target by 2015. That is ambition on a monumental scale.

According to the Xinhua news agency, to meet this aim the country will implement a "complete and advanced" system to recycle metal, paper, plastic, glass, tyres, ELVs and WEEE. The system will include a complete waste network, "advanced technologies" and apparent "well-functioning sorting and standard management".

China will have huge challenges if it is to meet these targets. Yes it is cash rich. Yes economic pundits are predicting a bust following the boom. But yes it has the right environment to foster such radical change.

Currently a high percentage of generated waste is sent to landfill, with a growing amount sent to waste to energy plants. The thought of introducing enough infrastructure to recycle 70% in as little as four years time in a country like the UK is quite frankly laudable. Planning difficulties just wouldn't make it feasible. China is a different story. With enough money and more relaxed, some might say "lax", planning laws they might just be able to pull this off.

This plan will also impact international material exporters. For example, in the mass build up to the 2008 Olympic Games, China was hungry for material and exporters were making the most of it. It was not until the end of 2008 when China closed the door on imported recyclables that the West's dependency on the East was highlighted. As many of you will remember, UK newspapers were littered with articles showing fields stacked with mountains of bottles and paper, with no home to go to. Reports said China was officially shut for business. But this wasn't exactly true. I later found out that China was in fact still importing healthy amounts of material, but good quality material. It was being picky. So any paper and plastics not up to scratch were being denied.

So what does this story mean for the 70% target? Well, by increasing internal recycling capacity, this will of course lessen China's demand for imports. And like in 2008, they will be choosy over their international suppliers. Many waste processors will have to upgrade old equipment and invest heavily to adopt and meet quality protocols. Otherwise China could simply close the door again. And with a growing waste to energy sector (100 waste incineration plants already in operation), China could well and truly be generating – and processing – all of its waste without leaving the border.

Clearly China is on the path to try and clear up its environment and subsequent tarred reputation, ravaged from years of heavy industrialisation. Although the country is rightfully tentative in stepping in to help fix the current Euro furore, if it meets the 70% recycling target, it could well become self sufficient. And that could really change the industry.

**Tom Freyberg**  
Chief Editor, Waste Management World

Footnote 9: [http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab\\_0301-0350/ab\\_341\\_bill\\_20111006\\_chaptered.pdf](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_0301-0350/ab_341_bill_20111006_chaptered.pdf)

## Assembly Bill No. 341

### CHAPTER 476

An act to amend Sections 41730, 41731, 41734, 41735, 41736, 41800, 42926, 44004, and 50001 of, to add Sections 40004, 41734.5, and 41780.01 to, to add Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 42649) to Part 3 of Division 30 of, and to add and repeal Section 41780.02 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

[Approved by Governor October 5, 2011. Filed with  
Secretary of State October 6, 2011.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

##### AB 341, Chesbro. Solid waste: diversion.

(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The department is required to file an annual progress report with the Legislature by March 1 that includes specified information regarding the act.

This bill would make a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and would require the department, by January 1, 2014, to provide a report to the Legislature that provides strategies to achieve that policy goal and also includes other specified information and recommendations. The bill would allow the department to provide the report required by the bill in conjunction with the annual progress report, if the combined report is submitted by January 1, 2014. The bill would repeal the report requirement on January 1, 2017.

(2) Existing law requires a city, county, and city and county to incorporate the nondisposal facility element and any amendment to the element into the revised source reduction and recycling element at the time of the 5-year revision of the source reduction and recycling element. Existing law requires the department to review an amendment to a nondisposal facility element and requires a local task force to review and comment on amendments to a nondisposal facility element.

This bill would repeal those requirements. The bill would instead require a city, county, city and county, or regional agency to update all information

Footnote 10: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/recyclinggoal75/>



The screenshot shows the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website. The header features the Florida logo, the word "Florida", and "Department of Environmental Protection". Below the header is a banner with images of a beach, a flower, and people in a kayak. A "75% Recycling Goal" button is visible in the top right corner. The left sidebar contains links for "Programs" (Waste Home, Petroleum Storage Systems, Solid and Hazardous Waste, Waste Cleanup), "Information" (Division & Bureau Contacts, Data Reports, DEP Public Notices, Division Public Notices, Forms, News, Publications and Reports, Rules), and "Navigation" (Agency Site Map, Division Site Map). The main content area is titled "Florida 75% Recycling Goal" and includes a photograph of a recycling center. Text explains the 75% recycling goal established by the Energy, Climate Change, and Economic Security Act of 2008, and mentions House Bill 7243 and DEP rules. A link to the DEP recycling main page is also provided.

**75% Recycling Goal**

## Florida 75% Recycling Goal



The Energy, Climate Change, and Economic Security Act of 2008 (House Bill 7135) signed into law by former Governor Crist created Section 403.7032, Florida Statutes. This established a new statewide recycling goal of 75% to be achieved by the year 2020. Also, the statute directed DEP to develop a program designed to achieve this goal and submit it to the Legislature for approval. DEP submitted its [75% Recycling Goal Report](#) in January 2010.

 **House Bill 7243:** The Legislature passed this bill in 2010. It addressed several of the issues discussed in DEP's [75% Recycling Goal Report](#).

 **Rules:** Here are some DEP rules related to recycling. House Bill 7243 requires some revisions to these rules.

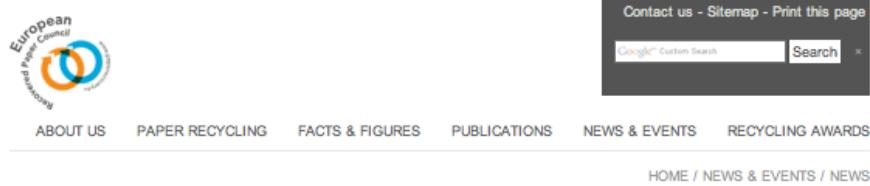
 [Florida Statutes regarding recycling:](#) In addition to the 75% recycling goal, there are some other statutes that affect, either directly or indirectly, the implementation of that goal.

 [DEP recycling main page:](#) Links to recycling data sources and programs.

If you want to be added to our list of stakeholders to receive information regarding rulemaking by email, please contact Jill Scarborough at [Jill.R.Scarborough@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:Jill.R.Scarborough@dep.state.fl.us).

Footnote 11:

<http://www.paperforrecycling.eu/newsmanager/85/79/Towards-a-common-goal-of-sustainability-Launching-the-European-Declaration-on-Paper-Recycling/>



The screenshot shows the header of the European Recovered Paper Council website. At the top right is a search bar with a 'Search' button. Below the search bar are links for 'Contact us - Sitemap - Print this page', 'Google Custom Search', and a close button. The main navigation menu includes 'ABOUT US', 'PAPER RECYCLING', 'FACTS & FIGURES', 'PUBLICATIONS', 'NEWS & EVENTS', and 'RECYCLING AWARDS'. Below the menu is a breadcrumb navigation: 'HOME / NEWS & EVENTS / NEWS'. The left sidebar has links for 'NEWS' and 'EVENTS'.

## News

### Towards a common goal of sustainability – Launching the European Declaration on Paper Recycling

Ulrich Höke, ERPC chairman, and Soledad Blanco, Director at the European Commission, DG Environment launched the European Declaration on Paper Recycling 2011-2015 at the European Paper Recycling Awards in the European Parliament.

The European Declaration on Paper Recycling sets out measures to optimise the management of paper throughout the value chain from paper and board manufacturing, converting and printing through to the collection, sorting, transportation and recycling of used paper and board products



back into the paper loop.

All 12 Signatories and Supporters of this Declaration are willing to ensure that correct systems are in place to encourage paper recycling. They are building on the very positive progress made by the first European Declaration on Paper Recovery 2000 to 2005 and the European Declaration on Paper Recycling 2006 to 2010 (see [www.paperforrecycling.eu](http://www.paperforrecycling.eu)). Together these sectors will continue on a sustainable path in paper recycling, making it possible to reach the new target of a 70% recycling rate by 2015.

Signatories and Supporters of the Declaration accept voluntarily to undertake a number of complementary actions contributing to this target wherever technically possible and economically reasonable. Priority is given to the prevention of waste including its environmental impact during the manufacture of paper and board products, through collection and recycling of paper. Close attention is also being paid to improving the recyclability and - where applicable - the deinkability of paper-based products.

In his introductory statement for the European Declaration on Paper Recycling Janez Potocnik, European Commissioner for the Environment, states: "the Declaration is fully in line with the European objective to build a "circular economy" aiming at using waste as resource. I am therefore happy to support the approach taken by the sector and to wish a long and successful life to this Declaration!".

ERPC chairman, Ulrich Höke adds: "Paper is already one of the best managed raw materials, boasting high recovery and recycling rates. Even so, the industry commits to continuously improve. We suggest, instead of simply "shrinking consumption", making paper consumption more sustainable, preserving the valuable contribution of the value chain to green growth and job creation in Europe."

The Declaration is open to other European associations, whose members are involved directly or indirectly in the paper value chain. Representatives of the EU Institutions will be invited to attend the ERPC gatherings as Observers.

The progress of the Declaration will be reported annually by the European Recovered Paper Council (ERPC).

For more information please contact the ERPC Secretariat, Jori Ringman, +32-2-627 49 19, +32-478-255070 (gsm) or by email to [erpc@cepii.org](mailto:erpc@cepii.org) or visit [www.paperforrecycling.com](http://www.paperforrecycling.com)

#### Notes to Editor:

Link to the latest Declaration <http://www.paperforrecycling.eu/publications/erpc-publications>

The European Recovered Paper Council (ERPC) was set up after the successful launch of the first 'European Declaration on Paper Recovery' as an industry own-initiative in November 2000 with the aim to monitor the progress made towards meeting the targets set out in the European Declaration. In 2006 and now in 2011 the industry committed itself to meet new voluntary recycling rate targets. The current target is set at 70% in EU 27 plus Switzerland and Norway by 2015, which is higher than in any other region in the world. It also includes qualitative targets in areas such as waste prevention, eco-design, and research and development.

The European Recovered Paper Council has the following tasks:

Footnote 12: Jacobs (2011). Commercial and industrial waste survey 2009 final report second revision May 2011. DEFRA. (Original work published December, 2010)

Figure N on page 139 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Final Revision of the report (May 2011):

**JACOBS**

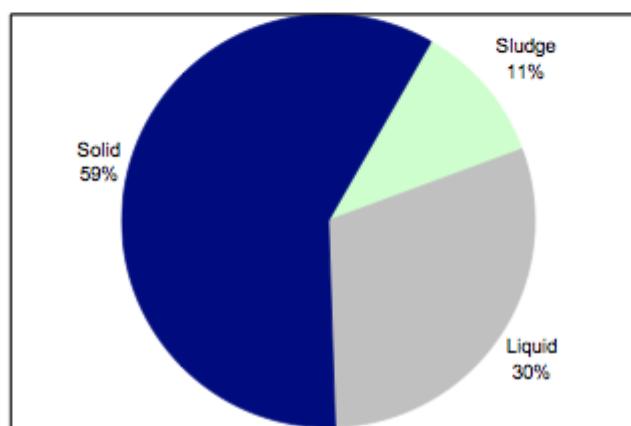
**Additional Survey data**

In addition to the tables provided above the following information was also gathered in the surveys.

**k) Physical form: Solid / liquid / sludge**

The physical form of each material stream recorded was collected by the surveyors. This was based upon information provided by the business or a visual inspection. The chart in Figure N 1 shows these results.

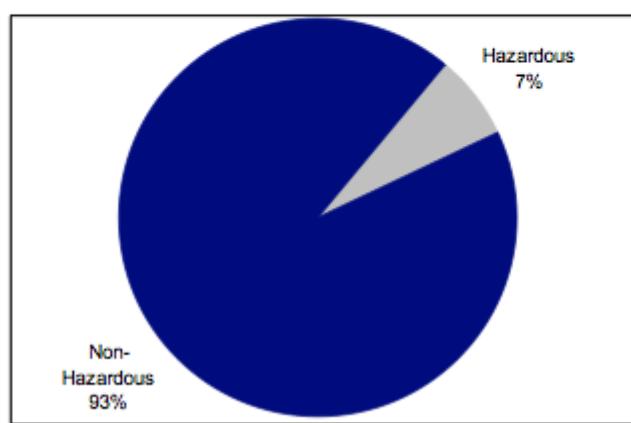
**Figure N 1 Physical form of recorded waste streams**



**l) Nature: Hazardous / Non-hazardous**

Each waste stream recorded was assessed in terms of hazardous or non hazardous waste. This was based upon information supplied by the business. The chart in Figure N 2 shows the percentage hazardous and non-hazardous waste against business sector.

**Figure N 2 Nature of recorded waste streams**



<http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/ci-data-tables.xls> Data from Jacobs C&I report:

Table N 1: South West results by Waste Planning Authority (WPA) and business sector (tonnes), 2009

WPA	Business sector												Total
	Textiles / Food, drink & tobacco			Chemicals / non-metallic minerals		Machinery & equipment (other manufacture)		Public administration & social work		Transport & storage		Other services	
	Food, drink & tobacco	wood / paper / publishing	Power & utilities	minerals manufacture	Metal manufacturing	Retail & wholesale	Hotels & catering	Education					
Bath & NE Somerset	3,444	13,260	973	2,710	1,672	2,266	24,584	15,987	4,042	10,291	3,568	16,026	98,823
Bournemouth	92	581	222	1,631	482	1,451	25,370	16,525	4,378	4,352	4,344	16,804	76,232
Bristol, city of	33,988	15,227	970	13,809	36,709	7,005	64,791	29,270	13,398	14,169	14,716	60,009	304,059
Cornwall	93,364	25,316	2,623	16,153	5,203	13,326	81,821	52,197	14,436	12,892	19,994	27,880	365,206
Devon	54,518	48,622	3,840	30,109	9,363	28,969	116,939	64,693	21,548	19,555	27,743	48,203	474,102
Dorset	35,820	30,534	346	10,250	15,666	18,528	48,839	30,142	8,401	11,904	12,135	24,431	246,996
Gloucestershire	74,465	28,697	2,544	28,194	112,138	56,539	78,037	41,603	15,644	21,233	19,658	47,585	526,337
Isles of Scilly	1	0	60	0	20	7	228	613	93	38	198	62	1,320
North Somerset	17,495	19,014	1,028	4,358	2,944	9,264	25,234	11,714	5,211	4,022	10,385	12,761	123,430
Plymouth	14,784	1,532	1,083	2,257	29,592	18,724	34,285	14,695	6,728	6,440	10,651	16,902	157,672
Poole	9,436	28,585	437	5,943	20,858	12,420	23,783	9,224	2,939	4,080	4,674	13,430	135,808
Somerset	131,253	71,870	1,827	26,940	38,466	28,342	76,810	40,081	13,725	14,030	15,732	31,006	490,081
South Gloucestershire	16,575	28,687	1,508	19,213	32,398	13,018	36,550	13,554	5,411	6,501	12,304	23,084	208,802
Swindon	266	11,394	1,200	21,034	6,158	24,201	37,652	17,803	3,440	4,536	13,772	23,231	164,687
Torbay	10,192	246	610	6,994	986	3,132	15,037	13,201	4,906	3,228	3,004	7,107	68,642
Wiltshire	34,751	23,080	759	33,635	8,461	15,461	60,372	39,117	10,857	12,714	15,297	33,324	287,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>530,445</b>	<b>346,644</b>	<b>20,028</b>	<b>223,228</b>	<b>321,114</b>	<b>252,654</b>	<b>750,331</b>	<b>410,420</b>	<b>135,157</b>	<b>149,985</b>	<b>188,173</b>	<b>401,845</b>	<b>3,730,023</b>

**Notes:**

Table produced from results of the Survey of Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings 2010, more detail is available online at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrgf03-indcom/>