



City of Nevada City
Compliance Evaluation Findings Report
#23-1336

July 23, 2026

Report Summary

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 12 - Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

Article 4: Education and Outreach

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18985.2. Edible Food Recovery
Education and Outreach

None

Section 18985.3. Recordkeeping
Requirements for a Jurisdiction's
Compliance with Education and Outreach
Requirements

Article 8: CALGreen Building Standards and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18989.1. CALGreen Building
Codes

Section 18989.2. Model Water Efficient
Landscape Ordinance

Article 9: Locally Adopted Standards and Policies

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18990.1. Organic Waste
Recovery Standards and Policies

None

Section 18990.2. Edible Food Recovery
Standards and Policies

Article 10: Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Programs, Food Generators, and Food Recovery

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18991.1. Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Program None

Section 18991.2. Recordkeeping Requirements for Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Program

Article 11: Organic Waste Recycling Capacity Planning

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18992.2. Edible Food Recovery Capacity None

Article 12: Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18993.2. Recordkeeping Requirements for Recovered Organic Waste Procurement Target

Section 18993.1. Recovered Organic Waste Product Procurement Target

Section 18993.3. Recycled Content Paper Procurement Requirements

Section 18993.4. Recordkeeping Requirements for Recycled Content Paper Procurement

Article 13: Reporting

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18994.1. Initial Jurisdiction Compliance Report

None

Section 18994.2. Jurisdiction Annual Reporting

Article 14: Enforcement Requirements

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18995.1. Jurisdiction Inspection Requirements

Section 18995.2. Implementation Record and Recordkeeping Requirements

Section 18995.3. Jurisdiction
Investigation of Complaints of Alleged
Violations

Article 16: Administrative Civil Penalties

Compliant

Noncompliant

Section 18997.1. Scope

None

Public Resources Code, Division 30, Part 3, Chapters 12.8 and 12.9

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling

The City of Nevada City is not fully implementing a Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling program.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling

The City of Nevada City is fully implementing a Mandatory Commercial Recycling program.

Public Resources Code, Division 30, Part 2

Source Reduction and Recycling Element

The City of Nevada City is implementing a Residential Diversion program, Commercial Diversion program, Construction and Demolition Debris program, and Education and Outreach program.

The City of Nevada City is not implementing a Recycled-Content Procurement program.

Household Hazardous Waste Element

The City of Nevada City is implementing a Household Hazardous Waste Element program.

Overview

Review Process

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Jurisdiction and Agency Compliance and Enforcement Branch (JACE) is required to conduct a compliance evaluation [California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41821(h) and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR) Section 18996.1] of the City of Nevada City's (Jurisdiction) implementation of and compliance with:

- Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) (14 CCR sections 18981.1 through 18998.4).
- Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORe) (PRC sections 42649.8 through 42649.87).
- Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) (PRC sections 42649 through 42649.7 and 14 CCR sections 18835 through 18839).
- Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) (PRC sections 41000 through 41460).
- Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) (PRC sections 41500 through 41516).

JACE's compliance evaluation reviewed the Jurisdiction's waste diversion program implementation, using available information from the Jurisdiction's Implementation Record, 2022 Electronic Annual Report (EAR), CalRecycle databases, the Jurisdiction's and hauler's websites, and communications between CalRecycle and the Jurisdiction. The compliance evaluation included, but was not limited to:

- Communications with the Jurisdiction (phone calls, emails, and letters) to learn about the community and program implementation efforts.
- Field evaluations of the Jurisdiction's residential and commercial programs.
- Observing and evaluating the Jurisdiction's waste, recycling, and organics loads at respective facilities.

JACE did not evaluate SLCP requirements that became effective on January 1, 2024, as the compliance evaluation commenced prior to the date that the requirements became effective. These requirements include inspections of Tier Two commercial edible food generators [14 CCR Section 18995.1(a)(2)] and enforcement actions [14 CCR sections 18995.1(a)(5) and 18995.4].

Communication and Compliance Evaluation Timeline

The Jurisdiction was notified on April 3, 2023, by letter (Attachment 1) that a compliance evaluation would be conducted by JACE to determine the status of the Jurisdiction's implementation of programs designed to divert organics and edible food from landfills. Photographic evidence from observations on field visit is included in the Photo Report (Attachment 3).

- On April 17, 2023, JACE sent a letter (Attachment 2) to request access to the Jurisdiction's Implementation Record by May 1, 2023.
- On July 29 – July 31, 2024, JACE staff conducted a field visit. JACE staff observed residential containers in neighborhoods off East Broad Street, Nevada Street, west of Zion Street, and Clay Street and commercial containers at businesses on Broad Street, Zion Street, and New Mohawk Road. Additionally, JACE staff observed residential and commercial waste loads from gray, blue, and green containers.
- On January 16, 2026, JACE staff sent the draft compliance evaluation findings report to the Jurisdiction.

- On February 9, 2026, the Jurisdiction provided additional information regarding program implementation.
- Additional communications that took place with the Jurisdiction throughout the compliance evaluation, which included phone calls and email messages.

Existing Jurisdiction Conditions

The City of Nevada City is in Nevada County. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the Jurisdiction encompasses 2.25 square miles. The Jurisdiction has an estimated population of 3,336 (California Department of Finance, 2025). According to the Jurisdiction's base year history (1990), 27 percent of the Jurisdiction's total waste generation is from the residential waste stream and 63 percent from the non-residential waste stream.

Summary of Jurisdiction's Solid Waste Infrastructure and Materials Flow

Through the Jurisdiction's website, it was determined that the Jurisdiction has a three-container service for residential and commercial generators. Gray, blue, and green container waste are collected by WM. Currently, collection of green waste is limited to yard waste and does not include food waste/food soiled paper.

Materials collected in the Jurisdiction are first taken to WM McCourtney Road Transfer Station & Recycling Center.

Gray container waste picked up by the hauler is taken to WM Lockwood Landfill.

Blue container waste picked up by the hauler is taken to WM Sacramento Recovery and Transfer Station.

Green container waste picked up by the hauler is taken to one of the following facilities: Recology Ostrom Road Composting Facility, WM Anderson Landfill Composting Facility, WM Lockwood Landfill Composting Facility, or Green Solutions in Lincoln.

Residents and commercial generators may self-haul materials for recycling and disposal. Self-haulers may drop off all materials at McCourtney Road Transfer Station where the materials are sorted and transported for landfilling, recycling, or composting.

The Jurisdiction does not provide mixed waste organic collection and reported that it does not use a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility (HDOWPF).

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) Regulation Evaluation

General Provisions

14 CCR Section 18981.2. Implementation Requirement on Jurisdictions

See Table 1 below for specific information on ordinances, enforceable mechanisms, and other requirements.

Table 1

Program Requirements	Findings
Adopted enforceable ordinance(s) or mechanism(s) to mandate compliance with SLCP requirements. [18981.2(a)]	See details in the Articles below regarding enforceable ordinances or mechanisms to mandate compliance with SLCP requirements.
Designations of responsibilities made through contracts or agreements. [18981.2(b)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence demonstrating that responsibilities are designated through contracts and agreements.
Civil penalties not designated to a private entity. [18981.2(d)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence demonstrating that civil penalties can be designated to a private entity.
Copies of designee agreements and contracts included in the Implementation Record. [18981.2(e)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence of designee agreements and contracts.

Article 3: Organic Waste Collection Services

The Jurisdiction was granted a low population waiver by CalRecycle on March 2, 2022. Under the waiver, the Jurisdiction is not required to comply with Article 3 (14 CCR sections 18984 – 18984.14). The Jurisdiction's waiver expires on March 1, 2027. Depending on eligibility and submittal of a request to renew a waiver, the Jurisdiction may be eligible for renewal of its low population waiver when the current waiver expires.

Article 4: Education and Outreach

Under the low population waiver granted by CalRecycle for organics collection, there is no need to provide education and outreach to generators on the collection requirements in 14 CCR Section 18985.1.

14 CCR Section 18985.2. Edible Food Recovery Education and Outreach

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction provided evidence demonstrating compliance with edible food recovery education and outreach requirements.

14 CCR Section 18985.3. Recordkeeping Requirements for a Jurisdiction's Compliance with Education and Outreach Requirements

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contains all records required by 14 CCR Section 18985.3.

Article 4: Electronic Annual Report Findings

Due to the low population waiver granted by CalRecycle for organics collection, the Jurisdiction is not required to provide education and outreach to generators on the collection requirements in 14 CCR Section 18985.1.

However, the Jurisdiction opted to report in the 2022 EAR that 1,299 waste generators received printed SLCP material, and 350 generators received SLCP material via direct contact. The Jurisdiction also reported 20 commercial edible food generators received print material and that 20 commercial edible food generators were directly contacted. Additionally, the Jurisdiction reported making direct contact with grocery and restaurant facilities, as well as presenting to the restaurant group of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce and the Nevada City Council on SLCP requirements.

The Jurisdiction further reported that WM conducted multiple education and outreach efforts, including quarterly newsletters to all accounts, direct outreach to all commercial and multi-family accounts by phone and email, posting on websites and social media accounts, radio programming, presentations to the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission, and participation in multiple events including a safety fair and economic resource council business tour in Nevada City.

Article 7: Regulation of Haulers

The Jurisdiction was granted a low population waiver by CalRecycle on March 2, 2022. Under the waiver, the Jurisdiction is not required to comply with Article 7 (14 CCR sections 18988.1 – 18988.4).

Article 8: CALGreen Building Standards and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

14 CCR Section 18989.1. CALGreen Building Codes

Finding: Compliant

A CALGreen ordinance was adopted and can be found on the Jurisdiction's website.

14 CCR Section 18989.2. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

Finding: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction did not provide evidence of a compliant A Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo).

Article 8 Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction reported in its 2022 EAR that there were zero (0) CALGreen activities and zero (0) MWELo projects.

Article 9: Locally Adopted Standards and Policies

14 CCR Section 18990.1. Organic Waste Recovery Standards and Policies

Finding: Compliant

No ordinance, policy, procedure, permit condition, or initiative that includes provisions listed in Section 18990.1(b)(1) – (5) were discovered during the evaluation.

14 CCR Section 18990.2. Edible Food Recovery Standards and Policies

Finding: Compliant

No ordinance, policy, or procedure that prohibits the ability of a generator, food recovery organization, or food recovery service to recover edible food that could be recovered for human consumption were found during the evaluation. No ordinance, policy, or

procedure that prohibits share tables or requires schools to adhere to a food safety standard not specified in Part 7 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code were found during the evaluation.

Article 10: Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Programs, Food Generators, and Food Recovery

14 CCR Section 18991.1. Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Program

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction provided evidence that supports an edible food recovery ordinance has been adopted, and that commercial edible food generators are educated on the requirements to donate edible food, how edible food can be donated, and where to donate the edible food. Additionally, evidence of actions taken to increase commercial edible food generators' access to food recovery organizations or services, and monitoring of commercial edible food generator compliance was provided.

14 CCR Section 18991.2. Recordkeeping Requirements for Jurisdiction Edible Food Recovery Program

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contains all the records required by 14 CCR Section 18991.2.

Article 10 Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction reported in its 2022 EAR that the Jurisdiction contains one (1) commercial edible food generator and one (1) food recovery organization and service. No inspections were reported.

Article 11: Organic Waste Recycling Capacity Planning

Under the low population waiver granted by CalRecycle for organics collection, there is not a requirement to conduct capacity planning required in 14 CCR Section 18992.1.

14 CCR Section 18992.2. Edible Food Recovery Capacity

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction is part of Nevada County's edible food recovery capacity planning and was not identified by Nevada County as needing to submit an implementation schedule.

14 CCR Section 18992.3. Schedule for Reporting

Finding: Not Applicable

The Jurisdiction was not identified by the county as needing to submit an implementation schedule.

Article 11 County Capacity Planning Report

The Jurisdiction was not identified in Nevada County's 2022 - 2024 Capacity Planning report as needing to submit an implementation schedule to CalRecycle.

Article 12: Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products

14 CCR Section 18993.1. Recovered Organic Waste Product Procurement Target

Finding: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction did not meet its Recovered Organic Waste Product (ROWP) procurement target for the years of 2022 to 2024. The Jurisdiction had a procurement target of 246 ROWP tons during these years. The Jurisdiction reported procuring zero (0) ROWP tons in its 2022 EAR, 73.80 ROWP tons in its 2023 EAR, and 159 ROWP tons in its 2024 EAR.

Per AB 2902 (Wood, Chapter 421, Statutes of 2024), the Jurisdiction's ROWP procurement target is zero (0) tons as of 2025. Therefore, no enforcement action will be taken regarding 14 CCR sections 18993.1 and 18993.2.

14 CCR Section 18993.2. Recordkeeping Requirements for Recovered Organic Waste Procurement Target

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contains all the records required by 14 CCR Section 18993.2.

14 CCR Section 18993.3. Recycled Content Paper Procurement Requirements

Finding: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction did not provide evidence to support that paper products, including, but not limited to, toilet paper, paper towels, facial tissue, and toilet seat covers that are procured pursuant to Public Contract Code sections 22150 – 22154 contain the minimum recycled content requirements.

14 CCR Section 18993.4. Recordkeeping Requirements for Recycled Content Paper

Procurement

Finding: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record does not contain all records required by 14 CCR Section 18993.4.

Article 12 Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction's 2022 procurement target is 246 ROWP tons. The Jurisdiction reported procuring zero (0) ROWP tons in its 2022 EAR, 73.80 ROWP tons in its 2023 EAR, and 159 ROWP tons in its 2024 EAR.

The Jurisdiction selected "Recycled-content paper (janitorial supplies, paper towels, etc.)" and "Recycled-content paper (white & colored ledger, computer paper, other office paper, etc.)" in the 2022 EAR; however, there are no records of procurement in the Implementation Record.

Article 13: Reporting

14 CCR Section 18994.1. Initial Jurisdiction Compliance Report

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction submitted its initial jurisdiction compliance report on time.

14 CCR Section 18994.2. Jurisdiction Annual Reporting

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction submitted its EARs on time for the period reviewed for this compliance evaluation.

Article 13 Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction submitted its 2022 EAR on time.

Article 14: Enforcement Requirements

Under the low population waiver granted by the Department for collection, the Jurisdiction is not required to comply with 14 CCR sections 18995.1(a)(1) and (6) and 18995.2(f)(3) – (5) and (7).

14 CCR Section 18995.1. Jurisdiction Inspection Requirements

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction provided evidence that inspections of Tier One commercial edible food generators and food recovery organizations and services are being conducted. Additionally, the Jurisdiction provided evidence of an established complaint investigation process.

14 CCR Section 18995.2. Implementation Record and Recordkeeping Requirements

Findings: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record does not contain all records required by 14 CCR Section 18995.2.

See Table 2 below for specific documentation required in the Implementation Record.

Table 2

Program Requirements	Compliance	Findings
All records are maintained in the Implementation Record. [18995.2(a)]	No	See details in Table 3 below.
Stored in one central location, physical or electronic. [18995.2(b)]	Yes	The Jurisdiction provided evidence that the Implementation Record is stored in a central location.
Access was provided within ten business days. [18995.2(c)]	Yes	The Jurisdiction provided access to the Implementation Record within 10 business days.
Includes records within 60 days of their creation. [18995.2(d)]	Yes	The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contained records produced within 60 days of creation.
Retains all records for five years. [18995.2(e)]	Yes	The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contained records since January 1, 2022.

See Table 3 below for specific documentation required in the Implementation Record.

Table 3

Implementation Record Requirements	Received	Notes (as needed)
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Copy of all ordinances or enforceable mechanisms, contracts, and agreements. [18995.2(f)(1)]	No	The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record did not contain documentation of an MWELo ordinance or enforceable mechanism.
Written description of the jurisdiction's inspection and enforcement program. [18995.2(f)(2)]	Yes	The Jurisdiction's Implementation Record contains a written description of the Jurisdiction's inspection and enforcement program.
All education and outreach records. [18995.2(f)(6)]	Yes	See details in Article 4 above.
All jurisdiction edible food recovery program records. [18995.2(f)(8)]	Yes	See details in Article 10 above.
All recovered organic waste procurement target records. [18995.2(f)(9)]	Yes	See details in Article 12 above.
All recycled content paper procurement records. [18995.2(f)(10)]	No	See details in Article 12 above.
All inspection documents. [18995.2(f)(11)]	Yes	See details in 14 CCR Section 18995.1 above.
All complaint and investigation records. [18995.2(f)(13)]	Yes	See details in 14 CCR Section 18995.3 below.

14 CCR Section 18995.3. Jurisdiction Investigation of Complaints of Alleged Violations

Finding: Noncompliant

The Jurisdiction did not provide evidence that the Jurisdiction allows for the submission of anonymous complaints. The Jurisdiction has not received any complaints to include in the Implementation Record.

14 CCR Section 18995.4. Enforcement by a Jurisdiction

Finding: Not Applicable

The compliance evaluation began prior to January 1, 2024, when this requirement became effective.

Article 14 Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction reported in its 2022 EAR that were zero (0) inspections and zero (0) complaints.

Article 16: Administrative Civil Penalties

14 CCR Section 18997.1. Scope

Finding: Compliant

The Jurisdiction provided evidence that supports an administrative civil penalty ordinance has been adopted with penalty amounts consistent with 14 CCR Section 18997.2.

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORe)

PRC Section 42649.82

The Jurisdiction is not fully implementing a commercial organics recycling program.

The Jurisdiction's ordinance (effective September 2022) requires all commercial businesses that do not have a waiver to recycle organics either through curbside service or self-haul. However, the Jurisdiction did not offer organics curbside services for commercial businesses until July 2025. This gap in the program is reflected in compliance monitoring data provided by the Jurisdiction. Between 2022 – 2025, the number of commercial businesses that are diverting organics has significantly fluctuated and the annual commercial business compliance rates have been consistently low (<10 percent).

See Table 4 below for details.

Table 4

Program Requirements	Findings
Implemented a commercial organic waste recycling program that is appropriate for that jurisdiction. [42649.82(a)(1)]	In 2023, the Jurisdiction reported 9 out of 87 commercial businesses subject to MORe requirements were compliant. In 2024 and 2025, 21 out of 301 commercial businesses were compliant. The Jurisdiction did not provide records of approved de minimis waivers for the remaining commercial businesses.
Provided for the education of, outreach to, and monitoring of, businesses. [42649.82(d)(1)(C)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence of education, outreach, and monitoring of businesses.

Notified businesses that are not in compliance. [42649.82(d)(1)(C)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence that commercial businesses were notified of noncompliance.
Provided the department with information required in the annual report. [42649.82(f)]	The Jurisdiction reports annually in the Electronic Annual Report on its MORE program.

MORE Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction reported in its 2022 EAR that zero (0) commercial businesses are required to recycle organics and cited the lack of an organics collection program. In contrast, documentation provided in the Implementation Record includes compliance monitoring of businesses within the Jurisdiction that are subject to MORE requirements. Out of 101 commercial businesses, 90 are listed as not recycling organics, which is a noncompliance rate of 89 percent.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR)

PRC Section 42649.3 and 14 CCR Section 18838

The Jurisdiction is implementing a commercial recycling program.

See Table 5 below for details.

Table 5

Program Requirements	Findings
Implemented a commercial recycling program that is appropriate for that jurisdiction. [PRC 42649.3(a) and 14 CCR 18838(a)]	According to the Jurisdiction's ordinance (NO. 2022-11), effective September 28, 2022, all commercial businesses that do not have a waiver are required to recycle either through curbside service or self-haul. As of February 2023, the Jurisdiction reported 59 out of 62 commercial businesses subject to MCR requirements were compliant. During the field visit, JACE staff observed that commercial businesses had containers for recycling.
Provided for the education of, outreach to, and monitoring of, businesses. [PRC 42649.3(d) and 14 CCR 18838(a)(1) and (2)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence of education, outreach, and monitoring of commercial businesses.

Notified businesses that are not in compliance. [PRC 42649.3(d) and 14 CCR 18838(a)(2)]	The Jurisdiction provided evidence that commercial businesses were notified of noncompliance.
Provided the department with information required in the annual report. [PRC 42649.3(g) and 14 CCR 18838(h)]	The Jurisdiction reports annually in the Electronic Annual Report on its MCR program.

MCR Electronic Annual Report Findings

The Jurisdiction reported in its 2022 EAR that out of 215 businesses required to recycle, 40 are not recycling, which is a noncompliance rate of 19 percent. In contrast, documentation provided in the Implementation Record includes compliance monitoring from 2023 of commercial businesses within the Jurisdiction that are subject to MCR requirements. Out of 62 commercial businesses, three (3) are listed as not recycling, which is a noncompliance rate of five (5) percent.

Source Reduction Recycling Element Program (SRRE)

Residential Diversion Program

The Jurisdiction provided evidence to support implementation of its SRRE residential diversion programs. In the 2022 EAR, the Jurisdiction reported no changes to its six (6) selected SRRE diversion programs. Though the Jurisdiction did not select Residential Buy-Back as one of its diversion programs, there is one buy-back center near the Jurisdiction (at the WM McCourtney Road Transfer Station) that can be used by the Jurisdiction's residents. Likewise, the Jurisdiction did not select Material Exchange/Thrift Shops as one of its diversion programs; however, there are a few in and near the Jurisdiction that can be used by the Jurisdiction's residents.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated 17 green containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately five (5) percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated one (1) green container waste load, which contained approximately five (5) percent prohibited container contaminants.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated 41 blue containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately nine (9) percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated four (4) blue container waste loads, which contained approximately 14 percent prohibited container contaminants.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated 48 gray containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately 12 percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated four (4) gray container waste loads, which contained approximately 16 percent divertible materials.

Self-hauling is allowed at the WM McCourtney Road Transfer Station. Residents can drop off materials free of charge, such as commingled recyclables, mattresses, carpet, scrap metal, organics, and construction and demolition debris.

Commercial Diversion Program

The Jurisdiction provided evidence to support implementation of its SRRE commercial diversion programs. In the 2022 EAR, the Jurisdiction reported no changes to its 10 SRRE selected diversion programs.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated five (5) green containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately 24 percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated one (1) green container waste load, which contained approximately five (5) percent prohibited container contaminants.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated 79 blue containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately 17 percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated one (1) blue container waste load at the transfer station, which contained approximately 20 percent prohibited container contaminants.

At the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff evaluated 68 gray containers and observed an average contamination rate of approximately 17 percent. JACE staff observed and evaluated one (1) gray container waste load, which contained approximately five (5) percent divertible materials.

Self-hauling is allowed. Businesses can drop off materials free of charge, such as commingled recyclables, mattresses, carpet, scrap metal, organics, and construction and demolition debris.

Construction and Demolition Debris

The Jurisdiction provided evidence to support implementation of a construction and demolition debris (C&D) diversion program. The Jurisdiction's Municipal Code, Section 8.12.430, requires compliance with the CALGreen requirements for residential and commercial construction projects. In the 2022 EAR, the Jurisdiction indicated no C&D debris materials are being diverted from disposal.

Recycled Content Procurement

The Jurisdiction did not provide evidence to support full implementation of a recycled content procurement program. Although the Jurisdiction reported procuring recycled-content paper and recycled-content writing paper in its 2022 EAR, it did not provide records of proof of purchase in the Implementation Record.

See SLCP Article 12 section above for more information.

Education and Outreach

The Jurisdiction provided evidence to support implementation of an education and outreach program. In its 2022 EAR, the Jurisdiction reported education and outreach by electronic, print and direct outreach. It reported using radio and social media; newspaper articles and WM newsletters, and postcards at events; and calls to customers. The Jurisdiction's and its hauler's websites provide education on waste reduction and recycling programs. They also provide education via social media. Printed information is sent to generators at least annually. The Jurisdiction's hauler provides education via local radio. The Jurisdiction's hauler also provides education and outreach through direct communication via local events and phone calls to customers.

See SLCP Article 4 section above for more information.

Household Hazardous Waste Element Program (HHWE)

The Jurisdiction provided evidence supporting implementation of an HHWE program. Information on how to properly dispose of HHW can be found on the Waste Management (WM) Nevada County website. The WM McCourtney Road Transfer Station accepts waste from both residential and commercial generators. Materials accepted include used motor oil, antifreeze, batteries, e-waste, u-waste, mercury-containing waste, non-empty aerosol cans, lamp bulbs, paints, poisons, and other hazardous chemicals. There is also a Reuse Center for residents to drop off and pick up products that are still in usable condition, such as paint, garden and pool chemicals. Additionally, WM provides curbside collection of used motor oil, oil filters, and household batteries.

During the July 29 – July 31, 2024 field visit, JACE staff verified the WM McCourtney Road Transfer Station provides opportunities for the diversion of HHWE.

Additional Information

Attachments

1. April 3, 2023, Notification of Compliance Evaluation for the City of Nevada City
2. April 17, 2023, Request for SB 1383 Implementation Record for the City of Nevada City
3. Photo Report for the City of Nevada City

JACE Staff Responsible for Item Preparation

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